# EXHIBIT 1—
# GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SELBY SITE

The Selby site is located in Walworth County, approximately 3 miles west of the town of Selby (Exhibit 1, Figure 1). The Selby site is located within portions of Sections 2 and 3 and all of sections 10 and 11, Township 123N, Range 77W. The Selby site area covers approximately 2,360 acres, located at approximately 1,800 to 1,890 feet above mean sea level (amsl). It has flat to gently-sloping surface and low local relief.

The approximate coordinates of the center of the Selby plant site in DMS is 45 29 34.2, -100 07 14.32, NAD 83. This coordinate point represents the intersection of Sections 2,3,10 and 11 of Township 123N, Range 77W.

Soil classifications at the Selby site consist of 17.4 percent prime farmland, with an additional 53 percent prime farmland if the soils are irrigated. Within the Selby site, 75.3 percent of the soils have a water table greater than 200 centimeters, while only 2.8 percent of the soils have a water table of 23 centimeters or less. The soils at this site are rated as low to moderately susceptible to erosion and 75 percent are classified as well drained soils

The Selby site consists of habitats associated with the short-grass prairie community, wetlands and agricultural cropland.

Vegetation at the Selby site is a result of predominantly agricultural land uses: intensive cultivation, fallow fields, and livestock pasture. Cultivated crops include corn, winter wheat, soybeans, and alfalfa. Livestock pastures are dominated by naturalized non-native vegetation, including smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*) and crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*). Native short-grass and mixed-grass prairie species exist in small portions of the site. The most frequently observed native species include western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), buffalo grass (*Bouteloua gracilis*), blue grama (*Buchloe dactyloides*), sedge sp. (*Carex* sp.), needleandthread (*Stipa comata*), and big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*).

The wetland on the Selby site is classified as a palustrine emergent wetland. The palustrine emergent wetland is associated with an intermittent drainage that occurs throughout the Selby plant site and flows to the north. The intermittent drainage likely persists with a continuous seasonal flow. The drainage flows east to west in Section 11; it exits the plant site in the SW ¼ of the section. The drainage re-enters the plant site from the south in Section 10, and flows north until it converges with the other drainage flowing from the north in Section 2. The drainages merge and flow to the west out of the plant site, then meander approximately 9 miles northwest and terminate at Blue Blanket Lakebed and Recreation Area (BBRA). The BBRA is an enclosed terminal water destination and does not appear to be connected to any navigable waters of the United States via surface or obvious subsurface flow.

Some of the common wildlife species occurring on the Selby site include ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), blue-winged teal (*Anas discors*), common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), western meadow lark (*Stumella neglecta*), common raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*), and leopard frog (*Rana pipiens*).

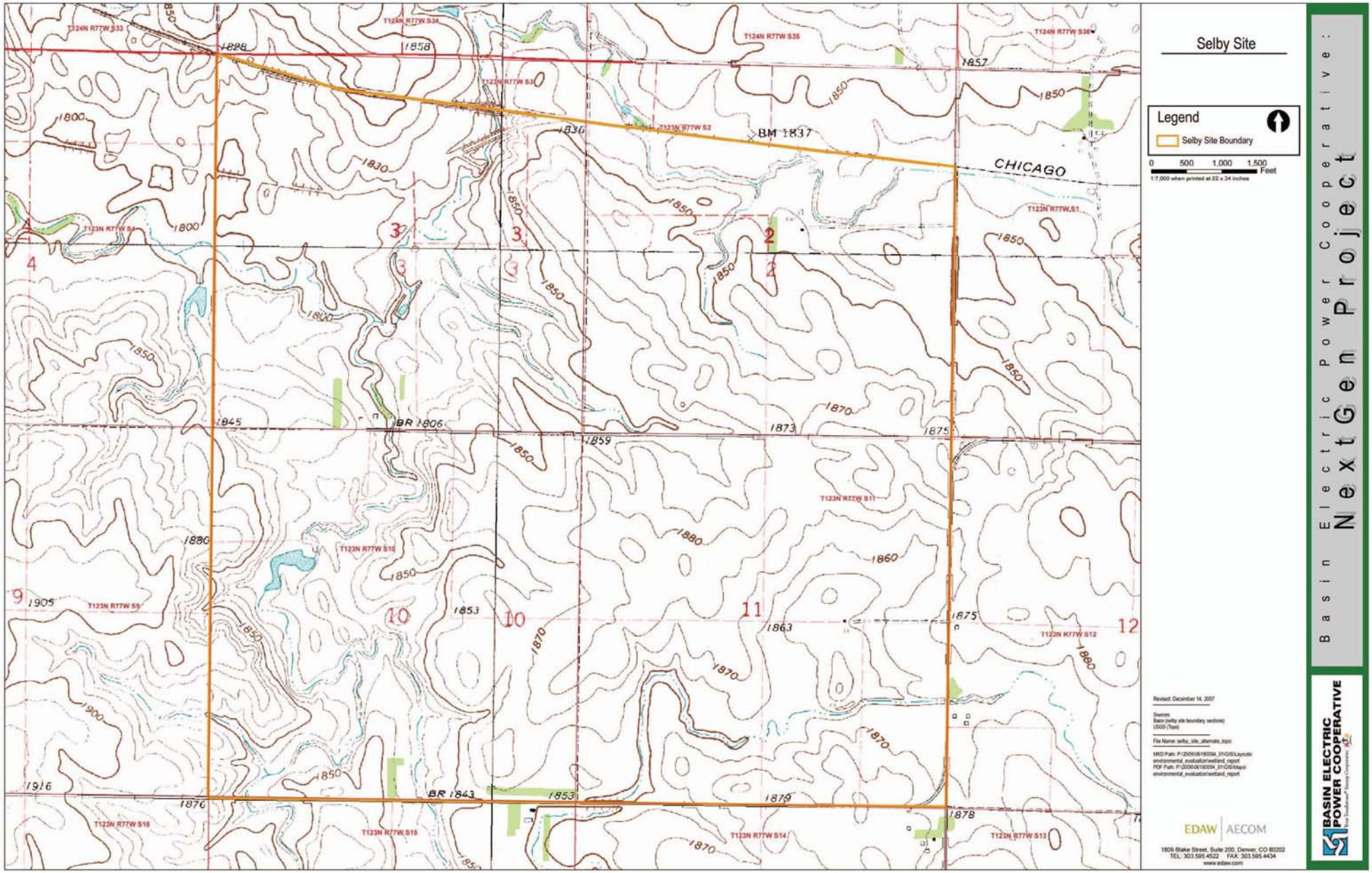


Exhibit 1, Figure 1