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<u>County</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Study Unit</u>
Richland	134 North	49 West	2-18, 20-24	SR



**Flickertail Solar Project  
Flickertail Solar Project, LLC  
Richland County, North Dakota**

**Class II Cultural Resource Inventory  
for Architectural Resources**



**May 27, 2025**

**PREPARED FOR**

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**FLICKERTAIL**  
SOLAR PROJECT

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Class II Cultural Resource Inventory for Architectural Resources for the proposed Flickertail Solar Project (the Project) located 1.4 miles northwest of Galchutt in Richland County, North Dakota (State Historical Society of North Dakota [SHSND] Reference 24-9003). Flickertail Solar Project, LLC (Flickertail) proposes to develop the Project on leased lands within an approximately 3,464-acre area (Project Area) that is predominantly agricultural cropland. The Project will include photovoltaic (PV) panels that are expected to encompass approximately 1,748 acres (the Proposed PV Panels) within the Project Area. Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech) has contracted with Flickertail to complete cultural resources investigations for the Project in advance of Flickertail obtaining a Site Permit from the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC) (Case PU-24-351), which is subject to the SHSND review under North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) 49-22-09. In addition to this Class II Cultural Resource Inventory for Architectural Resources, Tetra Tech has also developed a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Archaeology and Architectural History, which has been submitted to the SHSND separately.

Consultation with the SHSND in October 2024 identified the need for assessment of above-ground resources in the vicinity of the Project. Based on the topography in the vicinity of the Proposed PV Panels, the massing of the solar panels, and the 17-foot overall height of the panels at maximum tilt, the SHSND recommended that the assessment of above-ground resources should be conducted within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the outer edge of the Proposed PV Panels (i.e., the Study Area). The SHSND requested on-site photographs of properties within the Study Area, as well as a map depicting property and structure locations; if on-site access was denied, then photographs should be taken from the public road rights-of way (ROWS).

The purpose of this investigation is to provide the SHSND with sufficient information to assess the impact of the Project on the historic built environment. The research design was created with four goals.

1. Conduct a Class I Inventory (Literature Search) of the Study Area to identify the presence of previously documented architectural resources.
2. Locate previously recorded architectural resources within the Study Area to determine if they are still extant and to update the documentation of these resources to reflect their current condition.
3. Identify above-ground resources within the Study Area that are style-dated in the field to be 50 years old or older and retain sufficient integrity and significance to be recorded in the North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey.
4. Assess the potential effect of the Project on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible resources by analyzing the effect of the Project on three aspects of integrity: setting, feeling, and association.

The Class I Inventory identified two previously documented architectural resources within the Study Area. Resource 32RI851 is a single span steel springer bridge that was constructed in 1937 and recorded in 2006. The bridge has been previously recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Resource 32RI930 is a granary that was constructed in the 1950s and recorded by Tetra Tech during the pedestrian survey for the Flickertail Solar Project in October 2023. Tetra Tech recommended 32RI930 as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional discussion of 32RI930 is included in the Flickertail Solar Project Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Archaeology and Architectural History and is not assessed in this report.



Tetra Tech's desktop aerial photograph review identified 15 locations consisting of farmsteads, residences, outbuildings, and a ditch that would be further assessed during the field survey. Combined with the previously inventoried bridge (32RI851), a total of 16 locations were reviewed.

A field survey was conducted in November 2024 from public road ROWs and additional research of the properties was conducted in the Winter and Spring of 2025. Upon review, the previously inventoried bridge (32RI851) had been replaced by three culverts; no further assessment is recommended. Two locations only contained modern features, built after 1999; no further assessment is recommended at these locations. A total of 13 resources were inventoried, including 12 properties with residential/farming structures and 1 drainage ditch.

All 13 inventoried properties were documented on North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey Architectural Site forms as Site Leads. Evaluation of these properties found that they do not appear to qualify for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C, and are recommended as not eligible. The potential for these properties to yield archaeological information was not assessed in this study; therefore, it is recommended that they remain unevaluated under Criterion D. However, the evaluation did identify two features, Feature 4 at 32RIX416 and Feature 5 at 32RIX418, that are individually recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Further research is recommended for Features 2, 3, and 15 at 32RIX418 to determine historical significance due to visibility limitations of this study.

- **Feature 4 at 32RIX416:** Feature 4 is a dairy barn. The introduction of proposed PV panels approximately 0.45 mile southwest (to the nearest proposed PV panels) would not introduce a new visual element when viewing Feature 4 because the PV panels would not be visible in the primary view of the feature whose façade faces west. A shelter belt surrounds the farmstead on the north, east, and southwest sides, providing a visual barrier from any elements in the distance outside of the farmstead. Due to the immediate setting of Feature 4 within a mature shelter belt – a setting that contributes to the feature's eligibility for listing in the NRHP, a reduction in the value of the distant setting would not diminish the importance of the feature as a resource type. The feature will continue to convey its integrity of feeling and its integrity of association with agricultural development in the area because the proposed PV panels would not be visible when viewing the feature. As a result, the PV panels would not adversely affect the historic significance of the feature.
- **Features 2, 3, 5, 11, and 15 at 32RIX418:** These features consist of two gable roof barns, a Gothic roof dairy barn, an unidentified building, and a shed, respectively. The introduction of proposed PV panels approximately 0.50 mile west (to the nearest proposed PV panels) would not introduce a new visual element when viewing Features 2, 3, 5, 11, and 15 because the shelter belts surrounding the farmstead would obstruct views of the PV panels in the primary view of the features. Thus, the features would continue to convey their integrity of setting, feeling, and association with agricultural development in the area because the proposed PV panels would not be visible when viewing the features. As a result, the PV panels would not adversely affect the historic significance of the features.

The recommended eligibility of the individual features at 32RIX416 and 32RIX418 is based on these features being well-preserved examples of their resource type and the proposed introduction of PV panels within their setting would not diminish their ability to convey their significant character defining elements. Further, mature shelter belts block views of the Project from the features that were not visible from the public road ROW for which eligibility could not



be determined. Therefore, Tetra Tech recommends a finding of No Adverse Effect for Feature 4 at 32RIX416 and Features 2, 3, 5, 11, and 15 at 32RIX418.



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Figure 2 – Proposed PV Panels and Study Area

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Class II Cultural Resource Inventory for Architectural Resources for the proposed Flickertail Solar Project (the Project) located 1.4 miles northwest of Galchutt in Richland County, North Dakota (State Historical Society of North Dakota [SHSND] Reference 24-9003). Flickertail Solar Project, LLC (Flickertail) proposes to develop the Project on leased lands within an approximately 3,464-acre area (Project Area) that is predominantly agricultural cropland. The Project will include photovoltaic (PV) panels that are expected to encompass approximately 1,748 acres (the Proposed PV Panels) within the Project Area (Appendix A: Figure 1). Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech) has contracted with Flickertail to complete cultural resources investigations for the Project in advance of Flickertail obtaining a Site Permit from the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC) (Case PU-24-351), which is subject to the SHSND review under North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) 49-22-09. In addition to this Class II Cultural Resource Inventory for Architectural Resources Tetra Tech has also developed a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Archaeology and Architectural History (Holven et al. 2025), which has been submitted to the SHSND separately.

### 1.1 PV PANEL AND LINEAR AXIS TRACKING SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Project will utilize PV panels with tempered glass varying in size, approximately 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 2 inches thick. The panels will be installed on a tracking rack system that utilizes steel and/or aluminum piles for the foundations and a frame with a motor that allows the racking to rotate from east to west throughout the day. The piles will be buried approximately 8 feet below grade. Each tracking rack will contain multiple panels within a fenced perimeter (i.e., a PV array). On the tracking system, panels will be approximately 17 feet in height from the ground to the top of the panels when at a maximum tilt angle and approximately 7 feet when horizontal to the ground. Height may vary due to



**Caption 1.** A typical view of PV panels on a linear axis tracking system.

manufacturer, geotechnical results, topography, and vegetation constraints. To limit reflection, solar PV panels are constructed of dark, light-absorbing materials. Today's panels reflect as little as two percent of the incoming sunlight depending on the angle of the sun and assuming the use of anti-reflective coatings. Flickertail anticipates that the panels used for the Project will use an anti-reflective coating.

A linear axis tracking system tracks the solar resource throughout the day. The panels are generally aligned in rows north and south and face east in the morning, perpendicular to the ground during mid-day, and then west in the afternoon. The panels are rotated by a small motor to slowly track the sun throughout the day. The tracking rack system allows the Project to optimize the angle of the panels in relation to the sun throughout the day, thereby



maximizing the production of electricity and the capacity value of the Project. The tracking rack system, along with the supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system, allows for the panels to be stowed at an angle necessary to limit any potential damage during a wind or hail event. The system is mounted on top of steel piles typically driven into the ground without excavation or concrete to install the piers.

## 1.2 VISUAL STUDY AREA

Consultation with the SHSND in October 2024 identified the need for assessment of above-ground resources in the vicinity of the Project (Appendix B). Based on the topography in the vicinity of the Proposed PV Panels, the massing of the solar panels, and the 17-foot overall height of the panels at maximum tilt, the SHSND recommended that the assessment of above-ground resources should be conducted within a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the outer edge of the Proposed PV Panels (i.e., Study Area) (Table 1; Appendix A, Figure 2). The SHSND requested on-site photographs of properties within the Study Area, as well as a map depicting property and structure locations; if on-site access was denied, then photographs should be taken from the public road rights-of way (ROWS).

**Table 1.** Legal Location of the Study Area.

County	Township Name	Township	Range	Sections
Richland	Abercrombie	134 N	49 W	2-18, 20-24

The Study Area is a rural, agricultural landscape of relatively flat, open fields and wetlands, with vernacular modern and historic houses, and farmsteads set back from the road and often located behind planted shelter belts. The east-west trending Pitcairn Creek transects the northern portion of the Study Area, and the north-south trending Wild Rice River transects the eastern edge of the Study Area. The north-south trending U.S. Interstate 29 and the northwest-southeast trending Red River Valley and Western Railroad transect the central portion of the Study Area. U.S. Interstate 29 and the Red River Valley and Western Railroad intersect each other in the southern portion of the Study Area. Overhead powerlines are present throughout the Study Area.

## 1.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of this investigation is to provide the SHSND with sufficient information to assess the impact of the Project on the historic built environment resources in the Study Area. A historic property is defined in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) [54 U.S.C. § 300308] as “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included on, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to the district, site, building, structure, or object.” The research design was created with four goals.

1. Conduct a Class I Inventory (Literature Search) of the Study Area to identify the presence of previously documented architectural resources.
2. Locate previously recorded architectural resources within the Study Area to determine if they are still extant and to update the documentation of these resources to reflect their current condition.
3. Identify above-ground resources within the Study Area that are style-dated in the field to be 50 years old or older and retain sufficient integrity and significance to be recorded in the North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey.
4. Assess the potential effect of the Project on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible resources by analyzing the effect of the Project on three aspects of integrity: setting, feeling, and association.



## 1.4 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report details the research methods, historical context, results of the literature search, field assessment and preliminary review, and assessment of effects and determinations. Ms. Kaley Singer and Ms. Julia Mates served as Principal Investigators for Architectural History. Ms. Julia Mates served as the Principal Investigator for Architectural History during the completion of the site visit in 2024. Mates left Tetra Tech in late 2024 and Ms. Singer took over the role as Principal Investigator for Architectural History in early 2025. Ms. Singer, Ms. Abbie Kavouras, and Mr. Adam Holven served as authors of the report. Ms. Mates was listed in Tetra Tech's Cultural Resource Investigation Permit for 2023 and 2024, and Ms. Singer was added to Tetra Tech's Cultural Resource Investigation Permit in November 2024 and is listed in the permit for 2025.

Supporting documentation for this investigation includes Appendix A – Figures; Appendix B – Agency Correspondence, and Appendix C - Photographic Documentation.

## 2.0 RESEARCH METHODS

### 2.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The Study Area was investigated through a file review completed at the SHSND in December 2023. This file review included identifying archaeological sites, historical archaeological sites, architectural resources, and cultural resource investigations within 1 mile of the Project Area, which includes the current Study Area.

The background research also included a review of General Land Office (GLO) maps, historical atlases, county and regional histories, aerial photographs, and county parcel data (Table 2). These documents were examined to frame a historical context for the Study Area, and to determine if above-ground resources in the Study Area were 50 years or older.

**Table 2.** Historical Resources Reviewed within the Study Area

Source	Year
U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Survey Plat Maps	1871
W.M. House Atlas	1897
United States Geological Survey (USGS) 30-minute Topographic Quadrangle	1904
Alden Publishing Company Atlas	1910
H.E. Wilson Guide and Atlas	1922
Works Progress Administration of North Dakota: <i>A History of Richland County, North Dakota</i>	1938
Army Map Service (AMS) Aerial Photography	1952
Farm Service Agency (FSA) Aerial Photography	1961
United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle	1959, 1960
Richland County Historical Society: <i>A History of Colfax and Area</i>	1970



Source	Year
USGS Aerial Photography	1978
Committee of the Centennial History of Galchutt: <i>History of Galchutt, North Dakota 1882-1982</i>	1982
Google Earth Pro Aerial Photography	1990-2020
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Aerial Imagery Program (NAIP)	2023
Richland County Parcel Viewer	2025

To identify properties within the Study Area, Tetra Tech completed a review of recent aerial photography available in the World Imagery layer hosted by ESRI in ArcGIS Pro in October 2024 and plotted the location of above-ground resources. During this review, property locations (including farmsteads, residences, outbuildings, etc.) were identified and given a location number (i.e., OP1, OP2, etc.) and structures within each location were assigned a feature number (i.e., 1, 2, 3, etc.). In addition to above-ground resources, the SHSND also requested a portion of Pitcairn Creek that appeared to have been channelized over 50 years ago also be inventoried and included in the assessment (Appendix B).

## 2.2 FIELD SURVEY

Flickertail attempted to coordinate with the owners of the properties identified through the desktop review to secure on-site access to photograph structures. On October 22, 2024, Flickertail notified Tetra Tech that it was unable to secure on-site access to photograph properties outside of parcels under lease by the Project; therefore, per the SHSND's instructions, photographs would be taken from the public road ROWs. An EOS Arrow 100 GNSS global positioning system (GPS) unit paired with an Apple iPad operating ESRI Field Maps was used for navigation to the resources identified during desktop research. An ESRI Survey 123 form was used to document field observations of the property and the features. A Nikon Coolpix L340 digital camera was used to capture photographs of each property, and of all features within each property that were visible from the public road ROWs. All properties were photographed regardless of age.

Based on the guidance provided in the "North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey (NDCRS) Site Form Training Manual: Architectural Sites," altered railroad segments and corrugated metal culverts within the Study Area were excluded from recordation (Snortland et al. 2020).

## 2.3 COMPLETION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORMS

Per guidance provided by the SHSND in October 2024 and the NDCRS Site Form Training Manual, properties where on-site access was denied were recorded as site-leads (Appendix B). Therefore, the site forms include as much information as was obtainable based on observations from the public road ROWs.

Site forms following the SHSND guidance and manuals were completed for all properties that contained buildings or structures over 50 years old. Feature ages were determined through an examination of aerial imagery that dated back to 1952. If the property did not have any features over 50 years of age, it was not recorded on a site form. All features within recorded properties were documented on site forms regardless of age or visibility. Structures that appeared on aerial imagery but were determined to be non-extant in the field were not recorded. Identical structures, like grain bins, were combined under a single feature number.



## 2.4 EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES

Each recorded property and feature were evaluated for NRHP eligibility and recommendations were provided when there was sufficient information to do so. Features for which available information was insufficient to make an eligibility recommendation were marked as “Historical associations require further investigation” on site forms and “further research” in Section 4.1 - Table 5. Each feature and each property were evaluated against the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Park Service (NPS) (NPS 1995). The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling; and association. There are three aspects of integrity that are the most likely to be impacted by the Project, which are setting, feeling, and association.

In addition, to be determined eligible for the NRHP, properties and features must meet at least one of the following National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Resources must be ones:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS 1995).

Due to the nature of this investigation, the potential for a property to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, each property is recommended to remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D. The potential for individual features within a property to yield information was assessed and recommendations are presented in Section 5.1.

In addition, resources were evaluated against SHSND National Register Historic Contexts. Particularly useful to this Project were “Common Farm and Ranch Barns in North Dakota” (Dennis 2016), “Ethnic Architecture in Stark County, ND” (Johnson et al. 1992), and “Farms in North Dakota” (SHSND 2014).

## 3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section provides a brief summary of the historical context for archaeological resources in present-day Richland County and the surrounding area. A general understanding of a region’s cultural history is necessary for interpretations of newly documented resources.

### 3.1 FUR TRADE PERIOD (1738-1860s)

The first Europeans to enter present-day North Dakota were French missionaries and fur traders. Phillipe Francois Renault, the director general of mines for France’s Louisiana Territory, is said to be the first European explorer to physically reach eastern North Dakota. In 1719 he traveled up the Minnesota River and down the Red River into Canada (Severson and Seig 2006). No records of his route exist; thus, it is often said that la Verendrye was the first to arrive to eastern North Dakota. He sought a trade route to the Mandan and Hidatsa tribe from Canada in 1738, traveling along the Missouri River and back. He established the first trading center that influenced northeastern North Dakota, marking the beginning of the trading post era (Severson and Seig 2006).

While all the territory within the present-day boundaries of North Dakota was considered part of the 1803 Louisiana Purchase, only the areas drained by the Missouri River were included. The northeastern half of the state is in the Hudson Bay drainage basin and therefore was not part of the transaction; the northeastern edge of the Louisiana Purchase lies a short distance west of the western border of present-day Richland County (Callan 1938). This area



did not come into the United States until 1818, when Great Britain ceded the Red River Valley to the United States in the Treaty of 1818. News of the Lewis and Clark expedition into the territory of the Louisiana Purchase spurred more exploration by tourists and the military (Severson and Seig 2006). Growing interest in the region led to the creation of the American Fur Company in 1808, which merged with the Columbia Fur Company in 1821. Posts erected by these, and other companies, emerged and disappeared throughout the rest of the 1800s.

As fur trading increased in importance, the United States government hired explorers to map this previously uncharted part of the country. In 1823, Major Stephen Long passed through Richland County on his way to locate the boundary line (the 49 parallel) of the territory established in the 1818 treaty with Great Britain (Callan 1938). As Euro-Americans expanded further west in the 1820s, the Sheyenne River, which is located in the northwestern corner of present-day Richland County, became an important avenue of trade. Numerous trading posts were established along the Sheyenne River in the first half of the 1800s (Vehik and Vehik 1977; Whitehurst 1989). In 1826, the Columbia Fur Company established a post at the confluence of the Sheyenne and Red Rivers approximately 30 miles north of Richland County. By the 1830s, numerous trails between trading posts, villages, and forts crossed the Sheyenne River Valley, including an oxcart trail crossing near Kindred (Vehik and Vehik 1977; Whitehurst 1989; Gilman 1970), which lies immediately north of Richland County. Commercial trains of ox carts traversed the Red River Valley carrying furs and other goods to St. Paul, Minnesota (Ritterbush 1991).

In the Red River Valley, river crossings played an important role in the fur trade industry as well, as many Red River cart trails followed routes on either side of the Red River Valley in order to avoid muddy stream crossings near the river. Goods were often ferried over the river on makeshift rafts, or temporary bridges were built to aid crossings. Norman W. Kittson, who formed the N.W. Kittson and Company trading company along the Minnesota River in 1842, passed through northern Richland County by means of a bridge site in the 1850s (Ritterbush 1991).

By the 1840s, several factors led to the decline of the fur trade industry in the region (Capace 2001). Smallpox epidemics decimated both Euro-American and Native American populations (Vehik and Vehik 1977; Robinson 1966; Whitehurst 1989), and overhunting resulted in the near extirpation of beaver and other mammals in the American West. Additionally, European fashion and hat-making trends shifted in favor of exotic furs. The industry was revived for a short time following the American Fur Company's emphasis on buffalo product trade in the 1840s. However, the United States-Dakota War of 1862 and resulting reservation policies ushered in the end of the fur-trading era.

With the collapse of the fur market in the region, the incentive to exploit bison and other mammals increased. Bison were first hunted for their meat, and later for their pelts; at that point, bison hunts became larger and more organized (Severson and Seig 2006). The frontrunners in bison hunting were the Métis, a group of people formed as a result of interracial marriage between the Cree Indians and French settlers. Their prowess in bison hunting was a cause for concern. In 1845, Captain Edwin V. Sumner led a military expedition to diffuse a war between the hungry Yanktonai Sioux Tribe and the Canadian Métis. This intervention had no effect on the Métis' hunting patterns, and they continued to decimate the bison population until they were gone (Severson and Seig 2006).

As new states formed and territories dissipated, the eastern section of North Dakota became part of Wisconsin Territory (1836), Iowa Territory (1838), and Minnesota Territory (1849). After Minnesota became a State in 1858, the land between the Red and Missouri Rivers was left unorganized until it was made a part of the new Dakota Territory in 1861. The Richland County area was not placed in a county in this new territory until 1862, when it became part of Sheyenne County, which included most of present-day Richland County (Callan 1938).

### **3.2 MILITARY PERIOD (1840s-1860s)**

Hostilities between Euro-Americans, Native Americans, and fur traders began to escalate as early as the 1820s. As the situation became untenable to the federal government, military troops were sent to quell hostilities. In 1849, Major Samuel Wood and Captain John Pope crossed the Red River at Graham's Point and entered Richland County



to investigate complaints of relentless buffalo slaughter, trespassing by British subjects, and the selling of liquors to the Native Americans (Callan 1938). The next military visit to the county would be Isaac I. Stevens' expedition to the Pacific Coast in 1853, when he traveled on the west side of the Red River until he turned west at Graham's Point, crossed the Wild Rice and Sheyenne Rivers, and trekked onwards to Seattle. His mission was to make a preliminary survey for railroads, and a feasible pass over the Rocky Mountains; the Red River Valley and Western Railway extant in Richland County and the surrounding areas are a result of his surveys.

The next military expedition through Richland County was in 1856 when Colonel C.F. Smith set out to determine the location of a line of forts; a necessary action to protect the frontier as settlers continued to pour into the Dakota Territory in search of untouched land (Callan 1938). His report on the Red River valley area established the location of the first military fort (Fort Abercrombie) in North Dakota at Graham's Point in 1858. The fort would be used to train volunteers and officers for the Civil War and to protect the heavily utilized Red River Trail, where hundreds of oxcarts were transporting goods to and from Minnesota points. With the establishment of Fort Abercrombie came the attraction of steam boating on the Red River, which further encouraged trade between the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, trappers, and traders. By 1859, the Red River settlers were spending \$100,000 a year in St. Paul, largely on fur products (Robinson 1966). Several well-known trails radiated from Fort Abercrombie through parts of Richland County, such as the Sibley Trail (Callan 1938).

Fort Abercrombie was also set up to control Native Americans and to protect routes to Montana, but it only increased the hostility of the Sioux, especially with the Yanktonais and Tetons. Furthermore, as a result of a crop failure in the fall of 1861 followed by a hard winter, the government failed to deliver annuity payments and supplies to the Sioux during the spring and summer of 1862 (Callan 1938). The Sioux, desperate for food, turned to agency traders who sold them food on credit. Tempers flared in a meeting with Dakota leaders and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, subsequently igniting the United States-Dakota War of 1862, a continuation of the Minnesota Massacre, which broke out in southern Minnesota under the command of Little Crow. The first attack is known as the Battle of Lower Sioux Agency, where on August 18, 1862, days after the meeting, the Dakota attacked the traders' store, barns, government personnels' living quarters, and other buildings of the Lower Sioux Agency settlement in Brown and Renville Counties, Minnesota (Callan 1938; DeCarlo 2014). The Sioux also attacked stage drivers and burned merchandise, way stations, and tiny posts along the Red River, halting the steamboat industry and rendering wagon trails nearly impassable (Robinson 1966).

The United States-Dakota War of 1862 involved numerous attacks on Fort Abercrombie. Attacks on Euro-American settlers at Breckenridge, a settlement immediately east of present-day Wahpeton, prompted around 77 settlers from the Richland County area to take shelter at Fort Abercrombie for protection. Minnesota Governor Alexander Ramsey placed Henry Sibley in charge of U.S. forces at the fort (DeCarlo 2014). An attempt to gather additional, much-needed troops from Fort Snelling failed, as there was also a great need for men in Minnesota. On August 30, the Sioux attacked the fort and drove off the majority of the settlers' and Chippewa nations' livestock kept at the fort (Callan 1938). From September 6 to September 23, the fort was under siege. No more major attacks were made, but the Sioux continued to fire at the fort from the trees on the riverbank. Reinforcement troops led by Captain Emil Burger from Minnesota arrived on September 23; several small attacks on the Sioux followed, during which, one Sioux camp was burned. The Sioux forces were eventually driven westward. On September 30, approximately 220 men, women, and children left the fort for St. Cloud and St. Paul under military escort.

### **3.3 SETTLEMENT PERIOD (1864-1890)**

Settlement in the Red River Valley dramatically decreased for approximately 2 years following the Sioux attacks on Fort Abercrombie; an increased number of troops stationed at the fort and a district cavalry patrol slowly encouraged settlement. Morgan T. Rich visited the county 2 years after the siege of Fort Abercrombie. Astonished by the setting and soil fertility of the area, he returned to live in a dugout in the riverbank in 1869, beginning the settlement known as Richville, known as present-day Wahpeton (Callan 1938).



In the 1860s, the territory of present-day Richland County was also underdeveloped in settlement due to insect infestations and periodic intertribal conflict. In 1870, a peace treaty was signed at Fort Abercrombie between the Sioux and the Chippewa, creating a greater sense of security. Steamboat traffic on the Red River also grew, supplying the northern part of the Red River Valley and creating many jobs for the early settlers. By 1875, many boats such as the International, Dakota, Alpha, and Cheyenne were carrying passengers up and down the Red River, and thousands of tons of freight, such as rails for the railroads, grain, and livestock (Robinson 1966). The steamboat industry continued through the late 1800s, expanding as railroads from St. Paul reached the Red River. New boats were built to ship wheat to railroad shipping points as late as 1895 (Robinson 1966). The last boat on the river sank in 1912.

The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company's Northern Pacific main line was the first railroad to reach present-day North Dakota. Completed in 1872, it was the most important of the Minnesota railroads. Stretching from St. Paul to the Red River at Breckenridge, Minnesota/Wahpeton, North Dakota, it facilitated settlement on the eastern border of present-day Richland County, and provided easy access to western Minnesota, meeting the increasing demands in the Dakota Territory for food, building materials, and transportation more adequately than the cart and wagon (Callan 1938). In 1873 after the completion of the Northern Pacific, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company collapsed, spurring on a nationwide financial panic that once again slowed immigration into the county (SHSND 2014). The Panic of 1873 left the state with inadequate railroad connections; the newly constructed Northern Pacific did not directly connect to St. Paul and could not run on specific lines during the winter. In 1879, the St. Paul Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company (Manitoba) took control of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company, immediately forging connections between the Red River Valley and Canadian markets by building two north-south railroads. The second north-south line passed through Richland County and through the Survey Area; it was a direct extension of what was previously the Northern Pacific main line. The Manitoba extended this railroad 48 miles (77.2 kilometers) to Durbin via Wahpeton through Richland County. This led to the founding of Dwight (1880), Walcott (1880), Colfax (1881), and Galchutt (1882).

Those who came to North Dakota to acquire land could buy it from the bankrupt Northern Pacific Railway Company, who agreed to exchange previously purchased bonds for land at face value; thus, investors could purchase large tracts of land for only 16 cents per acre (Drache 1967). Others could acquire land through the federal government. The Pre-emption Law allowed a settler who did not own 320 acres (129.5 hectares) in any state or territory to buy 160 acres (64.7 hectares) for \$1.25 an acre, so as long as they have lived on the land for 6 months and made certain improvements. Other acts such as the Homestead Act, and the Timber Culture Act, also allowed for accessible land acquirement and the establishment of communities throughout the state, drawing in a flood of pioneers, though less than 500 people had moved to present-day Richland County by 1873. In the same year, the county was named Richland County after Mr. Rich, and Wahpeton was named the county seat.

With the spreading news of a suitable climate and fertile soils combined with the establishment of land and immigration departments by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, a steady stream of immigrants was pouring into the county by 1874. The majority of the immigrants were German and Norwegian, taking up homesteads along the Red, Wild Rice, and Sheyenne Rivers (Callan 1938). The sense of security within the county by 1877 was strong enough to allow the withdrawal of troops from Fort Abercrombie. As a result, the military reserve was opened for settlement and the buildings were auctioned off in 1879 (Callan 1938). Richland County saw a 300 percent increase in population – from 3,567 in 1880 to 10,751 in 1890 (Callan 1938). By 1900, the population of Richland County had risen to over 17,000 (United States Census Bureau 2024). The county's population peaked to around 21,000 in 1930 (Malloy et al. 2022), and has gradually declined ever since, with a population of approximately 16,500 people as of 2020 (United States Census Bureau 2020).

By the end of 1881, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company had sold most of its land west of the Red River, and soon numerous 'bonanza farms' were encompassing thousands to tens of thousands of acres cultivating wheat (Malloy 2022; Callan 1938). Perhaps the best know bonanza farm in Richland County was the Dwight Farm, which was founded in 1880 and reached a holding of 27,000 acres (10,926 hectares). While the scale of operation on bonanza farms was astounding, the harvest cycle was adapted to a wheat country where extensive agriculture was



upheld by scant rainfall, resulting in relatively low yields per acre. The number of workers required on a given bonanza farm depended on the season; many workers were needed for seeding, then fewer for haying and plowing. Many more workers were needed for the harvest, and even more for the threshing, then fewer for fall plowing, and only a handful to manage the stock during the winter (Robinson 1966). While some workers came from Minnesota and Wisconsin, many were Norwegian and German settlers working for cash to carry them through until their own land produced a crop.

With the rise of bonanza farming and the raising of grain came the demand for a means of processing it within the county. Two grist mills were built in 1881; one in Colfax, and one in Wahpeton. The arrival of the mills allowed for wheat to be processed into flour in Richland County instead of sending it to Minnesota. An 1891 issue of *The Wahpeton Times* boasted that the 100-barrel flour mill, costing the founders \$25,000 to erect, was second to none. The mill at Wahpeton was acquired by Braun Brothers & Eckes and served a wide territory in Richland County and Minnesota through the 1930s (Callan 1938).

In 1896-1897, coal began to be shipped from Bismarck, taking the edge off the harsh winter conditions (SHSND 2014). In the early 1900s, in addition to wheat, the most important crops in the county were oats, barley, flax, rye, and hay (Gilbreath 1911). Potatoes also became an increasingly important crop during this time in the Red River Valley (Kenney 1995). By the early 1910s, degradation of land and a national wheat surplus decreased the profitability of bonanza farming, and many large farms were abandoned (Lee 2008). While important in the history of North Dakota, the bonanzas never dominated the agricultural scene; the average North Dakota farm in 1890 was only 72 acres (29.1 hectares) (Robinson 1966).

During the Great Depression in the 1930s, the number of farms increased in Richland County, but acres of wheat planted plummeted. Between 1930 and 1960, the number of farms in Richland County decreased; however, the average farm size increased by about 100 acres (40.5 hectares) (Malloy 2022). During this period, technological advances such as radios, telephones, and televisions, as well as appliances that minimized workloads, made farm life more tolerable (Malloy 2022).

### 3.4 COLFAX

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Colfax is located approximately 1.4 miles north of the Survey Area and is located along the Red River Valley and Western Railroad (formerly Great Northern Railroad). In 1880, the Manitoba extended its second main line (now known as the Casselton Branch of the Great Northern Railway) from Wahpeton through the territory of present-day Richland County, bringing settlers from the southeast into the region. This led to the founding of Colfax in 1881, when Horace B. Crandall filed the plat of the original townsite (Callan 1938; Mitskog 1970). Due to its close proximity to Fort Abercrombie, the land in the vicinity of Colfax was settled rapidly and was nearly filled by 1883 (Mitskog 1970). The first structures erected in the town were a hotel, store, and grist mill in 1881; the grist mill allowed for the processing of flour within the county and attracted more settlers (Mitskog 1970).

By 1900, Colfax had a population of 653 people (United States Census Bureau 2024). By 1906, the town boasted a grain elevator (1891), a hardware store (1897), a blacksmith shop (1904), and its first bank (1906). The hotel was a booming business; the 16-bedroom, air-conditioned building attracted all sorts of travelers passing through town by passenger train. Colfax became an incorporated village in 1954 (Mitskog 1970). The population of Colfax declined through the 1900s with only 70 residents in 1970 (U.S. Census Bureau 2020), but has steadily risen since, with a reported count of 248 residents in 2021.

### 3.5 GALCHUTT

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Galchutt is an unincorporated community located approximately 0.9 mile southeast of the Survey Area along the Red River Valley and Western Railroad (formerly Great Northern Railroad). Hans Galchutt homesteaded the area in 1878. The expansion of the Manitoba's second main line into Richland County led to the official foundation of



Galchutt. After the expansion of the railway, Mr. Galchutt built the first home, store, and grain warehouse in 1882 (Committee of the Centennial History of Galchutt [CCHG] 1982).

Very little development occurred prior to the early 1900s. During this time, an additional store and home were erected, along with a schoolhouse and a hotel. The Galchutt depot was established in 1891 along the railroad. The first post office was established in the same year, with Mr. Galchutt as the postmaster. A millinery shop and meat market also emerged in the 1890s, followed by a feed mill in 1892, a blacksmith shop circa 1900, and a bank in 1904 (CCHG 1982). Frequent flooding was a persistent issue in Galchutt, leading to the grading and graveling of Highway 81 in 1935. During World War I, many troop trains via the Great Northern Railroad passed through Galchutt, and telegraph operators in town worked 24-hour shifts to aid in the war effort (CCHG 1982).

## 4.0 RESULTS OF LITERATURE SEARCH

### 4.1 FILE SEARCH

Eight previous cultural resource investigations intersect the Survey Area (Table 3). These surveys were conducted for bridges, fiber optic lines, natural gas pipelines, and North Dakota Department of Transportation projects.

**Table 3.** Previous Investigations Conducted within the Study Area.

Report	Manuscript No.
Historic Bridges in North Dakota (Johnson et al. 1992)	005920
Safety Project Cultural Resource Review (North Dakota Department of Transportation 1992-1994)	006449
Interstate Engineering's Pitcairn Creek Bridge Replacement: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Richland County, North Dakota (Kulevsky 1996)	006775
A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for Vantage Point - Red River Rural Telephone Association – Buried Cable, Richland County, North Dakota (Harken 2006)	009676
Bridge #123-14.0: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Richland County, North Dakota (Bleier 2006)	009872
I-29 Reconstruction Project; A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Richland County, North Dakota (Gordon 2016)	017072
Class III Archaeological Inventory Survey Report: WBI Energy Transmission, Inc. Wahpeton Expansion Project, Cass and Richland Counties, North Dakota (Dodson et al. 2022)	019949
Class III Archaeological Inventory Survey Report: WBI Energy Transmission, Inc. Wahpeton Expansion Project, Cass and Richland Counties, North Dakota (Malloy et al. 2022)	019950

### 4.2 PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Two previously recorded resources were identified in the Study Area (Appendix A, Figure 3). Resource 32RI851 is a single span steel springer bridge constructed in 1937 and recorded in 2006 (Bleier 2006). The bridge has been recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. During consultation with the SHSND in October 2024, the agency



requested that Site 32RI851 be treated as unevaluated due to the age of the previous evaluation (Appendix B). Upon review of current aerial imagery, it was determined that three culverts are currently present at 32RI851. Based on Google Earth imagery it appears the bridge was replaced by culverts after its recording in 2006 and before 2009, when the three culverts are first visible on aerial imagery (Google Earth Pro 2025). As the bridge is no longer extant, it was not evaluated further as part of this investigation.

Resource 32RI930 is a granary that was constructed in the 1950s and recorded by Tetra Tech during the pedestrian survey for the Flickertail Solar Project in October 2023 (Holven et al. 2025). Tetra Tech recommended 32RI930 as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. This recommendation is pending SHSND review of the Flickertail Solar Project Class III Inventory of Archaeological and Architectural Resources.

## 4.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AND PARCEL REVIEW

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Property and feature locations within the Study Area were plotted using recent aerial photography available in the World Imagery layer hosted by ESRI in ArcGIS Pro in October 2024. During this review, 14 properties (including farmsteads, residences, outbuildings, etc.) were identified and given a unique number (i.e., OP1, OP2, etc.), and features within each location were assigned a feature number (i.e., 1, 2, 3, etc.) (Table 4; Appendix A, Figure 3). Corresponding site numbers are also provided in Table 4 for properties recorded on NDCRS forms. In total, 122 features were plotted within the Study Area.



**Table 4.** Desktop Properties Reviewed in the Study Area

Location No.	Corresponding Site No.	Type	No. of Features	Taxpayer Parcel ID	Address	Construction Year of Primary Building
OP1	32RIX413	Farmstead	4	08-0000-01843.100	6875 173 <sup>rd</sup> Ave SE	2016
OP10	32RIX414	Farmstead	3	08-0000-01839.100	17320 County Road 6	1920
OP11	32RIX415	Farmstead	23	08-0000-01835.100	17375 County Road 6	No data available
OP13	32RIX416	Farmstead	21	08-0000-01789.000	17230 66 <sup>th</sup> St SE	1930
OP14	32RIX417	Farmstead	11	08-0000-01791.075	6670 172 <sup>nd</sup> Ave SE	1930
OP21	32RIX418	Farmstead	13	08-0000-01821.000	17040 67 <sup>th</sup> St SE	No data available
OP23	32RIX419	Farmstead	5	08-0000-01859.050	17070 County Road 6	1910
OP24	32RIX420	Farmstead	5	08-0000-01855.100	17040 County Road 6	1999
OP26	32RIX421	Farmstead	10	08-0000-01875.100	16890 69 <sup>th</sup> St SE	1924
OP28	32RIX422	Farmstead	5	08-0000-01875.100	6845 170 <sup>th</sup> Ave SE	1928
OP29	32RIX423	Farmstead	5	08-0000-01863.000	6810 County Road 1	No data available
OP30	Not Recorded	Residence	1	08-0000-01815.100	6788 County Road 1	2007
OP32	Not Recorded	Residence	3	08-0000-01869.000	6825 County Road 1	No data available
OP33	32RIX424	Auxiliary Farmstead	13	08-0000-01813.000	No data available	No data available



## 4.4 SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE SEARCH

Based on the results of the literature search, two previously recorded architectural properties are in the Study Area. One of the resources, 32RI930, is included in the Flickertail Solar Project Class III Inventory of Archaeological and Architectural Resources (Holven 2025) and is not discussed in this report. The other resource, 32RI851, is non-extant, and therefore is not included in this report (see Section 4.2).

Based on a review of aerial imagery, 14 properties containing 122 features were plotted to be reviewed in the field as part of this investigation.

During consultation with the SHSND in December 2024, the agency requested a segment of Pitcairn Creek within the Project Area that appeared to be channelized over 50 years ago also be inventoried (Appendix B). This portion of Pitcairn Creek will be reviewed as part of this investigation.

In total, 15 resources, including 14 properties with above-ground features and 1 segment of Pitcairn Creek, were identified for field review.

## 5.0 FIELD ASSESSMENT AND PRELIMINARY REVIEW

Photographic documentation of property locations and individual features was completed on November 10, 2024, by Tetra Tech Architectural Historian, Ms. Julia Mates, during a period of leaf-off for trees. Leaf-off conditions allowed for the best possible viewing of properties and features. Properties and features were photographed from public road ROWs per instructions from the SHSND. Photographic documentation is provided in Appendix C.

Based on the field assessment, the following were observed:

- At least one feature over 50 years of age was observed at 12 properties, meriting the completion of NDCRS site forms and further evaluation.
- Two properties (OP30 and OP32) were observed to only contain features less than 50 years old (Appendix A, Figure 3; Photographs 75 through 80). Based on site observations, a review of aerial imagery, and Richland County Parcel Data, the features at OP30 were constructed between 2006 and 2023, and the features at OP32 were constructed between 1990 and 2003. As the properties were unlikely to meet Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years, no further assessment was undertaken, and no site forms were completed (NPS 1995). The removal of these properties reduced the total number of desktop features from 122 to 118.
- Two features at 32RIX416 identified during the desktop review (OP13-7 and OP13-12) were non-extant at the time of the field assessment; both locations were visible from the ROW. The removal of these features reduced the number of desktop features at 32RIX416 from 21 to 19 and the total number of desktop features from 118 to 116.
- Mature shelterbelts consisting of deciduous and coniferous trees around the properties limited visibility into the interior of the farmsteads. Additionally, other buildings and structures often blocked visibility of features



situated behind them. A total of 25 desktop features were not visible from the public road ROW at the following Properties:

- 6 features at 32RIX415
- 2 features at 32RIX416
- 6 features at 32RIX418
- 1 feature at 32RIX420
- 9 features at 32RIX421
- 1 feature at 32RIX424
- Desktop features were grouped as a single feature or with other features at the following properties:
  - 23 desktop features reduced to 17 recorded features at 32RIX415
  - 19 desktop features reduced to 13 recorded features at 32RIX416
  - 13 desktop features reduced to 9 recorded features at 32RIX424
- Additional features were recorded at the following locations:
  - 11 desktop features increased to 12 recorded features at 32RIX417
  - 13 desktop features increased to 19 recorded features at 32RIX418
  - 10 desktop features increased to 11 recorded features at 32RIX421
- The channelized portion of Pitcairn Creek over 50 years old was observed from 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue Southeast.

In total, 108 features across 12 properties and a portion of Pitcairn Creek were recorded.

## 5.1 NEWLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES

Tetra Tech completed NDCRS site forms for 13 properties including an update to the form for 32RI851 to document removal of the bridge and replacement by culverts.

Of the 108 features recorded, 62 features were determined to be circa 50 years of age or older. Only one property (32RIX424) contained all historic-age features. All but one of the properties appeared to be currently occupied or in use. The addition of structures over time reflects constant usage and adaptation. Feature construction dates can be found in Table 5. Of the 13 properties, 11 properties are farmsteads, 1 is an auxiliary farm property containing only farm storage structures and no residence, and 1 is a channelized segment of Pitcairn Creek.



**Table 5.** Newly Recorded Properties with Historic-age Structures.

Site No.	Property No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	Eligibility Recommendation	Construction Date	Photograph No.
32RIX413	OP1	6875 173 <sup>rd</sup> Ave SE	32RIX413		Yes	Not eligible for Criteria A, B, or C; unevaluated for Criterion D		1 and 2
			1	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	2016	3
			2	Quonset hut style barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1969	4
			3	Pole barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1984-1990	5
			4	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1984-1990	6
32RIX414	OP10	17320 County Road 6	32RIX414		Yes	Not eligible for Criteria A, B, or C; unevaluated for Criterion D		7 and 8
			1	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1920	9
			2	Pole barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1952-1961	10
			3	Quonset hut style barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1969-1978	11
32RIX415	OP11	17375 County Road 6	32RIX415		Yes	Not eligible for Criteria A, B, or C; unevaluated for Criterion D		12
			1	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	c. 1900-1915	13 and 14
			2	Garage	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1984	Not visible
			3	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1969	17, 18, and 19
			4	Storage shed	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1969-1984	17, 19, and 20



# Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

Flickertail Solar Project  
Class II Cultural Resource Inventory  
for Architectural Resources

Site No.	Property No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	Eligibility Recommendation	Construction Date	Photograph No.
			5	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1969-1984	19 and 20
			6	Unknown	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1990-1997	20
			7	Unknown	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1969-1984	Not visible
			8	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1969-1978	18 and 19
			9	Pole building	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1969-1978	17
			10	Pole building	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1990-1997	13 and 17
			11	Loafing shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1960-1969	15
			12	Storage shed	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1990-2005	15
			13	Pole building	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1984-1990	13 and 15
			14	Barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	c. 1915-1930 moved 1961-1969	13
			16	Silo	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1969-1978	13 and 15
			17	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1997-2003	13 and 16
			18	Unknown	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1969	18
32RIX416	OP13	17230 66 <sup>th</sup> St SE	32RIX416		Yes	Not eligible for Criteria A, B, or C; unevaluated for Criterion D		21 and 22
			1	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1930	23
			2	Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1984	24 and 25



# Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

Flickertail Solar Project  
Class II Cultural Resource Inventory  
for Architectural Resources

Site No.	Property No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	Eligibility Recommendation	Construction Date	Photograph No.
			3	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1984	25 and 27
			4	Barn	Yes	Eligible under Criteria A and C; unevaluated under Criterion D	c. 1915-1930	25 and 27
			5	Pole barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1969	27
			6	Shed	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1969-1990	25 and 26
			7	Pole barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1990-1997	25 and 26
			8	Pole barn	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1968-1990	25 and 26
			9	Quonset hut	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1997-2003	27
			10	Pole barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1990-1997	28
			11	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	2005-2009	29
			12	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	2005-2009	29
			13	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	2005-2009	29
32RIX417	OP14	6670 172 <sup>nd</sup> Ave SE	32RIX417		Yes	Not eligible for Criteria A, B, or C; unevaluated for Criterion D		30
			1	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1980	31, 32, and 34
			2	Garage	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	c. 1930-1945	34
			3	Pole barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1969	32
			4	Dairy barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	c. 1915-1930	32 and 33



# Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

Flickertail Solar Project  
Class II Cultural Resource Inventory  
for Architectural Resources

Site No.	Property No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	Eligibility Recommendation	Construction Date	Photograph No.
			5	Livestock barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1969	33 and 35
			6	Loafing shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	c. 1945-1952	33, 34, and 35
			7	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1990	36
			8	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	c. 1945-1960	36
			9	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1990	36
			10	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1990	36
			11	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1990	36
			12	Garage	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1969	37
32RIX418	OP21	17040 67 <sup>th</sup> St SE	32RIX418		Yes	Not eligible for Criteria A, B, or C; unevaluated for Criterion D		38
			1	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1978	39 and 41
			2	Barn	Yes	Further research	c. 1915-1930	40
			3	Barn	No	Further research	c. 1915-1930	Not visible
			4	Pole barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1978	42
			5	Dairy barn	Yes	Eligible under Criterion C; unevaluated under Criterion A	c. 1930-1945	41, 42, and 43
			6	Pole barn	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1997-2003	Not visible
			7	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1990	44



# Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

Flickertail Solar Project  
Class II Cultural Resource Inventory  
for Architectural Resources

Site No.	Property No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	Eligibility Recommendation	Construction Date	Photograph No.
			8	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1990	44
			9	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1990	44
			10	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1978	44 and 45
			11	Unknown	No	Further research	1961-1978	45
			12	Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1978	44 and 45
			13	Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1990	42
			14	Silo	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	c. 1945-1952	43
			15	Shed	Yes	Further research	c. 1930-1945	46 and 47
			16	Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1990-1997	48
			17	Unknown	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1997-2005	Not visible
			18	Unknown	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1990-1997	Not visible
			19	Unknown	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1990	Not visible
32RIX419	OP23	17070 County Road 6	32RIX419		Yes	Not eligible for Criteria A, B, or C; unevaluated for Criterion D		49
			1	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1910	50
			2	Pole barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	2006-2009	51
			3	Garage	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1952-1961	52
			4	Dairy barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	c. 1915-1930	53



# Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

Flickertail Solar Project  
Class II Cultural Resource Inventory  
for Architectural Resources

Site No.	Property No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	Eligibility Recommendation	Construction Date	Photograph No.
			5	Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	c. 1915-1930	54
32RIX420	OP24	17040 County Road 6	32RIX420		Yes	Not eligible for Criteria A, B, or C; unevaluated for Criterion D		55
			1	Garage	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	2009-2010	56
			2	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1999	56
			3	Pole barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1990	57
			4	Barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	c. 1930-1945	58
			5	Unknown	No	Not eligible under any criteria	2005-2009	59
32RIX421	OP26	16890 69 <sup>th</sup> St SE	32RIX421		Yes	Not eligible for Criteria A, B, or C; unevaluated for Criterion D		60
			1	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1924	61
			2	Pole barn	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1997-2003	Not visible
			3	Pole barn	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1990	Not visible
			4	Metal grain bin	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1990-1997	Not visible
			5	Metal grain bin	No	Not eligible under any criteria	2010-2015	Not visible
			6	Metal grain bin	No	Not eligible under any criteria	2010-2015	Not visible
			7	Metal grain bin	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1990	Not visible



# Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

Flickertail Solar Project  
Class II Cultural Resource Inventory  
for Architectural Resources

Site No.	Property No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	Eligibility Recommendation	Construction Date	Photograph No.
			8	Metal grain bin	No	Not eligible under any criteria	2003-2005	Not visible
			9	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	2010-2015	62
			10	Metal grain bin	No	Not eligible under any criteria	2020-2023	Not visible
			11	Metal grain bin	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1978-1990	Not visible
32RIX422	OP28	6845 170 <sup>th</sup> Ave SE	32RIX422		Yes	Not eligible for Criteria A, B, or C; unevaluated for Criterion D		63 and 64
			1	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1923 (addition 2010-2012)	65, 67, and 68
			2	Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1952-1961	66
			3	Garage	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	c. 1945-1952	67
			4	Pole barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	2012-2014	68
			5	Quonset hut	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1951-1962	69
32RIX423	OP29	6810 County Road 1	32RIX423		Yes	Not eligible for Criteria A, B, or C; unevaluated for Criterion D		70
			1	Residence	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1889-1897	71 and 73
			2	Barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1952-1961	72 and 73
			3	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1984-1990	74
			4	Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	c. 1930-1945	74



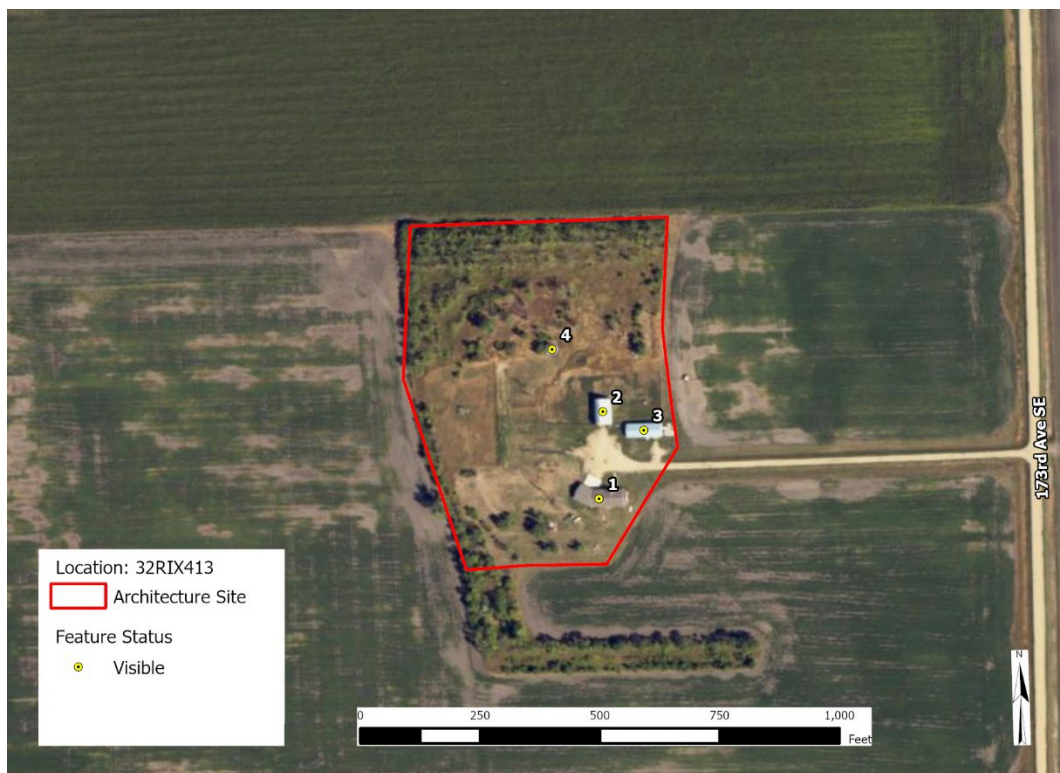
# Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

Flickertail Solar Project  
Class II Cultural Resource Inventory  
for Architectural Resources

Site No.	Property No.	Address	Feature No.	Feature Type	Visible from ROW	Eligibility Recommendation	Construction Date	Photograph No.
			5	Shed	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1978	74
32RIX424	OP33	67 <sup>th</sup> St SE	32RIX424		Yes	Not eligible for Criteria A, B, or C; unevaluated for Criterion D		81
			1	Pole barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1978	82
			2	Pole barn	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1978	83
			3	Quonset hut	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1952-1961	84
			4	Quonset hut	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1952-1961	85 and 86
			5	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1978	87
			6	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1952-1961	85 and 87
			7	Metal grain bin	No	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1978	85
			8	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1978	85 and 86
			9	Metal grain bin	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	1961-1978	86
32RI942	FT100	170 <sup>th</sup> Ave SE	1	Channelized stream	Yes	Not eligible under any criteria	Prior to 1952	88 and 89



### 5.1.1 Property 32RIX413



**Map 1.** The location and status of features within 32RIX413 (USDA NAIP 2023).

32RIX413 is a farmstead located at 6875 173<sup>rd</sup> Avenue SE consisting of four features: a Ranch style residence built in 2016 (Feature 1), a Quonset hut style barn constructed between 1961-1969 (Feature 2), a pole barn constructed between 1984-1990 (Feature 3), and a corrugated metal grain bin erected between 1984-1990 (Feature 4) (Map 1; Photographs 1 through 6).

Feature 2 is the only historic-age building currently on the property (Photograph 4). It is a Quonset hut style barn with a rectangular footprint and an arched/Gothic roof that reaches ground level. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features a pointed hay hood on the south elevation. Both the north and south elevations are clad in horizontal wood siding. The south elevation features a human scale door and a garage door set into an unknown material. They appear to be replacements. The north elevation features a centered human scale door flanked by two wood framed, four pane windows. Two wood framed, six pane windows are located toward the roof peak, suggesting a second level or loft. Aerial imagery suggests the barn was constructed between 1961-1969.

The barn is in fine condition, although the roof is missing some shingles near the hay hood. There appears to be replacement materials on the south elevation, resulting in loss of integrity of materials. The barn appears to be the oldest building on the property. Other structures, like a residence and shed that appear on aerial imagery in 1969, have been replaced or demolished resulting in a loss of integrity of feeling and setting. Further, the barn is unlikely to be associated with important historical themes or people (Criterion A and B). It is not of unique construction; similar barns with arched roofs proliferated in the early to mid-twentieth century throughout the Midwest and Eastern Plains. It is not indicative of unique construction, nor was it constructed by a master. Further, there has been a loss of integrity to the feature (Criterion C). The potential for the site to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, it is recommended that the site remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D. Feature 2 is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.



There is no evidence to suggest the any of the other three features meet the qualifications for Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years (NPS 1995).

From 1897 to 1922, the property was owned by Erik Hendrickson (born (b.) 1851- died (d.) 1934), a Norwegian immigrant (W.M. House 1897; H.E. Wilson and Company 1922; Find A Grave 2025a). The 1897 and 1910 plats indicate a building on the property; however, the associated building is no longer extant. In 1982, the property was owned by Gordon Hendrickson (b. 1929 – d. 1989) (Title Atlas Company 1982; Find A Grave 2025b). The current landowners have no clear relationship to the Hendrickson family. Further property ownership information could not be obtained.

The property is associated with Norwegian immigration into North Dakota and the theme of farming. However, there is no indication that this property, nor its occupants, were especially significant in local history or made contributions to these themes (Criterion A and B) (Callan 1938; Mitskog 1970). While the property exhibits a single historic age building, it is not indicative of a specific style, nor constructed by a master (Criterion C). Therefore, neither the property nor its buildings are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The potential for the site to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, it is recommended that the site remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D.

### 5.1.2 Property 32RIX414



**Map 2.** The location and status of features within 32RIX414 (USDA NAIP 2023).

32RIX414 is a farmstead located at 17320 County Road 6 consisting of three features: a residence built in 1920 (Feature 1), a pole barn constructed between 1952-1961 (Feature 2), and a Quonset hut built between 1969-1978 (Feature 3) (Map 2; Photographs 7 through 11).

Feature 1 is a 1.5 story vernacular residence built in 1920 according to Richland County records (Richland County 2025) (Photograph 9). When viewed from the public road ROW, the building appears to have a rusticated concrete



block foundation and is clad in asbestos or similar siding. The west elevation features paired one-over-one replacement vinyl windows and a solid door on the first level. Two additional one-over-one windows occupy the wall above the door and in the half-story. The west elevation has a shed roof dormer protruding from the gable roof. There is a central brick chimney on the roof line. A one-story addition with a two-pane sliding window is on the south elevation of the house. No other elevations were visible from the public road ROW. The decaying siding, replacement windows, and addition indicate a loss of integrity of workmanship, design, materials, and feeling. Feature 1 is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Feature 2 is a pole barn constructed between 1952-1961 according to aerial imagery (Photograph 10). It has a rectangular footprint and gable roof and is clad in corrugated metal. There appears to be a garage door on the north elevation, though visibility was obscured by vegetation. No other elevations were visible from the public road ROW. Pole buildings like this example proliferated across the United States in the mid-twentieth century and continue to be a commonly constructed building type today. The ubiquity of this building type renders it ineligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 3 is a Quonset hut style building with an arched roof that reaches the ground on both sides (Photograph 11). The roof is clad in green sheet metal. The building was in the process of receiving new siding during survey, so further materials could not be discerned. Aerial imagery indicates Feature 3 was constructed between 1969-1978. Quonset huts and similar buildings are incredibly common in agricultural settings and have been since World War II. The ubiquity of this building type renders it ineligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

In 1922, the property was owned by Erik Hendrickson (b.1851-d.1934), a Norwegian immigrant who had owned property in a neighboring section in 1897 (W.M. House 1897; H.E. Wilson and Company 1922; Find A Grave 2025a). The residence can likely be attributed to him. Census records indicate that he was a grain farmer and lived in Abercrombie Township until his death. Further property records were not publicly available. It is unknown who constructed the pole barn and Quonset hut.

The property is associated with Norwegian immigration into North Dakota and the theme of farming. However, there is no indication that this property, nor its occupants, were especially significant in local history or made contributions to these themes (Criterion A and B) (Callan 1938; Mitskog 1970). While the property exhibits historic age structures, they are not indicative of a specific style, nor constructed by a master. The buildings have also lost integrity (Criterion C). Therefore, neither the property nor its buildings are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The potential for the site to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, it is recommended that the site remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D.



### 5.1.3 Property 32RIX415



**Map 3.** The location and status of features within 32RIX415 (USDA NAIP 2023).

32RIX415 is a farmstead located at 17375 County Road 6 consisting of 17 features: a residence (Feature 1), a garage (Feature 2), three pole buildings (Features 9, 10, and 13); one barn (Feature 14); 10 metal grain bins (Features 3, 5, 8, and 17); three storage sheds (Features 4, 11, and 12); a silo (Feature 16); and three features that could not be identified (Features 6, 7, and 18). Much of the property was not visible from the right-of-way due to vegetation (Map 3; Photographs 12 through 20).

Feature 1 is a 1.5 story vernacular residence likely built between 1900-1915 (Photographs 13 and 14). On the south elevation, the building features a projecting gable roofed entry, one-over-one windows, and a shed roof dormer. There is a substantial gable roofed addition on the west elevation that doubles the building's footprint. It was constructed between 2012-2014 based on aerial imagery. No further information could be discerned from the public road ROW. The large addition to Feature 1 has resulted in a loss of integrity of workmanship, design, materials, and feeling. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 4 is a small, rectangular storage shed with a gable roof (Photographs 17, 19, and 20). Further details could not be discerned from the public road ROW. Aerial imagery indicates that the structure was constructed between 1969-1984. As storage buildings like Feature 4 are common building types with few distinguishing characteristics, it is not likely to be eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 7 is a building of an unknown type constructed between 1969-1984. It was not visible from the public right-of-way during the field survey. Aerial imagery indicates that it has a rectangular footprint and gable roof. It is likely a shed, small barn, or animal shelter. As Feature 7 is a utilitarian building with likely no distinguishing characteristics and may not be 50 years of age, it is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 9 is a pole barn with a lean-to on the west elevation (Photograph 17). The pole barn is clad in corrugated metal and has a gable roof. There is a barn door on the south elevation. No other details were visible from the



public road ROW. Aerial imagery indicates that the building was constructed between 1969-1978. Pole buildings like this example proliferated across the United States in the mid-twentieth century and continue to be a commonly constructed building type today. The ubiquity of this building type renders it ineligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 11 is a loafing shed (Photograph 15). Its precise use is unclear. It has a wood post frame, a gable roof clad in corrugated metal, and the south elevation is open. No further information could be discerned from the public road ROW. Aerial imagery indicates that it was constructed between 1960-1969. Feature 12 is attached to Feature 11's east elevation; however, it was constructed between 1990-2005. As Feature 11 is a utilitarian building with likely no distinguishing characteristics, it is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 14 is a 1.5 story barn with an arched/Gothic roof, a lean-to on the south elevation, and an addition on the north elevation (Photograph 13). Most of the building is not visible from the public road ROW, but two one-over-one windows are visible on the west elevation. The west elevation also features a pointed hay hood. A substantial addition to Feature 14 was constructed between 1969 and 1984. Aerial imagery indicates that it is roughly rectangular in footprint, though it was not visible from the public road ROW. During the site visit from the public road ROW, the landowner came out and indicated that the barn was constructed in the early 1900s (c. 1915-1930) and moved to its current location between 1961-1969. The relocation of the barn and a later addition renders it ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

Feature 16 is a concrete stave silo erected between 1969-1978 (Photographs 13 and 15). It features a white checker pattern below its dome roof. Concrete stave silos became very popular in the twentieth century and are therefore incredibly common. There are no characteristics that differentiate this silo from others of the same type, and it is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Feature 18 is a building of an unknown type (Photograph 19). Aerial imagery indicates that it has a rectangular footprint and a gable roof. It was constructed between 1961-1969. Feature 18 is likely utilitarian in nature with no distinguishing characteristics and is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.

Features 3, 5, and 8 comprise 8 grain bins of varying sizes constructed between 1961-1984 (Photographs 17 through 20). Metal grain bins like these examples are incredibly common structures. Grain bins have not had a substantial change in design since they became popular in the mid-twentieth century. Therefore, they are not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Features 2, 6, 10, 12, 13, and 17 were constructed less than 50 years ago (Photographs 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20). There is no evidence to suggest that any of these features meet the qualifications for Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years (NPS 1995). Therefore, they are not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Thore Jacobson (b. 1843 d. 1912), a Norwegian immigrant, owned the property in 1910 (Alden Publishing Co. 1910; Find A Grave 2025c). The 1910 atlas indicates a building on the property, indicating that the residence was built prior to that year, likely by Jacobson. That same year, Andrew J. Bakken (b. 1863 d. 1943), owned the quarter section to the north of Jacobson. By 1922, Bakken, a child of Norwegian immigrants, owned the property (H.E. Wilson and Company 1922). Both Bakken and Jacobson were listed as farmers in the census (United States Census Bureau 1940). Bakken owned nearby 32RIX418 (17040 67th St SE) in 1910 and 1922. By 1982, the property was owned by Maurice Myhre (b. 1925 d. 2009), a Canadian immigrant, World War II veteran, and farmer (Title Atlas Company 1982; Find A Grave 2025d). The property is currently owned by his son, Earl. Further property ownership information could not be obtained.

The property is associated with Norwegian immigration into North Dakota and the theme of farming. However, there is no indication that this property, nor its occupants, were especially significant in local history or made contributions to these themes (Criterion A and B) (Callan 1938; Mitskog 1970). While the property exhibits historic age buildings, they are not indicative of a specific style, nor constructed by a master. Further, there has been a



significant loss of integrity to the buildings, especially the residence (Criterion C). Therefore, neither the property nor its buildings are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The potential for the site to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, it is recommended that the site remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D.

### 5.1.4 Property 32RIX416



**Map 4.** The location and status of features within 32RIX416 (USDA NAIP 2023).

32RIX416 is a farmstead located at 17230 66<sup>th</sup> Street SE consisting of 13 features: a residence (Feature 1), a dairy barn (Feature 4), four pole barns (Features 5, 7, 8, and 10), two sheds (Features 2, and 6), seven grain bins (Features 3, 11, 12, and 13), and a Quonset hut (Feature 9) (Map 4; Photographs 21 through 29).

Feature 1 is a 1.5 story pyramidal folk house constructed in 1930 (Photograph 23). It once had a square footprint, but has since undergone several additions. The house was mostly obscured by vegetation during the field survey. However, it was possible to observe that the house has a pyramidal roof with a central brick chimney. There are also at least two shed roof dormers, one on the north and one on the west elevation. There are also one-story gable roof additions on the south and east of the building. A garage (not visible) is attached via a hyphen to the north elevation. The garage was constructed between 1990-1997. As the residence has undergone several additions which have altered its footprint significantly, it has suffered a loss of integrity of workmanship, materials, design, and feeling. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Feature 4 is a gambrel roof dairy barn with a hay loft (Photographs 25 and 27) (Caption 2). The west elevation features a central livestock sized double door. There are windows, likely four pane fixed windows with wood sashes on either side of the door on the ground level. The loft level features central double hay loft doors with white wooden cross bucks. There is a window on either side, likely the same windows as the ground level. The north elevation



features several fixed for pane windows with wooden sashes, though they are not all visible due to other structures blocking the view from the public road ROW. The barn is clad in red painted horizontal wood siding. The roof is a low extending Dutch-style gambrel roof with exposed rafter tails. The west elevation features a sharply pointed triangular hay hood. There are several barns with similar features in the area. They have similar massing and proportions, extending flared gambrel roofs, the pointed hay hood, and fenestration. This example is the only one with clearly visible rafter tails. These features are not indicative of any widely recognized barn style, though characteristics are shared with Finnish cattle barns and German-Russian barns of the same era. These barns were all built by Norwegian immigrants in the early twentieth century, indicating a potential ethnic or regional barn variation. From the public road ROW, this example appears to retain the most integrity out of similar barns recorded in the Study Area. Feature 4 is associated with farming and meets the guidelines presented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form for Common Farm and Ranch Buildings in North Dakota (SHSND 2022). It also may be associated with Norwegian immigration, though further research is needed (Criterion A). The barn is not associated with any known historically significant individuals (Criterion B). The barn possesses sufficient integrity and a number of character defining features unusual for recognized barn types. More research is needed to see if it is representative of a regional or ethnic style (Criterion C). This barn may yield further information about an ethnic or regional barn type, though more research is needed (Criterion D). Therefore, Feature 4 is recommended eligible under Criteria A and C. More research is needed to determine eligibility under D.



**Caption 2.** Feature 4 (barn) at 32RIX416, camera facing south.

Feature 5 and Feature 8 are pole barns (Photographs 25 and 27). Feature 5 was constructed between 1961-1969 and Feature 8 was constructed between 1968-1990. Pole buildings like these proliferated across the United States in the mid-twentieth century and continue to be a commonly constructed building type today. The ubiquity of this building type renders it ineligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.



Feature 6 is a small shed with a gable roof that was not clearly visible from the public road ROW (Photograph 25). It was constructed between 1969-1990. Feature 6 is a utilitarian building with no clear associations or distinguishing features and is therefore not recommended for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Features 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 were constructed within the last 50 years (Photographs 25 through 29). There is no evidence to suggest that any of these features meet the qualifications for Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years (NPS 1995). Therefore, they are not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

In 1897 and 1910, the land parcel containing the property was owned by John O. Strand (b.1853, d. 1911) (Find A Grave 2025e), a Norwegian immigrant who came to the United States in 1873 and settled in Richland County in 1878 as a farmer (W.M. House 1897; Alden Publishing Co. 1910; Genealogy Trails 2025). In 1922, the land parcel containing the property was owned by John Strand, likely one of the sons of John O. Strand who had passed in 1911 (H.E. Wilson and Company 1922). By 1982, the property had transferred to Percy Strand, the grandson of John O. Strand (Title Atlas Company 1982). His son Charles Strand is the current property owner.

The property as a whole is related to the theme of farming and Norwegian immigration, but it does not appear to have made any significant contributions to those themes (Criterion A). The Strand family does not appear to have been significant in local or national history (Criterion B). The property contains a mix of features of various ages and with varying levels of integrity. Only Feature 4 is architecturally significant (Criterion C). 32RIX416 is not recommended eligible under Criteria A, B, or C; only Feature 4 is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. The potential for the site to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, it is recommended that the site remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D.



### 5.1.5 Property 32RIX417



**Map 5.** The location and status of features within 32RIX417 (USDA NAIP 2023).

32RIX417 is a farmstead located at 6670 172nd Avenue SE consisting of 12 features: a raised Ranch style residence (Feature 1) constructed in 1980, two detached garages (Features 2 and 12), a pole barn (Feature 3), a gambrel roof dairy barn (Feature 4), two smaller barns (Features 5 and 6), and five grain bins (Features 7 through 11) (Map 5; Photographs 30 through 37).

Feature 2 is a standalone two car garage (Photograph 34). The south elevation features two garage doors while the east elevation has one human scale door. There is a brick chimney near the north side of the building. The garage is clad in vertical siding and has a gable roof. Aerial imagery indicates that the garage predates 1952; it likely dates to the mid-twentieth century. The garage has no clear associations with any historical themes (Criterion A). It is also not associated with any significant historical figure (Criterion B). The garage is utilitarian in style and has no character defining features (Criterion C). There are no surface level indications that the garage would contribute to further study (Criterion D). It is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 3 is a pole barn (Photograph 32). It has a rectangular footprint and is clad in corrugated metal. No doors or other features were visible from the public road ROW. Pole buildings like this example proliferated across the United States in the mid-twentieth century and continue to be a commonly constructed building type today. The ubiquity of this building type renders it ineligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 4 is a gambrel roof dairy barn with a lean-to (Photographs 32 and 33). The south elevation features five rectangular windows or vents with five vertical partitions each. It also had two fixed windows with metal awnings, one on each end. There is a central door, likely for livestock, that has been boarded up. The west elevation has a



pointed hay hood. The lean-to extends the entire length of the north elevation of the main barn structure. It has a shed roof and a livestock sized door on the west elevation. The barn is clad with a vertical siding of an unknown material. The Dutch gambrel roof extends to just above the windows on the first level. There is a large metal ventilator centrally located on the roof line. Aerial imagery indicates the barn was constructed prior to 1952; it likely was built in the early twentieth century with the non-extant house. In the area, there are several other barns of similar proportions with the same characteristic low reaching gambrel roof and sharply pointed hay hood. The style and shape of these barns may signal a regional or ethnic style yet to be formally identified. However, this example has had an addition and its siding is replacement, causing a loss of integrity. There are better examples nearby. Therefore, this example is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 5 is a small livestock barn connected to a corral (Photographs 33 and 35). It has a rectangular footprint and a long, steeply pitched gable roof. It is clad in corrugated metal. The roof is also clad in corrugated metal, though some of it is missing. No windows or doors were visible from the public road ROW. Aerial imagery indicates that it was constructed between 1961-1969. Although the barn is associated with the theme of farming, it is unlikely to have contributed to the historical theme in any meaningful way (Criterion A). It is not associated with any historically significant individuals (Criterion B). Metal barns like this example are very common and continue to be constructed in similar manners today. This example is not unique (Criterion C). There are no surface level indications that the barn would contribute to further study (Criterion D). It is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria

Feature 6 is a loafing shed (Photographs 33 through 35). It has a rectangular footprint and is of post frame construction. It has two large openings on the east elevation that lead into a small corral. The rest of the building is clad in corrugated metal, including the side gable roof. Aerial imagery indicates that it was constructed prior to 1952. It was likely constructed just prior to that year, between 1945-1952 due to its use of sheet metal which was not readily available during World War II. Although the loafing shed is associated with the theme of farming, it is unlikely to have contributed to the historical theme in any meaningful way (Criterion A). It is not associated with any historically significant individuals (Criterion B). Loafing sheds like this example are very common and continue to be constructed in similar manners today. This example is not unique (Criterion C). There are no surface level indications that the barn would contribute to further study (Criterion D). It is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 8 is the shortest grain bin and second from the south in a line of five (Photograph 36). It is cylindrical, constructed of sheet metal, and has a conical top. It had no visible maker's mark or other identifying characteristics. Aerial imagery indicates it was constructed between prior to 1969. Grain bins are incredibly common structures on farms with little design change since they became popular around the mid-twentieth century. Due to their ubiquity, this example is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 12 is a standalone one car garage built between 1961-1969 (Photograph 37). It has a rectangular footprint, gable roof, and single garage door on the eastern elevation. It appears to be clad in vertical siding of an unknown material. The garage has no clear associations with any historical themes (Criterion A). It is also not associated with any significant historical figure (Criterion B). The garage is utilitarian in style and has no character defining features (Criterion C). There are no surface level indications that the garage would contribute to further study (Criterion D). It is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Features 1, 7, 9, 10, and 11 were constructed within the last 50 years (Photographs 31 and 36). There is no evidence to suggest that any of these features meet the qualifications for Criteria Consideration G: Properties that

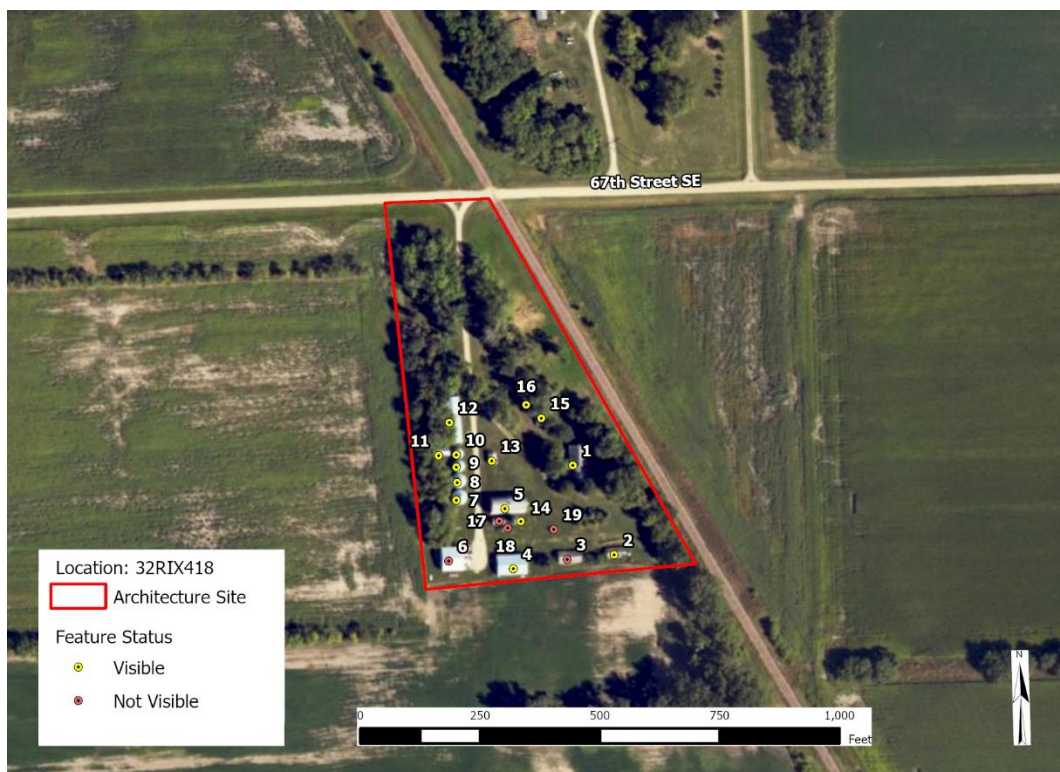


Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years (NPS 1995). Therefore, they are not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

In 1897 and 1910, the property was owned by Hans P. Myron (b. 1853, d. 1916), a Norwegian immigrant who settled in Richland County in 1881 as a farmer (Alden Publishing Co. 1910; Find A Grave 2025f). The 1897 and 1910 plats indicate a building on the property, likely a house that is no longer extant. By 1922, the property was owned by Henry Streirner Jr.; no information was available for Henry. By 1982, the property was owned by Raymond and Elder Kinneberg, the sons of Torkel T. Kinneberg (b. 1870 d. 1956), a Norwegian immigrant who is listed as a resident on a farm in rural Richland County on the 1940 census (Title Atlas Company 1982; United States Census Bureau 1940). The property is currently owned by Robert T. Childress. No landowner information could be obtained for the period of construction for the structures on the property.

Between 1961-2024, the property lost at least six ancillary farm buildings and the original residence, damaging integrity of workmanship, materials, design, feeling, and setting. Due to the age of several existing buildings, loss of integrity to existing structures, and the loss of several historic age structures, the property is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The potential for the site to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, it is recommended that the site remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D.

### 5.1.6 Property 32RIX418



**Map 6.** The location and status of features within 32RIX418 (USDA NAIP 2023).

32RIX418 is a farmstead located at 17040 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE that consists of 19 features: a residence (Feature 1), three barns (Features 2, 3 and 5), two pole barns (Features 4 and 6), four grain bins (Features 7 through 10), one silo



(Feature 14), four sheds (Features 12, 13, 15, and 16), and four small structures that could not be identified (Features 11, 17, 18, and 19) (Map 6; Photographs 38 through 48).

Feature 1 is a massed plan-side gable Ranch style house (Photograph 39). It has a rectangular footprint with an addition on the south elevation, possibly a garage. The building appears to have a poured concrete raised foundation. The east elevation features a narrow porch and a central door flanked by one-over-one windows. The north elevation also has one-over-one windows including paired windows on the half-story. The building is clad in horizontal siding of an unknown type. The side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features a centrally located brick chimney and pork chop gable returns. No further features were visible from the public road ROW. Aerial imagery indicates the residence was constructed between 1961-1978. The garage was constructed between 1990-1997. The house does not have a clear connection to any historical themes (Criterion A). It is not connected to any historically significant people (Criterion B). Ranch style houses were the most common housing style constructed in the mid-twentieth century. This example exhibits no distinguishing features (Criterion C). There are no surface level indications that the house would provide further information (Criterion D). Therefore, Feature 1 is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 2 is a long gable roof barn (Photograph 40). It has a long rectangular footprint and is clad in horizontal wood siding. The east elevation has a central wooden door and a square entry in the gable to what may be a loft. The purpose of the barn is unknown. The building predates 1952 aerial imagery and was likely constructed in the early twentieth century. The barn is related to the theme of farming, though its extent and purpose is unknown (Criterion A). The barn is not clearly connected to any historically significant people (Criterion B). The barn is a utilitarian building, though it is of an unusual size and shape (Criterion C). There are no surface level indications that the barn would provide further information (Criterion D). Further research is needed to determine the historical significance of the building.

Feature 3 was not visible from the public road ROW. It is next to Feature 2 and is identical in size and shape and assumed to be the same kind of building. The building predates 1952 aerial imagery and was likely constructed in the early twentieth century with Feature 2. The barn is related to the theme of farming, though its extent and purpose is unknown (Criterion A). The barn is not clearly connected to any historically significant people (Criterion B). The barn is a utilitarian building, though it is of an unusual size and shape (Criterion C). There are no surface level indications that the barn would provide further information (Criterion D). Further research is needed to determine the historical significance of the building.

Feature 4 is a pole barn constructed between 1961-1978 (Photograph 42). It has a rectangular footprint and a gable roof. There is a sliding door on the west elevation. The building is clad in corrugated metal. Pole buildings like this example proliferated across the United States in the mid-twentieth century and continue to be a commonly constructed building type today. The ubiquity of this building type renders it ineligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 5 is a dairy barn with a gothic roof (Caption 3; Photographs 41 through 43). The west elevation has one barn door and two windows in the loft of an unknown type. The north elevation has seven four-over-four windows with narrow panes and at least one door. The barn is clad in horizontal wooden siding. The barn predates aerial imagery from 1952. Barns with gothic roofs became popular as early as the 1920s and this example is estimated to have been constructed around the 1930s. The barn is related to the theme of farming, but it is unknown to what degree (Criterion A). The barn is not known to be associated with any historically significant individuals (Criterion B). Feature 5 is an excellent example of a gothic roof barn and visible elevations portray a high degree of integrity



(Criterion C). The barn exhibits no surface level indications of further research potential (Criterion D). Feature 5 is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under at least Criterion C for its architectural significance.



**Caption 3.** Feature 5 (middle) at 32RIX418, camera facing south.

Feature 10 is the shortest grain bin in a line of four and was constructed between 1961-1978 (Photographs 44 and 45). Metal grain bins like this example are incredibly common structures used for grain storage. They have not had a substantial change in design since they became popular in the mid-twentieth century. Therefore, the feature is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 11 is mostly obscured by vegetation and other buildings and was not clearly visible from the public road ROW (Photograph 45). It appears to be a small barn or shed with a rectangular footprint and gable roof. Aerial imagery indicates it was constructed between 1961-1978. Although the building is unlikely to be eligible given its age, it merits further research as other buildings on the property are recommended eligible for the NRHP or additional research is recommended to determine eligibility.

Feature 12 is a shed with a rectangular footprint and side gabled roof (Photographs 44 and 45). The east elevation appears to have a sliding door and a garage door. The building is clad in wood siding with sheet metal roofing. Farm machinery is sticking out of the door. Although the building is related to farming, it is unlikely to have made any contributions to the theme (Criterion A). The shed does not have any clear associations with any historically significant people (Criterion B). The building is utilitarian and has no distinguishing architectural features (Criterion C). It is unlikely to contribute to further historical or archaeological study (Criterion D). Feature 12 is not recommended for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.



Feature 14 is a tower silo (Photograph 43). Only the top is visible behind the large barn on the property, so the exact type is unknown, though it is likely a concrete stave silo based on its metal round roof. Aerial imagery indicates it was constructed prior to 1952. The silo was likely erected just before the aerial imagery in the mid-twentieth century. The silo is unlikely to have contributed in any significant way to the historical theme of farming (Criterion A). There is no evidence it was associated with any significant people (Criterion B). Tower silos are common fixtures on farms and this example is unlikely to have any distinguishing characteristics (Criterion C). It is unlikely to contribute to further historical study (Criterion D). Feature 14 is not recommended for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 15 is a storage shed or barn (Photographs 46 and 47). The building has a rectangular footprint and a gable roof. It is clad in horizontal wood siding. The north elevation has at least three fixed narrow four pane wood framed windows. The building is situated in the tree line and is not visible on aerial imagery. Therefore, no definite construction date could be obtained. As the windows are similar to those on Feature 5, it is assumed to be contemporaneous with Feature 5. Without a definitive age or use, and since there is a building on the property that is recommended eligible, there is not enough information to determine NRHP eligibility for Feature 15 and further research is needed.

Features 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 18, and 19 were constructed within the last 50 years (Photographs 42, 44, and 48). There is no evidence to suggest that any of these features meet the qualifications for Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years (NPS 1995). Therefore, they are not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

In 1897, the land parcel containing the property was owned by Chas T. Ness (W.M. House 1897). Further information on Ness could not be obtained. No structures were marked at the property in 1897. In 1910 and 1922, the land parcel containing the property was owned by Andrew J. Bakken (b. 1863 d. 1943), a child of Norwegian immigrants (Alden Publishing 1910; United States Census Bureau 1940). Bakken was listed as a farmer in Alden Publishing Co. Patron's Directory and had been a resident in Richland County since 1900. No structures were marked at the property in 1910. Bakken also owned the property 32RIX415 (17375 County Road 6) in 1922. The 1922 atlas does not have buildings marked for any parcels. By 1982, the property was owned by Darrell Heyen, who is the current property owner. Further property ownership information could not be obtained.

Only one feature (Feature 5), a gothic roof dairy barn, is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. Features 2, 3, 11, and 15 require further research to determine their historical significance as ancillary farm buildings that should be considered under the Multiple Property Documentation Form for Common Farm and Ranch Buildings in North Dakota (SHSND 2022). Feature 5 is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C, but requires further research to determine eligibility under Criterion A. The remaining 14 features are recommended not eligible and the property as a whole is unlikely to be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The potential for the site to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, it is recommended that the site remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D.



### 5.1.7 Property 32RIX419



**Map 7.** The location and status of features within 32RIX419 (USDA NAIP 2023).

32RIX419 is a farmstead located at 17070 County Road 6 that consists of five features: a residence (Feature 1), a pole barn (Feature 2), a garage (Feature 3), a dairy barn (Feature 4), and a shed (Feature 5) (Map 7; Photographs 49 through 54).

Feature 1 is a 1.5 story vernacular house with Craftsman style elements (Photograph 50). The residence has a rectangular floor plan with a small one-story addition on the south elevation. The house has a raised foundation and an uncovered deck that wraps around the north facade and east elevation. The north facade features a central door flanked by two one-over-one windows. There is a shed roof dormer that emerges from the side gable roof on this elevation. It has two one-over-one windows. The east elevation has a sliding glass door and a two-pane sliding window on the first level. Two one-over-one windows are on the half story. The overhanging roof on this elevation has Craftsman style triangular brackets in the eaves. The house is clad in horizontal siding of an unknown type. No other elevations were visible from the right-of-way. According to county tax records, the residence was built in 1910. This house is one of several similar houses in the area built by Norwegian immigrants. It retains more integrity than others in the area; however, due to replacement windows, doors, and additions to the house, it has suffered a loss of integrity of workmanship, materials, and design. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 2 is a pole barn (Photograph 51). It has a rectangular footprint and a gable roof. There is a garage door on the west elevation. The building is clad in corrugated metal siding. Aerial imagery indicates it was erected between 2006-2009. There is no evidence to suggest it meets the qualifications for Criteria Consideration G:



Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. It is therefore not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Feature 3 is a garage built between 1952-1961 (Photograph 52). It has a rectangular footprint and a gable roof. The north elevation has an eight-panel wooden garage door offset to the east. The panels second from the top are glass. There is a square opening in the gable that has been boarded shut. The garage has horizontal tongue-in-groove wood siding. The roof is covered in sheet metal. As a utilitarian building of no specific type, the garage is unlikely to have substantial individual significance that would render it eligible for the NRHP. It is therefore not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Feature 4 is a dairy barn with a Dutch gambrel roof (Photograph 53). The barn has a rectangular footprint. The east elevation features a central sliding barn door on the main level and two windows of an unknown type in the loft on either end of a central rectangular wooden door. On this elevation, the roof has a prominent triangular hay hood. The north elevation features five irregularly spaced four pane wood frame windows. Two are covered with plywood. The barn is clad in horizontal wood siding. The roof extends to just above the windows on the first level and is covered in asphalt shingles. The barn appears to be in good condition for its age. The barn was constructed prior to 1952 as it appears on aerial imagery from that year. It was likely built shortly after the property was occupied in 1910. The barn resembles others built in the area by Norwegian immigrants near the turn of the twentieth century. It has the characteristic low hanging gambrel roof and sharply pointed hay hood as well as similar massing and proportions. It is unknown if this barn is a regional or ethnic barn type. However, there are examples with more integrity in the immediate area, including at 17230 66th St SE (32RIX416 - Feature 4). As this is not the best example in the area, it is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Feature 5 is a small shed (Photograph 54). The shed has a rectangular footprint and is clad in horizontal wood siding. The east elevation has a wood framed doorway below a rectangular wood framed window of an unknown type. The building has a gable roof that appears flat on top instead of having a typical pointed roof line. The roof is covered in wooden planks. Some of the wood has rotted away. The shed is a utilitarian building. Alone, it is not enough to convey association with historical themes or people (Criteria A and B). Despite the roof line being unusual, it is unlikely that the shed possesses sufficient architectural significance under Criterion C. There are no surface level indications that the shed would be eligible under Criterion D. Therefore, Feature 5 is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

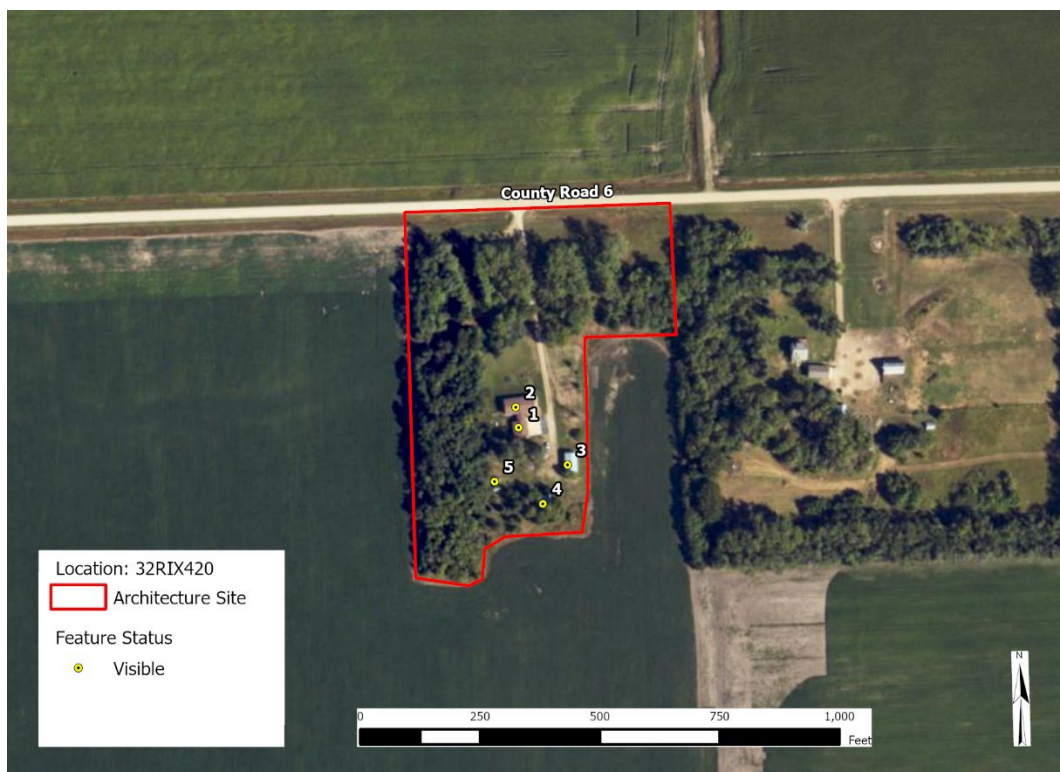
The property was owned by Amund Olson (b. 1858 d. 1942), a Norwegian immigrant, from at least 1897 to 1910 (W.M. House 1897; Alden Publishing 1910; Find A Grave 2025g). Documents indicate that he and his family lived and farmed property more than 1 mile outside the Study Area at Section 31, Township 135, Range 48 prior to moving to Los Angeles, California. The Olson family likely never lived on the property at 32RIX419. By 1922, the property had transferred to John O. Hermoe (Hermo) (b. 1878 d. 1956), another Norwegian immigrant who came to the United States in 1902 (H.E. Wilson and Company 1922; United States Census Bureau 1930). He lived in Minnesota until approximately 1906 before moving to Richland County. He married his wife, Bessie (b. 1889 d. 1977), in 1909, and likely purchased this property shortly after. He is documented as a grain farmer in census records. They had three children, including Orlando Hermo (b. 1915 d. 1996) (Find A Grave 2025h), who owned the property with his wife Hazel from his father's death until at least 1992 when the couple moved to Wahpeton. The current owner bears no clear relation to the Hermo family.

The property is associated with Norwegian immigration into North Dakota and the theme of farming. However, there is no indication that this property, nor its occupants, were especially significant in local history or made



contribution to these themes (Criterion A and B) (Callan 1938; Mitskog 1970). While the property exhibits historic age buildings, they are mostly not indicative of a specific style, nor constructed by a master. The residence especially has also lost a significant amount of integrity. Further, there are better examples of similar buildings in the area (Criterion C). Therefore, neither the property nor its buildings are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The potential for the site to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, it is recommended that the site remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D.

### 5.1.8 Property 32RIX420



**Map 8.** The location and status of features within 32RIX420 (USDA NAIP 2023).

32RIX420 is a farmstead located at 17040 County Road 6 consisting of five features: a residence (Feature 2) with an attached garage (Feature 1), a pole barn (Feature 3), a barn (Feature 4), and one feature that could not be identified (Feature 5) (Map 8; Photographs 55 through 59).

Features 1, 2, 3, and 5 were constructed within the last 50 years (Photographs 56, 57, and 59). There is no evidence to suggest that any of these features meet the qualifications for Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years (NPS 1995). Therefore, they are not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 4 is a barn or garage with horizontal wood siding, gable roof, and at least one large opening (Photograph 58). The building is heavily obscured by vegetation and no further details were discernible from the public road ROW. Aerial imagery indicates that it was constructed prior to 1952. The building is likely not significant on its own to convey any historical themes (Criterion A), nor is it clearly associated with any significant historical figures (Criterion B). As a utilitarian building, the feature is unlikely to be architecturally significant (Criterion C) or add to historical or archaeological research (Criterion D).



The property was owned by F. Thompson in 1897 (W.M. House 1897) and by Thomas Thompson in 1910 (Alden Publishing Co. 1910). No further information on the Thompsons was available. By 1982, the property had transferred to Wilma Johnson (Title Atlas Company 1982), and to Catherine Groff in 1987.

The property is associated with farming but does not show any deeper connections with the theme besides its property type (Criterion A). There is a lack of historical information about the recorded property owners, suggesting that they too are not historically significant (Criterion B). Feature 4 is utilitarian in nature and likely does not have any character defining features (Criterion C). Neither the property nor Feature 4 are recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The potential for the site to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, it is recommended that the site remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D.

### 5.1.9 Property 32RIX421



**Map 9.** The location and status of features within 32RIX421 (USDA NAIP 2023).

32RIX421 is a farmstead located at 16890 69<sup>th</sup> Street SE consisting of 11 features: a residence (Feature 1), two pole barns (Features 2 and 3), and eight grain bins (Features 4 through 11) (Map 9; Photographs 60 through 62). Most of the property is ensconced in trees and not visible from the public road ROW.

Feature 1 is the only structure of historic age on the property (Photograph 61). It is a 2.5 story four-square pyramidal folk house with at least two additions. Although most of the residence was obscured by vegetation, through partial visibility and aerial imagery, it can be determined that the main body of the house is four-square in form with two small, hipped roof dormers on the north and south elevations. The main body of the house has a pyramidal hipped roof with a central brick chimney. There are one-story rectangular additions on the north and west elevations. The west addition may be an attached garage, but it could not be confirmed. The north addition consists of interior space and features a bay window. Other visible fenestration consists of single and double casement windows. The house appears to be clad in horizontal aluminum siding. Richland County indicates that the house was constructed



in 1924. Due to additions substantially changing the footprint of an otherwise four-square house, and clear replacement windows, Feature 1 has lost significant integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling. It is therefore not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

The other 10 features were constructed within the last 50 years. There is no evidence to suggest that any of these features meet the qualifications for Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years (NPS 1995). Therefore, they are not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

In 1897, the land parcel containing the property was owned by Christine Nash (later Christine Flaa) (b. 1854 d. 1941), a Norwegian immigrant (W.M. House 1897; Find A Grave 2025i). No further information on Nash could be obtained. In 1910 and 1922, the property was owned by Ingebregt Flaa (b. 1870 d. 1954), the spouse of Christine Nash (Alden Publishing Co. 1910; H.E. Wilson and Company 1922; Find A Grave 2025j). Flaa was a Norwegian immigrant who settled in Richland County in 1891 as a farmer (Alden Publishing Co. 1910). A structure was marked at the property on the 1910 atlas, indicating that there was a structure built prior to that year, likely by Flaa. It was likely a residence replaced by the current 1924 residence. By 1982, the property was owned by Kenneth Nash (b. 1927 d. 2014), the grandson of Christine Nash (Title Atlas Company 1982). The current property owners are Anne and Benjamin Nash. No further information about the current landowners was available.

As only the residence is of historic age and no longer retains integrity, neither the property, nor its buildings, are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The potential for the site to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, it is recommended that the site remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D.

### 5.1.10 Property 32RIX422



**Map 10.** The location and status of features within 32RIX422 (USDA NAIP 2023).



32RIX422 is a farmstead located at 6845 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE consisting of five features: a residence (Feature 1), a shed (Feature 2), a garage (Feature 3), a pole barn (Feature 4), and a Quonset hut (Feature 5) (Map 10; Photographs 63 through 69).

Feature 1 was once a 1.5 story gable front residence built in 1923 (Photographs 65, 67, and 68). Between 2010-2012, it received a large addition that doubled its size. The east facade features the original front of the house that now features an enclosed porch with a bay window with decorative shutters and a hipped roof. The second level features paired one-over-one windows with decorative shutters. The original roof is still visible with a gable front with prominent gable returns. The addition is on the north elevation of the original house. It features paired one-over-one windows with decorative shutters, an integrated garage, and a second attached garage on the first level. The second level features two gable roof dormers with one-over-one windows set into a side gable roof line. The south elevation is the original south elevation of the house and has windows of an unknown type on the first level and a pedimented gable roof dormer on the second level. The house is clad in thin, horizontal siding of an unknown material. The major addition to the house has resulted in an irreparable loss of integrity of workmanship, materials, design, and feeling. Feature 1 is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 2 is a small shed with a rectangular footprint and a gable roof (Photograph 66). The east elevation features a human scale door and a window of an unknown style with decorative shutters. The shed is clad in synthetic horizontal siding that matches the house. It has a side gable roof. Aerial imagery indicates it was constructed between 1952-1961. However, it was clearly altered to match the style of the residence. The alterations have resulted in a loss of integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. Further, it is a utilitarian building with no clear associations or distinguishing features and is therefore not recommended for the listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 3 is a one car detached garage (Photograph 67). It has a garage door and a human scale door on the east elevation. It is clad in horizontal siding of an unknown type and a gable roof. The building appears on aerial imagery in 1952, indicating that it predates that year. It was likely built in the mid-twentieth century. Feature 3 is a utilitarian building with no clear associations or distinguishing features and is therefore not recommended for the listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 4 is a pole barn constructed between 2012-2014 (Photograph 68). There is no evidence to suggest it meets the qualifications for Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. It is therefore not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Feature 5 is a Quonset Hut with an attached shed (Photograph 69). The Quonset Hut has an arched roof and prominent sliding barn doors on the east elevation that extend further than the rest of the facade. The shed addition is attached to the south side of the Quonset Hut via a hyphen. The shed has a rectangular footprint with a gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. There is a one-over-one window on the south elevation. It is clad in horizontal wood siding. Aerial imagery indicates that the Quonset Hut was erected between 1951-1962. Quonset Huts and similar buildings are incredibly common in agricultural settings and have been since World War II. The ubiquity of this building type renders it ineligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

In 1897, the property was owned by Christine Nash (later Christine Flaa) (b.1854 d. 1941), a Norwegian immigrant (W.M. House 1897; Find A Grave 2025i). The property was owned by her son Palmer E. Nash (b. 1983 d. 1974), by 1910, though no buildings were indicated on the property (Alden Publishing Co. 1910; Find A Grave 2025k).



The property was owned by his son, Kenneth in 1982 (Title Atlas Company 1982). His child Marlowe is the current property owner.

The property is associated with Norwegian immigration into North Dakota and the theme of farming. However, there is no indication that this property, nor its occupants, were especially significant in local history or made contribution to these themes (Criterion A and B) (Callan 1938; Mitskog 1970). While the property exhibits historic age buildings, they are not indicative of a specific style, nor constructed by a master. Further, there has been a significant loss of integrity to the buildings, especially the residence (Criterion C). Therefore, neither the property nor its buildings are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The potential for the site to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, it is recommended that the site remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D.

### 5.1.11 Property 32RIX423



**Map 11.** The location and status of features within 32RIX423 (USDA NAIP 2023).

32RIX423 is a farmstead located at 6810 County Road 1 consisting of five features: a residence (Feature 1), a barn (Feature 2), a grain bin (Feature 3), and two sheds (Features 4 and 5) (Map 11; Photographs 70 through 74).

Feature 1 is a 2.5 story residence that exhibits both National and Queen Anne style features (Photographs 71 and 73). The building has a four-square layout on what appears to be a stone block foundation. The south and west elevations, visible from the public road ROW, exhibit no ornamentation and feature one-over-one wood framed windows. The windows on the ground level are wider than those on the second level. The roof is steeply hipped with gable dormers on each side. The dormers are clad with diamond shingles and feature paired windows which are missing glazing and sashes on the south and west elevations. The roof is clad in composite shingles, though several singles are missing from the dormer roofs. There is a one-story rectangular addition on the north elevation



with a gable roof. Aerial imagery indicates it was constructed sometime between 1984-1997. The residence appears abandoned. Documentation suggests the residence was constructed between 1889-1897 by Sven Hermo, a Norwegian immigrant. The residence appears to have been vacant for several years and has suffered a loss of integrity due to lack of upkeep. Windows are missing glazing and shingles are missing. There is also a prominent non-historic age addition that also contributes to a loss of integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling. Due to the lack of integrity, the residence is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Feature 2 is a dairy barn featuring a loft, and a wide gambrel roof (Photographs 72 and 73). The barn is clad in horizontal wood siding. The west elevation features a barn door and two four-pane windows with wood sashes on the second level. There is a hay hood located at the roof peak. The south elevation features six four-pane windows with wood sashes, suggesting the building's use specifically as a dairy barn. No other elevations could be seen from the public road ROW. Aerial imagery indicates it was erected between 1952-1961. However, the barn resembles others built in the area by Norwegian immigrants near the turn of the twentieth century. It is possible that the barn is older and has been moved to its current location, as is common with farm buildings. If it has not been moved, the barn is associated with the theme of farming but does not appear to have played any significant role in the development of farming in the area as it was built six decades after farming presumably began on the property (Criterion A). The barn was presumably built by Isabel Mary Fox, but there is no evidence that she played a significant role in the community (Criterion B). The barn is of common construction for the area and is not the best example of its type nearby (Criterion C). There is no evidence the barn would contribute to further research (Criterion D). It is therefore not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. If the barn had been moved, the movement would have damaged the integrity of the building and it would not be eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Feature 3 is a small grain bin constructed between 1984-1990 (Photograph 74). There is no evidence to suggest it meets the qualifications for Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. It is therefore not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Feature 4 is a shed (Photograph 74). It features horizontal wood siding and a gable roof. No further information could be ascertained from the public road ROW. Aerial imagery indicates it was built prior to 1952, and likely dates to the early to mid-twentieth century. Feature 4 is a utilitarian building with no clear associations or distinguishing features and is therefore not recommended for the listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 5 is a small shed with a shed roof sloping to the south. It is clad in horizontal wood siding. There is a door on the west elevation and a square window or similar opening on the south elevation. Further details were not visible from the public road ROW. Aerial imagery indicates it was constructed between 1961-1978. Feature 5 is a utilitarian building with no clear associations or distinguishing features and is therefore not recommended for the listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

In 1897, the property was owned by Sven S. Hermo (Svend Hermoe) (b. 1857 d. 1928), a Norwegian immigrant who arrived in the United States in 1880 and married Ingeborg Mikkelsdatter Berseth in Fargo in 1889 (W.M. House 1897; United States Census Bureau 1910; Find A Grave 2025l). A house was illustrated on the property in the 1897 atlas, indicated it was likely constructed between 1889 and 1897. Hermo owned the property in 1922 (H.E. Wilson Company 1922) and likely until his death in 1928. In 1982, it was owned by Isabelle Marie Fruetel Hermo Fox (Isabelle Mary Fox) (b. 1913 d. 2006) (Title Atlas Company 1982; Find A Grave 2025m). Her first husband had been Palmer Hermo, a son of Sven Hermo. The current owners have no clear relationship to the Hermo family who appear to be deceased. The property has likely been vacant for several years.



The property is associated with Norwegian immigration into North Dakota and the theme of farming. However, there is no indication that this property, nor its occupants, were especially significant in local history or made contribution to these themes (Criterion A and B) (Callan 1938; Mitskog 1970). While the property exhibits historic-age buildings, they are not indicative of a specific style, nor constructed by a master. Further, there has been a significant loss of integrity to the buildings, especially the residence (Criterion C). Therefore, neither the property nor its buildings are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The potential for the site to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, it is recommended that the site remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D.

### 5.1.12 Property 32RIX424



**Map 12.** The location and status of features within 32RIX424 (USDA NAIP 2023).

32RIX424 is an auxiliary farming property located on 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE consisting of nine features: two pole barns (Features 1 and 2), two Quonset huts (Features 3 and 4), and nine grain bins (Features 5 through 9) (Map 12; Photographs 81 through 87).

Feature 1 is a pole barn (Photograph 82). It has a rectangular footprint and gable roof. It is clad in white sheet metal. There is a garage door and a human scale door on the east elevation. It was constructed between 1961 and 1978. Feature 2 is also a pole barn (Photograph 83). It has a rectangular footprint and gable roof. It is clad in both red and unpainted sheet metal. There is an opening on the northeast corner of the building. It was constructed between 1961 and 1978. Pole buildings like these examples proliferated across the United States in the mid-twentieth century and continue to be a commonly constructed building type today. The ubiquity of this building type renders it ineligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 3 is a Quonset hut erected between 1952-1961 (Photograph 84). It is clad in red corrugated metal. There is a sliding barn door whose frame is greater than the width of the structure on the north elevation. Feature 4 is another Quonset hut erected between 1952-1961 (Photographs 85 and 86). It is clad in red corrugated metal on



the north elevation and unpainted metal on the roof. There is a sliding barn door whose frame is greater than the width of the structure on the north elevation. Quonset huts and similar buildings are incredibly common in agricultural settings and have been since World War II. The ubiquity of this building type renders it ineligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

Feature 5 is two identical Butler grain bins erected between 1961-1978 (Photograph 87). They are constructed of corrugated metal and are six rings tall. Feature 6 is a BS&G grain bin erected between 1952-1961 (Photographs 85 and 87). It is clad in corrugated metal and is shorter than Feature 5. Feature 7 is a grain bin that is mostly obscured by other structures (Photograph 85). Only the top was visible from the public road ROW. It was erected between 1961-1978. Feature 8 is a grain bin clad in corrugated metal (Photographs 85 and 86). It is six rings tall and had no visible branding. It was constructed between 1961-1978. Feature 9 is four identical Butler grain bins (Photograph 86). They are clad in corrugated metal and are eight rings tall. They were erected between 1961-1978. Metal grain bins like these examples are incredibly common structures used for grain storage. They have not had a substantial change in design since they became popular in the mid-twentieth century. Therefore, they are not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under any criteria.

In 1897 and 1910 the land parcel containing the property was owned by Hans P. Myron (b. 1853, d. 1916), a Norwegian immigrant who settled in Richland County in 1881 as a farmer (W.M. House 1897; Alden Publishing Co. 1910; Find A Grave 2025i). No structures were marked at the property in 1897 or 1910. By 1922 the property was owned by Geo. P. (unknown b. and d.) and John P. Wolf (b. 1879 d. 1962), sons of Austrian immigrants (H.E. Wilson and Company 1922); no further information on the Wolfs was available. By 1982 the property was owned by Adolf (b. 1920 d. 1997) and Pearl (b. 1925 d. 2006) Blumer (Find A Grave 2025n, 2025o). The current landowner is APB Farms. No further landowner information could be obtained.

The structures on the property are all incredibly common, mass-produced structures. They are associated with farming through their use as grain and equipment storage, but there is no evidence of further contribution to the theme (Criterion A). The property is not clearly associated with any historically significant people (Criterion B) (Callan 1938; Mitskog 1970). The structures are the most common types of structures one would find on a farm of this era and have no unique features (Criterion C). Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The potential for the site to yield archaeological information important to the history of the area was not assessed; therefore, it is recommended that the site remain unevaluated under NRHP Criterion D.



### 5.1.13 Property 32RI942



**Map 13.** The location of 32RI942 (USDA NAIP 2023).

32RI942 is a drainage ditch carrying a segment of Pitcairn Creek (Drain 72) intersecting 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE between 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE and County Road 6 that was initially excavated at least 50 years ago (Map 13, Photographs 88 and 89). Pitcairn Creek was illustrated on the 1910 Alden Publishing Co. plat meandering through sections 8 and 9 of Township 134 North, Range 49 West (Alden Publishing Co. 1910). The creek did not appear to be channelized in 1910. Pitcairn Creek was not illustrated on the 1922 H.E. Wilson atlas (H.E. Wilson and Company 1922). A review of 1952 aerial photography revealed that Pitcairn Creek had been channelized within 32RI942; 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE was not present at this time (AMS 1952). At this time, the ditch was approximately 11 meters wide. 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE was constructed across in the ditch between 1952 and 1978 (AMS 1952; USGS 1978). Between 1978 and 1990, portions of the ditch to the east of 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE were widened from roughly 11 meters to 25 meters; portions of the ditch to the west of 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue were widened between 1990 and the early 2000s.

Based on a review of available historical documentation, Pitcairn Creek was channelized within 32RI942 sometime between 1910 and 1952. The drainage ditch is associated with farming, but not early farming. Nor does it appear to have contributed in any meaningful way to that theme or other historically significant events. It is therefore not recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion A. It is not associated with the life of a person or persons important to our history and research has revealed no associations between the drainage ditch and important historical figures. Therefore, 32RI942 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B. The drainage ditch is simple, modest, utilitarian, constructed of earthen materials within the region, and it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and research suggests that it was modified between 1978 and 2000 to its current width. Further, the drainage ditch does not possess characteristics that represent the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic values that rise to the level of significance to be eligible under NRHP Criterion C. As such it is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. It is not known to have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history and is not recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion D.



## 6.0 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

This section addresses the potential effect of Project construction on the two resources (32RIX416 - Feature 4 and 32RIX418 - Feature 5), which are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP, and the four resources that require further research to determine eligibility (32RIX418 - Features 2, 3, 11, and 15). As no clear guidance for assessment of effect is outlined in the SHSND guidance on Review and Compliance, Tetra Tech has modeled its assessment of effects on the federal guidelines established under 36 CFR Part 800. That federal statute defines an effect as "...alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register."

That statute also states that an effect can be considered adverse when:

*An undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.*

### 6.1.1 Project Effects on 32RIX416 Feature 4

Feature 4 at 32RIX416 is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Norwegian built barn recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with farming and Criterion C for its unique architectural characteristics that may be representative of a regional or ethnic style. It requires further research to determine potential eligibility under Criterion D. The introduction of proposed PV panels approximately 0.45 mile southwest (to the nearest proposed PV panels) would not introduce a new visual element when viewing Feature 4 because the PV panels would not be visible in the primary view of the feature (Appendix A, Figure 3). Moreover, a shelter belt surrounds the farmstead on the north, east, and southwest sides, providing a visual barrier from any elements in the distance outside of the farmstead. As a result, the PV panels would not adversely affect the historic significance of the feature. Therefore, Tetra Tech recommends a finding of No Adverse Effect for Feature 4 at 32RIX416.

### 6.1.2 Project Effects on 32RIX418 Features 2, 3, 5, 11, and 15

Feature 5 at 32RIX418 is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of a Gothic roofed dairy barn. Features 2, 3, 11, and 15 require further research to determine potential historical associations as they were not clearly visible from the public road ROW and share a property with an NRHP recommended eligible barn. Multiple shelter belts surround the farmstead on the east, west, and south sides, providing a visual barrier from any elements in the distance outside of the farmstead. Further, mature shelter belts block views of the Project from the features that were not visible from the public road ROW for which eligibility could not be determined. As such, the introduction of proposed PV panels approximately 0.50 mile west (to the nearest proposed PV panels) would not introduce a new visual element when viewing Features 2, 3, 5, 11, and 15 because the shelter belts that surround the farmstead would obstruct views of the PV panels in the primary view of the features (Appendix A, Figure 3). As a result, the PV panels would not adversely affect the historic significance of the features. Therefore, Tetra Tech recommends a finding of No Adverse Effect for Features 2, 3, 5, 11, and 15 at 32RIX418.



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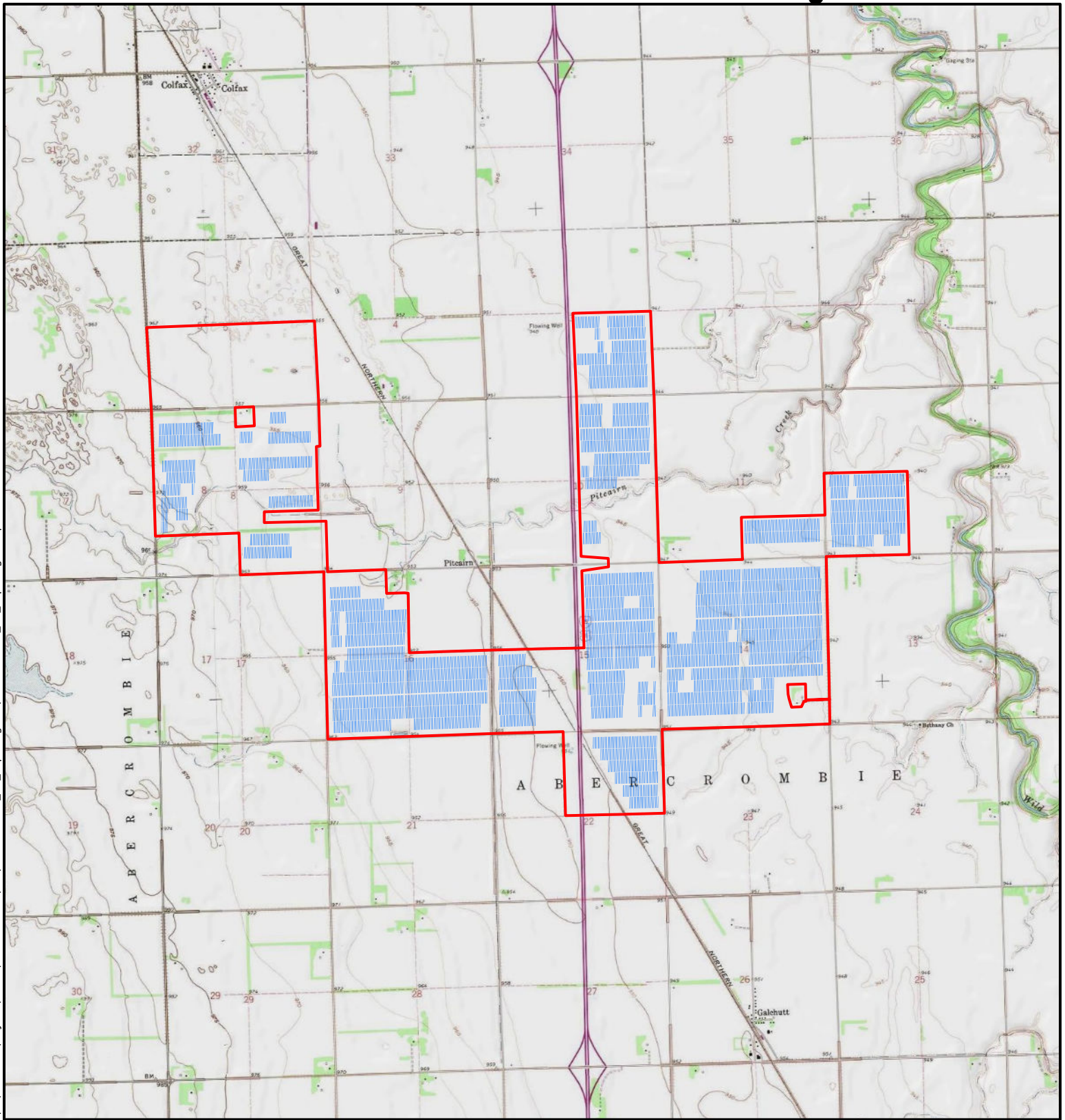


## **APPENDIX A – FIGURES**

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Source: Map adapted from 1960 USGS Galehutt, ND Topographic Quadrangle. Project Area and Proposed PV panels provided by Flickertail Solar Project, LLC. Scale 1:50,000.



- Project Area
- Proposed PV Panel



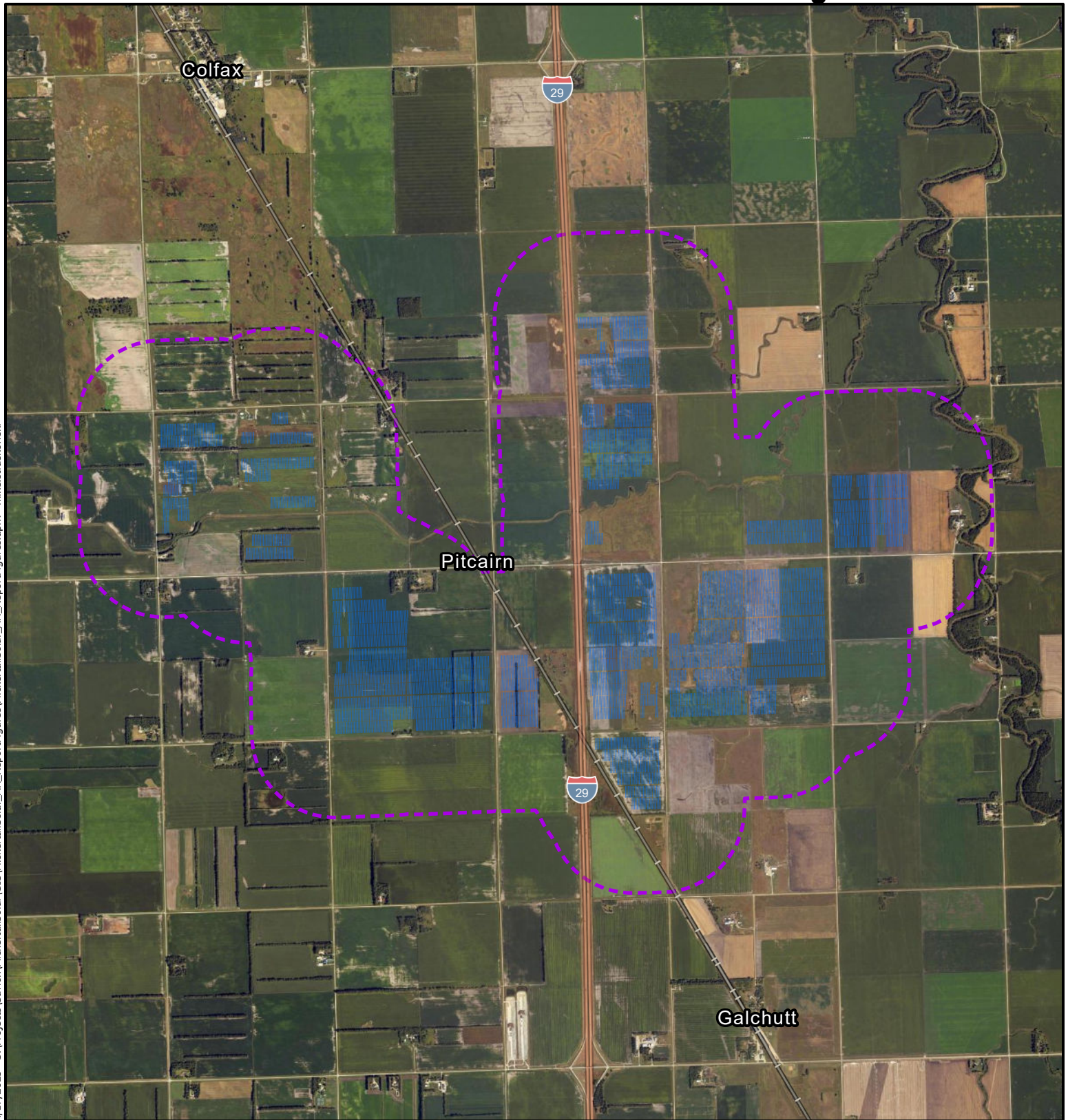
**Figure 1**  
**Project Area and Proposed**  
**PV Panels**

**Flickertail Solar Project**  
**Richland County, North Dakota**

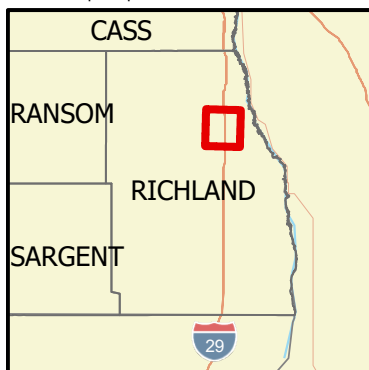




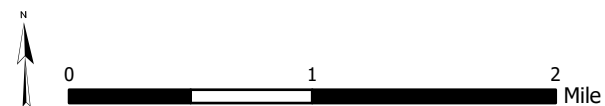
4/17/2025 S:\Projects\Savon\FlickertailSolar\GIS\FlickertailSolar\_AH\_ReportFigures.aprx mike.straskowski



Source: Map adapted from ESRI USDA FSA NAIP Aerial (2022). Proposed PV panels by Flickertail Solar Project, LLC. Historic Structures provided by Tetra Tech Inc. Scale 1:50,000.



- Proposed PV Panel
- 0.5-Mile Study Area



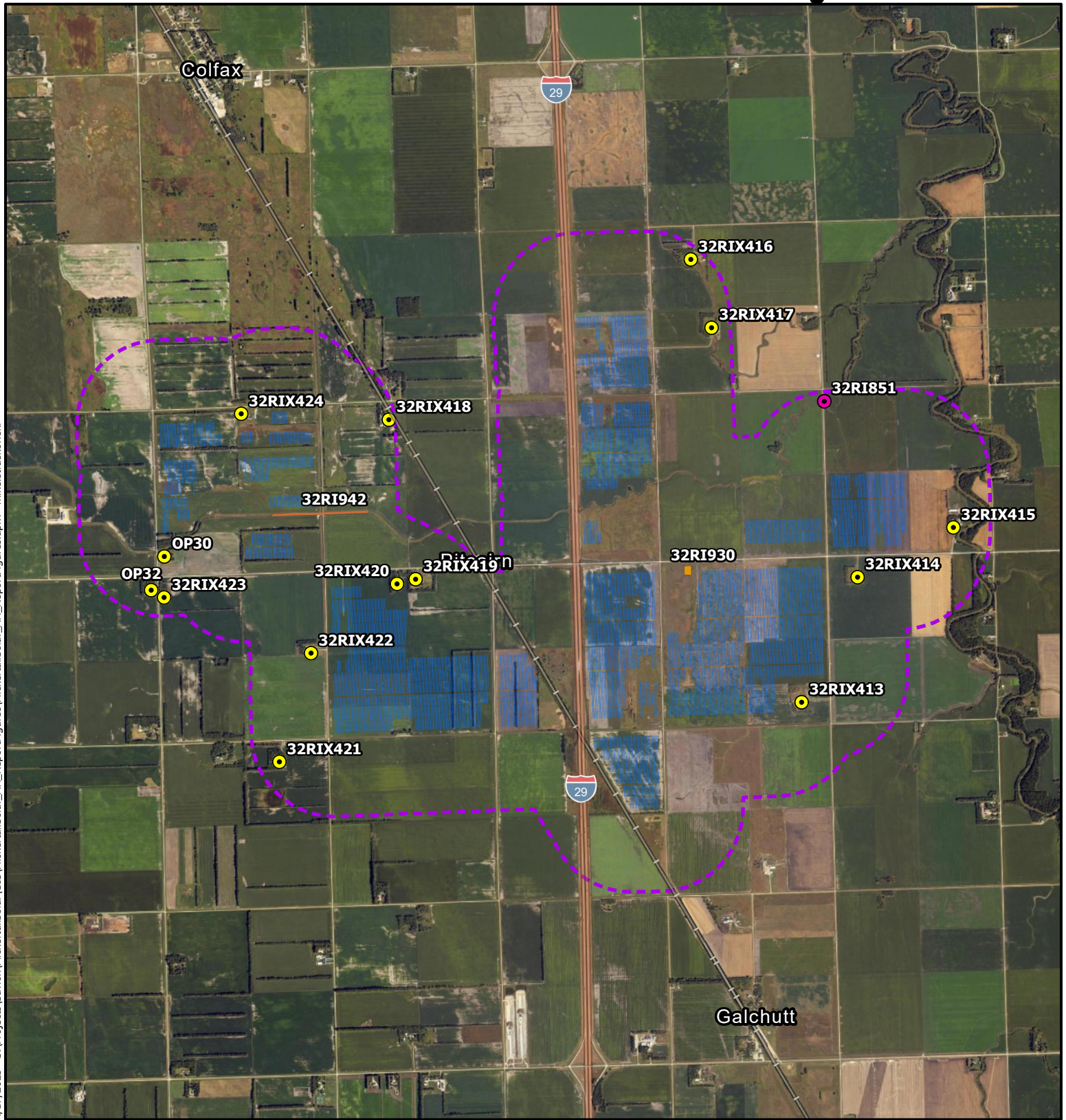
**Figure 2**  
**Proposed PV Panels and Study Area**

**Flickertail Solar Project**  
**Richland County, North Dakota**

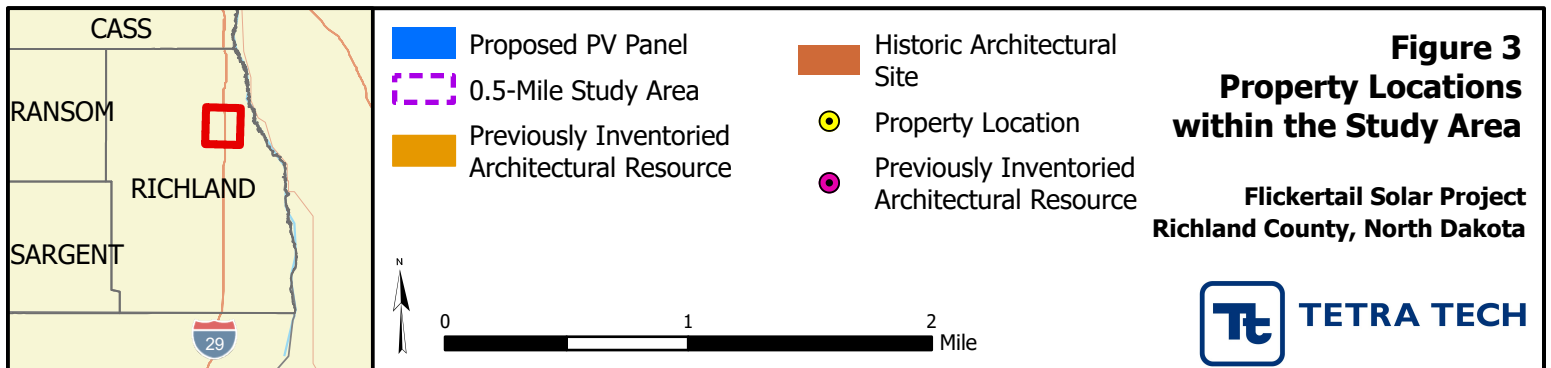




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Source: Map adapted from ESRI USDA FSA NAIP Aerial (2022). Proposed PV panels provided by Flickertail Solar Project, LLC. Structures provided by Tetra Tech Inc. Scale 1:50,000.





**APPENDIX B – AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE**

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**From:** [Holven, Adam](#)  
**To:** [Meidinger, Lorna B.](#)  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 8, 2025 1:37:00 PM

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Thanks Lorna,

I have updated accordingly.

Adam

**Adam C. Holven** | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
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**From:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <lbmeidinger@nd.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 8, 2025 1:29 PM  
**To:** Holven, Adam <adam.holven@tetrattech.com>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1

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Hi Adam,

When listing the personnel in the report, we want the PIs for the particular project listed (and yes they must also be permitted). What you have below is nearly there but you should add that Kaley took over for Julia after she left.

Respectfully,

Lorna Meidinger  
Lead Historic Preservationist  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 E Boulevard Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701.328.2089

---

**From:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>



**Sent:** Monday, April 7, 2025 1:24 PM

**To:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>

**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1

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Hi Lorna,

I think I understand what you're looking for the second bullet for Section 1.3. Mike and I are PIs, and licensed in ND. Mike did the all the archaeological fieldwork, and oversaw the review of archaeological materials. He should be listed as the PI for the Project, not myself. Julie was the PI for architectural during the fieldwork last year, but she left TT late last year and Kaley is picking up the mantle. The update draft language for 1.3 is below.

Thanks,  
Adam

This report details the research methods, environmental and cultural background, results of the literature search, archaeological field survey results, recommendations, and conclusions. Mr. Mike Straskowski served as Principal Investigator for Archaeology, and Ms. Julia Mates served as the Principal Investigation for Architectural History. Ms. Abbie Kavouras and Mr. Holven served as authors. The field crew consisted of Crew Chief Mr. Straskowski, Ms. Abbie Kavouras, Ms. Elizabeth Hingsberger, Mr. Andrew Shamoo, Mr. Matt Davis, Ms. Jaqy Spencer, Ms. Lizzy Symons, and Ms. Emily Davenport. Mr. Straskowski, Mr. Holven, and Ms. Mates have been listed in Tetra Tech's Cultural Resource Investigation Permit for 2023, 2024, and 2025. As Crew Chief, Mr. Straskowski was present and participated during all cultural resource field surveys. Ms. Mates was present for the documentation of architectural resources.

**Adam C. Holven** | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)

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**From:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>

**Sent:** Monday, April 7, 2025 12:48 PM

**To:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>

**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1



**From:** [Holven, Adam](#)  
**To:** [Meidinger, Lorna B.](#)  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 8, 2025 1:39:00 PM

---

Thanks Lorna,

We have reverted to the full survey area and are making the necessary updates to bring in the previously recorded sites (32RIX408 and 32RIX412).

Adam

**Adam C. Holven** | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)



Tetra Tech

2001 Killebrew Drive, Suite 141 | Bloomington, Minnesota 55425 | [www.tetrattech.com](http://www.tetrattech.com)

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---

**From:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <lbmeidinger@nd.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 8, 2025 1:29 PM  
**To:** Holven, Adam <adam.holven@tetrattech.com>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1

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Hi Adam,

As we discussed on the phone yesterday, yes we want the site in the report. The report should include the entire area surveyed. You can certainly include in the report that it is no longer in the APE when you are providing your recommendations.

I will respond to your other email regarding the discussion around PIs.

Respectfully,

Lorna Meidinger  
Lead Historic Preservationist  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 E Boulevard Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701.328.2089



---

**From:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>  
**Sent:** Monday, April 7, 2025 12:48 PM  
**To:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1

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Hi Lorna,

Thank you for the comments. Per your previous request, former farmstead S18 was recorded as a site lead and given the number 32Rix412. Since the previous submission, the Class III Project Area was revised, and the site is no longer in the Project Area. I assume the request in the letter is to add to the previous resources section of the report, can you please confirm?

Per your second comment, Section 1.3 outlines that the field crew consisted of Crew Chief Mr. Mike Straskowski, Ms. Abbie Kavouras, Ms. Elizabeth Hingsberger, Mr. Andrew Shamoo, Mr. Matt Davis, Ms. Jaqy Spencer, Ms. Lizzy Symons, and Ms. Emily Davenport. Mr. Straskowski, Mr. Holven, and Ms. Mates have been listed in Tetra Tech's Cultural Resource Investigation Permit for 2023, 2024, and 2025. Mr. Straskowski was present for 100 percent of the surveys undertaken. We can add that to clarify that he was indeed present for all surveys.

Our arch historian (Kaley Singer) reached out the other day, thanks for taking the time to speak with her. That report should be coming your way soon.


Adam

**Adam C. Holven** | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)

Tetra Tech  
2001 Killebrew Drive, Suite 141 | Bloomington, Minnesota 55425 | [www.tetrattech.com](http://www.tetrattech.com)  
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---

**From:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>  
**Sent:** Monday, April 7, 2025 12:18 PM  
**To:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1

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April 7, 2025

Adam Holven  
Tetra Tech, Inc.  
2001 Killebrew Dr, Ste 141  
Bloomington, MN 55425

**SHSND Ref.: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar in portions of [T134N R49W Sections 3, 5, 8-12, 14-16, and 22] in Richland County, North Dakota**

Dear Adam,

We reviewed the report for SHSND Ref: 24-9003, titled "Flickertail Solar Project, Richland County, North Dakota, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Archaeology and Architectural History" and find this SWCA Environmental Consultants report by Adam Holven, Abbie Kavouras, and Julia Mates needs revisions. Please address the comments below and resubmit the report.

- Report does not discuss 32Rlx412 (requested farmstead recording from previous comments). Please update the report and corresponding maps to include 32Rlx412.
- Please clarify the PI(s) were in the field (report section 1.3). Per ND SHPO guidelines [2020, 8] a permitted PI must be directly involved in a minimum of 75% of the fieldwork.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this report. If you have any questions, please contact Lorna Meidinger, Lead Historic Preservation Specialist, at (701) 328-2089 or [lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov).

Sincerely,

for William D. Peterson, PhD  
Director, State Historical Society of North Dakota

24-9003



attachments. 

Adam,

Attached is our response for the revised report.

Respectfully,

Lorna Meidinger  
Lead Historic Preservationist  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 E Boulevard Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701.328.2089

---

**From:** Meidinger, Lorna B.  
**Sent:** Monday, March 10, 2025 2:57 PM  
**To:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1

Hi Adam,

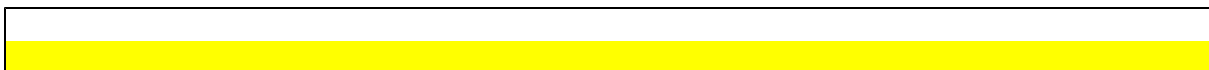
The report arrived today so I will check for all the digital files and then get it in the queue.

Respectfully,

Lorna Meidinger  
Lead Historic Preservationist  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 E Boulevard Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701.328.2089

---

**From:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 6, 2025 4:57 PM  
**To:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1





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Hi Lorna,

Thanks for the guidance below. The revised Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the proposed Flickertail Solar Project is enroute via Fedex and has been uploaded to the MTF site. We feel the revised report addresses your comments from the previous letters and those provided in the email correspondence below.

The Class III for the visual APE is in progress. Our architectural historian is estimating that will be ready to submit in April.

Thanks,  
Adam

**Adam C. Holven** | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)



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---

**From:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 24, 2025 1:18 PM  
**To:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1

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We do not consider boring to be avoidance of cultural resources.

---

**From:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 24, 2025 11:24 AM  
**To:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1

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Thanks Lorna,



Based on the Project proposed actions noted below (horizontal direction drill collection line under the drain; all associated work will be on private land outside of the easement), would the SHSND consider this avoidance without further evaluation?

Adam

**Adam C. Holven** | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)



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---

**From:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, February 20, 2025 3:37 PM  
**To:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>  
**Cc:** Martens, Christina SAVI-DRN/X <[cmartens@savionenergy.com](mailto:cmartens@savionenergy.com)>; Johnson, Justin A. <[justinj@co.richland.nd.us](mailto:justinj@co.richland.nd.us)>; Zajac, Alison R. <[azajac@co.richland.nd.us](mailto:azajac@co.richland.nd.us)>; Clark, Andrew <[andrewclark@nd.gov](mailto:andrewclark@nd.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1

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Good afternoon Adam,

We have numerous drains that have been recorded so this is not setting precedence, it is following it. We have to identify historic resources as part of the process of assessing effects of proposed projects. We do that by looking at everything within the APE that is of age for consideration. Regardless of ownership, all infrastructure over the age of 50 years within the APE should be recorded unless it is a [ND SHPO Defined Non-Sites.pdf](#).

Respectfully,

Lorna Meidinger  
Lead Historic Preservationist  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 E Boulevard Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701.328.2089



---

**From:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, February 20, 2025 9:35 AM  
**To:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>  
**Cc:** Martens, Christina SAVI-DRN/X <[cmartens@savionenergy.com](mailto:cmartens@savionenergy.com)>; Johnson, Justin A. <[justinj@co.richland.nd.us](mailto:justinj@co.richland.nd.us)>; Zajac, Alison R. <[azajac@co.richland.nd.us](mailto:azajac@co.richland.nd.us)>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1

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Good morning, Lorna

We have initiated discussions with Richland County Water Resource District regarding the documentation of Pitcairn Creek in the Project Area. Pitcairn Creek is known as Drain 72 by the Richland County Water Resource District. Flickertail Solar Project proposes to horizontal direction drill collection line under the drain; all associated work will be on private land outside of the Richland County Water Resource District easement. Additionally, no other Project activities will occur in the Richland County Water Resource District easement for Drain 72. Therefore, the Project's proposed actions will not impact the Drain 72, either directly or indirectly.

Richland County Water Resource District maintains all county drains, including Drain 72 in the Project Area. These activities often require USACE permitting. We are concerned that recording Drain 72 as requested by the SHSND will result in an unexpected permitting hardship on the District when they need to permit maintenance activities with the USACE. The Richland County Water Resource District is not aware of any of their drains being recorded with the SHSND and there is concern that recording Drain 72 will set a precedent that has the potential to cause additional permitting hardships in the future.

The Project and District feel Drain 72 is no different than any other existing infrastructure over 50 years old in the Project Area that is actively maintained by a private entity, or by a local, state, or federal agency, and we request that the SHSND reconsider their request to have Drain 72 recorded with the SHSND.

Please let us know if you would a call to further discuss.

Thanks,  
Adam

**Adam C. Holven** | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)



## Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

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---

**From:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>

**Sent:** Thursday, December 12, 2024 11:51 AM

**To:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>

**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1

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Adam,

Our responses are below in green.

Respectfully,

Lorna Meidinger  
Lead Historic Preservationist  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 E Boulevard Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701.328.2089

---

**From:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>

**Sent:** Monday, December 2, 2024 3:36 PM

**To:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>

**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1

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Hi Lorna,

I am working on my responses to your letter with updates in the report, but I have some questions based on the comments.

- **Please include information pertaining to the historic farmsteads located within the project and the survey strategy to attempt to identify if any of the farmstead remnants remain.**



- This is more of an update, opposed to a question, but relevant for your other bullets.
- Under Section 4.2 of the report, we noted “Tetra Tech reviewed historical atlases, topographic quadrangles, and aerial photographs (Table 1) to identify the presence of structures, settlements, trails, roads, railroads, and other manufactured features that may have been historically present within the Project Area.” I added the following statement to the report “Historic features, if documented, are georeferenced and loaded onto an Apple iPad operating ESRI Field Maps.”
  - It is this office’s practice to conduct historical research ahead of field surveys to understand what potential resources may be in a Project Area.
- Under Section 5.2 of the report, I added the following paragraph.
  - The location of the 14 historically-documented structures within the Project Area were reviewed during the pedestrian survey. As noted in Section 4.2, historically-documented features are georeference and loaded on the Apple iPad operating ESRI Field Maps. As the crew chief (Please clarify the crew chiefs, per ND SHPO guidelines [2020, 8] a permitted PI must be directly involved in a minimum of 75% of the fieldwork) navigates through the Project Area, they will notify the survey crew when coming onto the location of a historically documented feature. Based on the time frame when the historically-documented features were reported (ca. 1890s to ca. 1950s) and their likely association with farming activities, medium to large artifact scatters consisting of glass, ceramics, iron, and masonry materials would be expected at locations with archaeological evidence. It is not uncommon for historically documented features of this timeframe and association to not have any archaeological evidence. Historical documents may be inaccurate and no actual residence was ever present; the duration of habitation may have been short and may not have resulted in leaving any perceptible archaeological evidence; structures may have been sold off for materials or moved off site; or burned and buried in place in below the plowzone.
- **Section 9 Farmstead. Based on the information within the report there is a high potential for buried materials associated with the farmstead. Please document the location on a site form and review for surface finding and potential subsurface.**
  - Are you referencing S18 in Appendix B – Historic Map Log? S18 was only observed on the 1952 and 1961 aerial photographs. It appears pre-channelized Pitcairn Creek went through the farm. Between 1961 and 1995, this section of Pitcairn Creek was channelized and S18 was converted to cropland. Yes, S18 as noted



on your map.

- Upon review of the landuse field data, this field had visibility of 75 to 100 percent; however, evidence of S18 was not observed.
- Based on the information presented in the report, we do not feel that any statements regarding an increased potential for buried materials could be made for S18. We also feel that re-survey is not warranted given the survey conditions under which the pedestrian survey was conducted were adequate for the identification of cultural materials on the surface.

Although the surface may not indicate the presence of the farmstead, as the location is aerial mapped with the farmstead outline visible through the 1990s. If justifications can be made through photographic evidence and other sources that the channel has destroyed the location, then no site form will be requested. If adequate justifications cannot be produced, an NDCRS form should be created. A site lead form may be acceptable if no photographs or details of the area are available. The location would be Unevaluated and recommended to be avoided or further work.

- **Near the Section 9 farmstead is an irrigation canal/ditch. Please confirm the age of the ditch and document accordingly.**
  - Channelized portions of Pitcairn Creek do intersect the Project Area. These efforts to channelize Pitcairn Creek appear to be 50 years old or older. Based on discussion with landowners, this occurred to facilitate drainage of agricultural field in the area and is maintained. Does the ND SHPO consider modification of existing drainages to represent an archaeological site?

We consider this to be an architectural resource as it had to be designed and constructed. Being over 50 years of age, it should be recorded. For long features like this, you only need to record what is within your survey area but you need to draw the boundary around the entire feature.

- **32Rlx61: The townsite may be visible on the 1904 map included in the report. The site area appears to extend to west beyond the currently drawn boundary. Is there potential for buried materials in that area?**
  - I have reviewed Map 3 (1904 30-minute USGS Topographic Quadrangle) in the report and do not see any evidence of the Barrett Townsite. One structure (S09) is present in the vicinity of Barrett Townsite, but there is no evidence to suggest S09 is the Barrett Townsite. S09 is also present on Maps 5 and 6, and it located adjacent to the railroad, in the approximate location U.S. Interstate 29. It is unlikely any intact material associated with S09 are present in the Project Area.

Based on historic and modern aerial imagery, the western portion of the overall location may have intact soils. There is potential for unknown features in this location. Therefore, the site boundary should be expanded to include the western portion (as outlines by tree rows and a visible line on



lidar) and avoidance or further work is recommended.

- **32RI931: Based on the information provided in the report noting "it is possible that intact features may be present on site," the presence of a known historic farmstead, and a review of Historical Archaeology checklist in NDSHPO 2020 guidelines (24-26), specifically Question 4 regarding potential for intact buried deposits, the location is Unevaluated and evaluative testing is recommended if it cannot be avoided.**
  - Nearly all former farmsteads have intact features, whether it is be a privy, well, or foundations. The plowzone may truncate the tops of near surface features, but often there are intact portions of the features below the plowzone. Per Question 4 "Is there potential for intact buried deposits?" In my experience, I would say yes, but per the guidance in the manual, the potential would be unknown as there has been no previous subsurface testing. Would it be the preference of the ND SHPO if I remove the statement about **"it is possible that intact features may be present on site,"** since we have not conducted any subsurface testing? I can rephrase to the current status is unknown at this time.
  - Even with the potential for intact deposits, is avoidance warranted at for former farmstead of this age? What additional information would subsurface testing provide for this site that we do not already know?

Avoidance is warranted due to the potential for intact subsurface deposits that may contain features such as foundations, privies, or artifact-rich contexts not visible on the surface. These deposits can provide valuable insights into the site's historical use, architectural practices, and material culture, as well as uncover unexpected elements like earlier occupations or unique features. Subsurface testing offers critical data, including potential for precise dating, stratigraphy, and environmental evidence, which surface investigations cannot capture.

Thank you for your time considering these questions. I would also note that the cover letter references Metcalf, and not Tetra Tech.

Thanks,  
Adam

Adam C. Holven | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)

Tetra Tech



2001 Killebrew Drive, Suite 141 | Bloomington, Minnesota 55425 | [www.tetrattech.com](http://www.tetrattech.com)

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---

**From:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>  
**Sent:** Friday, November 15, 2024 10:21 AM  
**To:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>  
**Subject:** 24-9003 Flickertail Report 1

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Adam,

Attached are our comments regarding SHSND# 24-9003 for Flickertail Solar.

Respectfully,

Lorna Meidinger  
Lead Historic Preservationist  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 E Boulevard Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701.328.2089





November 15, 2024

Adam Holven  
Tetra Tech, Inc.  
2001 Killebrew Dr, Ste 141  
Bloomington, MN 55425

**SHSND Ref.: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar in portions of [T134N R49W Sections 3, 5, 8-12, 14-16, and 22] in Richland County, North Dakota**

Dear Adam,

We reviewed the report for SHSND Ref: 24-9003, titled "Flickertail Solar Project, Richland County, North Dakota, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Archaeology and Architectural History" and find this SWCA Environmental Consultants report by Adam Holven, Abbie Kavouras, and Julia Mates needs revisions. Please address the comments below and resubmit the report.

- Ground Visibility/Snow: Photograph 4 appears to have snow cover. Please discuss the levels of snow cover and how that may have impacted survey per guidelines (2020, 17-18).
- Please include information pertaining to the historic farmsteads located within the project and the survey strategy to attempt to identify if any of the farmstead remnants remain.
- Section 9 Farmstead. Based on the information within the report there is a high potential for buried materials associated with the farmstead. Please document the location on a site form and review for surface finding and potential subsurface.
- Near the Section 9 farmstead is an irrigation canal/ditch. Please confirm the age of the ditch and document accordingly.
- 32RIx61: The townsite may be visible on the 1904 map included in the report. The site area appears to extend to west beyond the currently drawn boundary. Is there potential for buried materials in that area?
- 32RI931: Based on the information provided in the report noting "it is possible that intact features may be present on site," the presence of a known historic farmstead, and

25-9005



Page 2 of 2  
Peterson to Holven  
November 15, 2024

- a review of Historical Archaeology checklist in NDSHPO 2020 guidelines (24-26), specifically Question 4 regarding potential for intact buried deposits, the location is Unevaluated and evaluative testing is recommended if it cannot be avoided.
- ND SHPO marked the 1991 bridge records 32RI756 and 32RI757 as eligible under a thematic listing, not as being not eligible. It has been 34 years since this evaluation so that is not considered current. Likewise, the evaluation for bridge 32RI851 SHPO was done 18 years ago and is not considered current. Due to the time span and the significant change in bridge inventory in the state since those records were made, these resources should be treated as unevaluated unless a site visit and current evaluation is made. Revise this information in all places in the report.
- The header for “NRHP Status” in Table 3 is misleading as most of the resources only had recommendations. Revising it to match the header in Table 4 would be acceptable.

On a side note, we see you used the 1957-1962 aerial layer from the NDHUB. You can get the actual dates of the aerials if you review the same imagery at <https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/> where it is not combined into one layer and more imagery is also available. This is not a required change but is often helpful for research.

As you are aware from our previous discussions, the project area as defined by the project proponent is not the full Area of Potential Effects (APE) that must be considered. We look forward to reading the revised report for the area covered within the current report as well as the second report for the rest of the APE.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this report. If you have any questions, please contact Lorna Meidinger, Lead Historic Preservation Specialist, at (701) 328-2089 or [lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'W.D. Peterson', with a stylized flourish at the end.

for William D. Peterson, PhD  
Director, State Historical Society of North Dakota



**From:** [Meidinger, Lorna B.](#)  
**To:** [Holven, Adam](#)  
**Cc:** [Robinson, Andrew J.](#); [Clark, Andrew](#)  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar  
**Date:** Wednesday, October 23, 2024 3:48:05 PM

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Adam,

We received the files and document. I will enter this into our queue for review.

Respectfully,

Lorna Meidinger  
Lead Historic Preservationist  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 E Boulevard Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701.328.2089

---

**From:** Holven, Adam <adam.holven@tetrattech.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, October 23, 2024 11:17 AM  
**To:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <lmeidinger@nd.gov>  
**Cc:** Robinson, Andrew J. <andrewrobinson@nd.gov>; Clark, Andrew <andrewclark@nd.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar

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Hi Lorna,

The revised Class III should be arriving at the SHSND today and the pdf has been uploaded to the ftp site. As noted in the cover letter and the report, a sperate report outlining the standing structures within 0.5 mile of the proposed arrays will be submitted separately.



Thanks,  
Adam

[Adam C. Holven](#) | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)



## Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

**From:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>  
**Sent:** Friday, October 18, 2024 8:53 AM  
**To:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>  
**Cc:** Robinson, Andrew J. <[andrewrobinson@nd.gov](mailto:andrewrobinson@nd.gov)>; Clark, Andrew <[andrewclark@nd.gov](mailto:andrewclark@nd.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar

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Hi Adam,

We considered the topography of the project area, the massing of the panels, and previous research and experience by our staff for determining the APE. The height you give below is actually new information for us and taller than what we used when we ran a rough view analysis. We feel the 0.5 mile is appropriate.

Respectfully,

Lorna Meidinger  
Lead Historic Preservationist  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 E Boulevard Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701.328.2089



**From:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>

**Sent:** Thursday, October 17, 2024 3:15 PM

**To:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>

**Cc:** Robinson, Andrew J. <[andrewrobinson@nd.gov](mailto:andrewrobinson@nd.gov)>; Clark, Andrew <[andrewclark@nd.gov](mailto:andrewclark@nd.gov)>

**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar

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Hi Lorna,

Thanks for the insight from your office. Based on the overall height of the panels at maximum tilt (17 feet above the ground surface), would your office be open to a 0.25-mile review area from the panels? We have seen this distance used by the Illinois SHPO for review of solar project. I have seen the 0.5-mile review area used more for cell towers that are 200 feet or less. The Project has also signed good neighbor agreements with landowners living within a 0.25 mile of the Project, so that may be an easier avenue to request permission to access properties for photo-documenting structures.

I agree that separate reports would be the best approach. Do you have any issues with leaving the granary located within the Project Area in the Class III Inventory for Archaeology. My current title "Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Archaeology and Architectural History" was intended to note that we did assess the granary located within the Project Area. We can note in the introduction that architectural resources outside the Project Area are covered in the Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Architectural History.

Thanks,  
Adam

**Adam C. Holven** | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)

Tetra Tech

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## Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C



**From:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>

**Sent:** Thursday, October 17, 2024 11:12 AM

**To:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>

**Cc:** Robinson, Andrew J. <[andrewrobinson@nd.gov](mailto:andrewrobinson@nd.gov)>; Clark, Andrew <[andrewclark@nd.gov](mailto:andrewclark@nd.gov)>

**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar

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Good morning Adam,

After discussion in our office, we believe the APE for the solar panels themselves is 0.5 miles. You do not need to do additional survey for archaeological resources within that zone, but you do need to do architectural survey. For Cultural Heritage sites, those would have been revealed during your file search and discussion on each site should be in your report. We recognize you may not have landowner permission for each architectural site but we do expect the survey to be done at the Class III level. If access is denied, those site records will be entered as site leads. They should still have the forms filled out as best as possible, with the best photographs you can get of each visible feature, and the normal background research conducted.

You can and probably should do the architecture and archaeology reports separately. It does need to be clear with your report titles and introduction that these are separate but related reports.

Respectfully,

Lorna Meidinger  
Lead Historic Preservationist  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 E Boulevard Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701.328.2089



---

**From:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>

**Sent:** Monday, October 14, 2024 3:06 PM

**To:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>

**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar

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Thanks for the update.

One thing to note is that the Project Area is not the extent of the above-ground Project facilities. The attached map was submitted to the PSC as part of the application and shows the extent of the proposed panels, fences, O&M facility, and substations. Per Abercrombie Township setbacks (Fig 4), all solar facilities need to be at least 150 feet from the road centerlines and at least 500 foot from residences.

Thanks,  
Adam

**Adam C. Holven** | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)

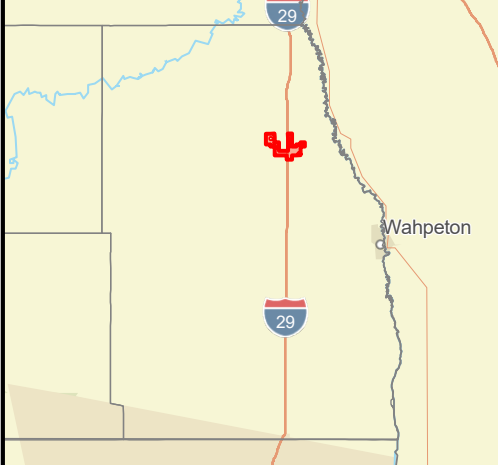
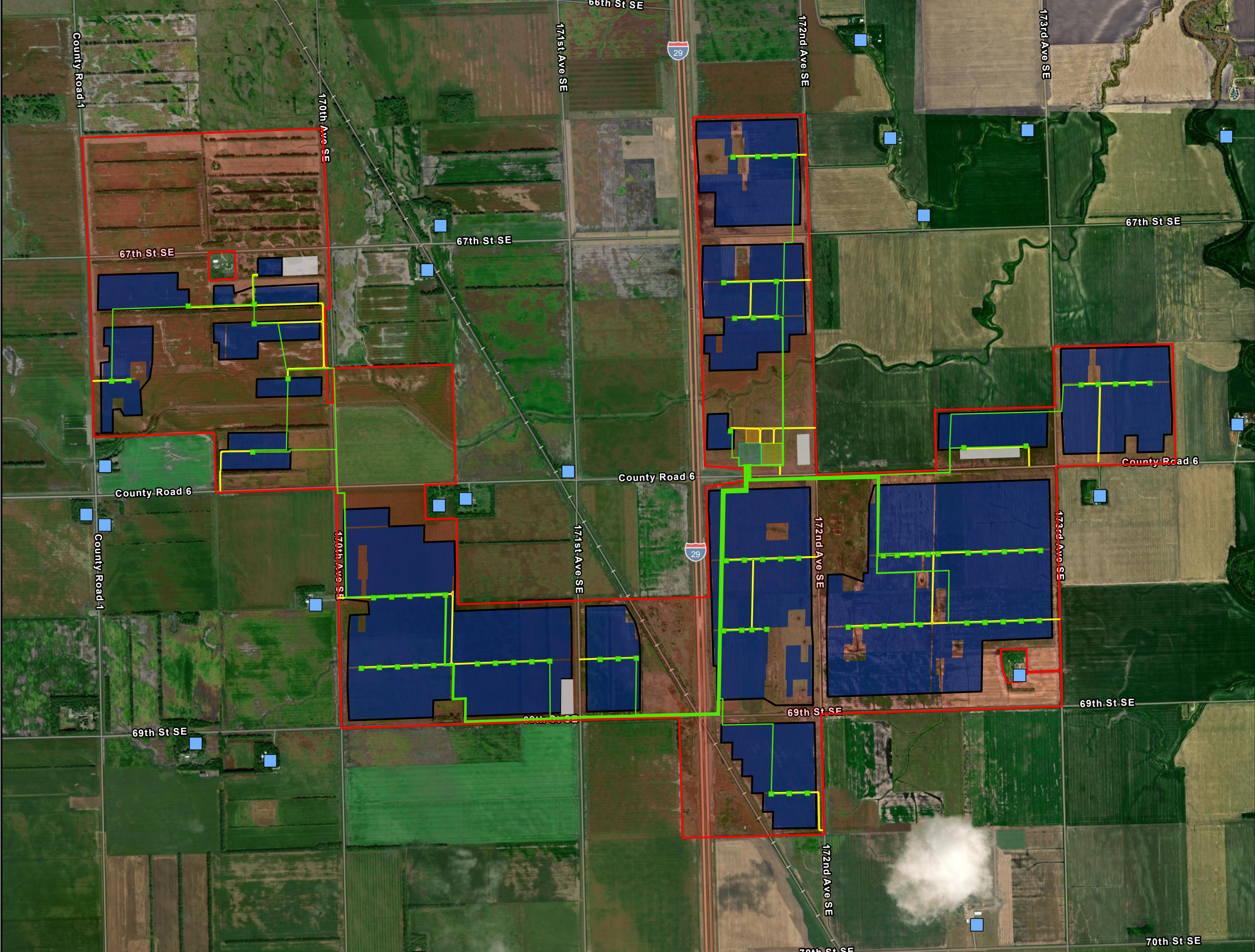
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- Occupied Residence
- Project Area and Project Facilities**
- Project Area
- PV Panels
- Fence
- Access Road
- Electrical Collection Cable
- Inverter
- Collector Substation
- Operations and Maintenance Facility
- Temporary Laydown Area
- Planned Minnkota Power Cooperative Facilities**
- Point of Interconnect Switching Station

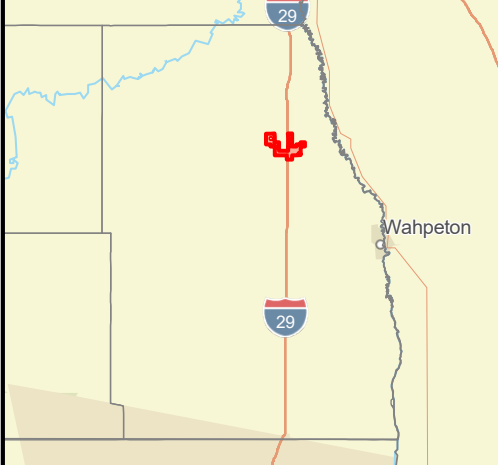
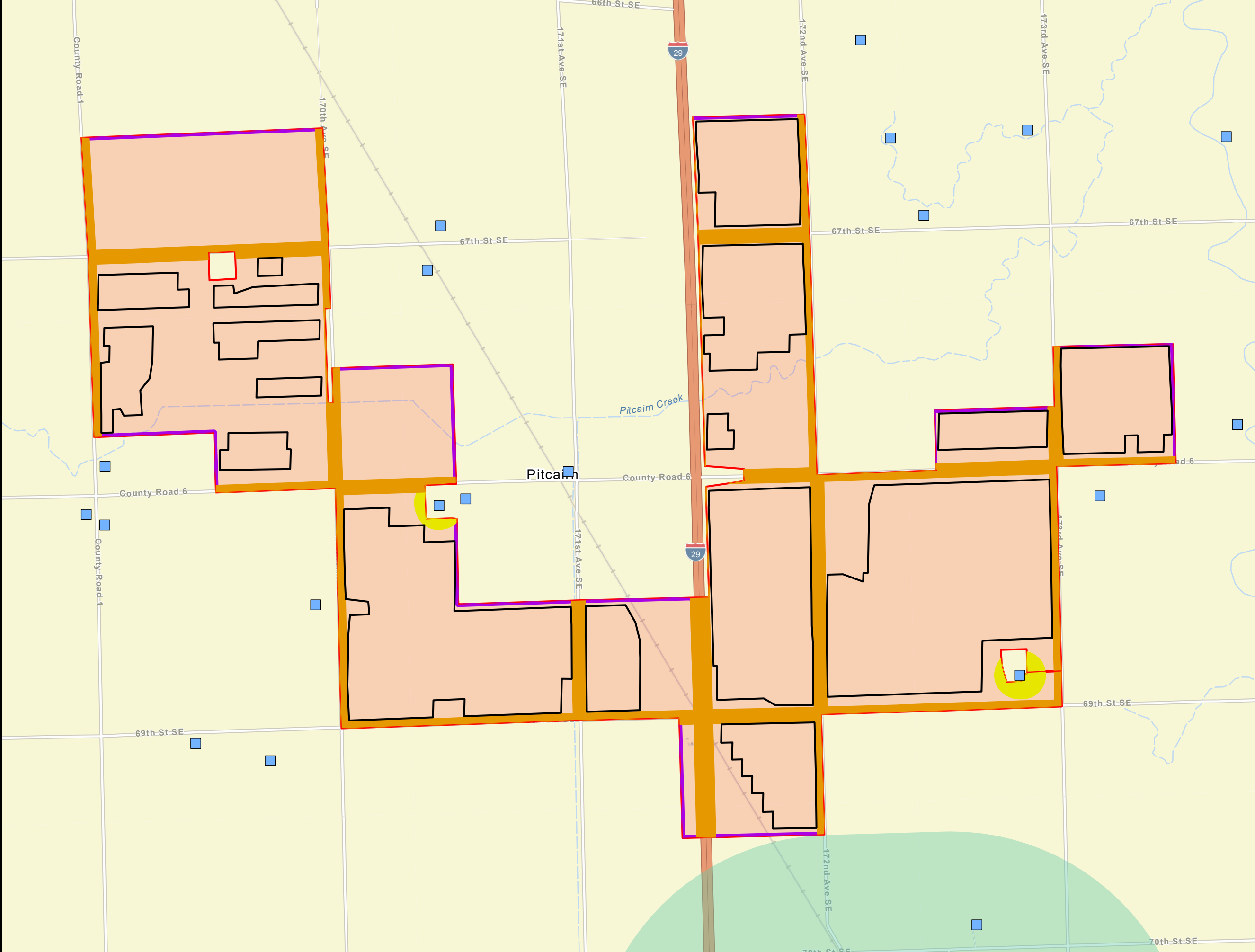


**Figure 2**  
**Project Facilities**

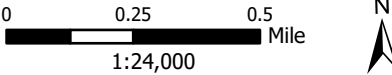
**Flickertail Solar Project**  
**Richland County, North Dakota**







- Project Area
- Proposed Project Fence
- Occupied Residence
- Setbacks**
  - Roads (150 feet from road centerline)
  - Occupied Residence (500 feet from occupied residence)
  - Rear and Side Yard (50 feet from lot line)
  - Village of Galchutt (1 mile from the southwest quarter of section 26)



**Figure 4**  
**Project Setbacks**

**Flickertail Solar Project**  
**Richland County, North Dakota**

**FLICKERTAIL**  
**SOLAR PROJECT**



**From:** [Meidinger, Lorna B.](#)  
**To:** [Holven, Adam](#)  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar  
**Date:** Monday, October 14, 2024 2:47:23 PM

**CAUTION:** This email originated from an external sender. Verify the source before opening links or attachments.

WE had a discussion this morning and are going to run a view things in GIS. I will let you know once those are complete.

Lorna

---

**From:** Holven, Adam <adam.holven@tetrattech.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, October 14, 2024 2:43 PM  
**To:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <lbmeidinger@nd.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar

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Hi Lorna,

The 32Rix61 site update has been submitted electronically and a hard copy is on the way. I coordinated with Brittany on some questions I had on the update.

Are there any updates on the additional review of architectural resources outside the Project Area?

Thanks,  
Adam

**Adam C. Holven** | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)

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## Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

**From:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>  
**Sent:** Friday, October 11, 2024 2:35 PM  
**To:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar

Thanks, I will submit that site form update.

Adam

**Adam C. Holven** | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)



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**From:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>  
**Sent:** Friday, October 11, 2024 2:14 PM  
**To:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>  
**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar

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I did find that 32Rlx61 is within the area marked as surveyed but we did not receive an updated site form.

Respectfully,

Lorna Meidinger  
Lead Historic Preservationist  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 E Boulevard Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701.328.2089



---

**From:** Holven, Adam <[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)>

**Sent:** Friday, October 11, 2024 10:34 AM

**To:** Meidinger, Lorna B. <[lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov)>

**Subject:** RE: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar

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Hi Lorna,

Attached is the email from Erica regarding the site forms.

Per our discussion, we will make the edits to the report per your letter and then wait for guidance from you on what is needed in terms of additional review of architectural resources outside the Project Area.

Thanks,  
Adam

**Adam C. Holven** | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
Direct: 612.643.2237 | Main: 612.643.2200 | Fax: 612.643.2201  
[adam.holven@tetrattech.com](mailto:adam.holven@tetrattech.com)

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## Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

**From:** [Scherr, Erica](#)  
**To:** [Holven, Adam](#)  
**Subject:** NDCRS: Flickertail Solar project  
**Date:** Wednesday, August 21, 2024 11:07:13 AM  
**Attachments:** [tetrattech08212024.pdf](#)

---

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Good morning,

Attached is the review letter for NDCRS forms submitted recently.

Thank you,  
Erica

**Erica Scherr**  
Historic Preservation Specialist  
Archaeology & Historic Preservation  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 East Boulevard Avenue  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701-328-2539 | [escherr@nd.gov](mailto:escherr@nd.gov)





August 21, 2024

Adam Holven  
Project Manager  
Tetra Tech, Inc.  
2001 Killebrew Dr, St. 141  
Bloomington, MN 55425

**RE: Flickertail Solar project**

Mr. Holven,

We have processed the request for NDCRS numbers. The field codes and assigned numbers are:

Field Code	Number
FT01	32RI930
FT02	32RIX408
FT03	32RIX409
FT04	32RI931
FT05	32RIX410
FT06	32RIX411

One comment was noted during the review of these forms.

**FT04**

- Line 2 of Legals: Sec. 10.

We have taken the liberty of making the change. There is no need to resubmit the form unless you wish to do so.

Sincerely,

Erica Scherr  
Historic Preservation Specialist



## Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

**From:** [Meidinger, Lorna B.](#)  
**To:** [Holven, Adam](#)  
**Subject:** 24-9003 Flickertail Solar  
**Date:** Friday, October 11, 2024 10:05:42 AM  
**Attachments:** [24-9003\\_ReportIssues\\_20241011.pdf](#)

---

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Adam,

Please see the attached letter regarding the report for SHSND# 24-9003 Flickertail Solar.

Respectfully,

Lorna Meidinger  
Lead Historic Preservationist  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 E Boulevard Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701.328.2089





October 11, 2024

Adam Holven  
Tetra Tech, Inc.  
2001 Killebrew Dr, Ste 141  
Bloomington, MN 55425

**SHSND Ref.: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar in portions of [T134N R49W Sections 3, 5, 8-12, 14-16, and 22] in Richland County, North Dakota**

Dear Adam,

We started reviewing the report for SHSND Ref: 24-9003, titled "Flickertail Solar Project, Richland County, North Dakota, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Archaeology and Architectural History" by Adam Holven, Abbie Kavouras, and Julia Mates but stopped the review after recognizing several major issues. Please address the comments below and resubmit the revised report.

- It is inappropriate to cut out all of the architecture as it is in the area of potential effects and there are numerous built resources that need to be part of the survey.
- Consultants do not make determinations of eligibility, please revise all language throughout the report to reflect these are only recommendations.
- Although the report claims site form updates were completed and sent to us, we have never received them. These are required to be accepted before we will review the next version of your report.
- 12PI0061 does not exist in North Dakota.
- Our review was stopped after noting these issues from the first couple pages. Please ensure your report follows our guidelines <https://www.history.nd.gov/hp/hpforms.html> before resubmitting.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this report. If you have any questions, please contact Lorna Meidinger, Lead Historic Preservation Specialist, at (701) 328-2089 or [lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov).

Sincerely,

for William D. Peterson, PhD  
Director, State Historical Society of North Dakota

24-9003



## Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

**From:** [Meidinger, Lorna B.](#)  
**To:** [Holven, Adam](#)  
**Subject:** 24-9003 Flickertail Solar  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 22, 2023 1:58:48 PM  
**Attachments:** [24-9003 class I.pdf](#)

---

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Adam,

Attached is our letter for the initial review request of SHSND #24-9003 Flickertail Solar.

Respectfully,

Lorna Meidinger  
Lead Historic Preservationist  
State Historical Society of North Dakota  
612 E Boulevard Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701.328.2089





November 22, 2023

Adam Holven  
Tetra Tech, Inc  
2001 Killebrew Drive, Suite 141  
Bloomington, MN 55425  
Adam.holven@tetrattech.com

**SHSND Ref.: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar in portions of [T134N R49W Sections 3, 5, 8-16, and 22]  
in Richland County, North Dakota**

Dear Adam,

We reviewed SHSND Ref.: 24-9003 Flickertail Solar in portions of [T134N R49W Sections 3, 5, 8-16, and 22] in Richland County, North Dakota. We recommend a detailed Class I literature review including discussions on known and unknown historic and prehistoric resources and recommendations as to Class III survey areas. Once we have reviewed the Class I report, we will be able to make a recommendation if a Class III (pedestrian survey) of cultural resources in the project area is needed. The Class I literature search must follow "North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects," which is available at <https://www.history.nd.gov/hp/hpforms.html>.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project to date. We look forward to reviewing the Class I report. If you have any questions please contact Lorna Meidinger, Lead Historic Preservation Specialist at (701) 328-2089 or [lbmeidinger@nd.gov](mailto:lbmeidinger@nd.gov).

Sincerely,

for William D. Peterson, PhD  
Director, State Historical Society of North Dakota

24-9003



**APPENDIX C – PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION**

---



**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 1**

**Location:** 32RIX413

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX413 from the 173<sup>rd</sup> Avenue SE ROW.



**Photograph: 2**

**Location:** 32RIX413

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northwest

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX413 from the 173<sup>rd</sup> Avenue SE ROW.





# Late-Filed Hearing Exhibit No. 11-C

## Architectural Property Photographs Flickertail Solar Project Richland County, North Dakota



**Photograph: 3**

**Location:** 32RIX413

**Feature(s):** 1

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Feature 1 from the 173<sup>rd</sup> Avenue SE ROW.



**Photograph: 4**

**Location:** 32RIX413

**Feature(s):** 2

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Feature 2 from the 173<sup>rd</sup> Avenue SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 5**

**Location:** 32RIX413

**Feature(s):** 3

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Feature 3 from the 173<sup>rd</sup> Avenue SE ROW.



**Photograph: 6**

**Location:** 32RIX413

**Feature(s):** 4

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Feature 4 from the 173<sup>rd</sup> Avenue SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 7**

**Location:** 32RIX414

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX414 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 8**

**Location:** 32RIX414

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing east

**Description:** A general overview of Location 32RIX414 from the 173<sup>rd</sup> Avenue SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 9**

**Location:** 32RIX414

**Feature(s):** 1

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing east

**Description:** A view of Feature 1 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 10**

**Location:** 32RIX414

**Feature(s):** 2

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 2 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 11**

**Location:** 32RIX414

**Feature(s):** 3

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 3 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 12**

**Location:** 32RIX415

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northeast

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX415 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 13**

**Location:** 32RIX415

**Feature(s):** 1, 10, 13, 16, 14, and 17

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northeast

**Description:** A view of Structures 1, 10, 13, 14, 16, and 17 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 14**

**Location:** 32RIX415

**Feature(s):** 1

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northeast

**Description:** A view of Feature 1 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 15**

**Location:** 32RIX415

**Feature(s):** 11, 12, 13, and 16

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northeast

**Description:** A view of Structures 11, 12 (behind 13), 13, and 16 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 16**

**Location:** 32RIX415

**Feature(s):** 17

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northeast

**Description:** A view of Feature 17 (left silo and right silo) from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 17**

**Location:** 32RIX415

**Feature(s):** 3, 4, 9, and 10

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing  
northeast

**Description:** A view of  
Features 3, 4, 9, and 10 from  
the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW



**Photograph: 18**

**Location:** 32RIX415

**Feature(s):** 3 and 8

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing  
northeast

**Description:** A view of  
Features 3 and 8 from the  
68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 19**

**Location:** 32RIX415

**Feature(s):** 3, 4, 5, 8, and 18

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northeast

**Description:** A view of Features 3, 4, 5, 8 and 18 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW



**Photograph: 20**

**Location:** 32RIX415

**Feature(s):** 4, 5, and 6

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northeast

**Description:** A view of Features 4, 5, and 6 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 21**

**Location:** 32RIX416

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing north

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX416, viewed from the 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue SE ROW.



**Photograph: 22**

**Location:** 32RIX416

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX416, viewed from the 66<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 23**

**Location:** 32RIX416

**Feature(s):** 1

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing  
northeast

**Description:** A view of  
Feature 1 from the 172<sup>nd</sup>  
Avenue SE ROW.



**Photograph: 24**

**Location:** 32RIX416

**Feature(s):** 2

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of  
Feature 2 from the 66<sup>th</sup> Street  
SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 25**

**Location:** 32RIX416

**Feature(s):** 2, 3, 4, 6, 7,  
and 8

**Date:** 11/04/2023

**Orientation:** Facing  
northeast

**Description:** A view of  
Structures 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8  
from the 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue SE  
ROW.



**Photograph: 26**

**Location:** 32RIX416

**Feature(s):** 6, 7, and 8

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of  
Features 8 (left), 7 (center),  
and 6 (right) from the 66<sup>th</sup>  
Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 27**

**Location:** 32RIX416

**Feature(s):** 3, 4, 5, and 9

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Features 3, 4, 5, and 9 from the 66<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 28**

**Location:** 32RIX416

**Feature(s):** 10

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 10 from the 66<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 29**

**Location:** 32RIX416

**Feature(s):** 11, 12, and 13

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Features 11, 12, and 13 from the 66<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 30**

**Location:** 32RIX417

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northwest

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX417 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 31**

**Location:** 32RIX417

**Feature(s):** 1

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing north

**Description:** A view of Feature 1 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 32**

**Location:** 32RIX417

**Feature(s):** 1, 3, and 4

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northwest

**Description:** A view of Features 1 (left), 4 (center), and 3 (right) from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 33**

**Location:** 32RIX417

**Feature(s):** 4, 5, and 6

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing north

**Description:** A view of Features 6 (left), 5 (center), and 4 (right) from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 34**

**Location:** 32RIX417

**Feature(s):** 1, 2, and 6

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing north

**Description:** A view of Features 1 (left), 2 (center) and 6 (right) from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 35**

**Location:** 32RIX417

**Feature(s):** 5 and 6

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northwest

**Description:** A view of Features 6 (left) and 5 (right) from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 36**

**Location:** 32RIX417

**Feature(s):** 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northwest

**Description:** A view of Features 7 through 11 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 37**

**Location:** 32RIX417

**Feature(s):** 12

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing north

**Description:** A view of Feature 12 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 38**

**Location:** 32RIX418

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX418 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 39**

**Location:** 32RIX418

**Feature(s):** 1

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Feature 1 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 40**

**Location:** 32RIX418

**Feature(s):** 2

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Feature 2 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 41**

**Location:** 32RIX418

**Feature(s):** 1 and 5

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Features 1 (left) and 5 (right) from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 42**

**Location:** 32RIX418

**Feature(s):** 4, 5, and 13

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of the Features 13 (foreground), 5 (middle) and 4 (background) from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 43**

**Location:** 32RIX418

**Feature(s):** 5 and 14

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of the roof of Feature 5 (foreground) and the top of Feature 14 (background) from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW



**Photograph: 44**

**Location:** 32RIX418

**Feature(s):** 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Features 7 through 10 and 12 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 45**

**Location:** 32RIX418

**Feature(s):** 10, 11, and 12

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Features 10 through 12 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 46**

**Location:** 32RIX418

**Feature(s):** 15

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 15 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 47**

**Location:** 32RIX418

**Feature(s):** 15

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Feature 15 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 48**

**Location:** 32RIX418

**Feature(s):** 16

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 16 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph:** 49

**Location:** 32RIX419

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX419 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph:** 50

**Location:** 32RIX419

**Feature(s):** 1

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Feature 1 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 51**

**Location:** 32RIX419

**Feature(s):** 2

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 2 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 52**

**Location:** 32RIX419

**Feature(s):** 3

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 3 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 53**

**Location:** 32RIX419

**Feature(s):** 4

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 4 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 54**

**Location:** 32RIX419

**Feature(s):** 5

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 5 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 55**

**Location:** 32RIX420

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX420 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 56**

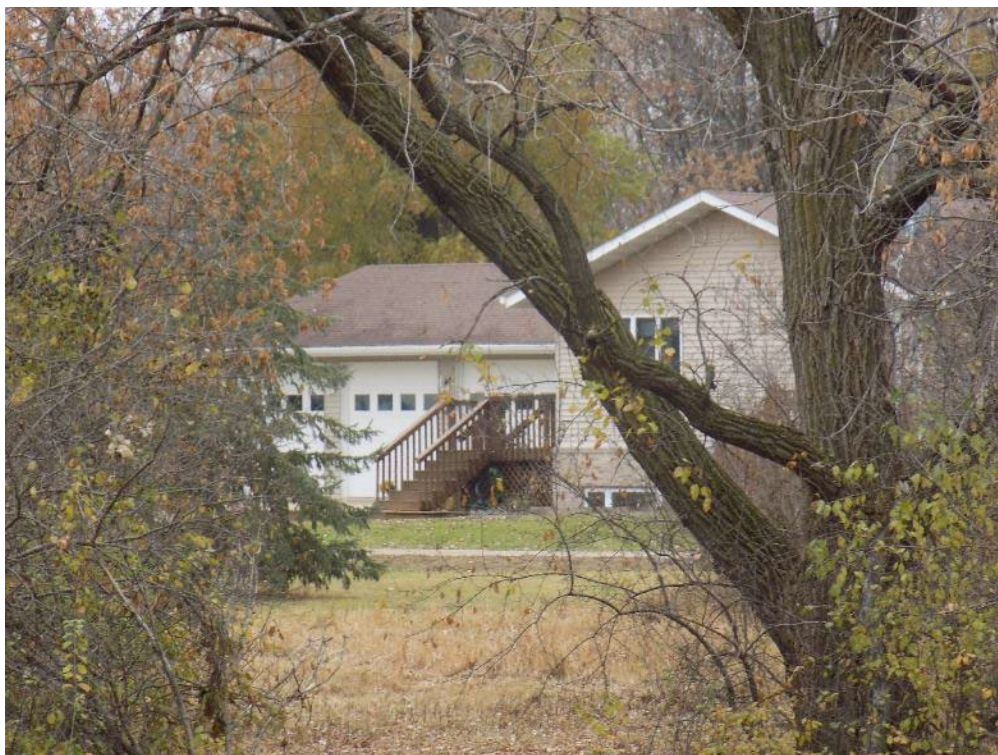
**Location:** 32RIX420

**Feature(s):** 1 and 2

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Features 2 (left) and 1 (right) from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 57**

**Location:** 32RIX420

**Feature(s):** 3

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 3 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 58**

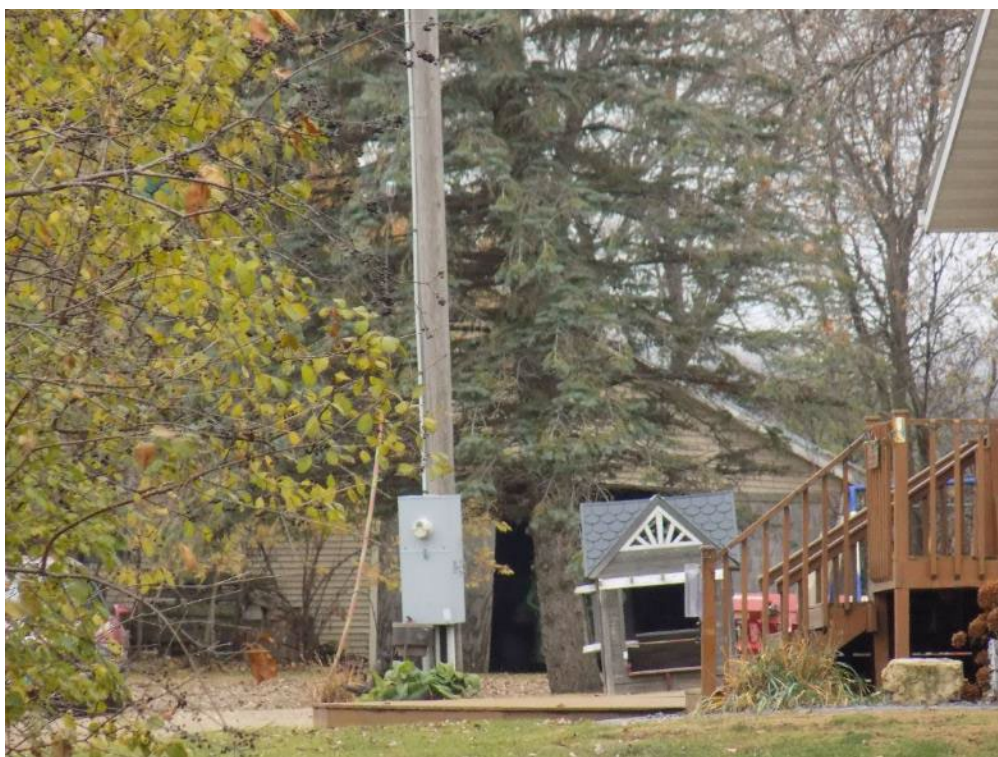
**Location:** 32RIX420

**Feature(s):** 4

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 4 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 59**

**Location:** 32RIX420

**Feature(s):** 5

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Feature 5 from the 68<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 60**

**Location:** 32RIX421

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX421 from the 69<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph:** 61

**Location:** 32RIX421

**Feature(s):** 1

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Feature 1 from the 69<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph:** 62

**Location:** 32RIX421

**Feature(s):** 9

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing southwest

**Description:** A view of Feature 9 from the 69<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 63**

**Location:** 32RIX422

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing west

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX422, viewed from the 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.



**Photograph: 64**

**Location:** 32RIX422

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northwest

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX422, viewed from the 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph:** 65

**Location:** 32RIX422

**Feature(s):** 1

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing west

**Description:** A view of Feature 1 from the 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.



**Photograph:** 66

**Location:** 32RIX422

**Feature(s):** 2

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing west

**Description:** A view of Feature 2 from the 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 67**

**Location:** 32RIX422

**Feature(s):** 1 and 3

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing west

**Description:** A view of Features 3 (left) and 1 (right) from the 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.



**Photograph: 68**

**Location:** 32RIX422

**Feature(s):** 1 and 4

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing west

**Description:** A view of Features 1 (left) and 4 (right) from the 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph:** 69

**Location:** 32RIX422

**Feature(s):** 5

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing west

**Description:** A view of Feature 5 from the 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.



**Photograph:** 70

**Location:** 32RIX423

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing northeast

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX423 from the 169<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 71**

**Location:** 32RIX423

**Feature(s):** 1

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing  
northeast

**Description:** A view of  
Feature 1 from the 169<sup>th</sup>  
Avenue SE ROW.



**Photograph: 72**

**Location:** 32RIX423

**Feature(s):** 2

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing east

**Description:** A view of  
Feature 2 from the 169<sup>th</sup>  
Avenue SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 73**

**Location:** 32RIX423

**Feature(s):** 1 and 2

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing  
northeast

**Description:** A view of  
Features 1 (left) and 2 (right)  
from the 169<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE  
ROW.



**Photograph: 74**

**Location:** 32RIX423

**Feature(s):** 3, 4, and 5

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing  
northeast

**Description:** A view of  
Features 3 (left), 4 (center),  
and 5 (right) from the 169<sup>th</sup>  
Avenue SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 75**

**Location: OP30**

**Structure(s): Overview**

**Date: 11/11/2024**

**Orientation: Facing east**

**Description:** An overview of Location OP30 from the 169<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.



**Photograph: 76**

**Location: OP30**

**Structure(s): 1**

**Date: 11/11/2024**

**Orientation: Facing east**

**Description:** A view of Structure 1 from the 169<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 77**

**Location: OP30**

**Structure(s): 2 and 3**

**Date: 11/11/2024**

**Orientation: Facing east**

**Description:** A view of Structures 2 (background) and 3 (foreground) from the 169<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.



**Photograph: 78**

**Location: OP32**

**Structure(s): Overview**

**Date: 11/11/2024**

**Orientation: Facing west**

**Description:** An overview of Location OP32 from the 169<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph:** 79

**Location:** OP32

**Structure(s):** 1

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing west

**Description:** A view of Structure 1 from the 169<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.



**Photograph:** 80

**Location:** OP32

**Structure(s):** 3

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing west

**Description:** A view of Structure 3 from the 169<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 81**

**Location:** 32RIX424

**Feature(s):** Overview

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** An overview of Location 32RIX424 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 82**

**Location:** 32RIX424

**Feature(s):** 1

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 1 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 83**

**Location:** 32RIX424

**Feature(s):** 2

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 2 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 84**

**Location:** 32RIX424

**Feature(s):** 3

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Feature 3 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 85**

**Location:** 32RIX424

**Feature(s):** 4, 6, 7, and 8

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Features 4, 6, 7 (behind 4), and 8 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 86**

**Location:** 32RIX424

**Feature(s):** 4, 8, and 9,

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Features 4, 8, and 9 from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph: 87**

**Location:** 32RIX424

**Feature(s):** 5 and 6

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing south

**Description:** A view of Features 6 (left) and 5 (center and right) from the 67<sup>th</sup> Street SE ROW.



**Photograph: 88**

**Location:** 32RI942

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing west

**Description:** An overview of Site 32RI942. Photograph taken at the eastern boundary of Site 32RI942 on the east side of 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE.





**Architectural Property Photographs  
Flickertail Solar Project  
Richland County, North Dakota**



**Photograph:** 89

**Location:** 32RI942

**Date:** 11/11/2024

**Orientation:** Facing west

**Description:** An overview of Site 32RI942. Photograph taken on the west side of 170<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE.

