



ENGINEERING, REIMAGINED

Frontier-Wahpeton 230kV Structure Replacements: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Cass and Richland Counties, North Dakota

Written By

Jennifer N. Macy
Charles Peliska

Principal Investigator

Charles Peliska

KLJ Engineering
400 E. Broadway Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58501

Prepared For

Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc.
North Dakota Public Service Commission



Report of Investigation: 3530
January 2026

MANUSCRIPT DATA RECORD FORM NORTH DAKOTA ONLY

1. Manuscript Number:

2. SHPO Reference #:

3. Author(s):

Jennifer N. Macy, Charles Peliska

4. Title:

Frontier-Wahpeton 230kV Structure Replacements: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Cass and Richland Counties, North Dakota

5. Report Date:

November 2025

6. Number of Pages:

108

7. Type I, T, E, O: I

I

8. List Formally Tested or Excavated Sites (Not Probes):

NA

9. Acres:

14.67

10. Legal Location(s) with Historic Context Study Unit(s):

<u>County</u>	<u>TWP</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>Sec</u>	<u>SU</u>
Richland	133N	47W	33	
Richland	133N	47W	32	
Richland	133N	48W	34	
Richland	133N	48W	28	
Richland	133N	48W	21	
Richland	133N	48W	4	
Richland	134N	48W	32	
Richland	134N	48W	29	
Richland	134N	48W	7	SRR
Richland	134N	49W	12	
Richland	134N	49W	11	
Richland	134N	49W	10	
Richland	134N	49W	4	
Richland	135N	49W	28	
Richland	135N	49W	4	
Richland	136N	49W	21	
Richland	136N	49W	16	

Richland	136N	49W	4	
Cass	137N	49W	34	
Cass	137N	49W	3	
Cass	138N	49W	34	SRR
Cass	138N	49W	21	
Cass	138N	49W	16	

ABSTRACT

Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc. contracted KLJ to perform a Class III cultural resource inventory in advance of replacing structures along the Frontier-Wahpeton 230 kV line between the Frontier substation and Wahpeton, North Dakota. The Areas of Potential Effect for the project are approximately 22-meter by 60-meter blocks surrounding 38 power poles designated for replacement.

A Class I file search identified 342 previously recorded resources within a one mile radius of the inventory area. These finds include 21 archaeological resources, 20 historical resources, 20 historical archaeological resources, and 281 architectural resources. Two of the resources are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and an additional twelve have been recommended Eligible for listing. Another 33 resources have been recommended Not Eligible and the remaining 295 remain Unevaluated for inclusion on the Register. One resource, 32CS05409, overlaps the current Class III inventory area and APE, while the other sites are outside its boundaries. The search also identified 95 prior cultural resource surveys within the same radius, six of which intersect the Class III inventory area for this project.

KLJ Principal Investigators Charlie Peliska and Daniel Salas, with KLJ Archaeologist Cara Jepson conducted a Class III inventory on October 23 - 24, and November 3-4, encountering no new cultural resources. One previously recorded site, 32CS5409, was visited and updated. It is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Provided that all ground disturbance remains within the inventoried areas, KLJ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the proposed project.

Table of Contents

Abstract	i
Introduction	1
Environmental and Cultural Context	38
Effective Environment	38
Physiography	38
Climate	39
Flora and Fauna	39
Geology and Soils.....	39
Natural Resources and Land Use	40
Culture History	40
Paleolithic Tradition (9500 – 5500 B.C.)	40
Archaic Tradition (5500 – 400 B.C.)	41
Plains Woodland Tradition (400 B.C. – A.D. 1200).....	41
Plains Village Tradition (A.D. 1200 – 1780)	42
Equestrian Tradition (A.D. 1780 – 1880).....	43
Non-Native Settlement Period (A.D. 1735 – 1970).....	44
Research Goals.....	48
Evaluation Standards	48
Literature Review	50
Field Methods/Conditions	51
Results	52
Previously Recorded Resources	52
32CS5409	52
Summary and Management Recommendations	56
References Cited	57
Appendix A: Inventory Area Photographs	63
Appendix B: Literature And File Search Results	83

List of Figures

Figure 1: Project location and Study Unit map.....	3
Figure 2: Topographic map of project area	4
Figure 3: Topographic map of project area	5
Figure 4: Topographic map of project area	6
Figure 5: Topographic map of project area	7
Figure 6: Topographic map of project area	8
Figure 7: Topographic map of project area	9
Figure 8: Topographic map of project area	10
Figure 9: Topographic map of project area	11
Figure 10: Topographic map of project area	12
Figure 11: Topographic map of project area	13
Figure 12: Topographic map of project area	14
Figure 13: Topographic map of project area	15
Figure 14: Topographic map of project area	16
Figure 15: Topographic map of project area	17
Figure 16: Topographic map of project area	18
Figure 17: Topographic map of project area	19
Figure 18: Topographic map of project area	20
Figure 19: Aerial map of project area.	21
Figure 20: Aerial map of project area.	22
Figure 21: Aerial map of project area.	23
Figure 22: Aerial map of project area.	24
Figure 23: Aerial map of project area.	25
Figure 24: Aerial map of project area.	26
Figure 25: Aerial map of project area.	27
Figure 26: Aerial map of project area.	28
Figure 27: Aerial map of project area.	29
Figure 28: Aerial map of project area.	30
Figure 29: Aerial map of project area.	31
Figure 30: Aerial map of project area.	32
Figure 31: Aerial map of project area.	33
Figure 32: Aerial map of project area.	34
Figure 33: Aerial map of project area.	35
Figure 34: Aerial map of project area.	36
Figure 35: Aerial map of project area.	37
Figure 36: Overview of Inventory Area within 32CS5409, view to the north.....	53
Figure 37: Overview of architectural resources from within the inventory area, view to the southwest.....	53
Figure 38: Shovel Probe 1, sample of subsurface testing.....	54
Figure 40: 32CS5409 location map.	55
Figure 41: Overview of Study Area 1, Pole 383. View to the east.....	64
Figure 42: Overview of Study Area 2, Pole 372. View to the east.....	64
Figure 43: Overview of Study Area 3, Pole 351. View to the west.....	65
Figure 44: Overview of Study Area 4, Pole 335. View to the north.....	65
Figure 45: Overview of Study Area 5, Pole 328. View to the north.....	66

Figure 46: Overview of Study Area 6, Pole 325. View to the south.	66
Figure 47: Overview of Study Area 7, Pole 310. View to the north.....	67
Figure 48: Overview of Study Area 4, Pole 306. View to the south.	67
Figure 49: Overview of Study Area 9, Pole 301. View to the north.....	68
Figure 50: Overview of Study Area 10, Pole 295. View to the north.....	68
Figure 51: Overview of Study Area 11, Pole 293. View to the north.....	69
Figure 52: Overview of Study Area 12, Pole 269. View to the west.....	69
Figure 53: Overview of Study Area 13, Pole 267. View to the east.....	70
Figure 54: Overview of Study Area 14, Pole 264. View to the west.....	70
Figure 55: Overview of Study Area 15, Pole 351. View to the west.....	71
Figure 56: Overview of Study Area 16, Pole 256. View to the west.....	71
Figure 57: Overview of Study Area 17, Pole 250. View to the west.....	72
Figure 58: Overview of Study Area 18, Pole 249. View to the east.....	72
Figure 59: Overview of Study Area 19, Pole 240. View to the east.....	73
Figure 60: Overview of Study Area 20, Pole 227. View to the north.....	73
Figure 61: Overview of Study Area 21, Pole 226. View to the northwest.....	74
Figure 62: Overview of Study Area 22, Pole 225. View to the southeast.	74
Figure 63: Overview of Study Area 23, Pole 224. View to the south.	75
Figure 64: Overview of Study Area 24, Pole 220. View to the north.....	75
Figure 65: Overview of Study Area 25, Pole 182. View to the east.....	76
Figure 66: Overview of Study Area 26, Pole 157. View to the north.....	76
Figure 67: Overview of Study Area 27, Pole 152. View to the north.....	77
Figure 68: Overview of Study Area 28, Pole 140. View to the north.....	77
Figure 69: Overview of Study Area 29, Pole 127. View to the east.....	78
Figure 70: Overview of Study Area 30, Pole 126. View to the northwest.....	78
Figure 71: Overview of Study Area 31, Pole 93. View to the south.	79
Figure 72: Overview of Study Area 32, Pole 91. View to the north.....	79
Figure 73: Overview of Study Area 33, Pole 90. View to the northeast.....	80
Figure 74: Overview of Study Area 34, Pole 89. View to the south.	80
Figure 75: Overview of Study Area 35, Pole 83. View to the north.....	81
Figure 76: Overview of Study Area 36, Pole 68. View to the north.....	81
Figure 77: Overview of Study Area 37, Pole 62. View to the north.....	82
Figure 78: Overview of Study Area 38, Pole 59. View to the east.....	82

List of Tables

Table 1: Locations of inventory areas in Cass and Richland Counties, North Dakota	2
Table 2: 32CS5409 Shovel probe results.	52
Table 3: Summary of cultural resources located within Class III inventory area.....	56
Table 4: Previous inventories within one mile of the project APE in North Dakota.....	84
Table 5: Previous inventories within one mile of the project APE in Minnesota.	92
Table 6: Previously-recorded resources within one mile of the Class III inventory area in North Dakota.....	93
Table 7: Previously-recorded resources within one mile of the Class III inventory area in Minnesota.	103

INTRODUCTION

Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc (MPC), contracted KLJ to complete a Class III cultural resource inventory in advance of replacing portions of the Frontier-Wahpeton 230 kV line between the Frontier substation and Wahpeton, North Dakota. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project consists of approximately 22-meter by 60-meter blocks around 38 power poles designated for replacement, for a project total of 14.67 acres. The structures all have numerical designations, and each structure has a corresponding APE and location, (Table 1, Figure 2 through Figure 35).

KLJ conducted a literature review in October 2025. Archaeologists conducted the Class III cultural resource inventory in October and November 2025. KLJ has prepared this comprehensive report for MPC, which describes the methods and results of archaeological and historical background research, field surveys of the APEs, documentation of identified cultural resources, and assessments of site significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The report is intended to supply state regulatory agencies information needed to manage cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. All site forms, illustrations, maps, field notes, and photographic records relevant to the undertaking are on file at KLJ offices, headquartered in Bismarck, North Dakota.

Table 1: Locations of inventory areas in Cass and Richland Counties, North Dakota

Pole Number	Study Area	County	Township	Range	Section	Aliquot	Acres
0383	1	Richland	133N	47W	33	NWNESW	0.345
0372	2	Richland	133N	47W	32	NENESE/SESENE	0.344
0351	3	Richland	133N	48W	34	NENESE/SESENE	0.360
0335	4	Richland	133N	48W	28	SENENW/SWNWNE	0.533
0328	5	Richland	133N	48W	21	NWSWNW	0.368
0325	6	Richland	133N	48W	21	NWNWNW	0.346
0310	7	Richland	133N	48W	4	SWSWSW	0.344
0306	8	Richland	133N	48W	4	SWSWNW	0.356
0301	9	Richland	134N	48W	32	NESESE	0.367
0295	10	Richland	134N	48W	32	SWNWNE	0.368
0293	11	Richland	134N	48W	29	SESESW	0.372
0269	12	Richland	134N	48W	7	SESESW	0.344
0267	13	Richland	134N	48W	7	SESWSE	0.344
0264	14	Richland	134N	48W	7	SESWSW	0.344
0257	15	Richland	134N	49W	12	SWSESW	0.344
0256	16	Richland	134N	49W	12	SESWSW	0.344
0250	17	Richland	134N	49W	11	SESESW	0.344
0249	18	Richland	134N	49W	11	SESWSW	0.344
0240	19	Richland	134N	49W	10	SWSWSW	0.417
0227	20	Richland	134N	49W	4	NWSW/NESW	0.395
0226	21	Richland	134N	49W	4	NWSW/SWNW	0.394
0225	22	Richland	134N	49W	4	SWNW	0.394
0224	23	Richland	134N	49W	4	SWNW/NWNW	0.370
0210	24	Richland	135N	49W	28	SWNW/NWSW	0.344
0182	25	Richland	135N	49W	4	SWNWSW	0.344
0157	26	Richland	136N	49W	21	NWSWNW	0.344
0152	27	Richland	136N	49W	16	WNWSW	0.344
0140	28	Richland	136N	49W	4	SWSWSW	0.344
0127	29	Cass	137N	49W	34	SENWNW	0.554
0126	30	Cass	137N	49W	34	SWNWNW	0.537
0093	31	Cass	137N	49W	3	SWSWSW	0.344
0091	32	Cass	137N	49W	3	NWNWSW	0.344
0090	33	Cass	137N	49W	3	SWSWNW	0.344
0089	34	Cass	137N	49W	3	NWSWSW	0.344
0083	35	Cass	138N	49W	34	SWSWNW	0.344
0068	36	Cass	138N	49W	21	NWNWSW	0.550
0062	37	Cass	138N	49W	16	SWNWSW	0.550
0059	38	Cass	138N	49W	16	SEENW	0.550
Total acres							14.667

Document Location: K:\Projects\Power\Minnkota\2509-10697_Frontier-Abercrombie-Wahpeton Services\GIS\Cultural\2509_10697_Minnkota_FrontierAbercrombie_Cultural_StudyUnit.mxd

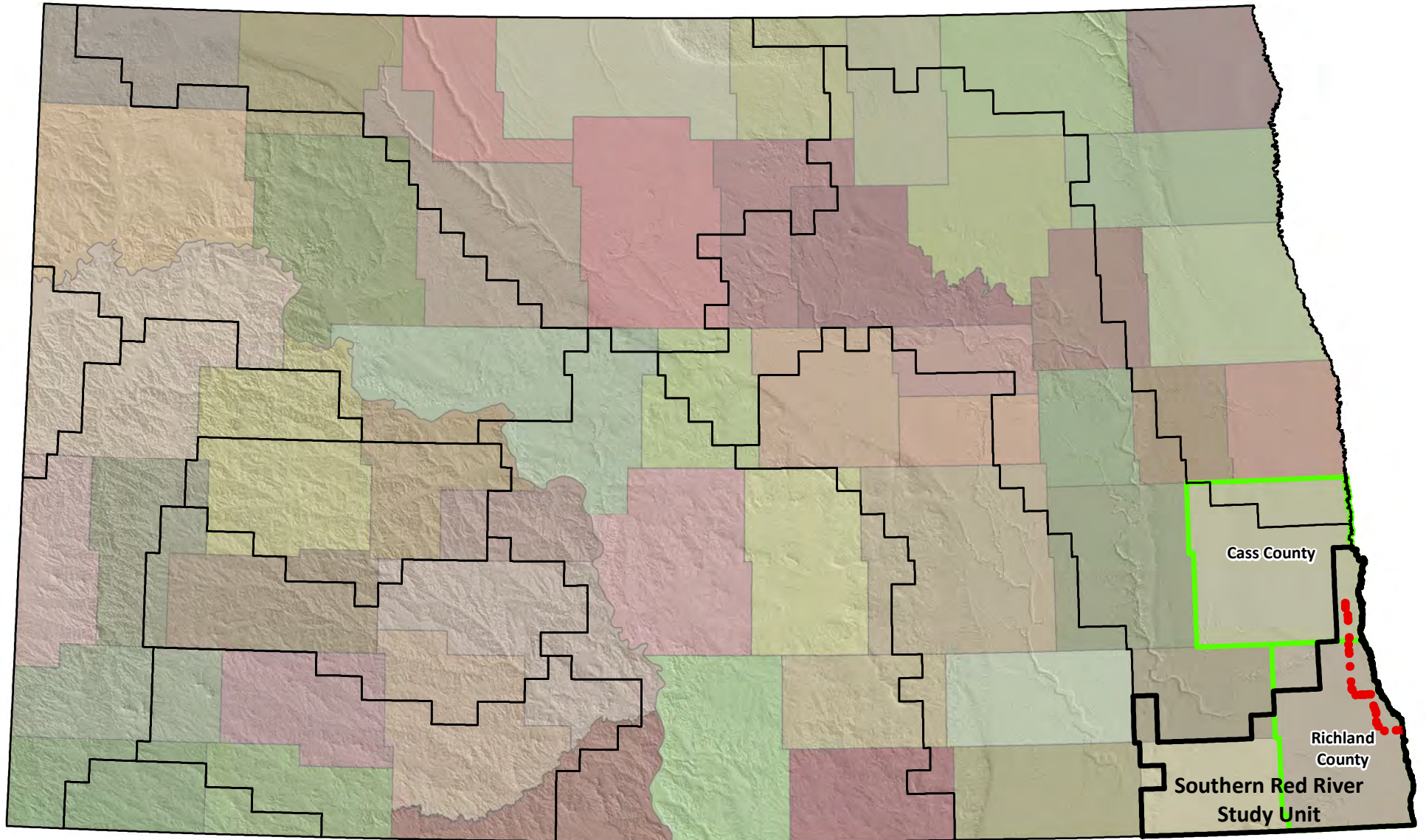





Figure 1: Project location and Study Unit map



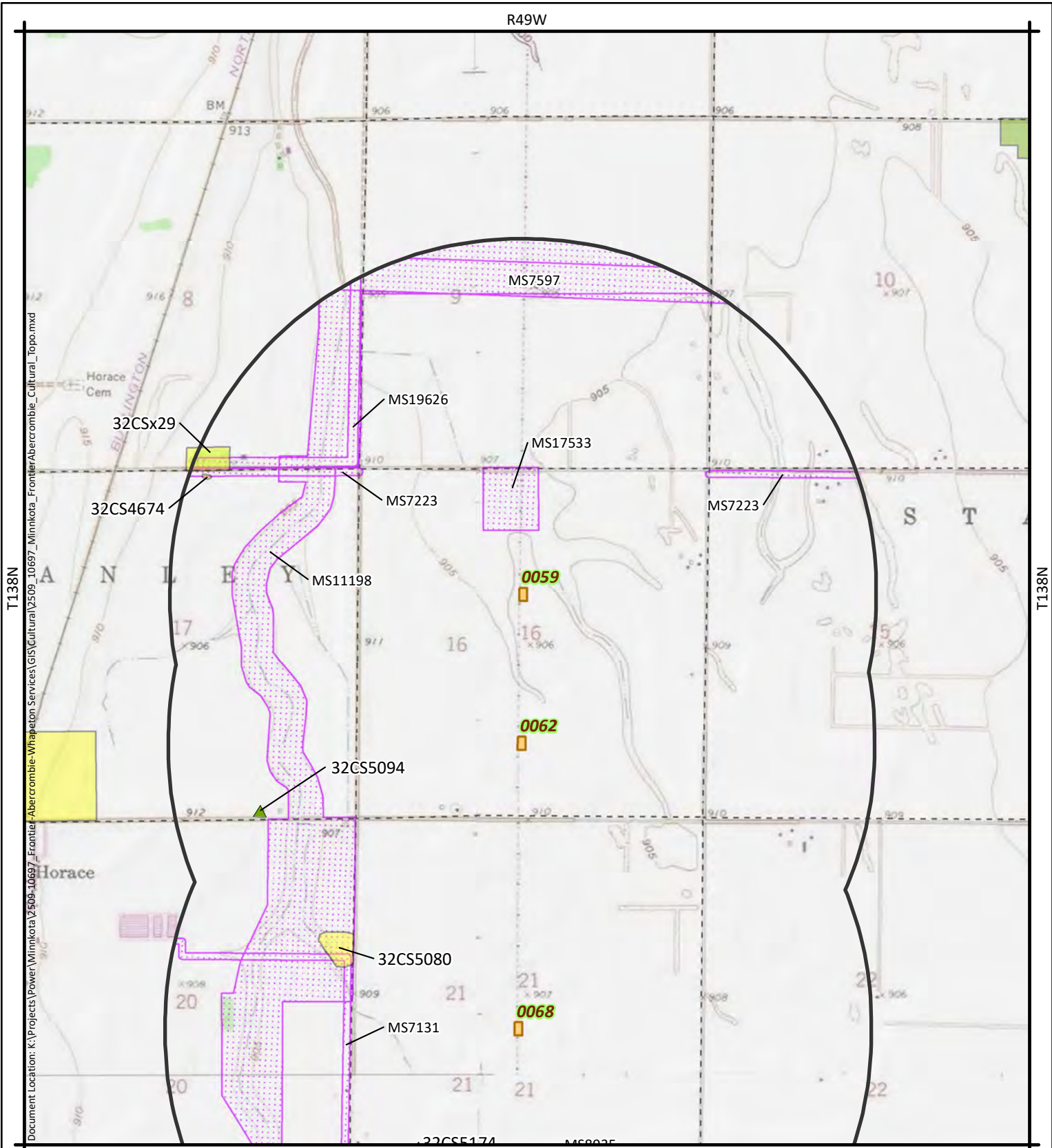
Frontier-Wahpeton 230kV Structure Replacements Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN

0 15 30 60
Miles

Map Scale: 1:2,300,000

-  Project Areas
-  Project Area County
-  Archeological Study Unit





KLJ

Page 1 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 11/10/2025
 Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Topographic Map**

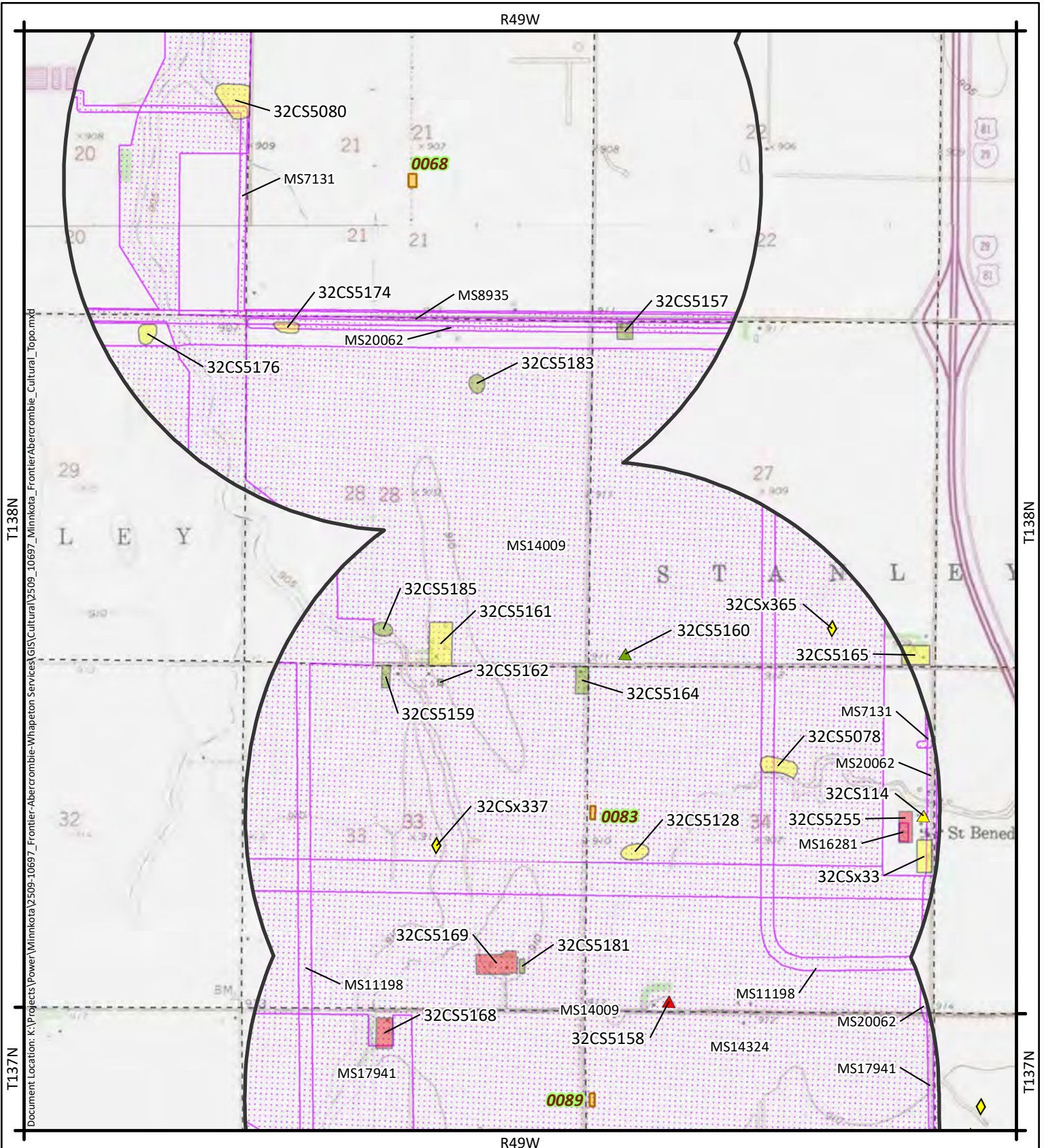
Quadrangle: Fargo South

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Not Eligible Architectural Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 2: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 2 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 11/10/2025
Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
230kV Structure Replacements
Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
Topographic Map**

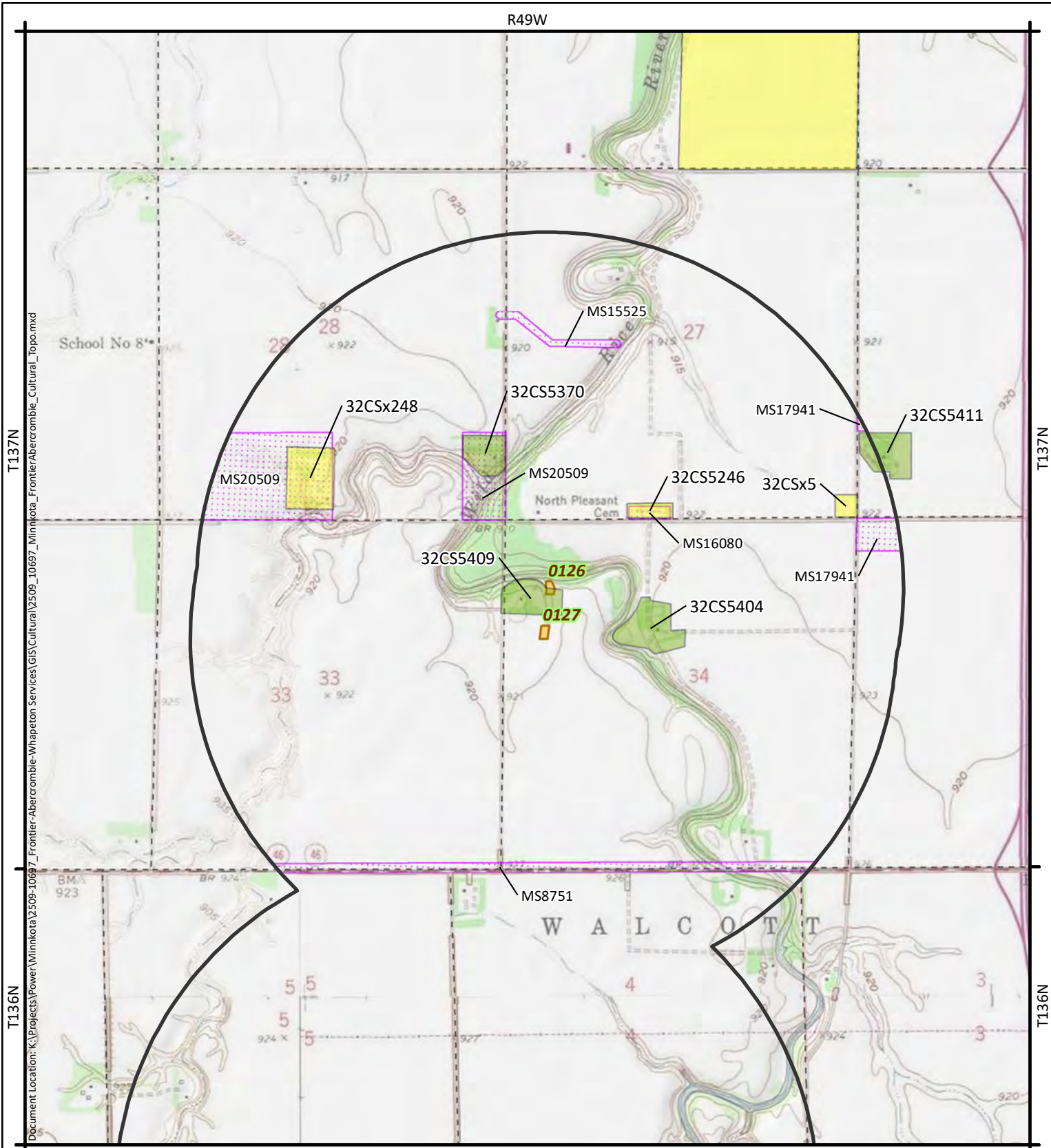
Quadrangle: Hickson

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Unevaluated Isolated Find
- Eligible Architectural Site
- Not Eligible Architectural Site
- Unevaluated Architectural Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 3: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 4 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 11/10/2025
 Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Topographic Map**

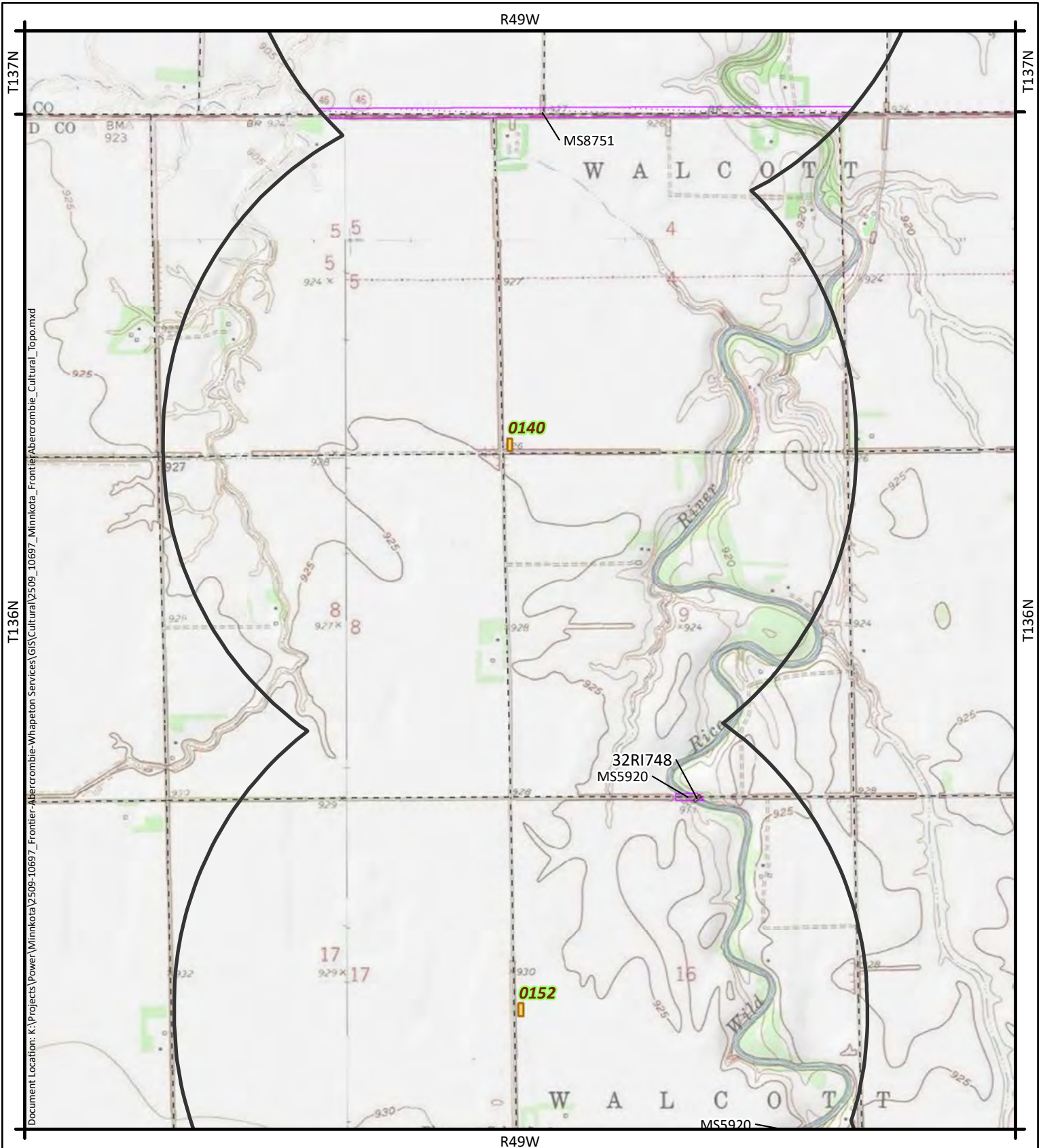
Quadrangle: Hickson

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 5: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 5 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 11/10/2025
 Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN**

Topographic Map

Quadrangle: Christine

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000





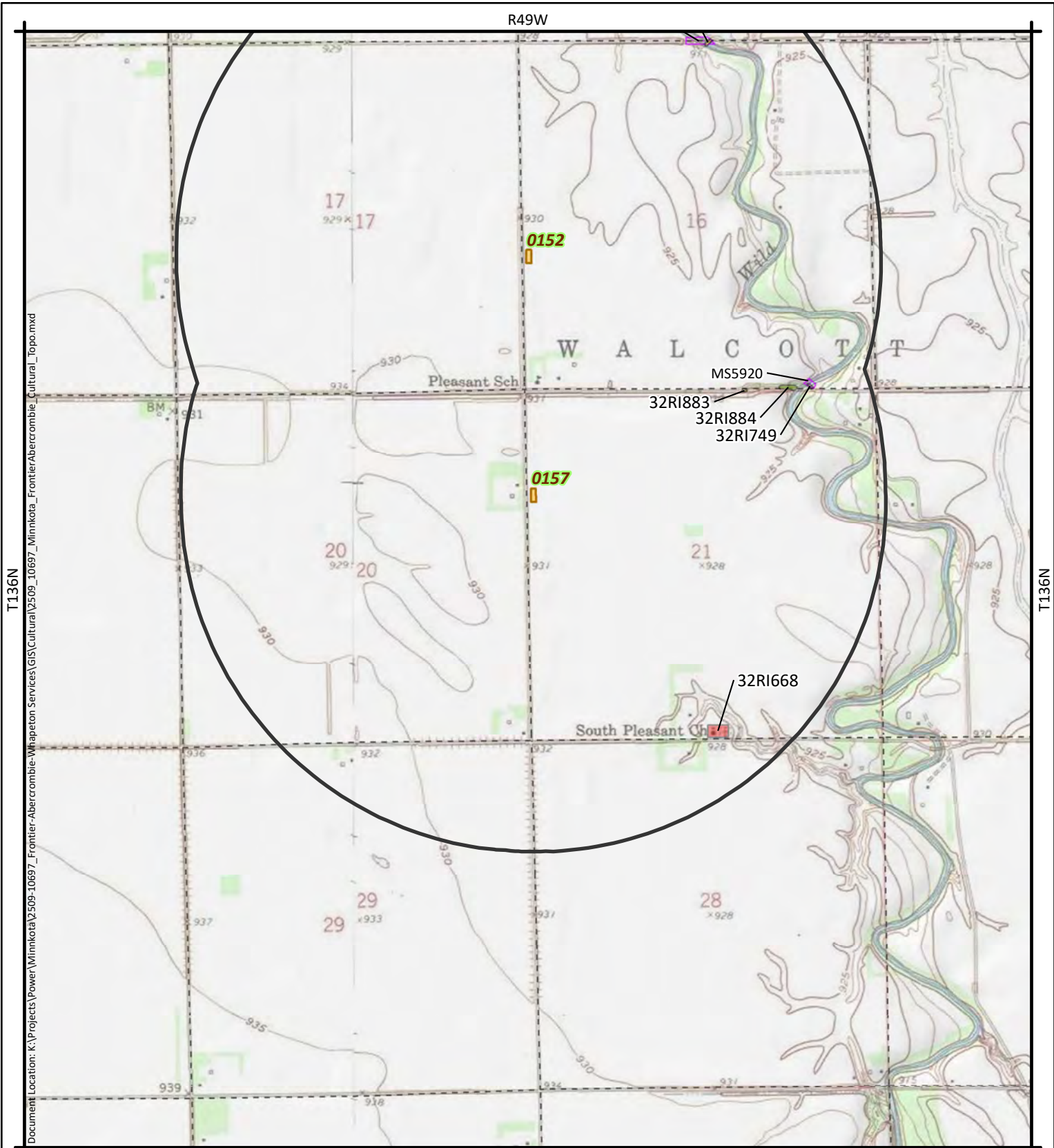
-  Class III Inventory Area
-  One Mile Buffer
-  Previous Inventory
-  Unevaluated Site

Figure 6: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 6 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 11/10/2025
 Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Topographic Map**

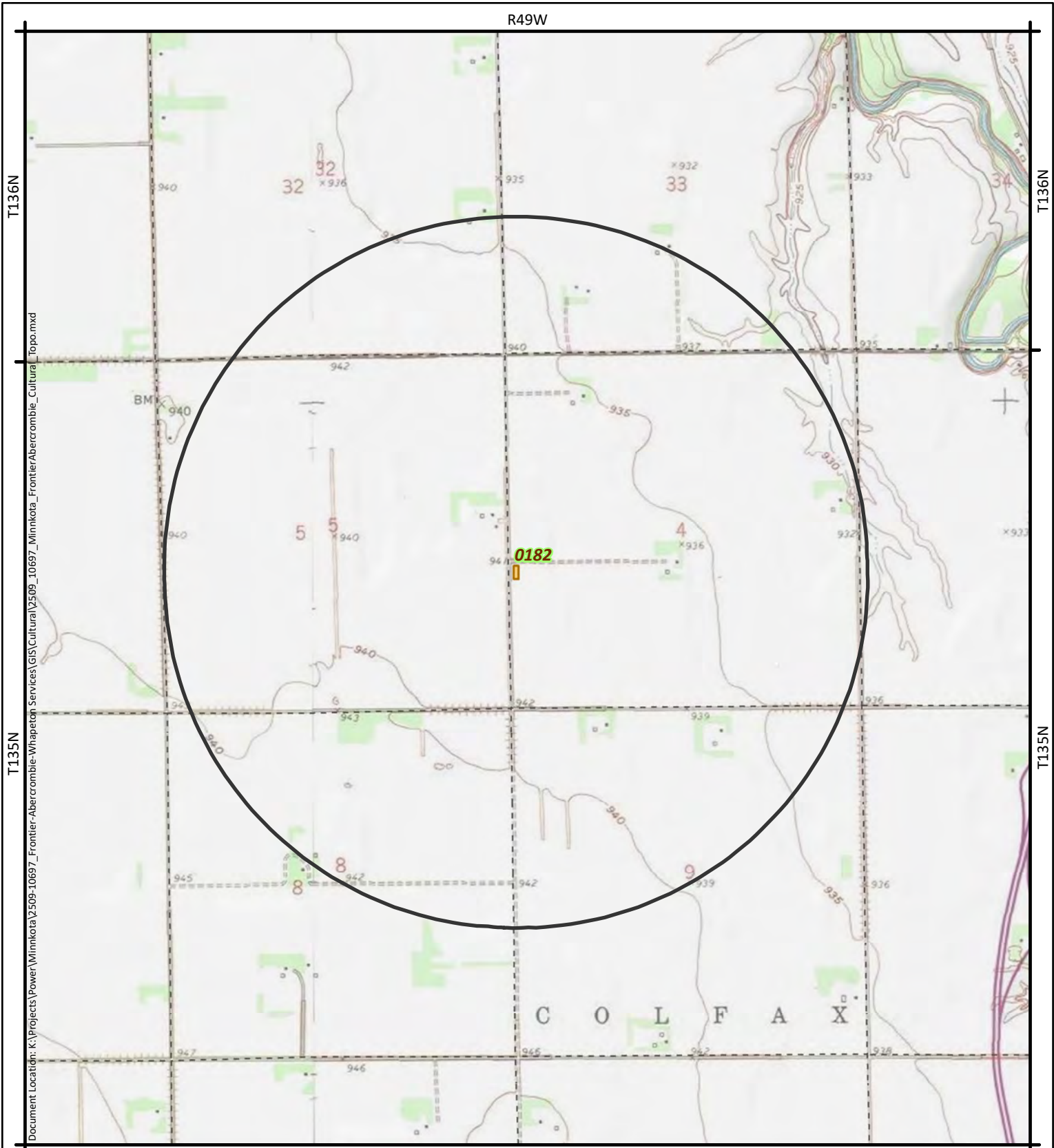
Quadrangle: Christine

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 7: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 7 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 11/10/2025
Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Topographic Map**

Quadrangle: Christine

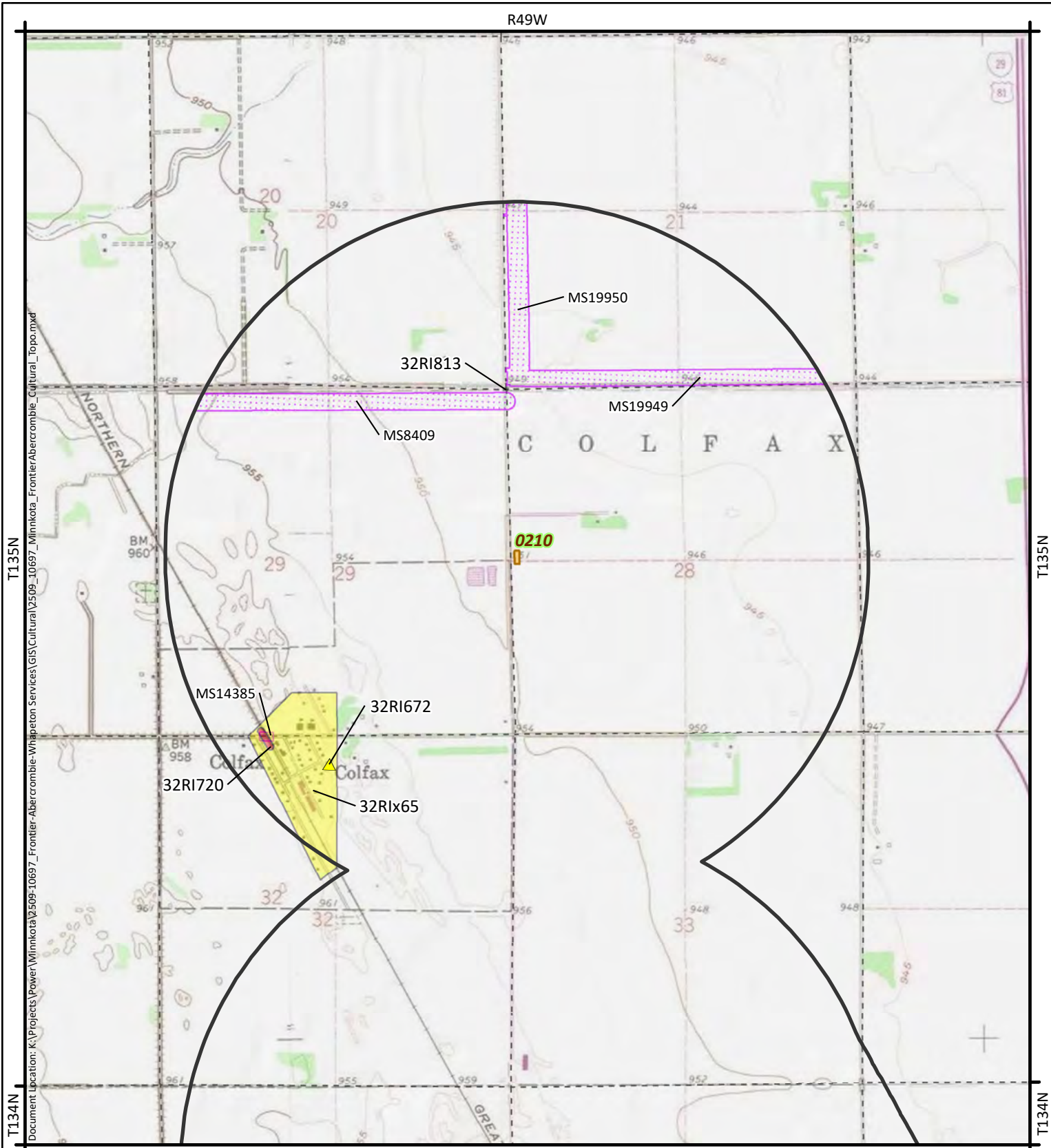
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

Class III Inventory Area

One Mile Buffer

Figure 8: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 8 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 11/10/2025
Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
230kV Structure Replacements
Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
Topographic Map**

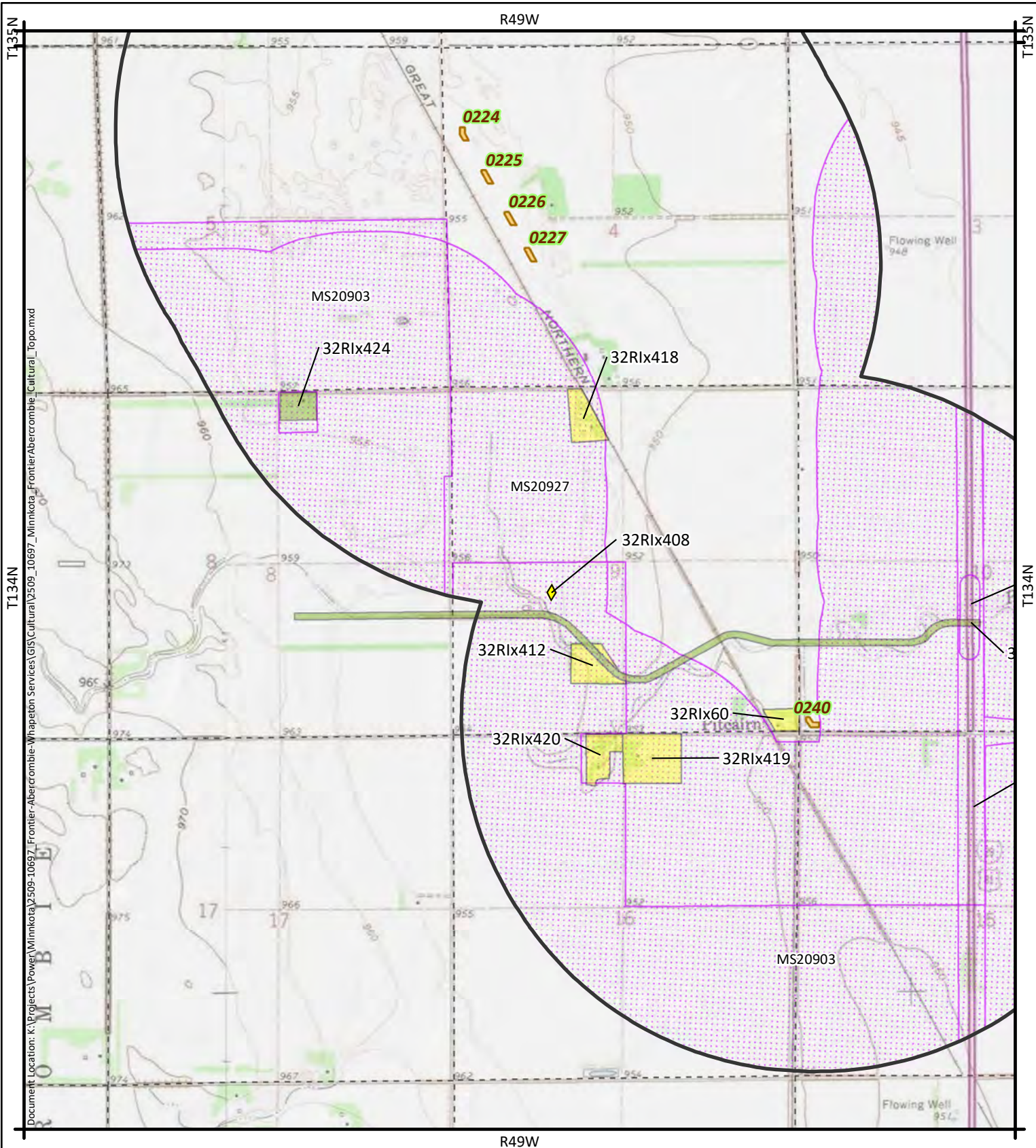
Quadrangle: Galchutt

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Unevaluated Architectural Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 9: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 9 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 11/10/2025
 Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Topographic Map**

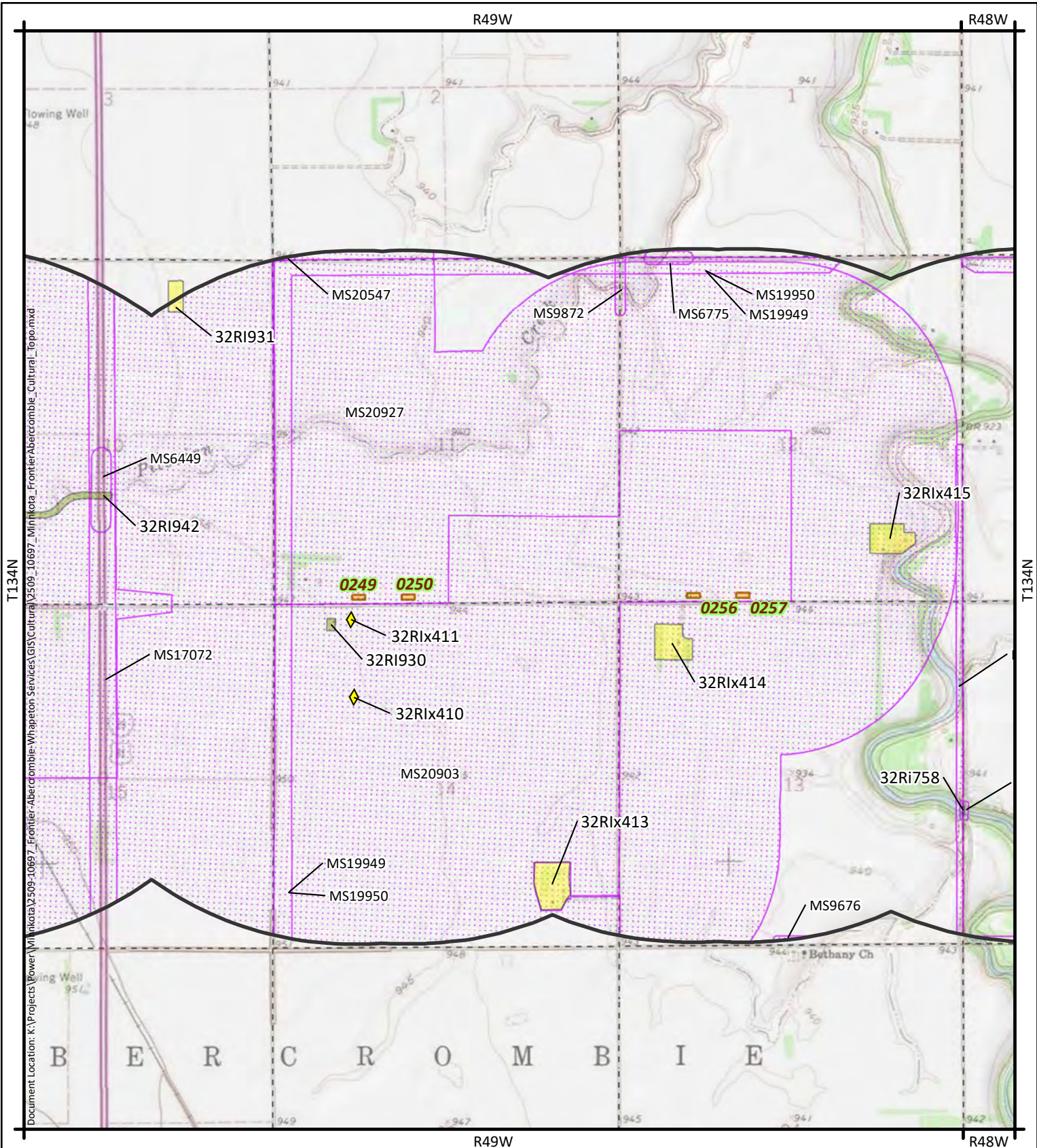
Quadrangle: Galchutt

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Unevaluated Isolated Find
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 10: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 10 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 11/10/2025
 Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Topographic Map**

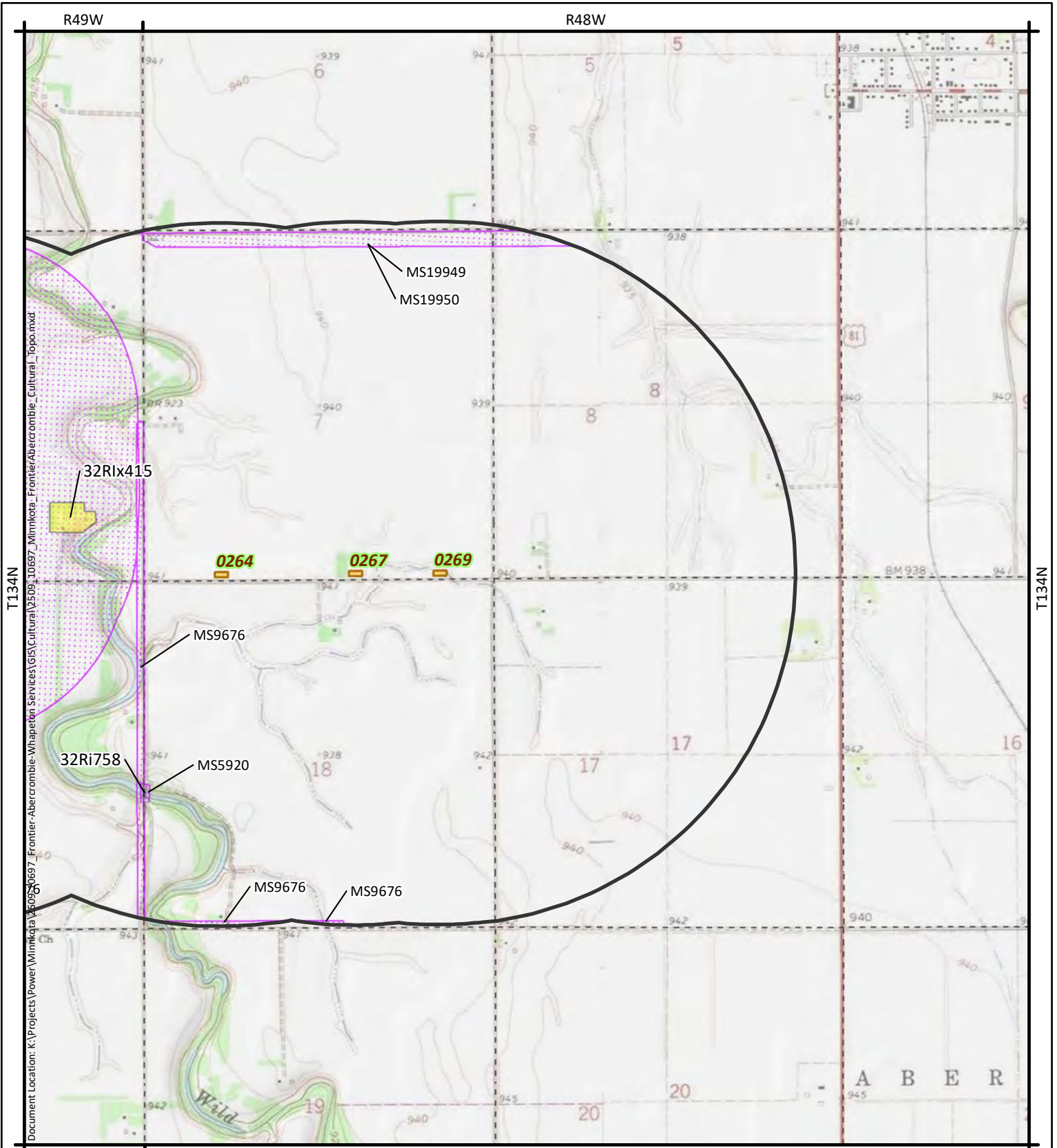
Quadrangle: Galchutt

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Unevaluated Isolated Find
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

1:24,000

Figure 11: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 11 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 11/10/2025
 Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Topographic Map**

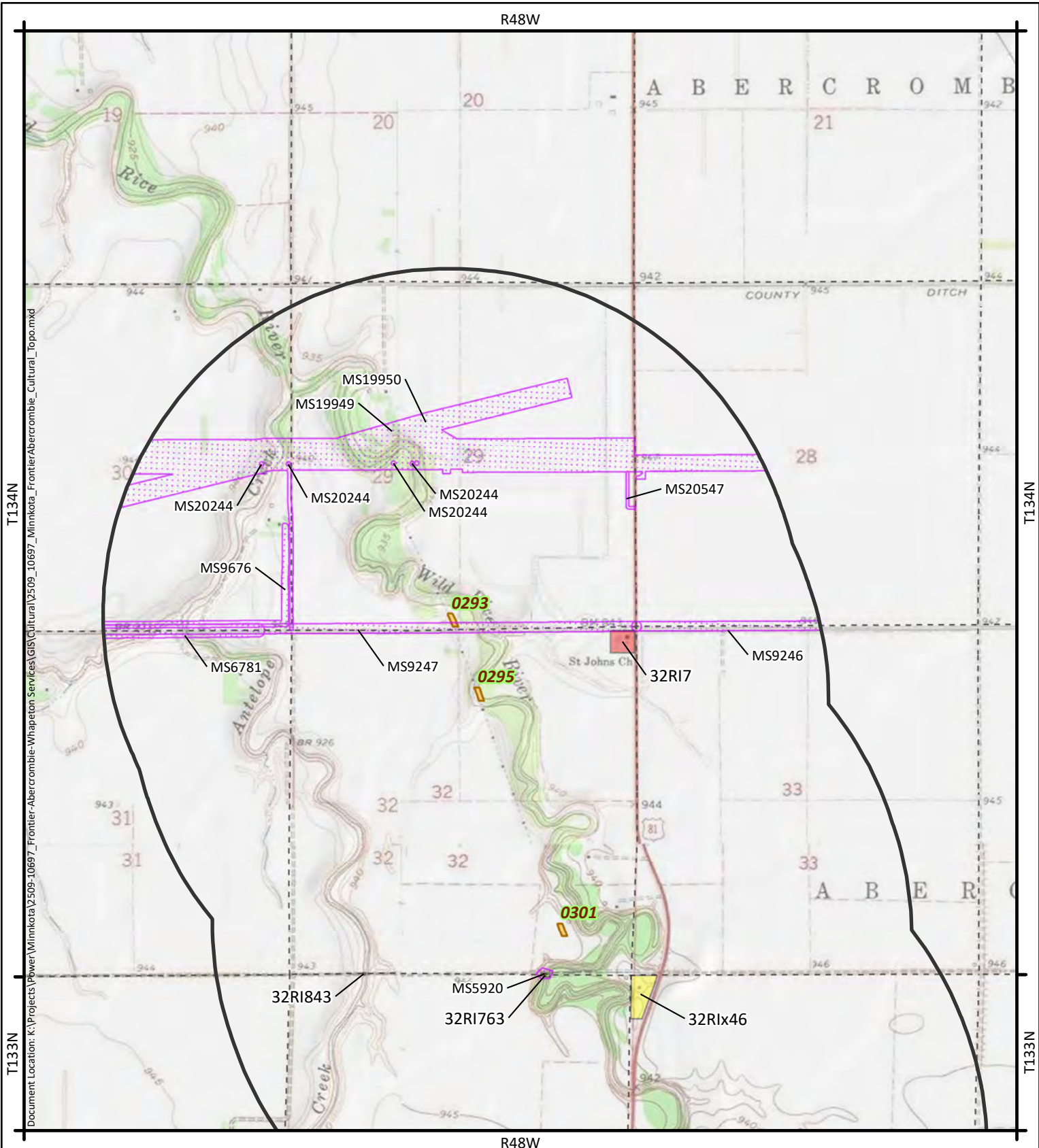
Quadrangle: Galchutt

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 12: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 12 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 11/10/2025
 Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Topographic Map**

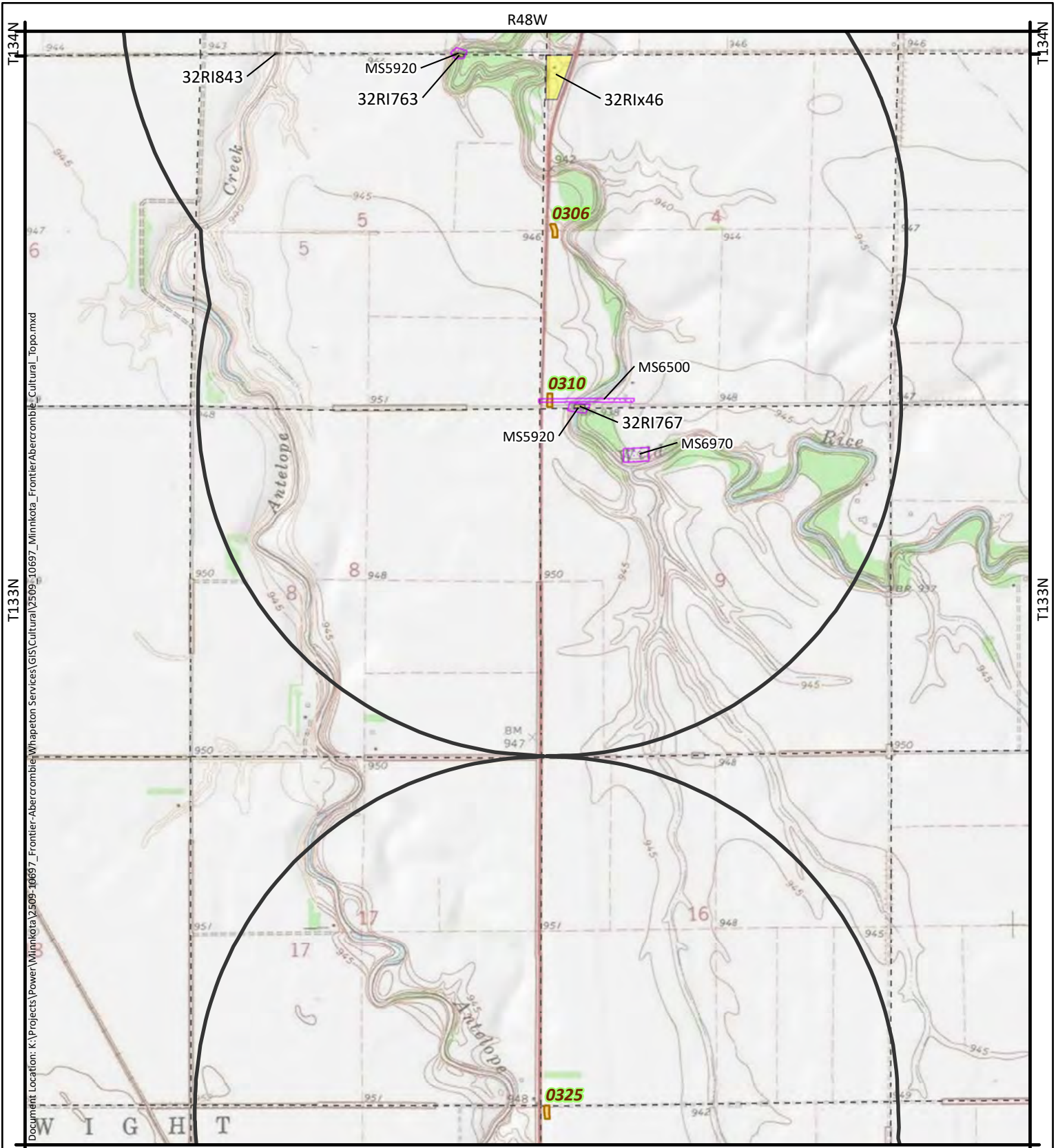
Quadrangle: Abercrombie

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 13: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 13 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 11/10/2025
 Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Topographic Map**

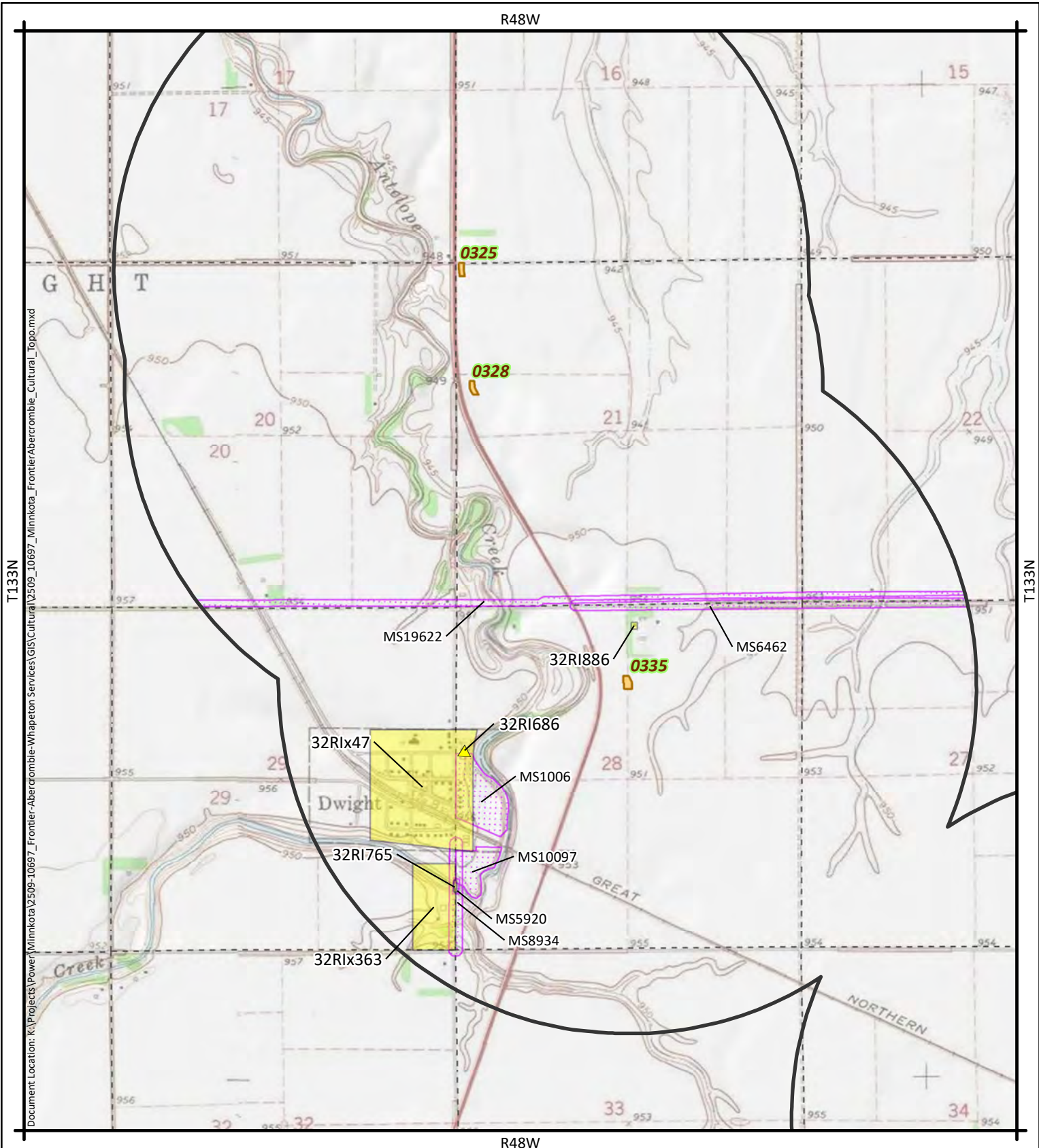
Quadrangle: Dwight

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 14: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 14 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 11/10/2025
 Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Topographic Map**

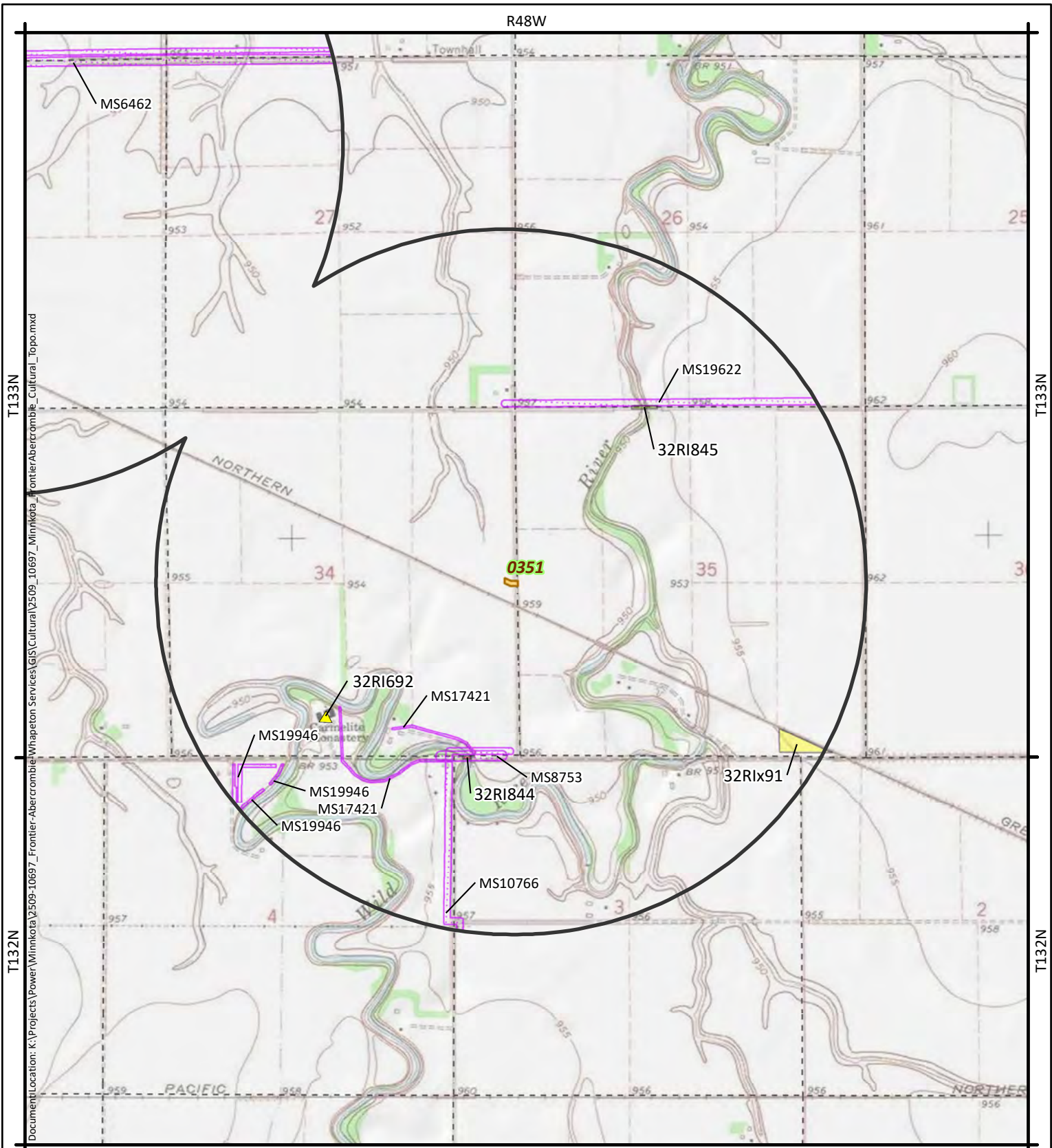
Quadrangle: Dwight

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Unevaluated Architectural Site
- Unevaluated Site

1:24,000

Figure 15: Topographic map of project area



Document Location: K:\Projects\Power\Wimkota\2509-10697_Frontier-Abercrombie_Whapeton_Services\GIS\Cultural\2509-10697_Minnesota_FrontierAbercrombie_Cultural_Topo.mxd

T133N

T133N

T132N

T132N

R48W

R48W

KLJ

Page 15 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 11/10/2025
Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
230kV Structure Replacements
Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
Topographic Map**

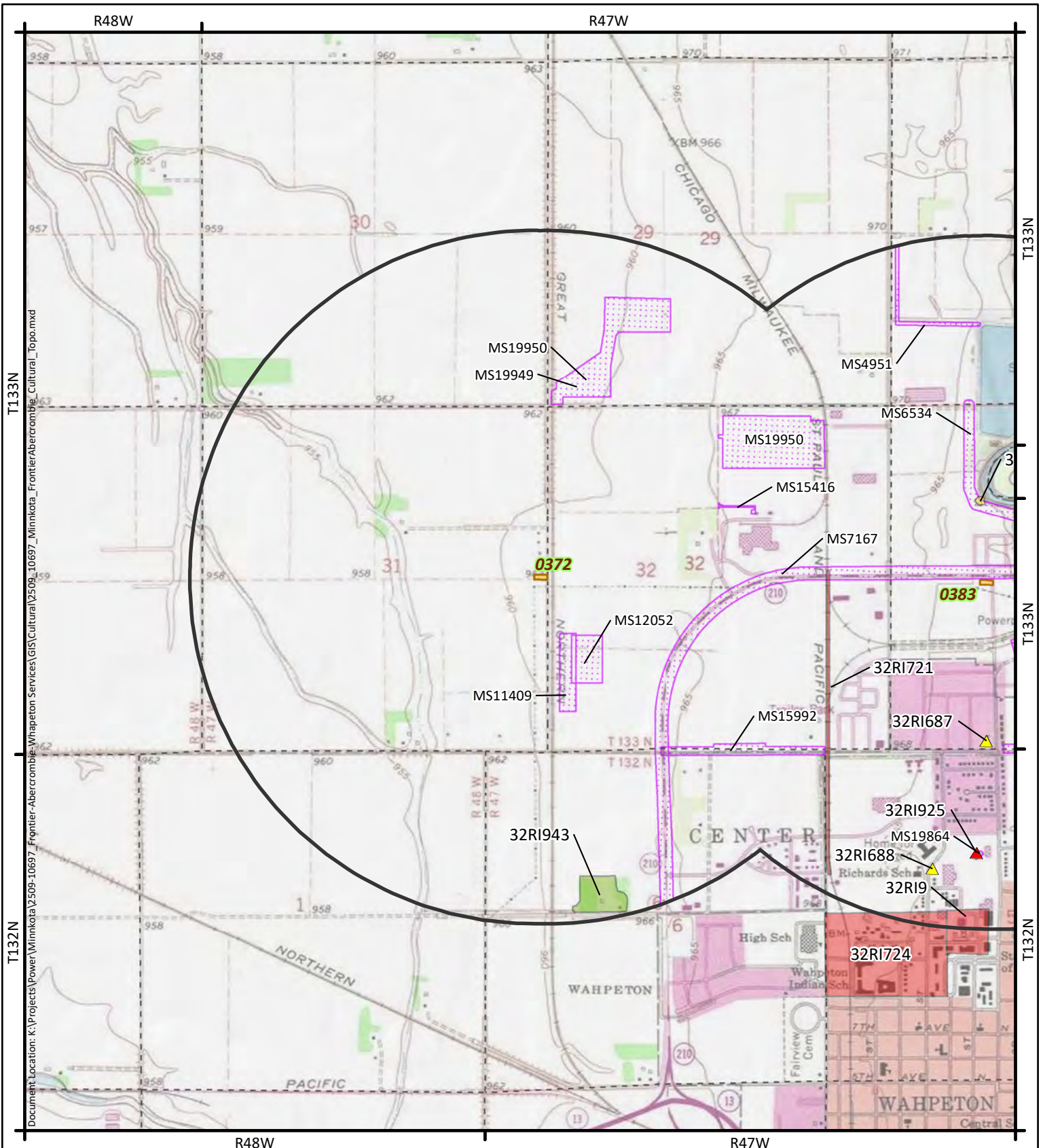
Quadrangle: Dwight

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Unevaluated Architectural Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

1:24,000

Figure 16: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 16 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 11/10/2025
 Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Topographic Map**

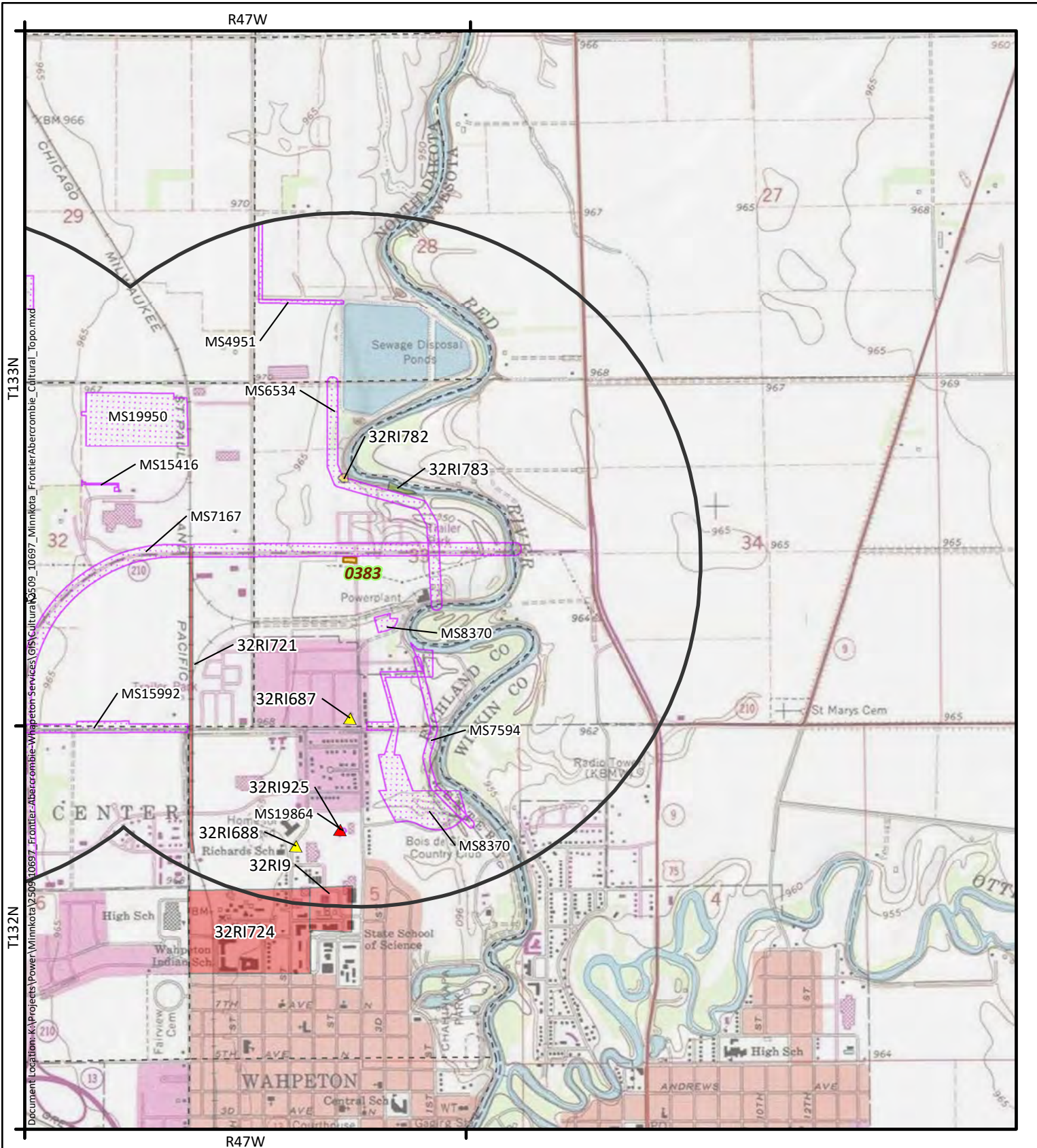
Quadrangle: Dwight

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Eligible Architectural Site
- Unevaluated Architectural Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 17: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 17 of 17

Topo Source: ©2013, National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 11/10/2025
 Created By: JeffPrice

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Topographic Map**

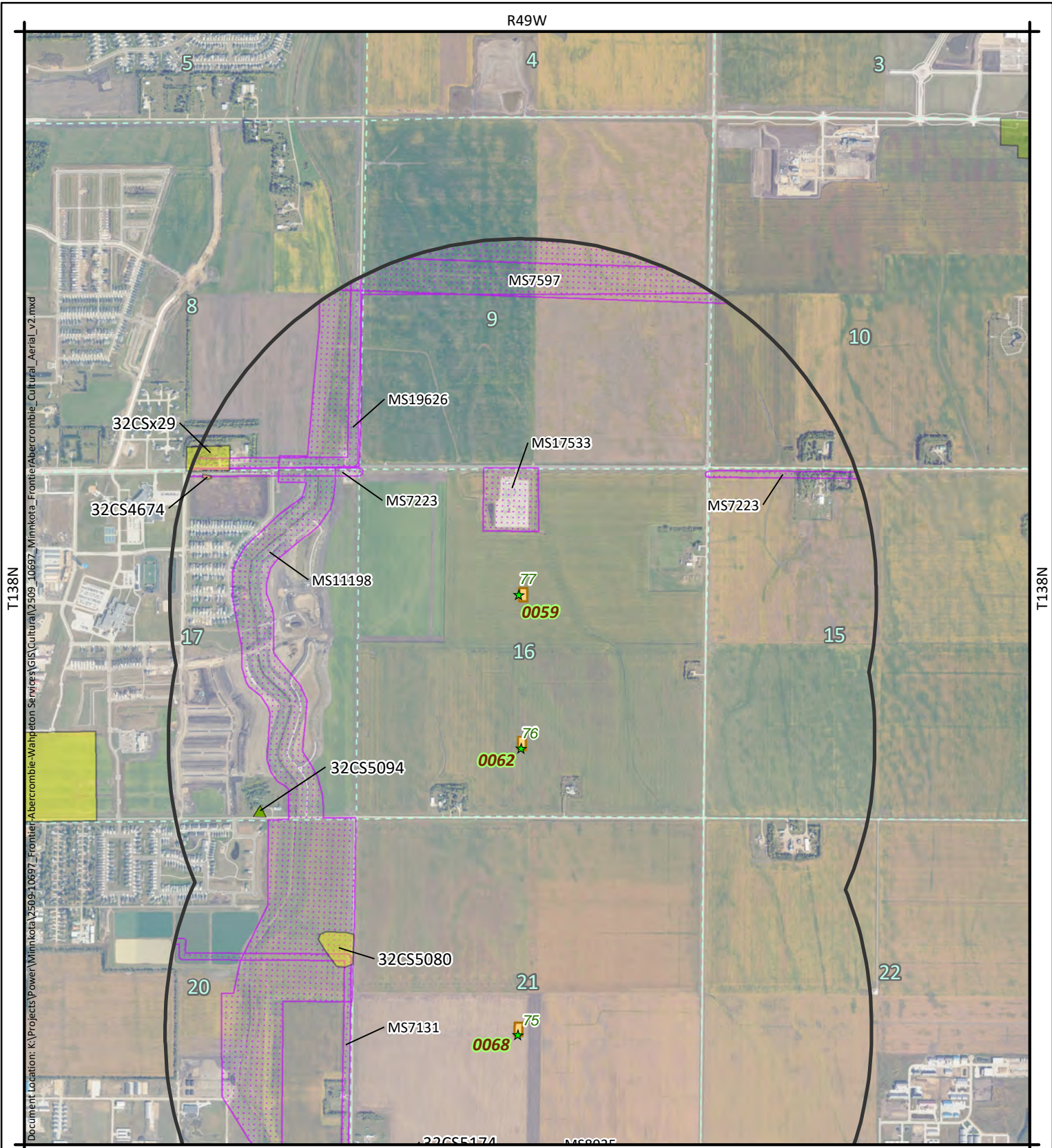
Quadrangle: Wahpeton

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Eligible Architectural Site
- Unevaluated Architectural Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 18: Topographic map of project area



KLJ

Page 1 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA,
The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural
Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC
55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 1/19/2026
Created By: Derek Bendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
230kV Structure Replacements
Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
Aerial Map**

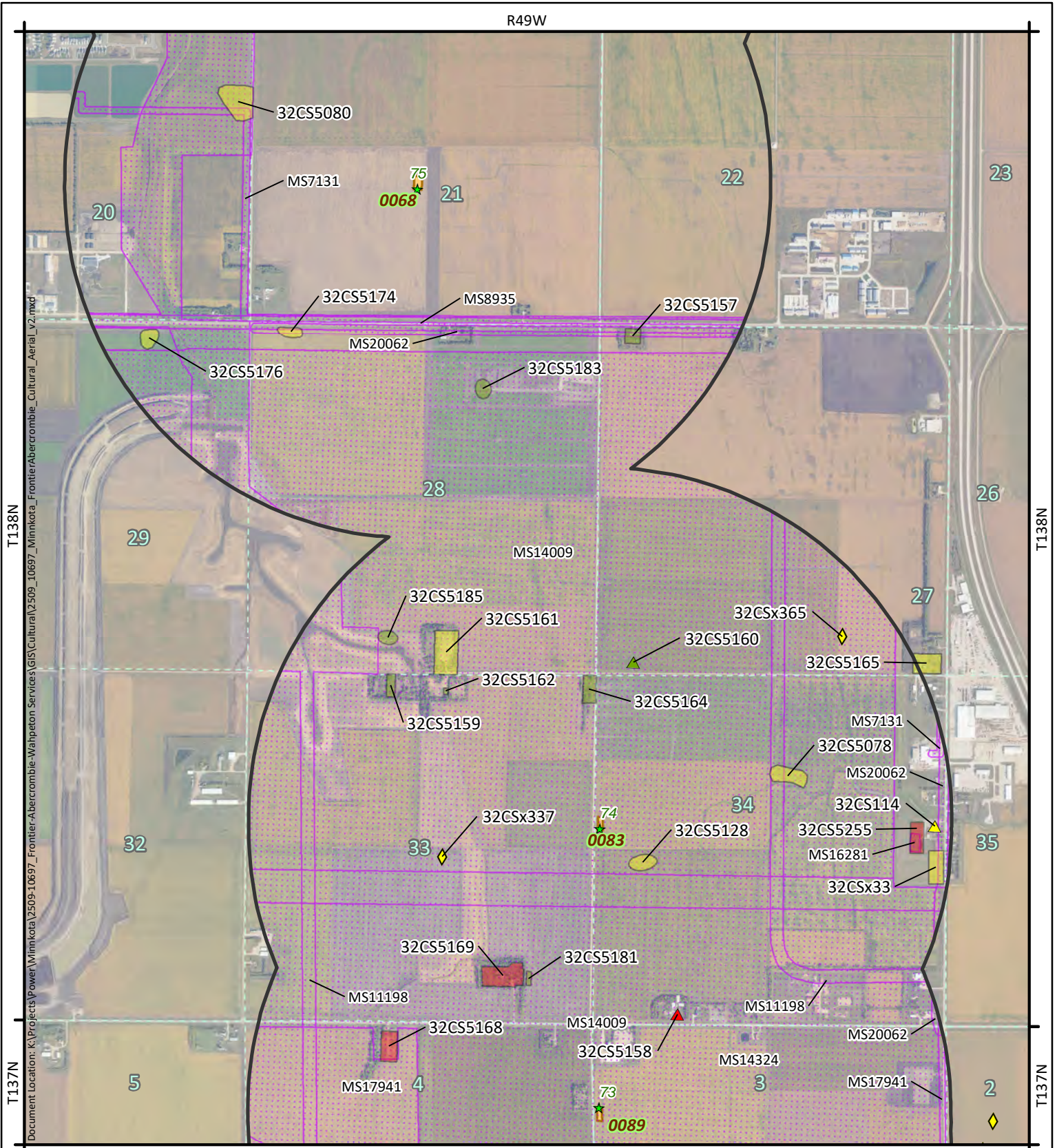
Quadrangle: Fargo South

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

- ★ Photo Point
- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- ▨ Previous Inventory
- ▲ Not Eligible Architectural Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

1:24,000

Figure 19: Aerial map of project area.



KLJ

Page 2 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA, The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 1/19/2026
Created By: DerekBendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
230kV Structure Replacements
Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
Aerial Map**

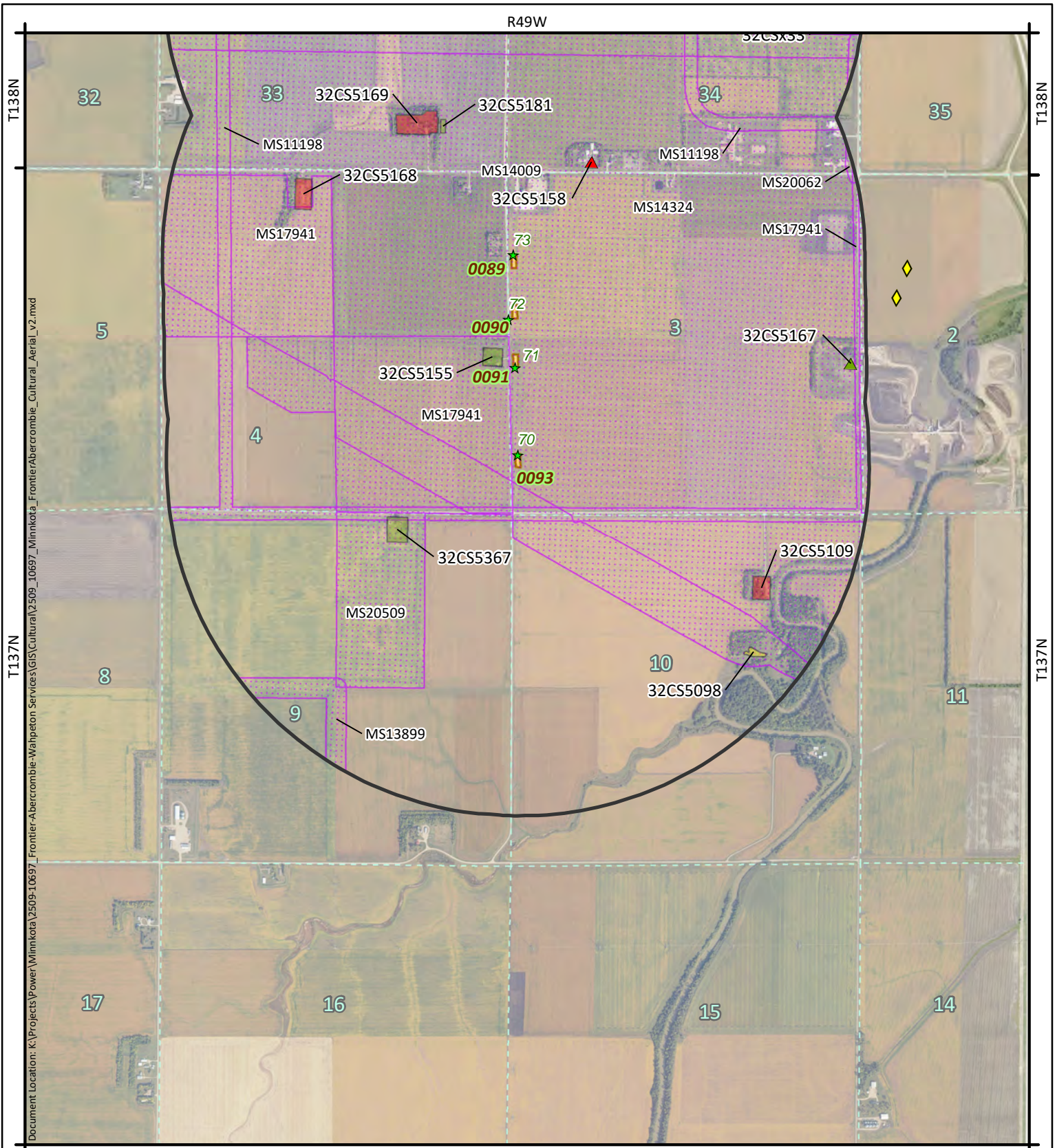
Quadrangle: Hickson

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- ★ Photo Point
- Class III Inventory Area
- ▭ One Mile Buffer
- ⋯ Previous Inventory
- ◆ Unevaluated Isolated Find
- ▲ Eligible Architectural Site
- ▲ Not Eligible Architectural Site
- ▲ Unevaluated Architectural Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 20: Aerial map of project area.



Document Location: K:\Projects\Power\Winnkota\2509-10697_Frontier-Abercrombie-Wahpeton_Services\GIS\Cultural\2509_10697_Minikota_FrontierAbercrombie_Cultural_Aerial_v2.mxd

KLJ

Page 3 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA,
The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural
Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC
55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 1/19/2026
Created By: DerekBendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
230kV Structure Replacements
Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
Aerial Map**

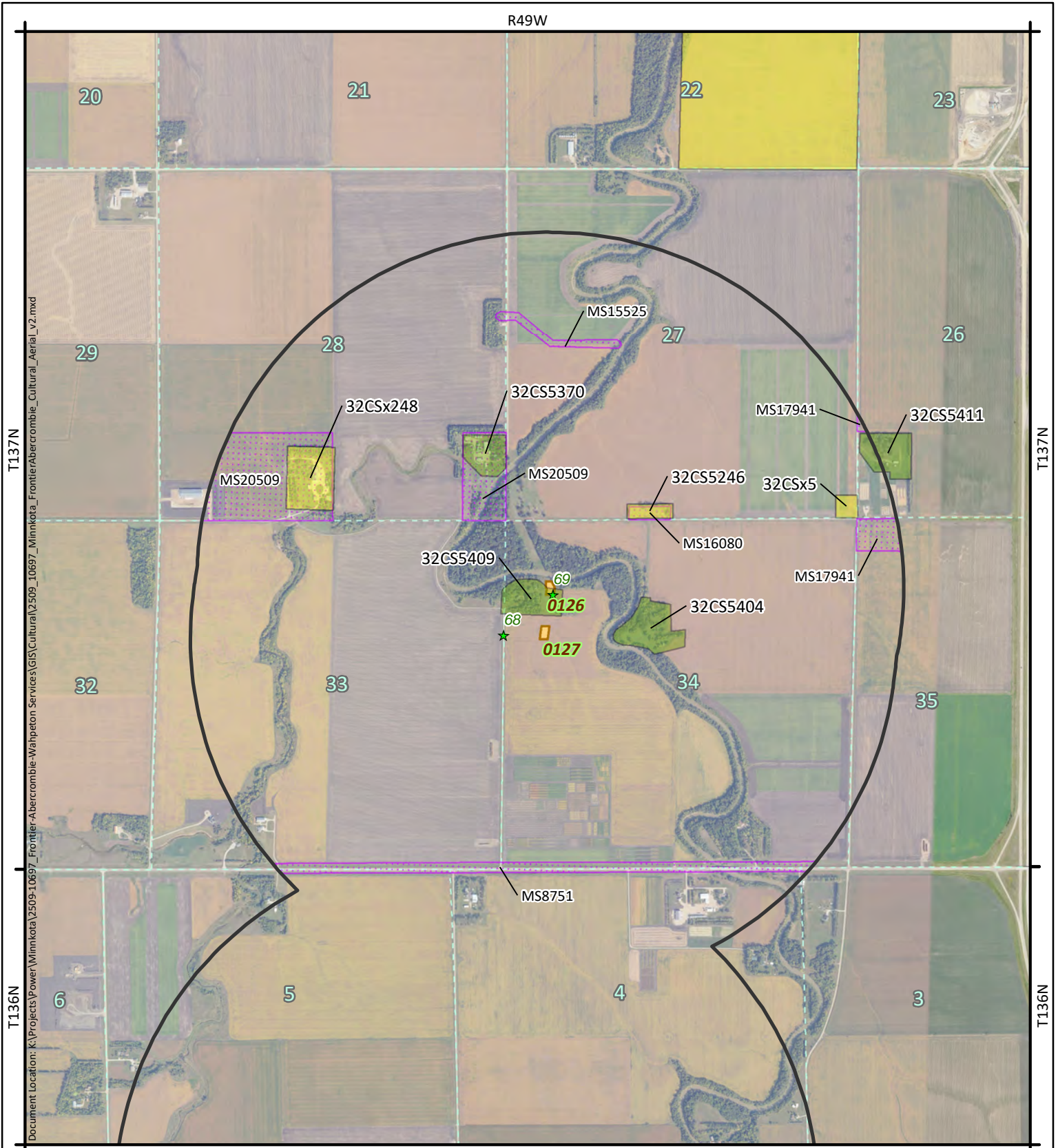
Quadrangle: Hickson

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- ★ Photo Point
- ▭ Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- ▨ Previous Inventory
- ◇ Unevaluated Isolated Find
- ▲ Eligible Architectural Site
- ▲ Not Eligible Architectural Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 21: Aerial map of project area.



KLJ

Page 4 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA,
The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural
Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC
55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 1/19/2026
Created By: DerekBendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
230kV Structure Replacements
Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
Aerial Map**

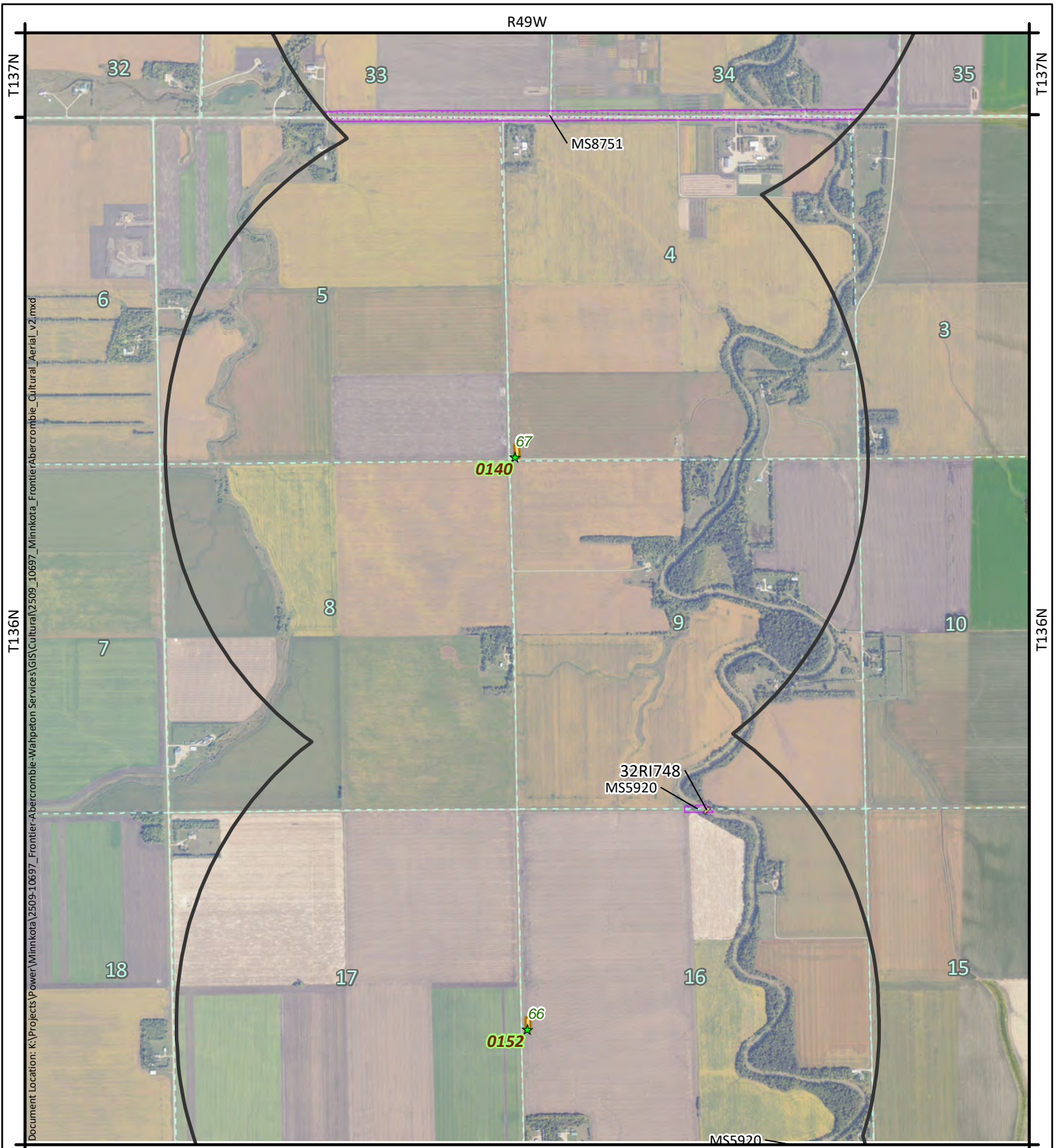
Quadrangle: Hickson

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- ★ Photo Point
- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 22: Aerial map of project area.



KLJ

Page 5 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA,
The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural
Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC
55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 1/19/2026
Created By: DerekBendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
230kV Structure Replacements
Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
Aerial Map**

Quadrangle: Christine

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- ★ Photo Point
- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 23: Aerial map of project area.



KLJ

Page 6 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA,
The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural
Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC
55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 1/19/2026
Created By: DerekBendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
230kV Structure Replacements
Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
Aerial Map**

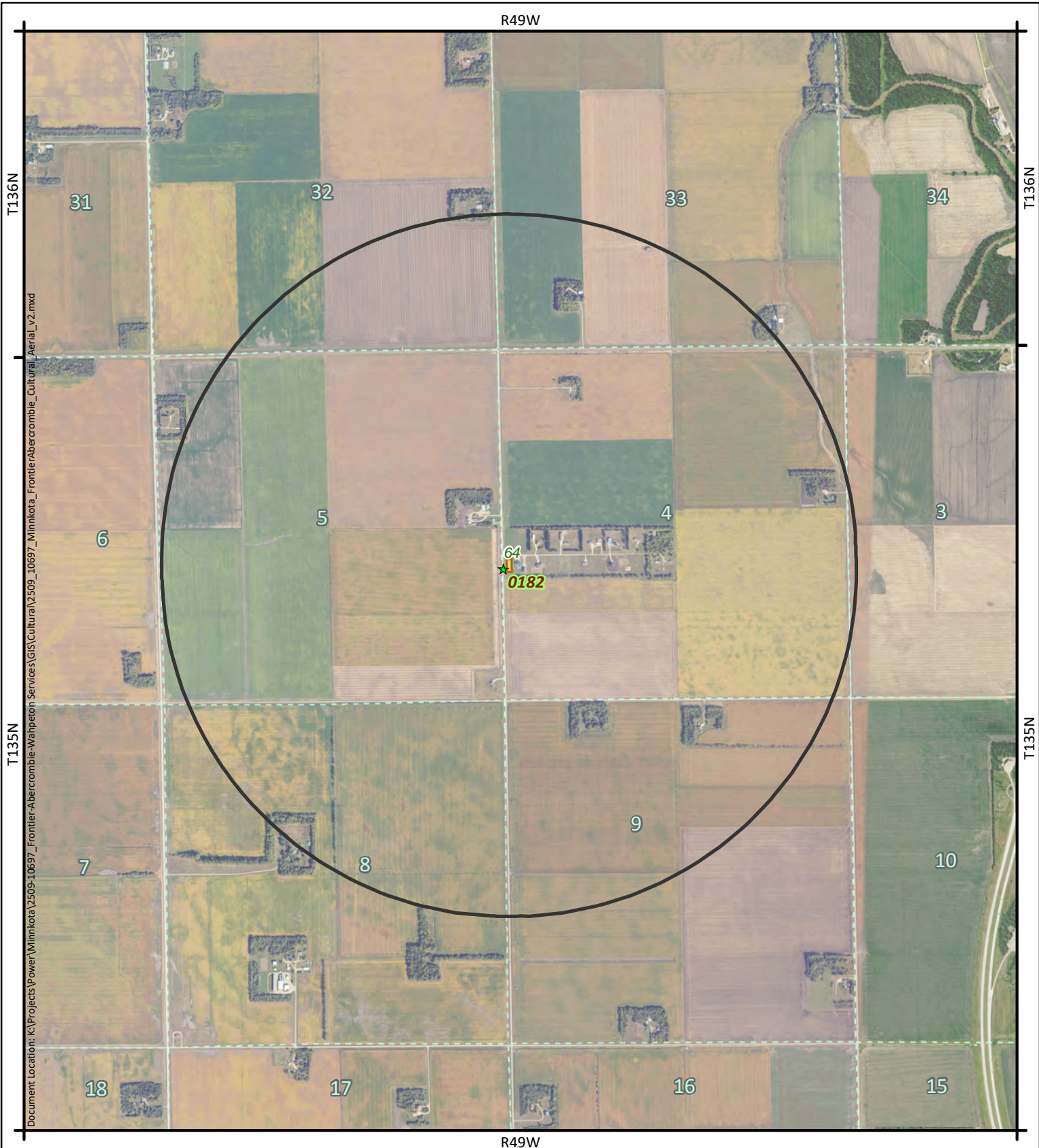
Quadrangle: Christine

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- ★ Photo Point
- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 24: Aerial map of project area.



KLJ

Page 7 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA,
The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural
Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC
55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 1/19/2026
Created By: DerekBendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
230kV Structure Replacements
Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
Aerial Map**

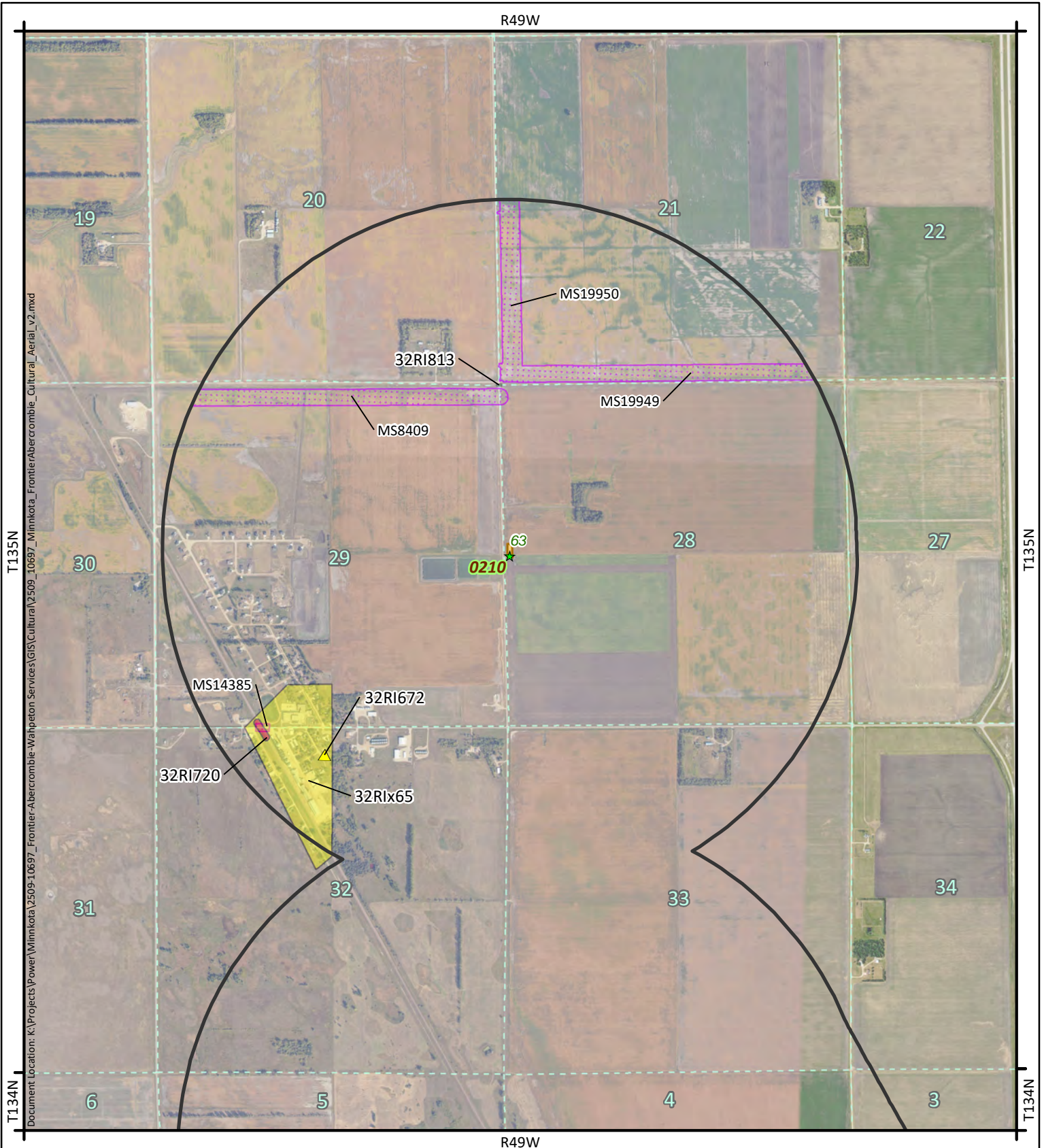
Quadrangle: Christine

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- ★ Photo Point
- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer

Figure 25: Aerial map of project area.



KLJ

Page 8 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA, The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 1/19/2026
Created By: DerekBendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
230kV Structure Replacements
Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
Aerial Map**

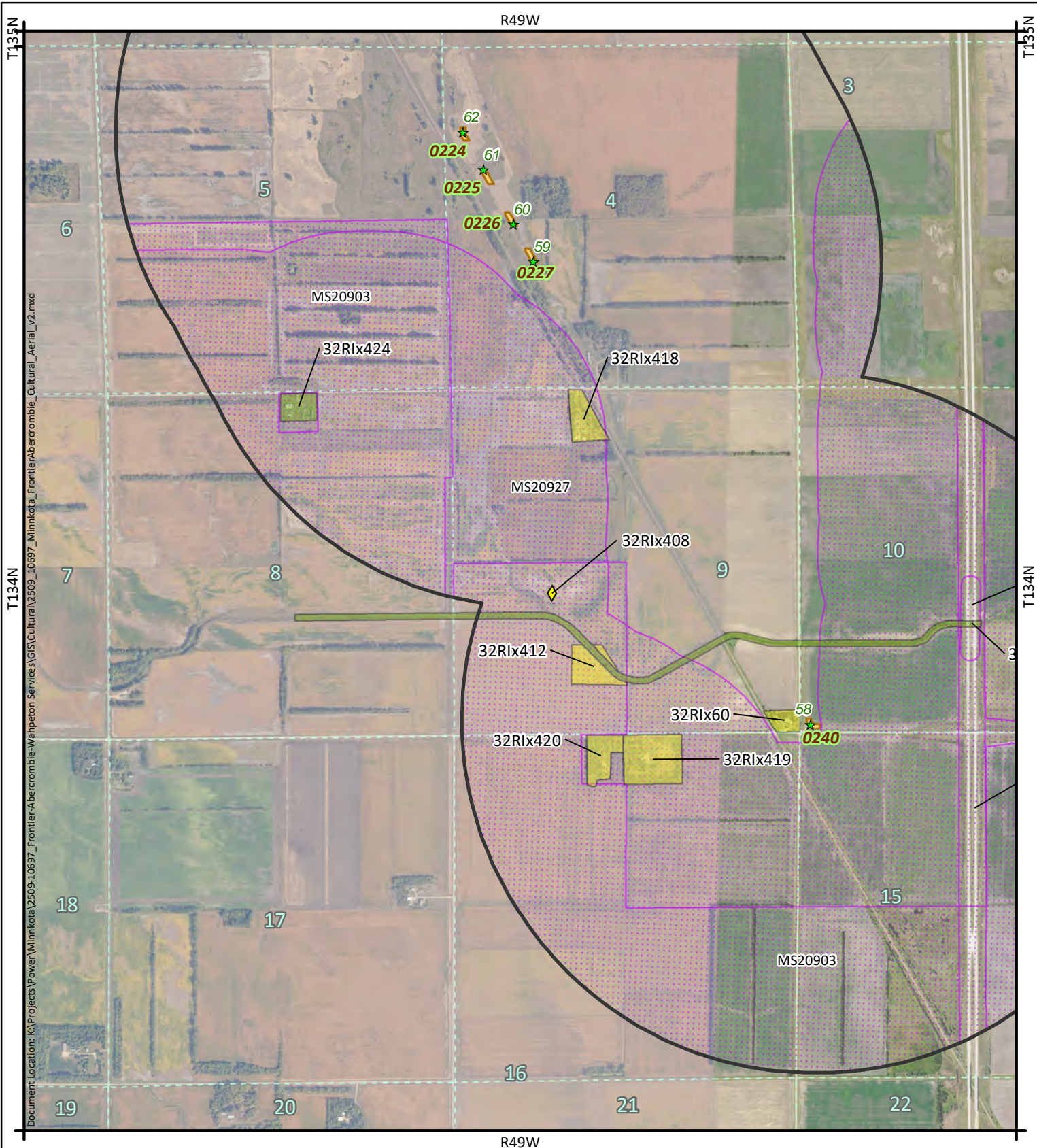
Quadrangle: Galchutt

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- ★ Photo Point
- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- ▲ Unevaluated Architectural Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 26: Aerial map of project area.



KLJ

Page 9 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA, The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 1/19/2026
 Created By: DerekBendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Aerial Map**

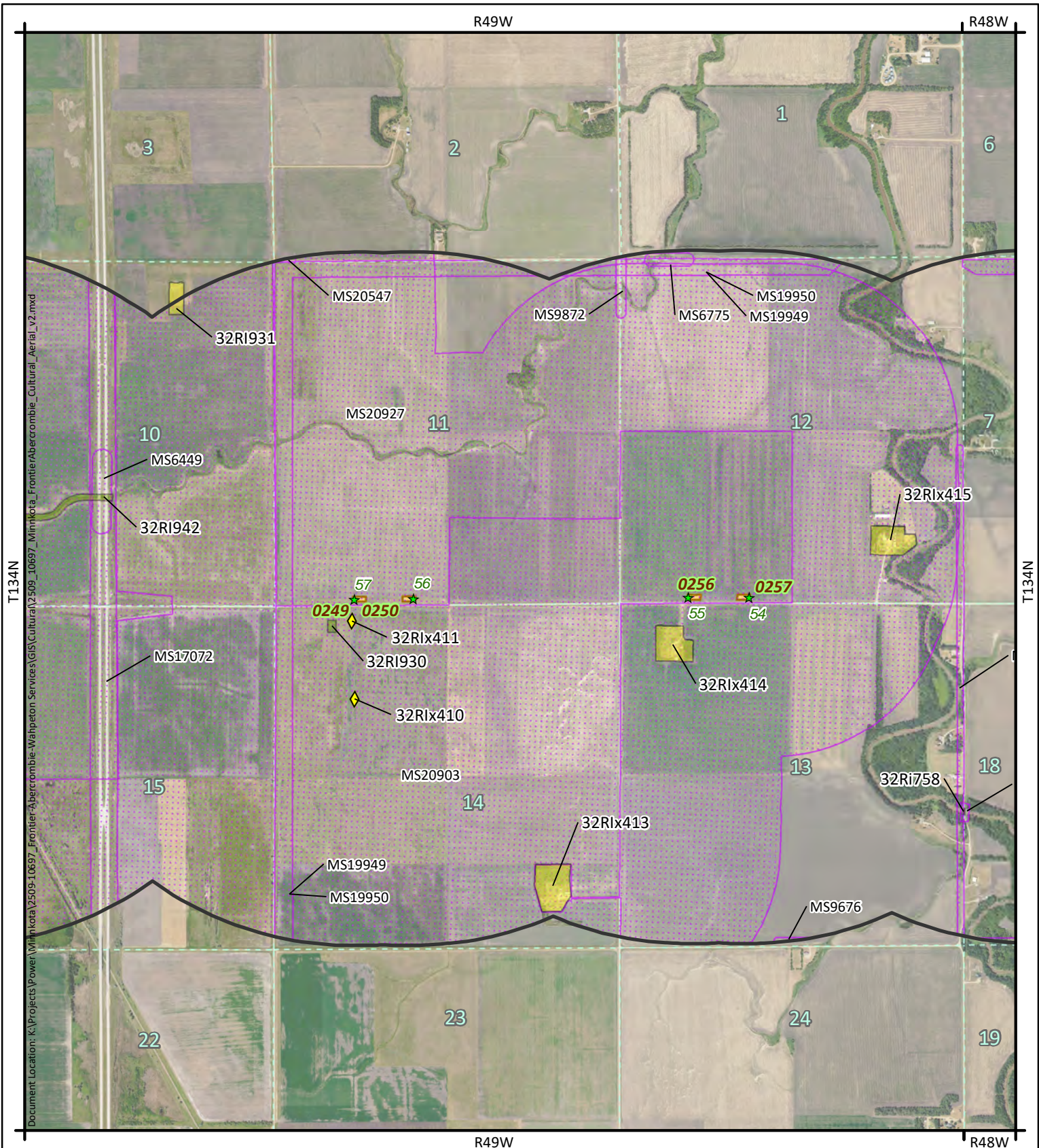
Quadrangle: Galchutt

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- ★ Photo Point
- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- ▨ Previous Inventory
- ◆ Unevaluated Isolated Find
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 27: Aerial map of project area.



KLJ

Page 10 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA,
The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural
Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC
55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 1/19/2026
Created By: Derek Bendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
230kV Structure Replacements
Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
Aerial Map**

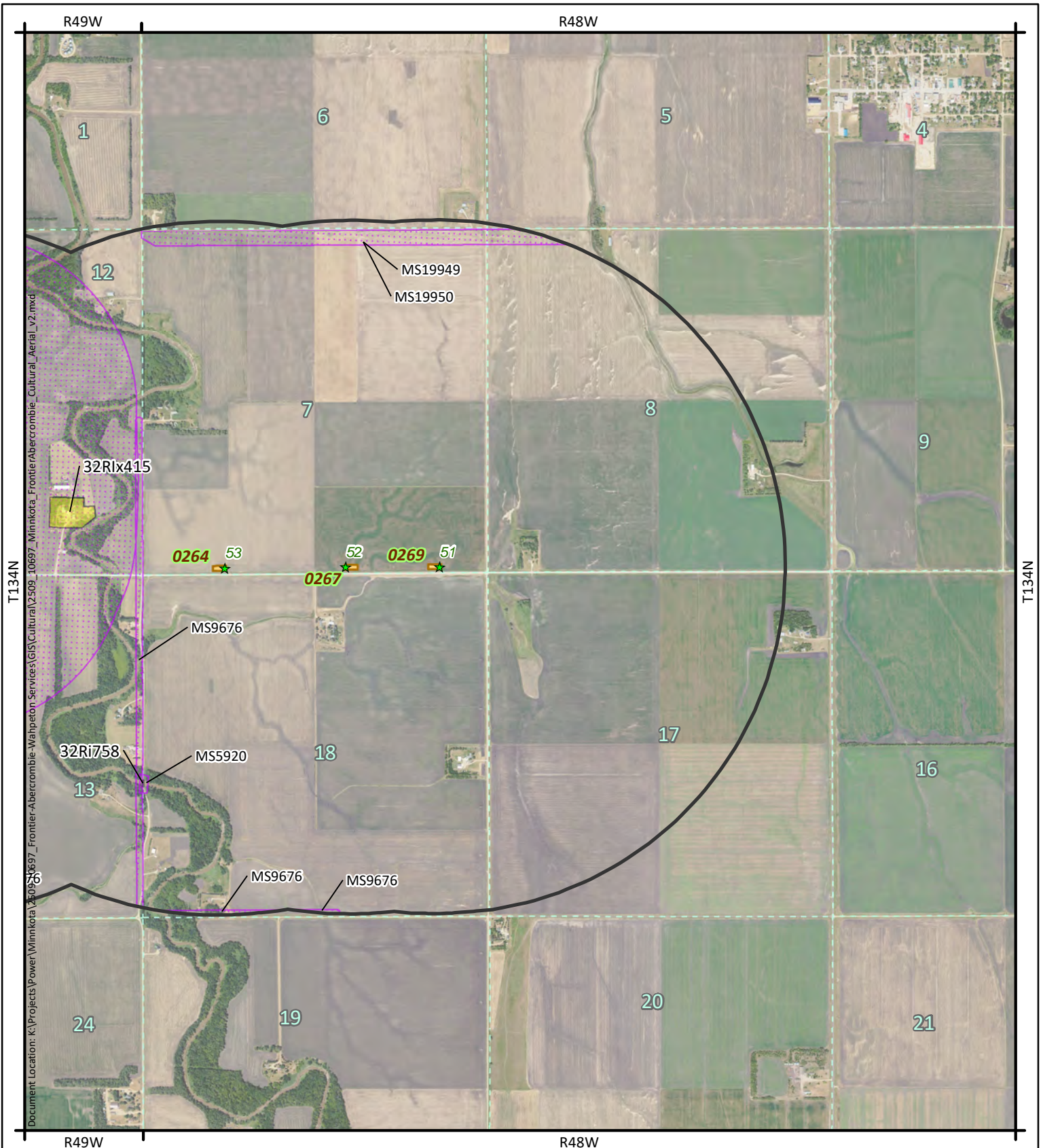
Quadrangle: Galchutt

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- ★ Photo Point
- Class III Inventory Area
- ▭ One Mile Buffer
- ▨ Previous Inventory
- ◆ Unevaluated Isolated Find
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 28: Aerial map of project area.




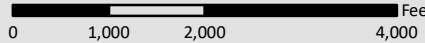

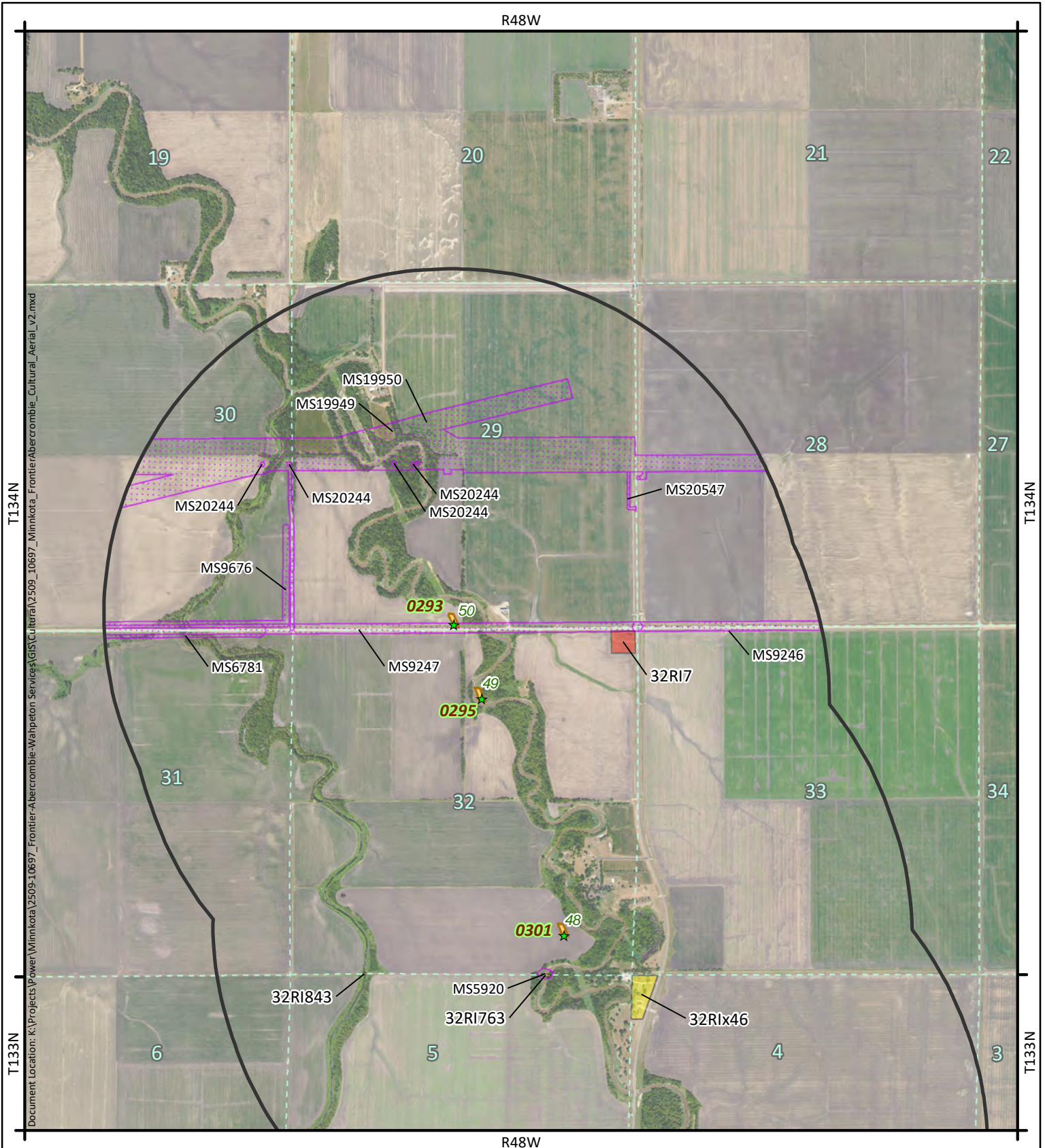
 <p>Page 11 of 17</p> <p>Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA, The National Map: Orthoimagery.</p> <p>Restrictions: For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)</p> <p>KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697 Date Created: 1/19/2026 Created By: DerekBendickson</p>	<p align="center">Frontier-Wahpeton 230kV Structure Replacements Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN Aerial Map</p> <p align="center">Quadrangle: Galchutt</p>   <p align="right">1:24,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Photo Point Class III Inventory Area One Mile Buffer Previous Inventory Unevaluated Site
--	--	--

Figure 29: Aerial map of project area.



KLJ

Page 12 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA,
The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural
Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC
55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
Date Created: 1/19/2026
Created By: DerekBendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
230kV Structure Replacements
Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
Aerial Map**

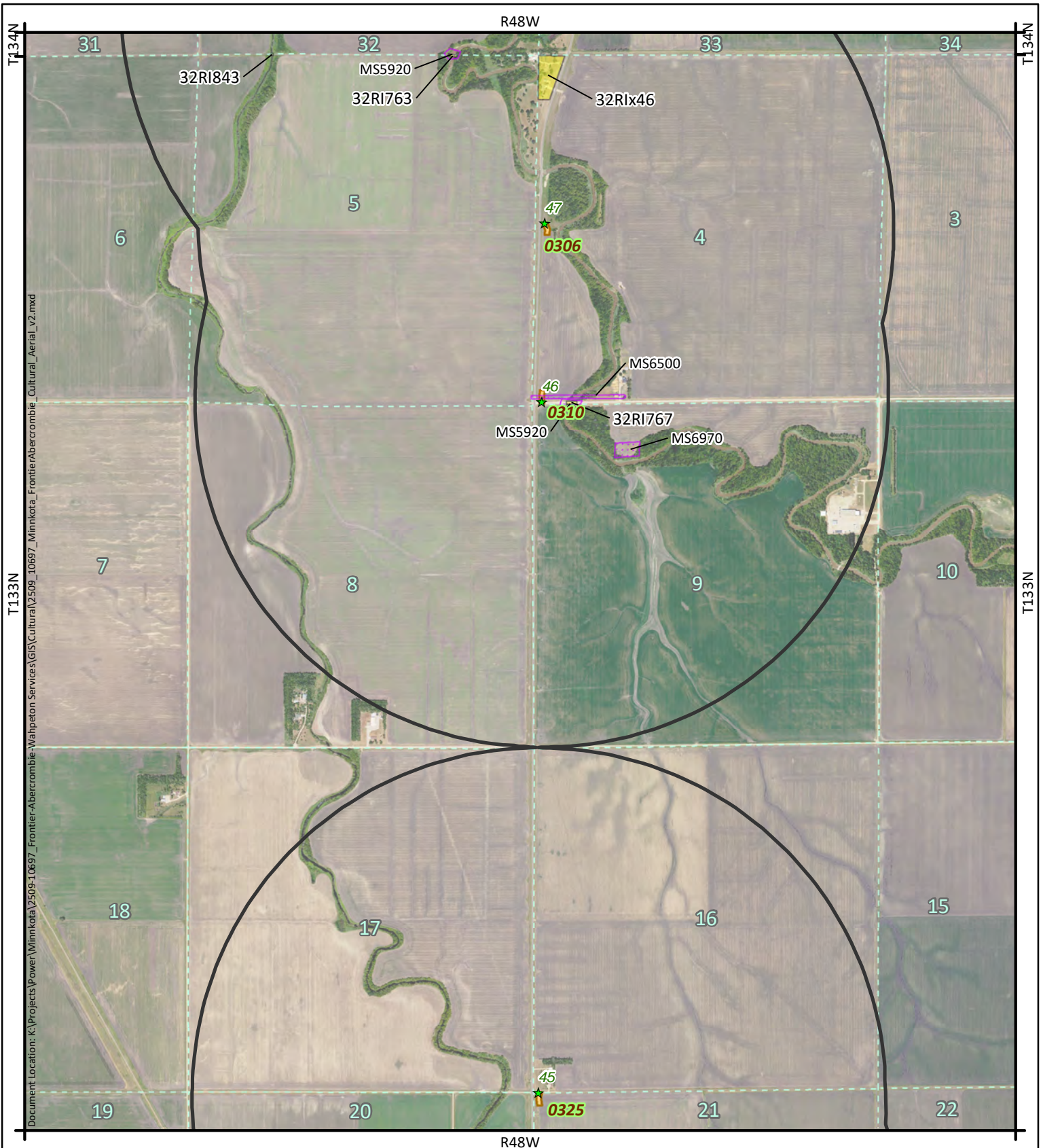
Quadrangle: Abercrombie

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- ★ Photo Point
- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 30: Aerial map of project area.




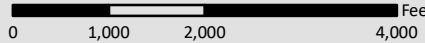

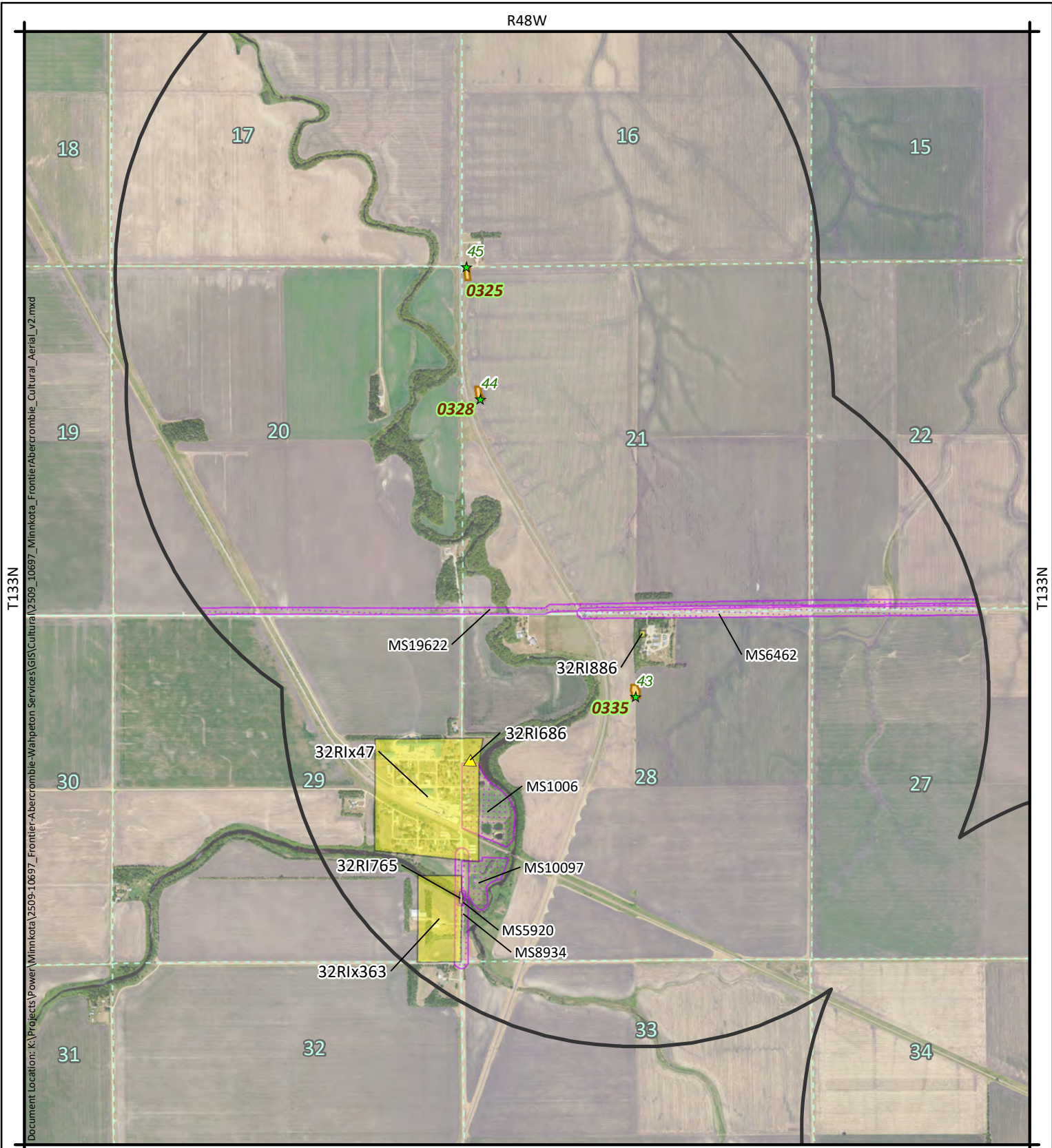
 <p>Page 13 of 17</p> <p>Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA, The National Map: Orthoimagery.</p> <p>Restrictions: For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)</p> <p>KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697 Date Created: 1/19/2026 Created By: DerekBendickson</p>	<p align="center">Frontier-Wahpeton 230kV Structure Replacements Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN Aerial Map</p> <p align="center">Quadrangle: Dwight</p>   <p align="right">1:24,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Photo Point Class III Inventory Area One Mile Buffer Previous Inventory Unevaluated Site
--	--	--

Figure 31: Aerial map of project area.



KLJ

Page 14 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA, The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 1/19/2026
 Created By: DerekBendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Aerial Map**

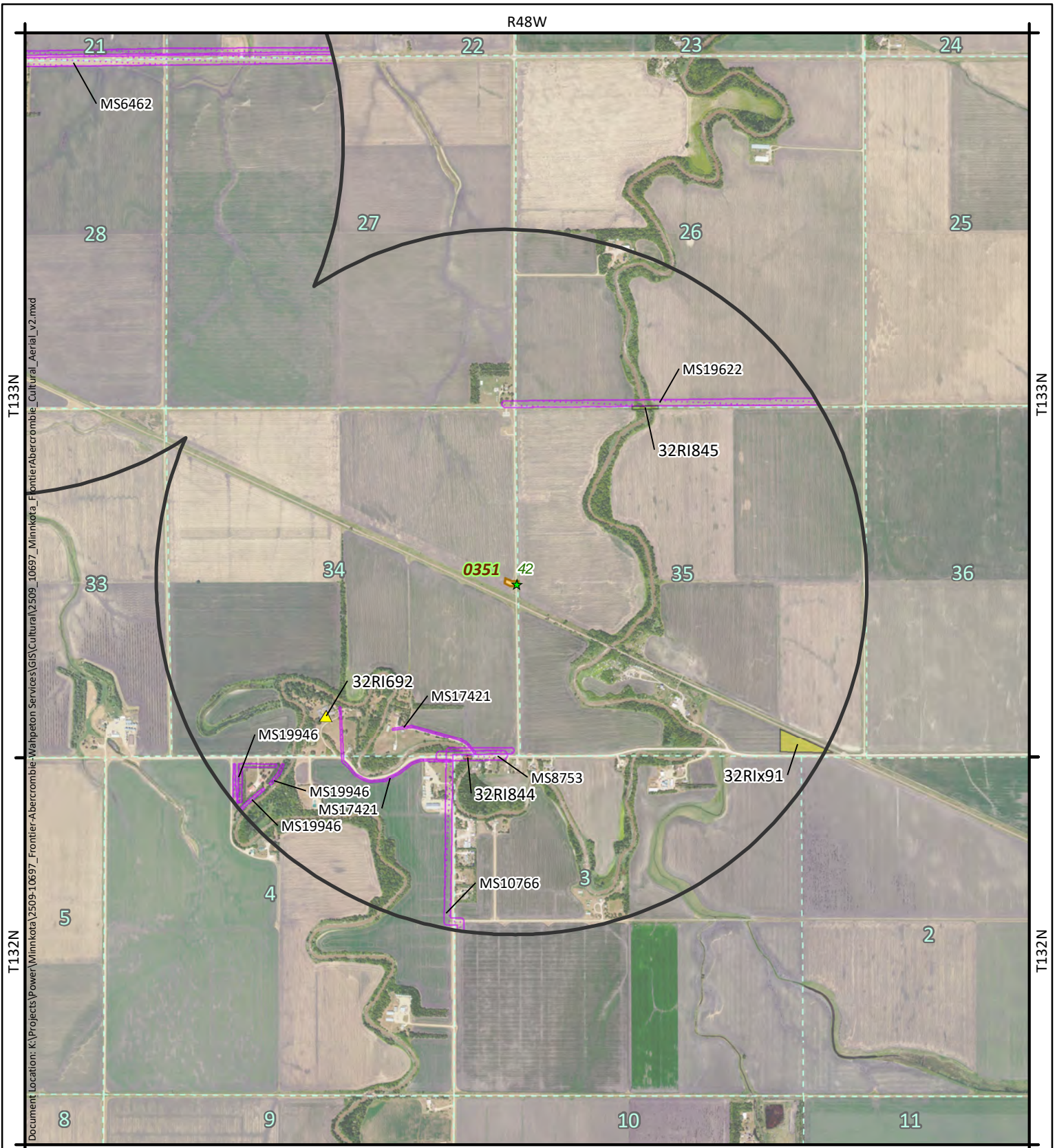
Quadrangle: Dwight

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- ★ Photo Point
- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- ▲ Unevaluated Architectural Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 32: Aerial map of project area.



Document Location: K:\Projects\Power\Wahpeton\Wahpeton Services\GIS\Cultural\2509_10697_Minikota_FrontierAbercrombie_Cultural_Aerial_v2.mxd


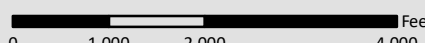

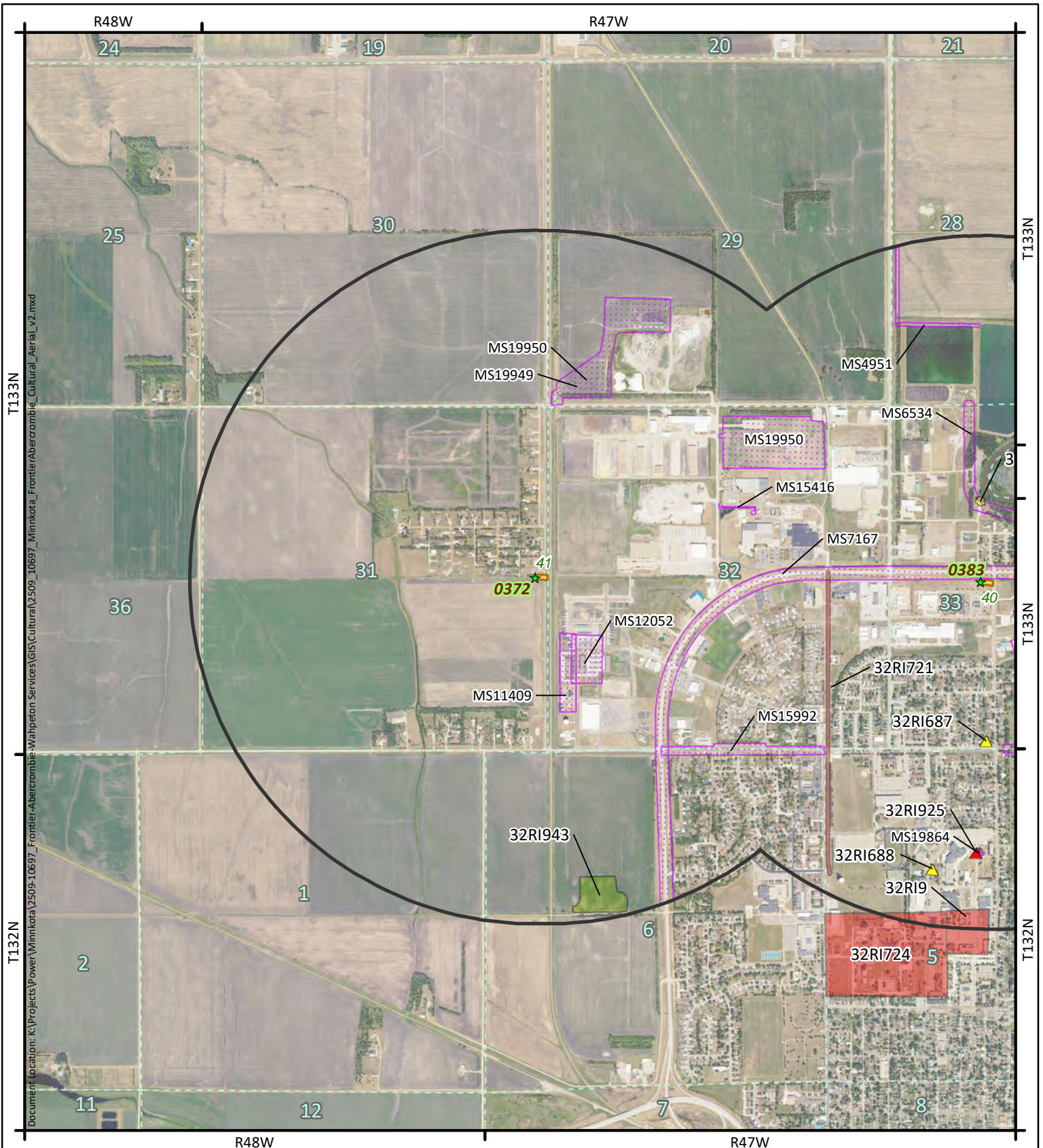
 <p>Page 15 of 17</p> <p>Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA, The National Map: Orthoimagery.</p> <p>Restrictions: For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)</p> <p>KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697 Date Created: 1/19/2026 Created By: DerekBendickson</p>	<p>Frontier-Wahpeton 230kV Structure Replacements Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN</p> <p><i>Aerial Map</i></p> <p>Quadrangle: Dwight</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Photo Point Class III Inventory Area One Mile Buffer Previous Inventory ▲ Unevaluated Architectural Site Eligible Site Not Eligible Site Unevaluated Site <div style="text-align: right;">  1:24,000 </div>
--	--	---

Figure 33: Aerial map of project area.



KLJ

Page 16 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA, The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 1/19/2026
 Created By: DerekBendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Aerial Map**

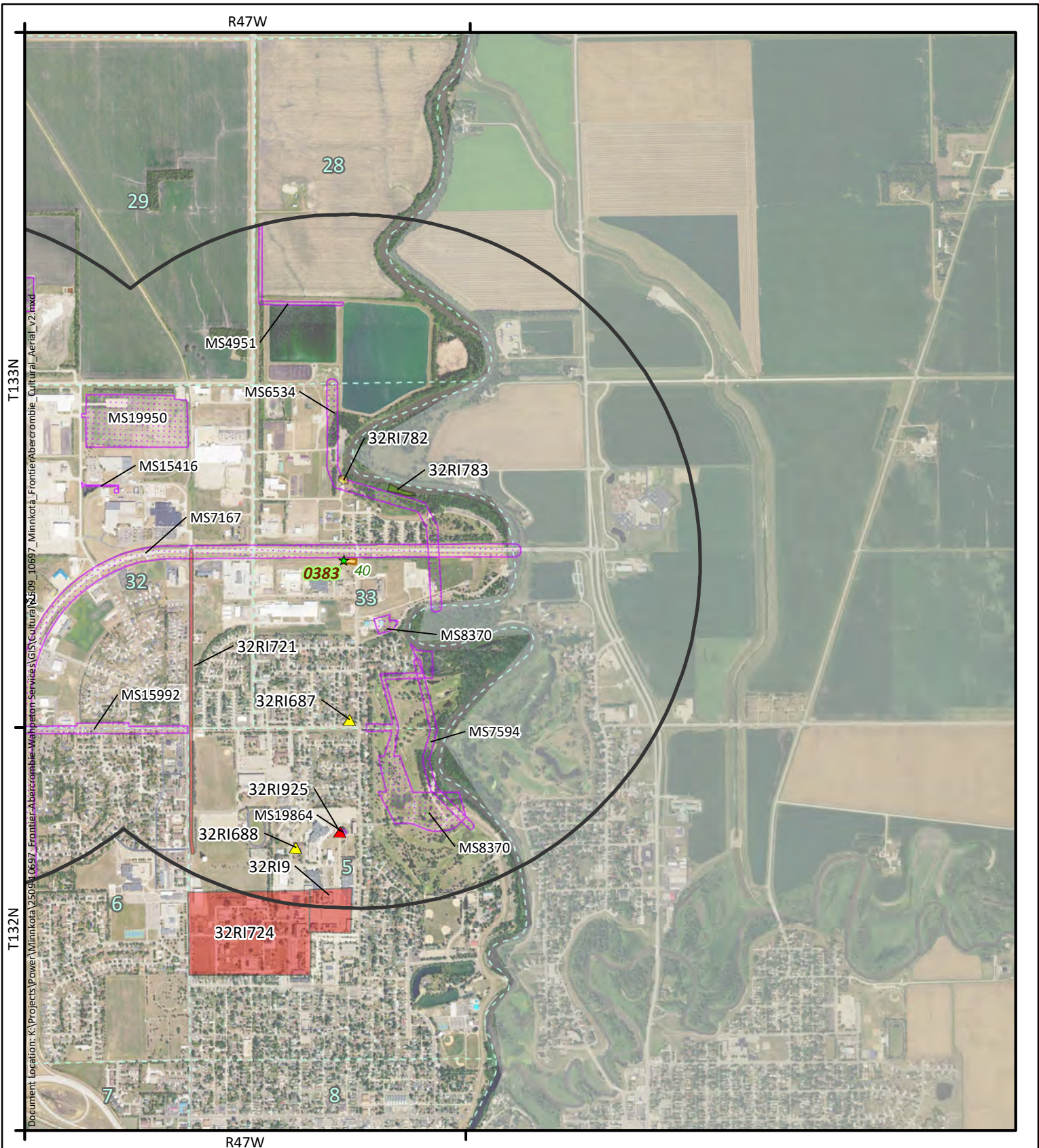
Quadrangle: Dwight

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- ★ Photo Point
- Class III Inventory Area
- ▭ One Mile Buffer
- ▭ Previous Inventory
- ▲ Eligible Architectural Site
- ▲ Unevaluated Architectural Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 34: Aerial map of project area.



KLJ

Page 17 of 17

Imagery Source: ©2024 USGS, USDA, The National Map: Orthoimagery.

Restrictions:
 For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02)

KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697
 Date Created: 1/19/2026
 Created By: DerekBendickson

**Frontier-Wahpeton
 230kV Structure Replacements
 Cass and Richland Counties, ND and Clay County, MN
 Aerial Map**

Quadrangle: Wahpeton

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1:24,000

- ★ Photo Point
- Class III Inventory Area
- One Mile Buffer
- Previous Inventory
- ▲ Eligible Architectural Site
- ▲ Unevaluated Architectural Site
- Eligible Site
- Not Eligible Site
- Unevaluated Site

Figure 35: Aerial map of project area.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

North Dakota is divided into 13 archaeological Study Units (SU) that represent areas with similar geography, ecology, and culture history, and are defined based largely on the drainage basin boundaries of major rivers (Gregg et al. 2021). The project area is in the Southern Red River Study Unit (SRSU), which encompasses 2401 mi² in the southeast corner of the state (Figure 1). The following sections discuss aspects of the physical environment and culture history in and around the SRSU.

Effective Environment

Physiography

The SRSU is in the Western Lakes section of the Central Lowland physiographic province, and includes parts of Cass, Ransom, Richland, and Sargent counties (Fenneman 1917; Picha et al. 2021). The SRSU is bounded by the Sheyenne River SU in the north, the James River SU in the west, and the South Dakota and Minnesota state borders in the south and east, respectively, the latter of which is defined by the course of the Red River of the North.

The SRSU is divided between two ecoregions by the Pembina Escarpment, a steep slope that marks the boundary between the lower-lying Red River Valley to the east and the elevated plains to the west (Bluemle 1977; Bryce et al. 1998). The Red River Valley is part of the Lake Agassiz Plain ecoregion. Landscapes are dominated by the grasslands and woodlands of the Glacial Lake Agassiz Basin subregion around the Red River of the North in the east, which gradually transition into the beach ridges, sand dunes, and deltas of the Sand Deltas and Beach Ridges moving west toward the edge of Pembina Escarpment. Areas atop the plateau west of the escarpment are part of the Northern Glaciated Plains ecoregion, and primarily comprise the hummocky “knob and kettle” glacial terrain of the Tewaukon Dead Ice Moraine subregion in the center of the SRSU, with the gently rolling and heavily tilled plains of the Glacial Lake Deltas and Drift Plains along the western border. Additionally, small sections of the flat and largely featureless Glacial Lake Basins and wetlands of the Glacial Outwash subregions occur west of the Pembina Escarpment in the SRSU (Bryce et al. 1998).

Much of the SRSU is drained by its namesake, Red River of the North (which becomes the Bois de Sioux River in the southern part of the unit), and its largest tributary, the Wild Rice River. Smaller named streams in the area also include Antelope, Crooked, Elk, Pitcairn, Shortfoot, and Wild Rice Creeks. The SRSU is also home to several fairly sizeable bodies of water—including Lake Tewaukon, Swan Lake, Grass Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Round Lake, and Lake Elsie—many of which occur around the edge of the Pembina Escarpment or on the plateau to the west. Numerous smaller lakes, ponds, sloughs, and other wetlands of various size and depth dot the region, as well.

Climate

The climate in southeastern North Dakota is continental and semi-arid, with long, cold winters and warm, dry summers (Jensen 1972). Average January temperatures for weather stations in and around the SRSU at Fargo, Forman, McLeod, and Wahpeton range from a high of 19 °F to a low of -3 °F, with corresponding averages of 85 °F and 58 °F in July. Total precipitation is relatively low, averaging around 21 inches yearly, most of which falls during the growing season between April and September. Snowfall totals range more widely, from 27 inches at McLeod to 42 inches at Fargo, with an annual mean of 32 inches for the region (Western Regional Climate Center 2021).

Flora and Fauna

Temperate tallgrass prairie is the predominant natural ecosystem in the SRSU (Gap Analysis Project 2021). Vegetation consists of hearty, drought-resistant grasses and sedges, such as big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardi*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), yellow Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*) and needleleaf (*Carex duriuscula*) and threadleaf (*C. filifolia*) sedge, interspersed with fringed sage (*Artemisia frigida*), goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.), and various other forbs (Brown et al. 1983). Woodlands comprising stands of American elm (*Ulmus americana*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), and/or box elder (*Acer negundo*) trees are also present along floodplains, drainages, and in upland areas (Picha et al. 2021).

The prairies and woodlands of eastern North Dakota historically supported elk (*Cervus canadensis*), pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), deer (*Odocoileus* spp.), caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*), moose (*Alces alces*), and bison (*Bison bison*) (Bailey 1926). This region was and/or is also home to wolf (*Canis lupus*), coyote (*C. latrans*), fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), wolverine (*Gulo gulo*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), ermine (*Mustela erminea*), marten (*Martes americana*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), and numerous rodents. Various birds (e.g., raptors, passerines, waterfowl, grouse), reptiles (e.g., turtles, snakes, lizards), and fish (e.g., pike, perch) occupy the prairies, forests, and waterways of eastern North Dakota, as well (Bailey 1926; Johnson 2015; Picha et al. 2021).

Geology and Soils

No significant exposures of pre-Quaternary bedrock occur within the SRSU (Bluemle 1977; Stoesser et al. 2007). To the east of the Pembina Escarpment, the Red River Valley is largely blanketed by riverine and aeolian sediments from the late Pleistocene/early Holocene Oahe Formation, with sizeable patches of similarly aged lacustrine sediments of the Coleharbor Formation scattered throughout, particularly on terraces above the Red and Wild Rice rivers. Likewise, areas on the plateau west of the escarpment are primarily floored by thick deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravel from the Coleharbor Formation, which were left behind by glaciers, proglacial lakes, and rivers during the late Pleistocene and/or early Holocene (Stoesser et al. 2007).

The predominant soil orders in the SRSU are mollisols, but entisols are also present in areas around the deltas and beach ridges in the central and western parts of the unit. The temperature and moisture regime of soils across most of the glaciated northern plains and Lake Agassiz Basin, including the entire SRSU, is frigid/ustic. Common soil series in the region include Arvilla, Bantry, Buse, Embden, Fargo, Forman, Hamar, Hecla, Parnell, Rosewood, Sioux, and Ulen (Bryce et al. 1998).

Natural Resources and Land Use

Prairie turnip (*Psoralea esculenta*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), juneberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), currant (*Ribes* sp.), and other plants in the SRSU were important food items for Native Americans in the past, while trees (e.g., ash, elm) and woody vegetation (e.g., sagebrush) were often used for construction and ceremonial purposes. Similarly, abundant game animals provided meat and their remains were fashioned into tools, clothing, and ritual items (Bamat 1983; Brown et al. 1983). Given the lack of bedrock exposures, sources of quality lithic raw material are scarce in the SRSU and are mostly limited to secondary till, beach, and river gravel deposits along the edge of the Red River Valley and the glaciated plains to the west that contain cobbles and pebbles of usable tool stone (Picha et al. 2021).

Today, most of the land in the SRSU is used for farming and ranching. Common agricultural crops include soybeans, corn, wheat, flax, rye, and other small grains, while potatoes and sunflowers are also grown in some areas. Ranching includes both cattle and sheep and is largely confined to less arable parts of the landscape with droughty and/or sandy soils. Additionally, some areas in the Red River Valley are maintained as protected woodland and wetland wildlife habitats (Bryce et al. 1998).

Culture History

The following sections summarize the trends that characterize each of the major culture-historical periods, or traditions, in the SRSU and surrounding region over approximately the last 12,000 years, since the earliest inhabitants first entered the northern reaches of the Great Plains.

Paleolithic Tradition (9500 – 5500 B.C.)

The Paleoindian tradition spans the Pleistocene-Holocene transition and includes the earliest inhabitants of North Dakota (Kornfeld et al. 2010). This tradition can be usefully subdivided into three stages—Clovis, Folsom, and Late Paleoindian—that are all associated with highly mobile hunter-gatherers who made distinctive lanceolate and/or stemmed dart points. Sites from all three stages in North Dakota often occur within a sequence of dark soils known as the Leonard paleosols, which are part of the Aggie Brown Submember of the Oahe Formation (Gregg et al. 2021).

The Clovis complex was geographically widespread and persisted for approximately 300 years during the late Pleistocene (Miller et al. 2014; Waters et al. 2020). Clovis social groups consisted of small bands who regularly hunted mammoth, mastodon, and other megafauna, but also utilized

smaller prey and plant foods (Waguespack and Surovell 2003). The Folsom complex was more geographically constrained and longer-lived than Clovis. Folsom culture also differs in the occurrence of more base camps, indicating less residential mobility among Folsom groups, and a shifted emphasis to hunting bison (Kornfeld et al. 2010). The Late Paleoindian stage includes the Agate Basin, Hell Gap, Cody, and Parallel-Oblique Flaked complexes, and is characterized by larger and more complex social groups, regular communal hunting, and expanded diet breadth relative to earlier periods. Groups on the Great Plains still had subsistence economies focused primarily on hunting bison, while those in the mountains and foothills to the west pursued a broad-spectrum strategy that included smaller game and more plant foods (Frison 1992).

Archaic Tradition (5500 – 400 B.C.)

Regionalization of projectile point styles, the advent of side- and corner-notched forms, smaller and less interactive social networks, decreased residential mobility, and increased focus on seasonal use of localized and predictable resources are all characteristic features of the Archaic tradition (Kornfeld and Larson 2008; Gregg et al. 2021). This period is divided into Early, Middle, and Late stages that include the following techno-complexes in North Dakota: Logan Creek-Mummy Cave and Oxbow (Early); McKean, Duncan, and Hanna (Middle); and Pelican Lake and Yonkee (Late).

The Early Archaic coincides with the extremely arid Altithermal climatic episode and saw a marked decline in human population density on the Plains, possibly because deterioration of lower-elevation grassland habitats led groups to seek refuge in the mountains, foothills, and other upland areas (Benedict 1992). In response to changes in the resource base caused by environmental upheaval, including the extinction of multiple large mammal prey species, early Archaic people began hunting smaller prey and gathering more wild plants and seeds (Kornfeld et al. 2010). As climatic conditions improved and landscapes stabilized in the Middle Archaic, many groups adopted central-place foraging strategies entailing logistical forays around base camps, often situated on ridgetops, during the winter, with more frequent moves between short-term camps across the landscape in summer (Gilmore et al. 1999). Elk, mule deer, and bighorn sheep were hunted, and various plants and seeds were processed and prepared using ground stone tools and hearths. Seasonal droughts returned in the Late Archaic, but summers remained relatively wet throughout this stage. Groups occupied uplands, valleys, and river terraces, and subsistence strategies continued to emphasize hunting large ungulates; however, small game, fish, and wild plants, seeds, and nuts were increasingly on the menu, as well (Kornfeld and Larson 2008; Kornfeld et al. 2010).

Plains Woodland Tradition (400 B.C. – A.D. 1200)

The Plains Woodland tradition is also divided into Early, Middle, and Late stages, during which the bow and arrow appeared, the first ceramics were produced, and the earliest forays into cultivation of wild plants occurred (Johnson and Johnson 1998). This tradition is further distinguished by the appearance of burial mounds and mortuary ceremonialism, proliferation of smaller side- and

corner-notched points, lower residential mobility, and increased regional interaction across the Great Plains (Gregg et al. 2021).

Despite generally favorable climatic conditions, it appears that population densities on the Great Plains were relatively low, and regional interaction limited, during the Early Woodland stage (Gregg and Picha 1989). In North Dakota, available information indicates that groups inhabited upland and lowland settings, made smooth and cord-impressed ceramics, and subsisted on hunted game (e.g., bison, elk, coyote) and wild plants, some of which were intentionally cultivated (e.g., chokecherry, wild grape). Amenable climates continued into the Middle Woodland, which includes the closely related Besant and Sonota complexes. Notably, this stage marks the advent of burial mound mortuary ceremonialism in the state, a hallmark of the Sonota complex, as well as expansion of regional social networks in many places (Johnson and Johnson 1998). The Late Woodland stage is distinguished by the appearance of bow and arrow technology and production of well-made, thinner, and larger ceramic wares (e.g., of the Avonlea, Blackduck, Sandy Lake, and Mortlach complexes). Linear, as opposed to conical, burial mounds also became more common at this time (Gregg et al. 2021). Likewise, tribal exchange networks developed around A.D. 1000, through which nomadic hunter-gatherers traded meat, hides, and lithic raw material—particularly KRF—with semi-sedentary groups along the Missouri River for maize, grains, and other cultigens (Turck 2011; Mitchell 2013).

Plains Village Tradition (A.D. 1200 – 1780)

The Plains Village tradition appeared suddenly in the Great Plains and was developed primarily along the middle reaches of the Missouri River in North and South Dakota (Toom 2004). This time marks a transition to lifeways that combined hunting and gathering with more intensive horticulture, and adaptive strategies revolved around producing and storing a dependable supply of cultivated plant foods. As such, Plains Village cultures are typified by the development of increasingly permanent settlements and several distinctive styles of ceramic vessels, which define phases, or variants, within the larger tradition (e.g., Middle Missouri, Coalescent, Northeastern Plains Village) (Toom 2004; Gregg et al. 2021).

Warm climates promoted rapid westward expansion of maize horticulture, as early Plains Village groups ancestral to the Mandans, Hidatsas, and Arikaras began settling in semi-sedentary villages along the Missouri River, where they constructed large, rectangular earthlodge houses (Johnson 2007; Gregg et al. 2021). Over time, villages grew larger and more permanent, and many were fortified with ditches and bastions. Circular, or sometimes square, lodges also became more prevalent through time. Hunting bison and farming maize, squash, beans, and melons were the primary subsistence activities, and were often supplemented with smaller game and seasonally collected wild plants. Plains Villagers also constructed earthen mortuary mounds and produced high-quality ceramics of various size, shape, preparation, and design throughout this time (Mitchell 2013). Importantly, the ever-expanding trade networks that originated in the Late Woodland now

became the initial point of contact between Native groups and non-Native settlers, whose subsequent interactions eventually led to the spread of foreign disease and conflict that regularly decimated whole villages (Gregg et al. 2021).

Equestrian Tradition (A.D. 1780 – 1880)

As the name implies, increased reliance on horses—for travel, hunting, and as beasts of burden—is a defining feature of the Equestrian tradition, although this trend was probably most transformative in the southern and central plains, where fully equestrian lifestyles flourished (Hamalainen 2003). This period also saw demographic expansion and a return to nomadic lifeways centered around hunting bison, often on horseback, and foraging for wild plants in many places (Newton 2016). Larger and more mobile populations, in turn, resulted in more frequent intergroup encounters and culturally distinct bands often came together for various reasons (e.g., trade, hunting, warfare) and durations throughout the year.

Another important aspect of the Equestrian tradition is sustained contact between Plains tribes and non-Native settlers (Hamalainen 2003). By the early 1800s, many groups were actively involved in the burgeoning fur trade (see below), regularly swapping beaver pelts, bison hides, and pemmican for guns, metal tools, glass beads, and other Euroamerican goods that circulated widely across the Plains through centuries-old exchange networks and often reshaped tribal lifeways and material culture in important ways. In the Dakotas, the Mandans, Hidatsas, and Arikaras were known as particularly skilled traders among the many non-Native explorers, furriers, and other tribes who passed through the large, fortified settlements on the Missouri River in which they often consolidated during this period (Johnson 2007; Krause 2016; Murray and Swenson 2016). As time wore on, these interactions also led to increasing tensions, and eventually outright conflict, with settlers that ended in the forced removal of Native Americans from their homelands in the late 1800s. Along with the Mandans, Hidatsas, and Arikaras, the Assiniboines, Cheyennes, Chippewas, Crees, Dakotas, Lakotas, and Yanktonais were among the tribes that called North Dakota home prior to their confinement on the Great Sioux (now Standing Rock in North Dakota), Devils Lake (now Spirit Lake), Fort Berthold, Turtle Mountain, and other reservations (Schneider 1986; Kehoe 2006). In 1819, Congress created the Civilization Fund with annual appropriations of \$10,000 for the education of Native American children. The Superintendent of the newly established Indian affair's administered the funds. There were thirty-eight Indian schools by 1825 (Adams 2020).

The Lake Traverse Reservation, a small portion of which occurs along the southern border of the SRSU, was created by a treaty between Dakota Sioux tribes and the U.S. government in 1867 near the end of the Equestrian period (North Dakota Department of Public Instruction [NDDPI] 1997; Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate 2021). The reservation was established to contain Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Santee Dakota who were driven out of Minnesota in the early 1860s and eventually forced to settle around Spirit Lake (formerly Devils Lake) and Lake Traverse in the Dakotas (NDDPI 1997; Eells 2016). By the late 1880s, many Dakota families living at Lake Traverse were successfully

cultivating crops and/or raising livestock on thousands of acres of tribally owned land across the reservation (Lawson 1983). However, this progress was largely upended beginning in 1887 when Congress passed the Dawes Act in an effort to break up Native land bases and force assimilation, and began dividing reservations into allotments that were distributed among individual tribal members for farming. The situation was further exacerbated by the Land Allotment Act in 1904, under which the federal government began buying back unclaimed reservation parcels at reduced rates and offering them to non-Native homesteaders, leading to a massive decline in Native land ownership (NDDPI 1997; Hansen and Duffy 2008). By the late 1920s, more than two-thirds of the 918,779 acres originally set aside for Lake Traverse were owned (approximately 610,000 acres) or leased (approximately 105,000 acres) by non-Native (i.e., mostly white) settlers (Lawson 1983).

The Indian Reorganization Organization Act of 1934 ended the allotment system and aimed to restore surplus lands and tribal autonomy, but misguided implementation and subsequent federal policies only served to worsen conditions on the reservation throughout the mid-20th century. However, a new “era of self-determination” was well underway by the 1960s, and over the next several decades tribal members fought for and enacted legal reforms, reorganized governing bodies, expanded educational and economic opportunities, reacquired lost land, and changed their name to the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate, the Dakota word for “people” or “nation”. Today, the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate has around 13,000 members, administers multiple schools, a college, and community programs, and operates a successful casino near Watertown, South Dakota, at the southern end of the reservation (Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate 2021).

Non-Native Settlement Period (A.D. 1735 – 1970)

The period of non-Native settlement in North Dakota began with the first documented visits by fur traders in the mid-1700s, and accelerated rapidly following the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which spent more than 200 days exploring the region and documenting Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara villages and lifeways between 1804-1806 (Johnson 2007). This period continues well into the 20th century and is defined in part by four industries that were largely financed by Euroamerican capital and attracted immigrants of American, European (e.g., Norwegian, German, Russian, Hungarian, Polish), Asian (e.g., Chinese, Turkish, Lebanese), and various other descent: the fur trade, agriculture, mining, and transportation. Importantly, this period also involved extensive interaction between Plains tribes and non-Native settlers, including trade, conflict, negotiation of treaties (most of which were later broken and/or amended to the benefit of settlers), and eventual confinement of Native groups on reservations. Thus, while the focus here is on incoming settlers, it is important to remember that Native Americans remained a central part of the cultural landscape in North Dakota during this period, as well.

The fur trade, driven by European demand for beaver pelt hats, brought the first non-Native migrants to North Dakota in 1738 when a French trading post, Fort La Reine, was established on the Red River of the North. Until its collapse in the 1860s, the fur trade thrived in eastern North Dakota and

eventually expanded west to the Missouri River and its tributaries. This activity resulted in establishment of several large trading companies and additional trading posts (e.g., Fort Daer, Fort Kipp, Fort Clark, Fort Union) where Native and non-Native trappers exchanged furs, meat, guns, metal tools, and other trappings of the trade (Ritterbush 1991; Wishart 1992).

Settler agriculture began in the 1860s with small farms in eastern North Dakota, where American and European immigrants grew various crops and raised livestock, and soon spread west to the Missouri Plateau (Steckler 2014). By the mid-1870s bonanzas, industrial farms that employed huge labor forces and mechanized machinery to mass-produce wheat, began springing up in eastern North Dakota, in part to encourage settlement on railroad land grant holdings and revitalize stalled rail construction projects. Although many—including the Grandins-Mayville, Bagg, and Elk Valley farms—were successful early on, the operating requirements and single-crop focus of bonanza farming proved largely untenable by the early 1900s (McCroskey 1990). Yet, despite the limited success of the bonanzas, railroad backers and government agencies continued to advertise North Dakota as a land of agricultural promise; this promotion, along with technological advances in farming equipment and expansion of the Homestead Act, brought more than 250,000 new immigrants to the state between 1898 and 1915, many looking to try their hand at farming on the parched prairies (Wilkins and Wilkins 1977; Steckler 2014).

Wheat remained the primary cash crop on small farmsteads in the early 20th century, and soaring grain prices during World War I bolstered the prospects of farmers and small agricultural communities. However, an extended period of drought and plummeting post-war wheat prices devastated the farm economy in the late 1920s and brought the Great Depression to North Dakota earlier than much of the country. The height of the Depression in the 1930s brought further ruin to farming communities, in particular, with a combination of devastating drought, massive dust storms, and grasshopper infestations. The economic decline felt across the country at this time was perhaps most acute in North Dakota, where per-capita income was around 45-50% of the national average, and nearly \$200,000,000 was spent on federal relief programs—including direct payments and grants to farmers, road construction, and other public works projects—in the state alone during the 1930s. Yet, while the bleak conditions led more than 120,000 North Dakotans to flee the state, many farmers stayed and managed to continue cultivating a living, however meager at times, from the unforgiving landscape. Farming remains an important economic activity in the state today, although small family farmsteads have been replaced by the massive structures and mechanized machinery of modern operations in many places (Wilkins and Wilkins 1977; Martens 2010; Steckler 2014).

The other major agricultural activity in North Dakota, open-range cattle and sheep ranching, commenced in the early 1870s and flourished in the western part of the state in the 1880s and 1890s. Early ranches were typically small outfits that supplied meat and hides to mining camps, military outposts, and other local markets in 1870s. By the 1880s several large-scale operations had

developed, and huge herds of livestock, often trailed in from Texas, were left to roam widely across the plains of the Missouri Plateau. However, many ranchers struggled to recover from significant losses during a catastrophic winter in 1886-1887, and the ensuing years saw severe drought, decreasing profits, dwindling herd sizes, and fencing in of the prairie by homesteaders, which ultimately combined to spell the end of open-range ranching in North Dakota by the 1910s (Long 1996).

Mining activity in North Dakota has focused primarily on lignite, or brown coal, which is abundant across the western half of the state. Settlers began mining lignite to heat homesteads and forts by the 1860s, often using nothing more than picks and shovels to dig seams out of local hillsides. As operations grew larger and more profitable through the turn of the century, underground room-and-pillar and, later, surface strip mines became common. Commercial mining flourished between the 1920s and 1950s, as lignite became the main fuel source for electrical power plants across the state (Hess et al. 1992). Although it has since been largely replaced by oil and natural gas for this purpose, surface mining of lignite is still an important economic activity in many parts of western North Dakota (Coon et al. 2014).

Development of transportation networks to move people and goods into, out of, and around North Dakota was instrumental for both industry and settlement. Foot paths and cart trails were the main travel routes in the state until the mid-1800s, when the first formal roads were built to connect military forts and supply centers to the east (Hufstetler et al. 2004). Early roads were poorly maintained, and the introduction of automobiles in the 1890s prompted calls for expansive, publicly funded construction and maintenance projects. Progress was slow but steady over the next several decades and received a significant boost from Depression-era federal relief programs, which funded more than 20,000 miles of roadway construction around the state in the 1930s (Wilkins and Wilkins 1977). This work continued apace in the ensuing years and culminated in completion of the North Dakota sections of the interstate highways in 1977 (Hufstetler et al. 2004).

Railroads emerged around a century earlier, when the main line of the Northern Pacific crossed into eastern North Dakota in 1872, reaching Bismarck the next year. By the turn of the century, more than 2,700 miles of track on the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Midland Continental, and other rail lines crisscrossed the state, and settlements around major stops had developed into important regional trade centers (e.g., Fargo, Grand Forks). Track mileage almost doubled by midcentury, and railroads remain an important part of travel and shipping networks in North Dakota today (Schmidt and Vermeer 2002).

The use of bridges to span waterways and other impediments to terrestrial travel routes is also an integral part of past and present transportation networks in North Dakota. The earliest bridges in the state were little more than logs, or stringers, lashed together and placed across a stream or other span. More stable wooden truss designs (e.g., Howe truss) became commonplace in the 1800s, and

were later replaced by even sturdier iron and steel versions (e.g., Pratt truss, Warren truss) with pinned or riveted joint connections (Hufstetler et al. 2004). As with roadways, bridge-building activity increased significantly as a result of federally-funded public works projects in the 1930s, which financed the construction of hundreds of bridges and viaducts across the state during the Great Depression (Wilkins and Wilkins 1977). Although some of these earlier structures are still in use, further engineering developments in the 1940s led to the introduction of pre- and post-stressed concrete elements, which have been used to construct most modern bridges in North Dakota (and elsewhere) since that time (Hufstetler et al. 2004).

RESEARCH GOALS

Following the mandated policies implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA [Public Law 89-665]), as amended, the goal of this Class III inventory is to identify cultural resource sites and evaluate them for listing in the NRHP and assess potential impacts to the sites by the proposed project. This inventory is a systematic effort to identify and record all cultural resources within the APE that might qualify for the NRHP. An additional goal of the inventory was to allow MPC to plan the proposed undertaking to avoid any historic properties and, if not possible, to test, evaluate, and/or mitigate impacts to historic properties within the inventory areas prior to construction. Following guidelines set forth by the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (NDSHPO) (State Historical Society of North Dakota 2020), all resources were recorded with sufficient information to evaluate their significance and NHRP eligibility and/or to determine what further work is necessary for a full assessment of these qualities.

Evaluation Standards

For a property to be determined Eligible or to be Listed in the NRHP, it must generally be at least fifty years old, retain its historic character, and meet at least one of the following criteria:

Criterion A: be associated with important events that have contributed significantly to the broad pattern of our history; or

Criterion B: be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

Criterion C: embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

Criterion D: have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A property must also retain integrity. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. If a property has been dramatically altered, it is generally not eligible for the NRHP. To retain integrity a property will possess several of the following aspects:

Location: The place where significant activities occurred.

Design: The composition of elements comprising the form, plan, and spatial organization of the property (usually not applied to prehistoric sites but can be for some site/feature-types).

Setting: The physical environment within and surrounding the property.

Materials: The construction materials (usually not applied to prehistoric sites).

Workmanship: The ways materials have been fashioned for functional and decorative purposes, planting and maintenance of vegetation, and construction methods (usually not applied to prehistoric sites but can be for some site/feature-types).

Feeling: Evoked by the presence of physical characteristics that convey the sense of past time and place. Integrity of feeling reflects the cumulative effect of setting, design, materials, and workmanship.

Association: The direct link between a property and important events or people that shaped it (usually not applied to prehistoric sites but can be for some site/feature-types).

Cultural resources that do not meet one or more of the evaluation criteria and/or do not retain most of their original integrity are recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Alternatively, resources may also be Unevaluated for inclusion, meaning that no formal assessment has been made or that further work is required to fully evaluate NRHP eligibility.

LITERATURE REVIEW

KLJ conducted a Class I file search with the State Historical Society of North Dakota on October 3, 2025 and conducted research through the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of the State Archaeologist in October 2025. A one-mile buffer was used to identify previous inventories and previously identified cultural resources. The results of these file searches are presented below and in Appendix B.

The file search identified 95 manuscripts detailing previous cultural resource inventories and studies within the one-mile buffer. Six of these previous inventories intersect one or more of the study areas for this project. These previous inventories were for a mix of: transportation related projects (n=31), energy infrastructure related projects (n=18), water infrastructure or water management related projects (n=23), telecommunication related projects (n=4), and other manuscripts detailing work on other cultural work in the region (context documents, Red River studies, and revisits, testing, and mitigation of sites, N=18) (Figure 2 through Figure 35; Table 4 and Table 5 in Appendix B)

These file searches identified 342 previously recorded resources within a one-mile radius of the inventory area (333 in North Dakota and 9 in Minnesota). These finds include 21 archaeological resources, 20 Historical Archaeological resources, 20 historical resources, and 281 architectural resources. Two of these resources are listed in the NRHP. These listed resources are The South Wild Rice/ St. John's Lutheran Church and Cemetery, and the old main portion of the North Dakota State College of Science. An additional twelve resources have been recommended Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, including two rail grades, two additional buildings associated with the College of Science, two bridges, two cemeteries (one with an associated church), and the rest are farmsteads. A total of 33 resources have been recommended Not Eligible, and the remaining 295 remain Unevaluated for inclusion on the NRHP. One resource (32CS05409) overlaps one of the current inventory areas, while the other resources are outside any of the inventory areas (Figure 2 through Figure 35; Table 6 and Table 7 in Appendix B).

FIELD METHODS/CONDITIONS

KLJ Principal Investigators Charles Peliska and Daniel Salas and KLJ archaeologist Cara Jepson conducted fieldwork for the inventory on October 23 and 24, and November 3 and 4, 2025. The Class III inventory was conducted in accordance with standards set forth by the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (State Historical Society of North Dakota 2020) and the U.S. Secretary of the Interior (Federal Register 1983). Per agency guidelines, the inventory area was surveyed using parallel pedestrian transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart. The areas that were not in cultivated fields were in either disturbed settings, or in wetland settings that had low probability for containing cultural material, and no exploratory probes were excavated in these disturbed or wetland areas. Three probes were excavated within a previously documented resource (see 32CS5409 below) with the soil passed through ¼ inch screen.

The proposed project is set primarily alongside roadways, in established power line corridors. Seven of the locations were not directly adjacent to a road right-of-way, with three of them being in middle of sections, and four of them being parallel to a set of Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Tracks. Weather conditions during the inventory were cool and sunny, which were not a limiting factor for completing the Class III inventory.

RESULTS

The results of the inventory are presented in this section. No newly recorded resources were documented. One previously documented architectural resource, 32CS5409, was revisited and updated.

Previously Recorded Resources

32CS5409

This architectural resource consists of eight architectural features of a farmstead. Jack Galle and Kirsten Johnson recorded this resource in August 2024 as part of a flood diversion project. They recommended the site Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Feature 1 is a 1.5 story wood framed, minimal traditional-style farmhouse with a concrete basement foundation. Feature 2 is the ruins of wood framed barn. Feature 3 is a one-story, wood-framed two-car garage. Feature 4 is a one-story, wood-framed granary. Feature 5 is a one-story, wood framed granary. Feature 6 is a one-story, wood-framed utilitarian chicken coop. Feature 7 is a one-story, wood-framed utilitarian shed. Feature 8 is a pair of grain bins.

KLJ revisited the site during the inventory on November 4, 2025. None of the architectural features are within the inventory area and no cultural material was observed. KLJ excavated three shovel probes to examine the inventory area for any subsurface material deposition.

Table 2: 32CS5409 Shovel probe results.

Shovel Test	Strat 1	Strat 2	Results
1	0-30 cmbs 10YR2/1 Black Loam	30-60 cmbs 10YR2/2 very dark brown Sandy Loam	No Cultural Material
2	0-30 cmbs 10YR2/1 Black Loam	30-40 cmbs 10YR2/2 very dark brown Sandy Loam	No Cultural Material
3	0-47 cmbs 10YR2/1 Black Loam	47-60 cmbs 10YR2/2 very dark brown Sandy Loam	No Cultural Material

Galle and Johnson detailed how the site retains aspects of location and setting, but all other aspects have been diminished or impacted. In their 2024 site form, Galle and Johnson recommended the site Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. KLJ agrees with this recommendation and also recommends the site Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No avoidance or additional work is recommended.



Figure 36: Overview of Inventory Area within 32CS5409, view to the north.



Figure 37: Overview of architectural resources from within the inventory area, view to the southwest.



Figure 38: Shovel Probe 1, sample of subsurface testing.



Document Location: K:\Projects\Power\Minnesota\2509-10697_Frontier-Abercrombie-Wahpeton Services\GIS\Cultural\2509_10697_Minnesota_FrontierAbercrombie_Cultural_Sketch_32CS5409.mxd

 <p>Restrictions: For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Cultural Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18, NDCC 55-02-07, NDCC 55-03-01, & NDAC 40-02-02) KLJ Project Number: 2509-10697 Date Created: 1/7/2026 Created By: JeffPrice</p>	<p align="center">Site 32CS5409 Sketch Map Quadrangle: Hickson</p>   <p align="right">1:2,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  10' Contours  Class III Inventory Area  Shovel Probe (Negative)  Not Eligible Site
--	---	--

Figure 39: 32CS5409 location map.

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

MPC contracted KLJ to perform a Class III cultural resource inventory for the Frontier-Wahpeton 230 kV line between MPC's Frontier substation and Otter Tail Power Company's Wahpeton Substation. KLJ Principal Investigators Charles Peliska, Daniel Salas and KLJ archaeologist Cara Jepson conducted a Class III Inventory in October and November 2025. During the inventory, no new resources were documented. One previously documented resource, 32CS5409, an architectural resource recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, was revisited and updated.

Provided that all ground disturbance remains within the inventoried area, KLJ recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the proposed project as described herein.

Table 3: Summary of cultural resources located within Class III inventory area.

Smithsonian Number	Type	Description	NRHP Recommendation	Management Recommendation
32CS5409	Architectural	Farmstead	Not Eligible	No avoidance

REFERENCES CITED

Adams, David Wallace

- 2020 Education for Extinction: American Indians and the Boarding School Experience, 1875-1928. Second Edition. University Press of Kansas

Bailey, Vernon

- 1926 A Biological Survey of North Dakota. North American Fauna No. 49. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Bamat, K. Patrice

- 1983 A Survey of Selected Northern Plains Ethnographies with Reference to Native American Material Culture. In Archaeology of the Northern Border Pipeline, North Dakota: Survey and Background Information, Matthew J. Root and Michael L. Gregg, editors. Department of Anthropology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND. Submitted to the Northern Border Pipeline Company, Omaha, NE.

Benedict, James B.

- 1992 Footprints in the Snow: High-Altitude Cultural Ecology of the Colorado Front Range, U.S.A. Arctic and Alpine Research 24(1):1-16.

Bluemle, John P.

- 1977 The Face of North Dakota: The Geologic Story. Educational Series No. 11. North Dakota Geological Survey, Grand Forks, ND.

Brown, S. Loretta, Jeffery R. Hanson, and Michael L. Gregg

- 1983 Environmental Background for the Northern Border Project. In Archaeology of the Northern Border Pipeline, North Dakota: Survey and Background Information, Matthew J. Root and Michael L. Gregg, editors. Department of Anthropology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND. Submitted to the Northern Border Pipeline Company, Omaha, NE.

Bryce, Sandra A., James M. Omernik, David E. Pater, Michael Ulmer, Jerome Schaar, Jerry Freeouf, Rex Johnson, Pat Kuck, and Sandra H. Azevedo

- 1998 Ecoregions of North Dakota and South Dakota. Ecoregions Map. U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA.

Coon, Randal C., Dean A. Bangsund, and Nancy M. Hodur

- 2014 North Dakota Lignite Energy Industry's Contribution to the State Economy for 2013 and Projected for 2014. AE14002. North Dakota State University, Department of Agribusiness and Applied Economics, Fargo, ND.

Eells, Paul C.

- 2017 The Last Wakan Wacipi at the Spirit Lake Reservation: An Ethnohistory of Dakota Sioux Religion and Cultural Revitalization. Ph.D. Dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN.

Fenneman, Nevin M.

- 1917 Physiographic Subdivision of the United States. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 3(1):17–22.

Frison, George C.

- 1992 The Foothills-Mountains and the Open Plains: The Dichotomy in Paleoindian Subsistence Strategies between Two Ecosystems. In *Ice Age Hunters of the Rockies*, Dennis Stanford and Jane S. Day, editors, pp. 323–342. University Press of Colorado, Boulder, CO.

Gap Analysis Project

- 2020 Land Cover Data. Electronic document. <https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/science-analytics-and-synthesis/gap>.

Gilmore, Kevin P., Marcia Tate, Mark L. Chenault, Bonnie Clark, Terri McBride, and Margaret Wood (editors)

- 1999 Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Platte River Basin. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver, CO.

Gregg, Michael L., and Paul R. Picha

- 1989 Early Plains Woodland and Middle Plains Woodland Occupation of the James River Region in Southeastern North Dakota. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 14(1):38–61.

Gregg, Michael L., Paul R. Picha, Fern E. Swenson, and Amy C. Bleier

- 2021 An Overview of Archaeology in North Dakota. In *Historic Preservation in North Dakota: A Statewide Comprehensive Plan Archaeological Component*, Michael L. Gregg, Paul R. Picha, Fern E. Swenson, and Amy C. Bleier, editors, pp. B.1-B.71. State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND.

Hämäläinen, Pekka

- 2003 The Rise and Fall of Plains Indian Horse Cultures. *Journal of American History* 90(3):833–862.

Hansen, Karen V., and Mignon Duffy

- 2008 Mapping the dispossession: Scandinavian homesteading at Fort Totten, 1900-1930. *Great Plains Research* 18:67-80.
- Hess, Jeffrey A., Robert Hybben, and William Casey
- 1992 Coal Mining in the Coal-Bearing Region of North Dakota, 1870-1945. Context Document. State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND.
- Hufstetler, Mark, Jennie Goff, Lon Johnson, and Charlene K. Roise
- 2004 Historic Bridges in North Dakota. Context Document. North Dakota Department of Transportation, Bismarck, ND.
- Jensen, RE
- 1972 Climate of North Dakota. National Weather Service, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND.
- Johnson, Craig
- 2007 A Chronology of Middle Missouri Plains Village Sites. Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, Washington, DC.
- Johnson, Sandra
- 2015 Reptiles and Amphibians of North Dakota. North Dakota Game and Fish Department, Bismarck, ND.
- Johnson, Ann Mary, and Alfred E. Johnson
- 1998 The Plains Woodland. In *Archaeology on the Great Plains*, W. Raymond Wood, editor, pp. 201–234. University of Kansas Press, Lawrence, KS.
- Kehoe, Alice
- 2006 North American Indians: A Comprehensive Account. Taylor & Francis, New York, NY.
- Kornfeld, Marcel, George C. Frison, and Mary Lou Larson (editors)
- 2010 Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers of the High Plains and Rockies. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, UT.
- Kornfeld, Marcel, and Mary L. Larson
- 2008 Bonebeds and Other Myths: Paleoindian to Archaic Transition on North American Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. *Quaternary International* 191(1):18–33.
- Krause, Richard A.
- 2016 An explication of Arikara culture history. *Plains Anthropologist* 61(240):308-335.

Lawson, Michael L.

1983 Indian Heirship Lands: The Traverse Experience. *South Dakota History* 12:213-231.

Long, Barbara B.

1996 Open Range Ranching in North Dakota 1870s-1910s. Context Document. State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND.

Martens, Steve C.

2010 Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943. NRHP Multiple Property Documentation. U.S. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

McCroskey, Lauren

1990 Bonanza Farming in North Dakota. NRHP Multiple Property Documentation. U.S. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Miller, D. Shane, Vance T. Holliday, and Jordon Bright

2014 Clovis across the Continent. In *Paleoamerican Odyssey*, Kelly E. Graf, Caroline V. Ketron, and Michael R. Waters, editors, pp. 207–220. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, TX.

Mitchell, Mark D.

2013 The People on the Bank: Community and Economy in the Heart Region, 1200-1750. In *Crafting History in the Northern Plains: A Political Economy of the Heart River Region*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, AZ.

Murray, Wendi F., and Fern E. Swenson

2016 Situational Sedentism: Post-Contact Arikara Settlement as Social Process in the in the Middle Missouri, North Dakota. *Plains Anthropologist* 61(240): 336-360

Newton, Cody

2016 The Lykins Valley Site (5LR263): An Early Nineteenth Century Indigenous Occupation at the Western Edge of the Central Plains. *Plains Anthropologist* 61(237):50–75.

North Dakota Department of Public Instruction (NDDPI)

1997 The History and Culture of the Mni Wakan Oyate (Spirit Lake Nation). North Dakota Department of Public Instruction, Bismarck, ND.

Picha, Paul R., Michael L. Gregg, and Timothy A. Reed

- 2021 The Southern Red River Study Unit. In *Historic Preservation in North Dakota: A Statewide Comprehensive Plan Archaeological Component*, Michael L. Gregg, Paul R. Picha, Fern E. Swenson, and Amy C. Bleier, editors, pp. 10.1-10.38. State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND.

Ritterbush, Lauren W.

- 1991 Fur Trade in Northeastern North Dakota (Ecozone #16), 1738-1861. Context Document. State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND.

Schmidt, Andrew J., and Andrea C. Vermeer

- 2002 Railroads in North Dakota, 1872-1956. NRHP Multiple Property Documentation. U.S. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Schneider, Mary Jane

- 1986 North Dakota Indians: An Introduction. Kendall Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, IA.

Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate

2021. Tribal History Electronic Document. <https://www.swo-nsn.gov/tribal-history/>

Steckler, Lisa L.

- 2014 Farms in North Dakota: A Historic Context. Context Document. State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND.

Stoeser, Douglas B., Gregory N. Gregory, Laurie C. Morath, William D. Heran, Anna B. Wilson, David W. Moore, and Bradley S. Van Gosen

- 2007 Preliminary Integrated Geologic Map Databases for the United States, Central States: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Open-File Report 2005-1351. U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA.

Toom, Dennis L.

- 2004 Northeastern Plains Village Complex Timelines and Relations. *Plains Anthropologist* 49(191):281–297.

Turck, Thomas J.

- 2011 The History of the Dakota Prairie Grasslands: An Overview. U.S. Forest Service, Dakota Prairie Grassland, Bismarck, ND.

Waguespack, Nicole M., and Todd A. Surovell

- 2003 Clovis Hunting Strategies, or How to Make out on Plentiful Resources. *American Antiquity* 68(2):333–352.

Waters, Michael R., Thomas W. Stafford, and David L. Carlson

2020 The Age of Clovis—13,050 to 12,750 Cal Yr B.P. *Science Advances* 6(43):eaaz0455.

Western Regional Climate Center

2021 Western U.S. Climate Historical Summaries. Electronic document.
<https://wrcc.dri.edu/coopmap/>.

Wilkins, Robert P., and Wynona H. Wilkins

1977 North Dakota: A History. W.W. Norton & Company, New York, NY.

Wishart, David J.

1992 The Fur Trade of the American West, 1807-1840. University of Nebraska Press, Omaha, NE.

Appendix A: Inventory Area Photographs



Figure 40: Overview of Study Area 1, Pole 383. View to the east.



Figure 41: Overview of Study Area 2, Pole 372. View to the east.



Figure 42: Overview of Study Area 3, Pole 351. View to the west.



Figure 43: Overview of Study Area 4, Pole 335. View to the north.



Figure 44: Overview of Study Area 5, Pole 328. View to the north.



Figure 45: Overview of Study Area 6, Pole 325. View to the south.



Figure 46: Overview of Study Area 7, Pole 310. View to the north.



Figure 47: Overview of Study Area 4, Pole 306. View to the south.



Figure 48: Overview of Study Area 9, Pole 301. View to the north.



Figure 49: Overview of Study Area 10, Pole 295. View to the north.



Figure 50: Overview of Study Area 11, Pole 293. View to the north.



Figure 51: Overview of Study Area 12, Pole 269. View to the west.



Figure 52: Overview of Study Area 13, Pole 267. View to the east.



Figure 53: Overview of Study Area 14, Pole 264. View to the west.



Figure 54: Overview of Study Area 15, Pole 351. View to the west.



Figure 55: Overview of Study Area 16, Pole 256. View to the west.



Figure 56: Overview of Study Area 17, Pole 250. View to the west.



Figure 57: Overview of Study Area 18, Pole 249. View to the east.



Figure 58: Overview of Study Area 19, Pole 240. View to the east.



Figure 59: Overview of Study Area 20, Pole 227. View to the north.



Figure 60: Overview of Study Area 21, Pole 226. View to the northwest.



Figure 61: Overview of Study Area 22, Pole 225. View to the southeast.



Figure 62: Overview of Study Area 23, Pole 224. View to the south.



Figure 63: Overview of Study Area 24, Pole 220. View to the north.



Figure 64: Overview of Study Area 25, Pole 182. View to the east.



Figure 65: Overview of Study Area 26, Pole 157. View to the north.



Figure 66: Overview of Study Area 27, Pole 152. View to the north.



Figure 67: Overview of Study Area 28, Pole 140. View to the north.



Figure 68: Overview of Study Area 29, Pole 127. View to the east.



Figure 69: Overview of Study Area 30, Pole 126. View to the northwest.



Figure 70: Overview of Study Area 31, Pole 93. View to the south.



Figure 71: Overview of Study Area 32, Pole 91. View to the north.



Figure 72: Overview of Study Area 33, Pole 90. View to the northeast.



Figure 73: Overview of Study Area 34, Pole 89. View to the south.



Figure 74: Overview of Study Area 35, Pole 83. View to the north.



Figure 75: Overview of Study Area 36, Pole 68. View to the north.



Figure 76: Overview of Study Area 37, Pole 62. View to the north.



Figure 77: Overview of Study Area 38, Pole 59. View to the east.

Appendix B: Literature And File Search Results

Table 4: Previous inventories within one mile of the project APE in North Dakota.

MS	Title	Author(s)	Date
000222	An Archaeological Survey of Selected Portions of the Lower and Middle Sheyenne River Basin in North Dakota	Vehik, Rain	1978
001006	Class III Intensive Inventory for All Cultural Resources at a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvement, Town of Dwight, Richland County, North Dakota	Gregg, Michael L	1980
004280	Final Report Field Reconnaissance Survey of Churches in Barnes, Ransom, Richland, Sargent and Steele Counties of ND	Schimmer, James R.	1987
004295	Archaeological Survey and Test Excavations in Cass County, N.D	Michlovic, Michael	1986
004951	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Wahpeton Wastewater Treatment Facility, Richland Co., ND (UW #1185)	Loendorf, Lawrence	1989
005823	Wild Rice River Bridge Replacement A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Cass County, North Dakota	Stine, Edward	1992
005920	Historic Bridges in North Dakota	Johnson, Lon et al.	2005
005945	Report of an Architectural and Photographic Survey of Churches in Cavalier, Dickey, Cass, Traill, Grand Forks, Nelson, Ramsey, Walsh, and Pembina, Counties in Nine Eastern North Dakota Counties.	Vyzralek, Frank E.	1985
006449	North Dakota Department of Transportation Safety Project Cultural Resource Review 1992-1994	Borchert, Jeani L.	2000
006462	Richland County Road Improvement Project: Results of the Class II and III Cultural Resources Inventories Conducted for Kadrmas, Lee and Jackson, P.C. and Richland County, North Dakota UW#1777	Wermers, Greg L., Klinner, Duane G.	1995
006500	R.S.R. Electrics 1995-1998 Construction Plan: A Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Ransom, Richland and Sargent Counties, North Dakota	Kulevsky, Andrea	1995
006534	Kidder-Progold Transmission Line Cultural Resources Inventory, Richland County, North Dakota	Kordecki, Cynthia	1995

MS	Title	Author(s)	Date
006775	Interstate Engineering's Pitcairn Creek Bridge Replacement: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Richland County, North Dakota	Kulevsky, Andrea	1996
006781	Two Bridges in Richland County, North Dakota: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory	Stine, Edward	1996
006970	Gutzmer-1 Borrow Area: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Richland County, North Dakota	Scott, John M.	1997
007131	The Proposed Route of the Sun Valley Products Forced Main, Cass Co., ND. A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report	Kinney, Jeffrey	1998
007167	Results of a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for NDDOT Project Areas NHU-8-210(007)000, NH-8-013(379 and NH-8-013(380, Richland County, ND	Larson, Thomas K.	1998
007223	Report 1 for the 1998 Field Season: Cultural Resource Inventories for the Cass Rural Water System, Cass Co., ND	Rothwell, Sarah J.	1998
007432	Cass County Highway 16 Bridge Replacement: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Cass County, ND	Scott, John M.	
007463	Cass County Highway 81 Survey: Class II and III Cultural Resource Inventory, Cass Co., ND	Morrison, John G.	1999
007594	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Proposed Levee Alignments at the City of Wahpeton, Richland, Co., ND	Stine, Edward et al.	2000
007597	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Cass County Diversion Project, Stanley Township, Cass County, ND	Bodor, Thomas W.	2000
007774	Red River Basin Riparian Project Cultural Resources Surveys of the Richard Freeman Property in Cass County and the Roger Weinlaeder Property in Walsh Co., ND	Toom, Dennis L., Jackson, Michael A.,	2000

MS	Title	Author(s)	Date
007788	Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Cell Phone Tower in Colfax Township Richland Co., ND Sec 34, T135N, R49W Project No. SAC-5017	Straka, Jeff, Stanley and David G	2000
008100	A Preliminary Cultural Resources Inventory of the Colfax Emergency Watershed Protection Project, Richland Co., ND	Springer, Karri L.	2001
008370	Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Proposed Levee Alignments and Ponding Areas in the City of Wahpeton, Richland Co., ND	Nienow, Jeremy L. and Breakey, Kim C.	2002
008409	A Cultural Resources Inventory of the County Drain #2 Project Richland Co., ND	Springer, Karri L.	2002
008567	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Four Proposed Building Sites on the Circle of Nations School Campus (Former Wahpeton Indian School-32RI724) in the City of Wahpeton, Richland Co., ND	Berg, Richard E.	2003
008751	Highway 46: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Cass, Ransom and Richland Counties, ND	Bluemle, William J.	2003
008753	Richland County, North Dakota Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for NDDOT Project #BRO-0039(032	Kinney, W. Jeffrey	2004
008934	Bridge 126-23.1: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Richland Co., ND	Bleier, Amy C.	2004
008935	Cass County Highway 14: A Cultural Resource Inventory, Cass Co., ND	Bleier, Amy C.	2004
009246	County Highway 8 East, Richland County, ND: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory	Bleier, Amy C.	2005
009247	County Highway 8 West, Richland County, North Dakota: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory	Bleier, Amy C.	2005
009676	A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for Vantage Point-Red River Rural Telephone Association - Buried Cable, Richland Co., ND	Harken, Nick	2006

MS	Title	Author(s)	Date
009772	A Proposed Richland County, ND Borrow Area for NDDOT Project Number SC-BRC-3906(055). A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report	Kinney, Jeffrey	2006
009833	Bridge 122-6.0: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Richland Co., ND	Bleier, Amy C.	2004
009872	Bridge #123-14.0: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Richland Co., ND	Bleier, Amy C.	2006
009909	Documentation of Buildings #1, #16, #20, and #44 (Historic) Wahpeton Indian School (Present) Circle of Nations School the City of Wahpeton Richland Co., ND	Barrett, Heather and Berg, Richard E.	2006
010097	Richland County, ND Bridge Replacement Project #BRO-0039(033). A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report, Richland Co., ND	Kinney, Jeffrey	2007
010128	Historic Bridges in North Dakota 2004 Revision	Hufstetler, Mark, Goff, Jennie	2005
010493	45th Street Corridor Interceptor System: A Class II Reconnaissance & Class III Inventory Cass Co., ND	Klinner, Duane G.	2008
010766	Dakota Valley Electric Cooperative 2008 Class III Cultural Resources Inventories in Dickey, Richland and Stutsman Counties, ND: Projects 2176, 219, 220, & 221	Jackson, Michael M.	2008
011198	Fargo Southside Flood Control Project, Cass County, ND: Results of a Class III Intensive Inventory	Shaw, Brian S, Tucker, Gordan C. Jr.	2009
011409	The Wahpeton Survey: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Richland Co., ND	Herson, Chandler S., Burns, Wade K.	2010
012052	Wahpeton Expansion Material Source Area: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Richland Co., ND	Herson, Chandler S.	2010
012800	Class I Literature Search and Class III Intensive Archaeological Investigation of the CapX2020 Fargo to St. Cloud Project: Cass County, North Dakota	Bielakoski, Andrew	2011
012866	Class I Literature Search and Class II Architectural History Reconnaissance Survey, Cass County, North Dakota	Vogel, John N.	2012

MS	Title	Author(s)	Date
013899	Class I Literature Search and Class III Intensive Archaeological Investigation of the CapX2020 Fargo to St. Cloud 345 kV Transmission Line Project, Cass County, North Dakota Addendum I	Doperalski, Mark	2013
014009	The Fargo-Moorhead Flood Risk Management Project, Cass County, North Dakota and Clay County, Minnesota: Results of Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, 2010-2011	Tucker, Gordon C. et al.	2012
014111	CapX2020 Fargo to St. Cloud 345 kV Transmission Line Project - Class III Archaeological Investigation Report Submittal Addendum II	Doperalski, Mark	2013
014324	Final Report: The Fargo-Moorhead Flood Risk Management Project, Cass County, North Dakota and Clay County, Minnesota: Results of 2012 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations	Meier, Marcia L. et al.	2013
014385	Class I and III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Red River Rural Telephone Association Colfax Exchange T3.0 BER Buried Cables Project T135N, R49W, Sections 29 & 32 Richland County, North Dakota	Hahs, David G.	2013
014441	U. S. Interstate 29 Improvements, NDDOT 8-029(124)044, PCN18361: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Cass & Richland Counties, North Dakota	Klinner, Duane G.	2013
015125	Historic Context for Agricultural Drainage Ditching in the Red River Valley in North Dakota	Gnabasik, Virginia et al	2014
015416	Class I and Class III Cultural Resources Inventory ND03 Wahpeton DT19217, 15th Street North, Wahpeton, Richland County, North Dakota EBI Project No. 61145215	Dietterich, James	2014
015525	Cass County Electric Cooperative's KI807 Transmission Line: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Cass County, North Dakota	Snortland-Banks, Dierdre	2014
015987	The Fargo-Moorhead Metro Flood Risk Management Project, Cemetery Surveys 2015, Richland County, North Dakota: Results of Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations at Lium Cemetery (32RI878)	Bender, Marcia L. et al.	2015

MS	Title	Author(s)	Date
015992	16th Avenue North Reconstruction Survey: A Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory in Richland County, North Dakota	Brooks, Brittany	2015
016080	The Fargo-Moorhead Metro Flood risk Management Project, Cemetery Surveys 2015, Cass County, North Dakota: Results of Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations at St. Benedict's Cemetery (32CS5255)	Bedingfield, Kenneth et al.	2015
016281	The Fargo-Moorhead Metro Flood risk Management Project, Cemetery Surveys 2015, Cass County, North Dakota: Results of Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations at St. Benedict's Cemetery (32CS5255)	Bender, Marcia L. et al.	2015
017072	I-29 Reconstruction Project; 8-029(168)033, PCN 21494; 8-029(169)033, PCN 21495; 8-029(170)033, PCN 21496: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Richland County, North Dakota	Gordan, Sean	2016
017193	Spelhaug, Overboe, and Odegaard Material Source Areas: Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventories in Richland and Cass Counties, North Dakota	Brooks, Brittany	2014
017220	South East Water User District System Wide Expansion Project: Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Dickey, LaMoure, Logan, Ransom, Richland, and Sargent Counties, North Dakota	Rohe, Chris M. and Morrison, John G.	2017
017421	Twelve Construction Work Plan Projects 2017 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory, Dakota Valley Electric Cooperative, Dickey, McIntosh, Richland, and Sargent Counties, North Dakota	Jackson, Michael M.	2017
017533	A Class I and Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Frontier Substation Expansion Project, Cass County, North Dakota	Harding, William M.	2017
017941	Final Report for the Fargo-Moorhead Metro Flood Risk Management Project, Cass County, North Dakota: Results of 2014-2015 Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Revised Southern Alignment and I-29 Road Raise	Bender, Marcia L. et al.	2018

MS	Title	Author(s)	Date
018283	PCN 21564 SU-8-984(153)156 64th Avenue South Arterial Road and Bridge Construction Project: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Cass County, North Dakota	Klinner, Duane G.	2019
018331	HORACE TANK SITE AND WATERLINE: A CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY, CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA	Morrison, John G.	2019
018414	A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the OIN 1914 Property in Cass County, North Dakota	Abbott, Melody	2019
018672	PCN 21564, SU-8-984(153)156 64th Avenue South from 45th Street South to 25th Street South Addendum: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Cass County, North Dakota	Yates, Corey	2020
019622	Construction Work Plan 2022-2025 Projects: A 2021 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Dakota Valley Electric Cooperative in Dickey, LaMoure, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, and Stutsman Counties, North Dakota	Jackson, Michael M.	2022
019626	Cass Rural Water District, 2022 System Distribution Project: Class III Cultural Resource Inventories in Cass, and Ransom Counties, North Dakota	Pace, Rebecca	2021
019864	Historic Properties Inventory and Documentation for the 2022 Anchor Antenna Collocation, Richland County, North Dakota	Broce, Jesse	2022
019946	North Dakota Forest Service Brandon Walter Windbreak Renovation: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Richland County, North Dakota	Snortland, J. Signe	2022
019949	Class III Historic Architectural Survey: WBI Energy Transmission, Inc. Wahpeton Expansion Project, Cass and Richland Counties, North Dakota	Dodson, Emily et al	2022
019950	Class III Archaeological Inventory Survey Report: WBI Energy Transmission, Inc. Wahpeton Expansion Project, Cass and Richland Counties, North Dakota	Malloy, Kevin, Holland, Jeffrey, Thomas, Larissa, Treloar, Steve	2022
020062	Cass Rural Water District, 2022 Additions to the System Distribution Project: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Cass County, North Dakota	Kulevsky, Andrea	2023

MS	Title	Author(s)	Date
020208	Class II Reconnaissance Inventory Report of Six Properties in the Upstream Mitigation Area, Cass County, North Dakota	Johnson, Kirsten, Carr, Thomas, Johnson, Kyle, Mackall, Evan	2023
020244	Targeted Phase 2 Geomorphological and Geoarchaeological Testing for Presence, Absence and Geological Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits at Seven Locations on the Glacial Lake Agassiz Plain, Wahpeton Expansion Project, Cass and Richland Counties, Southeast North Dakota	Hajic, Edwin R.	2023
020509	Class II Reconnaissance Inventory Report of Eight Properties in the Upstream Mitigation Area, Cass County, North Dakota	Johnson, Kirsten, et al.	2023
020547	WBI Energy Transmission, Inc. Wahpeton Expansion Project, Cass and Richland Counties, North Dakota	Eichmann, William J. et al.	2024
020784	Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Oxbow Substation Decommissioning and Rebuild Project in Cass County, North Dakota	Parsell, Veronica	2024
020903	Flickertail Solar Project, Richland County, North Dakota, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Archaeology and Architectural History	Holven, Adam C. et al.	2025
020927	Flickertail Solar Project, Richland County, North Dakota, Class II Cultural Resource Inventory for Architectural Resources	Holven, Adam C. et al.	2025
020963	A Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory for the Legacy Lakes Development Project in Richland County, North Dakota	Riepl, Rebecca	2025

Table 5: Previous inventories within one mile of the project APE in Minnesota.

MS	Title	Author(s)	Date
NR-81-02	Preliminary Report on the Middle Red River Archaeological Survey, Norman County, MN	Michlovic, Michael G.	1981
NR-82-1	FINAL REPORT: Archaeological and Historic Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Flood Control Project at Halstad, Norman County, Minnesota	Good, Kent N. et al.	1982
NR-85-01	THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MOONEY SITE (21NR29)	Michlovic, Michael G.	1985
NR-85-02	GEOMORPHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MOONEY SITE 21NR29 HALSTEAD, MINNESOTA	Smith, Lawson M.	1985
NR-94-03	Microartifact Study of Core Samples from the Mooney Locality (21NR29), Norman County, MN	Michlovic, Michael G.	1994
NR-95-01	Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Mooney Site (21NR29) Norman County, Minnesota	Johnson, Craig M. et al.	1995
MULT-99-08	Impact of the 1997 Flood on Archaeological Sites in the Red River Valley	Michlovic, Michael G. et al.	1999
NR-07-02	PROJECT SURVEY REPORT MNDNR TRAILS AND WATERWAYS UNIT RED RIVER/HALSTAD PWA NORMAN COUNTY	Tumberg, Timothy A.	2007
NR-2025-04	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Halstad Crossing Pipeline Project, Halstad, Norman County, Minnesota	Rico, Christopher	2025

Table 6: Previously-recorded resources within one mile of the Class III inventory area in North Dakota.

SITS	Site Type	Description	Eligibility Recommendation	TWN	RNG	SEC
32CS0011 4	Architectural	Church	Unevaluated	138	49	34
32CS0034 6	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	139	48	7
32CS0265 7	Historical	Meridan Highway, Meridan Trail, Old Highway 81	Unevaluated			
32CS0467 4	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	138	49	17
32CS0467 8	Architectural	Bridge	Eligible	137/138	49	1/35, 36
32CS0507 0	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	138	49	10
32CS0507 6	Architectural	Farm	Unevaluated	138	49	27
32CS0507 7	Architectural	Fargo Vortac Ground Station	Unevaluated	138	49	22
32CS0507 8	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	138	49	34
32CS0508 0	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	138	49	20
32CS0509 4	Architectural	Residence	Not Eligible	138	49	17
32CS0509 8	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	137	49	10
32CS0510 9	Architectural	Farmstead	Eligible	137	49	10
32CS0511 1	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	137	49	10
32CS0512 8	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	138	49	34
32CS0515 5	Architectural	Farmstead	Not Eligible	137	49	4
32CS0515 6	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	138	49	29
32CS0515 7	Architectural	Homestead	Not Eligible	138	49	27
32CS0515 8	Architectural	Barn	Eligible	138	49	34
32CS0515 9	Architectural	Homestead	Not Eligible	138	49	33

SITS	Site Type	Description	Eligibility Recommendation	TWN	RNG	SEC
32CS05160	Architectural	Granary	Not Eligible	138	49	27
32CS05161	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	138	49	28
32CS05162	Architectural	Residence	Not Eligible	138	49	33
32CS05164	Architectural	Residence	Not Eligible	138	49	33
32CS05165	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	138	49	27
32CS05167	Architectural	Residence	Not Eligible	137	49	3
32CS05168	Architectural	Farmstead	Eligible	137	49	4
32CS05169	Architectural	Farmstead	Eligible	138	49	33
32CS05174	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	138	49	28
32CS05175	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	138	49	29
32CS05176	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	138	49	29
32CS05179	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	138	49	27
32CS05181	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Not Eligible	138	49	33
32CS05183	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Not Eligible	138	49	28
32CS05185	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Not Eligible	138	49	28
32CS05186	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	138	49	29
32CS05246	Historical	Cemetery	Unevaluated	137	49	27
32CS05255	Historical	Cemetery	Eligible	138	49	34
32CS05321	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	137	49	9
32CS05367	Architectural	Farmstead	Not Eligible	137	49	9
32CS05369	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	137	49	28
32CS05370	Architectural	Farmstead	Not Eligible	137	49	28

SITS	Site Type	Description	Eligibility Recommendation	TWN	RNG	SEC
32CS0538 4	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	137	49	9
32CS0538 5	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	137	49	35
32CS0540 4	Architectural	Farmstead	Not Eligible	137	49	34
32CS0540 8	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	137	49	26
32CS0540 9	Architectural	Farmstead	Not Eligible	137	49	34
32CS0541 1	Architectural	Farmstead	Not Eligible	137	49	26
32CS5009 8	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	137	49	10
32CSx0005	Historical	School site lead	Unevaluated	137	49	27
32CSx0029	Historical	Post Office	Unevaluated	138	49	8
32CSx0033	Historical	School	Unevaluated	138	49	34
32CSx0337	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	138	49	33
32CSx0365	Historical Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	138	49	27
32CSx0366	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	137	49	10
32CSx0367	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	137	49	2
32CSx0368	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	137	49	2
32CSx0430	Architectural	Farm	Unevaluated	138	49	35
32CSx0439	Architectural	Site Lead	Unevaluated	139	49	20
32RI00007	Architectural	Church	LISTED	134	48	32
32RI00009	Architectural	School	LISTED	132	47	5
32RI00144	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00145	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00146	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00147	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00148	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00151	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00152	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00153	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00154	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00156	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00157	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00158	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00159	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00160	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00162	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5

SITS	Site Type	Description	Eligibility Recommendation	TWN	RNG	SEC
32RI00163	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00164	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00184	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00185	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00186	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00187	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00188	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00189	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00199	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5/8
32RI00200	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00201	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00202	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00203	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00204	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00205	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00206	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00207	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00208	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00209	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00210	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00211	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00212	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00213	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00214	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00215	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00216	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00217	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00218	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00219	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00220	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00221	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00229	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00236	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5/8
32RI00237	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5/8
32RI00238	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00239	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00240	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00241	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00242	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00243	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00244	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5

SITS	Site Type	Description	Eligibility Recommendation	TWN	RNG	SEC
32RI00245	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00246	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00247	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00248	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00249	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00250	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00251	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00252	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00253	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00254	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00255	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00256	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00257	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00258	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00270	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00284	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5/8
32RI00285	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00286	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00287	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00288	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00289	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00290	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00291	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00292	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00293	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00294	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00295	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00296	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00297	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00298	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00299	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00300	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00301	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00302	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00303	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00304	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00305	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00322	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00323	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00324	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00325	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5

SITS	Site Type	Description	Eligibility Recommendation	TWN	RNG	SEC
32RI00326	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00327	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00328	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00329	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00330	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00331	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00333	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00334	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00335	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00336	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00337	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00338	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00339	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00340	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00341	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00342	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00343	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00344	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00345	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00371	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00372	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00373	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00374	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00375	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00376	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00377	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00378	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00379	Architectural	Church	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00380	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00381	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00382	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00383	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00384	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00385	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00386	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00387	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00388	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00389	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00390	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00391	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00392	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5

SITS	Site Type	Description	Eligibility Recommendation	TWN	RNG	SEC
32RI00393	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00394	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00425	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00426	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00427	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00428	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00429	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00430	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00431	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00432	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00433	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00434	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00435	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00436	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00437	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00438	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00439	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00440	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00441	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00442	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00443	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00444	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00445	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00446	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00447	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00448	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00449	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00450	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00480	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00481	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00482	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00483	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00484	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00485	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00486	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00487	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00489	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00490	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00491	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00492	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00519	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5

SITS	Site Type	Description	Eligibility Recommendation	TWN	RNG	SEC
32RI00520	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00521	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00522	Architectural	School	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00523	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00524	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00525	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00526	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00527	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00528	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00530	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00546	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00547	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00548	Architectural	Residence	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00560	Architectural	Commercial	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00660	Architectural	School	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00661	Architectural	Auditorium	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00668	Architectural	church and cemetary	Eligible	136	49	21
32RI00672	Architectural	Church	Unevaluated	135	49	32
32RI00686	Architectural	church and cemetary	Unevaluated	133	48	28
32RI00687	Architectural	Church	Unevaluated	133	47	33
32RI00688	Architectural	Church	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00689	Architectural	Church	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00691	Architectural	Church	Unevaluated	132	47	6
32RI00692	Architectural	Carmelite Monastery	Unevaluated	133	48	34
32RI00717	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	133	48	23/26
32RI00720	Historical	Rail grade	Eligible	135	49	32
32RI00721	Historical	Rail grade	Eligible	133	47	32
32RI00724	Architectural	School	Eligible	132	47	5
32RI00748	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	136	49	16
32RI00749	Architectural	Bridge	Not Eligible	136	49	16
32RI00756	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	134	49	1/12
32RI00757	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	134	48	7
32RI00758	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	134	48	18
32RI00760	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	134	48	19/30
32RI00763	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	133	48	5
32RI00764	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	133	48	31/32
32RI00765	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	133	48	28
32RI00767	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	133	48	4
32RI00768	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	133	48	9/10

SITS	Site Type	Description	Eligibility Recommendation	TWN	RNG	SEC
32RI00769	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	133	48	14/15
32RI00779	Architectural	Newman Center	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00782	Historical Archaeological	Foundation	Unevaluated	133	47	33
32RI00783	Historical	Dump	Not Eligible	133	47	33
32RI00805	Architectural	church	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00806	Architectural	church	Unevaluated	132	47	6
32RI00813	Architectural	Bridge	Not Eligible	135	49	21
32RI00814	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	135	49	27/28
32RI00839	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	135/136	49	3/34
32RI00843	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	134	48	32
32RI00844	Architectural	Bridge	Eligible	132	48	3
32RI00845	Architectural	Bridge	Not Eligible	133	48	35
32RI00851	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	134	49	11/12
32RI00878	Historical	Cemetary	Unevaluated	136	49	22
32RI00883	Historical	Dump	Not Eligible	136	49	21
32RI00884	Historical	Dump	Not Eligible	136	49	16
32RI00886	Architectural	Farm	Unevaluated	133	48	28
32RI00894	Architectural	School	Unevaluated	132	47	5
32RI00909	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	134	48	8
32RI00910	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	134	48	28
32RI00921	Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	133	48	10
32RI00923	Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Not Eligible	134	48	29
32RI00925	Architectural	Nordgaard Hall	Eligible	134	47	5
32RI00930	Architectural	Granary	Not Eligible	134	49	14
32RI00931	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	134	49	10
32RI00942	Architectural	Pitcairn Creek/ Drain	Not Eligible	134	49	8
32RI00943	Historical Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Not Eligible	132	47	6
32RI0067	Architectural	Bridge	Unevaluated	133	48	4
32RIx046	Historical	Post Office Site Lead	Unevaluated	133	48	4
32RIx047	Historical	Townsite and Post Office Site Lead	Unevaluated	133	48	29
32RIx060	Historical	Rail grade	Unevaluated	134	49	9

SITS	Site Type	Description	Eligibility Recommendation	TWN	RNG	SEC
32RIx065	Historical	Townsite Site Lead	Unevaluated	135	49	29
32RIx091	Historical	Rail grade	Unevaluated	133	48	35
32RIx104	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	134	48	31
32RIx363	Architectural	Farm	Unevaluated	133	48	29
32RIx384	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	130	52	13/14
32RIx392	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	134	48	30
32RIx395	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	133	48	10
32RIx397	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	134	48	29
32RIx398	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	134	48	29
32RIx399	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	134	48	29
32RIx401	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	134	48	30
32RIx408	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Not Eligible	134	49	9
32RIx409	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	134	49	3
32RIx410	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	134	49	14
32RIx411	Archaeological	Isolated Find	Unevaluated	134	49	14
32RIx412	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	134	49	9
32RIx413	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	134	49	14
32RIx414	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	134	49	13
32RIx415	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	134	49	12
32RIx418	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	134	49	9
32RIx419	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	134	49	16
32RIx420	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated	134	49	16
32RIx424	Architectural	Farmstead	Not Eligible	134	49	8

Table 7: Previously-recorded resources within one mile of the Class III inventory area in Minnesota.

SITS	Site Type	Description	Eligibility Recommendation	TWN	RNG	SEC
21WL0030	Archaeological	Artifact Scatter	Unevaluated	133	47	28
21WL0032	Archaeological	Artifact Scatter	Unevaluated	133	47	33
21WL0036	Archaeological	Artifact Scatter, Structural Ruin, Standing Structure	Unevaluated	133	47	33
XX-ROD-00020	Historical	Trunk Highway/U.S. Highway 75 (formerly Trunk Highway 6)	Not Eligible	133	47	27, 34
				132		4
WL-CON-00017	Architectural	Bridge 8381	Not Eligible	133	47	27
XX-ROD-00153	Historical	Trunk Highway 210	Not Eligible	133	47	33, 34
				132		4
WL-BKC-00067	Architectural	Bridge 84002	Not Eligible	133	47	33
WL-CON-00006	Architectural	Braun Farmstead	Unevaluated	133	47	33
XX-ROD-00053	Historical	Trunk Highway 9	Not Eligible	132	47	4