

Appendix D-6

ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION WORKSHEET CPA-52 & USFWS COORDINATION

  U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service NRCS-CPA-52 02/2025		A. Client Name: Grand Forks County Water Resource District													
ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION WORKSHEET		B. Conservation Plan ID # (as applicable): Program Authority (optional): PL-566, Watershed Rehabilitation													
D. Client's Objective(s) (purpose): Updating the dam to meet current safety requirements for High Hazard Dams in order to protect lives and infrastructure downstream and maintain the dams purposes of reducing flood damages and recreation.		C. Identification # (farm, tract, field #, etc. as required): Grand Forks County, Section 32, Township 152, Range 54													
E. Need for Action: The need for the project is that Larimore Dam does not meet current State of North Dakota dam safety standards regarding embankment design and earthen spillway stability requirements. As a result, 82 human lives, 32 residential structures, 62 agricultural properties, 27 grain storage bins, 17 bridges, 9.7 miles of roadway, 20 historic structures, and 7,714 acres of cropland are currently at risk due to a breach of the dam. The normal pool also provides recreation opportunities, consisting primarily of camping, recreating, boating, fishing, hiking, and sport activities.	H. Alternatives														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No Action</th> <th>✓ if RMS</th> <th>Alternative 1</th> <th>✓ if RMS</th> <th>Alternative 2</th> <th>✓ if RMS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> The no action alternative for Larimore Dam would result in a breach of Larimore Dam during a 1,844-year event. The breach would occur in the existing auxiliary spillway and would begin headcutting near the toe of the spillway. The headcut would progress rapidly upstream until it reached the reservoir of the dam. The volume of material eroded from auxiliary spillway would be approximately 552,500 cubic yards. The material eroded from the breach would be transported downstream where it would settle out in the floodplain or continue down through the North Branch Turtle River and main stem Turtle. The reservoir upstream of the dam would be drained completely during the breach and the dam would not be reconstructed for this scenario. The resulting flood wave would impact 32 residential structures, 62 agricultural properties, and 27 grain storage bins. An estimated 82 lives would be at risk during the breach at 14 homes, 1 federal highway, and 16 local road crossings. </td> <td>☐</td> <td> Structural alternative that would include removal of existing riser and construction of a new riser; grouting of the existing principal spillway and installation of a larger (78") conduit with jack and bore installation techniques; chimney drain installed to intercept any seepage which will be routed to a foundation drain which discharges to the plunge pool; modify the shape of the auxiliary spillway and lining the auxiliary spillway with articulated concrete block. New principal spillway energy dissipation basin and associated channel transition. The primary applicable conservation practice standard is 402 (Dam), other potential include 500 (Obstruction Removal) and 342 (Critical Area Planting). </td> <td>☒</td> <td> Future without Federal Investment (FWOFI) is considered minimal decommissioning to eliminate significant economic losses and potential loss of 82 lives at risk due to dam failure. The minimally decommissioned dam would consist of a sheet pile weir and riprap riffle at 5.5% grade for stable section to transport South Branch Turtle River base and flood flows. The primary applicable conservation practice standards are 410 (Grade Stabilization Structure) and 468 (Lined Waterway or Outlet). Other potentially applicable standards resulting from earthwork, access, and reclamation include 462 (Precision Land Forming), 560 (Access Road), 342 (Critical Area Planting), and 484 (Mulching). </td> <td>☐</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No Action	✓ if RMS	Alternative 1	✓ if RMS	Alternative 2	✓ if RMS	The no action alternative for Larimore Dam would result in a breach of Larimore Dam during a 1,844-year event. The breach would occur in the existing auxiliary spillway and would begin headcutting near the toe of the spillway. The headcut would progress rapidly upstream until it reached the reservoir of the dam. The volume of material eroded from auxiliary spillway would be approximately 552,500 cubic yards. The material eroded from the breach would be transported downstream where it would settle out in the floodplain or continue down through the North Branch Turtle River and main stem Turtle. The reservoir upstream of the dam would be drained completely during the breach and the dam would not be reconstructed for this scenario. The resulting flood wave would impact 32 residential structures, 62 agricultural properties, and 27 grain storage bins. An estimated 82 lives would be at risk during the breach at 14 homes, 1 federal highway, and 16 local road crossings.	☐	Structural alternative that would include removal of existing riser and construction of a new riser; grouting of the existing principal spillway and installation of a larger (78") conduit with jack and bore installation techniques; chimney drain installed to intercept any seepage which will be routed to a foundation drain which discharges to the plunge pool; modify the shape of the auxiliary spillway and lining the auxiliary spillway with articulated concrete block. New principal spillway energy dissipation basin and associated channel transition. The primary applicable conservation practice standard is 402 (Dam), other potential include 500 (Obstruction Removal) and 342 (Critical Area Planting).	☒	Future without Federal Investment (FWOFI) is considered minimal decommissioning to eliminate significant economic losses and potential loss of 82 lives at risk due to dam failure. The minimally decommissioned dam would consist of a sheet pile weir and riprap riffle at 5.5% grade for stable section to transport South Branch Turtle River base and flood flows. The primary applicable conservation practice standards are 410 (Grade Stabilization Structure) and 468 (Lined Waterway or Outlet). Other potentially applicable standards resulting from earthwork, access, and reclamation include 462 (Precision Land Forming), 560 (Access Road), 342 (Critical Area Planting), and 484 (Mulching).	☐		
No Action	✓ if RMS	Alternative 1	✓ if RMS	Alternative 2	✓ if RMS										
The no action alternative for Larimore Dam would result in a breach of Larimore Dam during a 1,844-year event. The breach would occur in the existing auxiliary spillway and would begin headcutting near the toe of the spillway. The headcut would progress rapidly upstream until it reached the reservoir of the dam. The volume of material eroded from auxiliary spillway would be approximately 552,500 cubic yards. The material eroded from the breach would be transported downstream where it would settle out in the floodplain or continue down through the North Branch Turtle River and main stem Turtle. The reservoir upstream of the dam would be drained completely during the breach and the dam would not be reconstructed for this scenario. The resulting flood wave would impact 32 residential structures, 62 agricultural properties, and 27 grain storage bins. An estimated 82 lives would be at risk during the breach at 14 homes, 1 federal highway, and 16 local road crossings.	☐	Structural alternative that would include removal of existing riser and construction of a new riser; grouting of the existing principal spillway and installation of a larger (78") conduit with jack and bore installation techniques; chimney drain installed to intercept any seepage which will be routed to a foundation drain which discharges to the plunge pool; modify the shape of the auxiliary spillway and lining the auxiliary spillway with articulated concrete block. New principal spillway energy dissipation basin and associated channel transition. The primary applicable conservation practice standard is 402 (Dam), other potential include 500 (Obstruction Removal) and 342 (Critical Area Planting).	☒	Future without Federal Investment (FWOFI) is considered minimal decommissioning to eliminate significant economic losses and potential loss of 82 lives at risk due to dam failure. The minimally decommissioned dam would consist of a sheet pile weir and riprap riffle at 5.5% grade for stable section to transport South Branch Turtle River base and flood flows. The primary applicable conservation practice standards are 410 (Grade Stabilization Structure) and 468 (Lined Waterway or Outlet). Other potentially applicable standards resulting from earthwork, access, and reclamation include 462 (Precision Land Forming), 560 (Access Road), 342 (Critical Area Planting), and 484 (Mulching).	☐										
Resource Concerns															
In Section "F" below, analyze, record, and address concerns identified through the Resources Inventory process (see FOTG Section 3 - Resource Concerns List and Planning Criteria for guidance).															
F. Resource Concerns and Existing/ Benchmark Conditions (Analyze and record the existing/benchmark conditions for each identified concern)	I. Effects of Alternatives														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No Action</th> <th>✓ if does NOT meet PC</th> <th>Alternative 1</th> <th>✓ if does NOT meet PC</th> <th>Alternative 2</th> <th>✓ if does NOT meet PC</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> SOIL Bank erosion from streams, shorelines or water conveyance channels Soils within the dam reservoir and downstream of dam are generally stable. However, soils submerged are unconsolidated and susceptible to erosion if exposed. Soils within auxiliary spillway are currently covered with vegetation, but with activation are susceptible to erosion during large flood events. Downstream soils are susceptible to severe erosion during dam breach. Downstream soils are also susceptible to increased erosion due to increased flood levels due to loss of flood storage without dam in place. </td> <td>☒</td> <td> Construction activities and impacts would be similar to those of the FWOFI at the dam site. After construction, soils on the dam embankment and the auxiliary spillway would be stabilized by ACB and grass seeding. Once the water level returns to the normal pool elevation, stabilization of the accumulated sediments and exposed slopes would return to pre-project conditions. During construction, BMP's would be implemented to minimize erosion. Once the project is complete, the reservoir would once again protect downstream lands from scouring and erosion, protecting agricultural land. </td> <td>☐</td> <td> During construction there would be temporary erosion from earthwork, drawdown of the surface water would expose unvegetated areas and highly erodible sediments. No soils would be reseeded. This would leave the unconsolidated floodplain sediments and exposed slopes vulnerable to significant wind and water erosion for several years. Lack of flood attenuation would result in increased flooding incidence downstream. These events could result in some cropland scouring and subsequent wind erosion. </td> <td>☒</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No Action	✓ if does NOT meet PC	Alternative 1	✓ if does NOT meet PC	Alternative 2	✓ if does NOT meet PC	SOIL Bank erosion from streams, shorelines or water conveyance channels Soils within the dam reservoir and downstream of dam are generally stable. However, soils submerged are unconsolidated and susceptible to erosion if exposed. Soils within auxiliary spillway are currently covered with vegetation, but with activation are susceptible to erosion during large flood events. Downstream soils are susceptible to severe erosion during dam breach. Downstream soils are also susceptible to increased erosion due to increased flood levels due to loss of flood storage without dam in place.	☒	Construction activities and impacts would be similar to those of the FWOFI at the dam site. After construction, soils on the dam embankment and the auxiliary spillway would be stabilized by ACB and grass seeding. Once the water level returns to the normal pool elevation, stabilization of the accumulated sediments and exposed slopes would return to pre-project conditions. During construction, BMP's would be implemented to minimize erosion. Once the project is complete, the reservoir would once again protect downstream lands from scouring and erosion, protecting agricultural land.	☐	During construction there would be temporary erosion from earthwork, drawdown of the surface water would expose unvegetated areas and highly erodible sediments. No soils would be reseeded. This would leave the unconsolidated floodplain sediments and exposed slopes vulnerable to significant wind and water erosion for several years. Lack of flood attenuation would result in increased flooding incidence downstream. These events could result in some cropland scouring and subsequent wind erosion.	☒		
No Action	✓ if does NOT meet PC	Alternative 1	✓ if does NOT meet PC	Alternative 2	✓ if does NOT meet PC										
SOIL Bank erosion from streams, shorelines or water conveyance channels Soils within the dam reservoir and downstream of dam are generally stable. However, soils submerged are unconsolidated and susceptible to erosion if exposed. Soils within auxiliary spillway are currently covered with vegetation, but with activation are susceptible to erosion during large flood events. Downstream soils are susceptible to severe erosion during dam breach. Downstream soils are also susceptible to increased erosion due to increased flood levels due to loss of flood storage without dam in place.	☒	Construction activities and impacts would be similar to those of the FWOFI at the dam site. After construction, soils on the dam embankment and the auxiliary spillway would be stabilized by ACB and grass seeding. Once the water level returns to the normal pool elevation, stabilization of the accumulated sediments and exposed slopes would return to pre-project conditions. During construction, BMP's would be implemented to minimize erosion. Once the project is complete, the reservoir would once again protect downstream lands from scouring and erosion, protecting agricultural land.	☐	During construction there would be temporary erosion from earthwork, drawdown of the surface water would expose unvegetated areas and highly erodible sediments. No soils would be reseeded. This would leave the unconsolidated floodplain sediments and exposed slopes vulnerable to significant wind and water erosion for several years. Lack of flood attenuation would result in increased flooding incidence downstream. These events could result in some cropland scouring and subsequent wind erosion.	☒										

Wind erosion		☐		☐		☐
see above		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC
		☐		☐		☐
		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC
		☐		☐		☐
		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC
WATER						
Ponding and flooding	Flood prevention would be provided up to the uncontrolled breach of Larimore Dam. The flood wave resulting from the breach would place 82 human lives and 32 residential structures at risk. Contaminants would deposit on 6,560 acres of cropland, which could put food supply at risk. After the breach, the downstream floodplain would function as described in the FWOFI alternative.	☒	During construction, the reservoir drawdown may cause slight increases to discharge downstream. After construction, flood protection will be increased as practices will increase protections to high hazard standards - the auxiliary spillway will be more stable for large events and the longevity of the structure/protection increased by 100 years. Flood protection would be provided to cropland, residential structures, non-residential structures, and roads. Flood protection for the 2-year through 500-year events would remain unchanged from the current condition. During a 100-year flood event, approximately 45,963 acres would be inundated (26,050 acres of cropland), including seven residential structures, 55 agricultural structures, 27 commercial structures, and one industrial structure.	☐	The public safety risk due to a dam breach would be eliminated. After the project is completed, flood attenuation would be eliminated, increasing the incidence of flooding downstream. During a 100-year flood event, approximately 47,138 acres would be inundated (25,450 acres of cropland), including 10 residential structures, 71 agricultural structures, 32 commercial structures, and one industrial structure.	☒
Current structure is providing flood control for downstream residences and cropland.		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC
Petroleum, heavy metals, and other pollutants transported to surface water	Some chemicals contained in lake bottom sediments would be transported downstream during dam breach, where they could impact downstream surface water quality.	☒	No change from the existing condition. Pollutants will mostly remain in pool sediments and not be transported to surface waters.	☐	Pollutants will mostly remain in pool sediments and not be transported to downstream surface waters.	☐
A chemical analysis of sediments in the pool area found accumulations of trace metals, including Mercury, Nickel, Lead, and etc. Cadmium and Zinc concentrations are above EPA water quality criteria. These substances are sequestered in the lake bottom sediments.		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC
Nutrients transported to surface water	Some nutrients contained in lake bottom sediments would be transported downstream during dam breach, where they could impact downstream surface water quality.	☒	No change from the existing condition. Nutrients will mostly remain in pool sediments and not be transported to surface waters.	☐	Nutrients will mostly remain in pool sediments and not be transported to downstream surface waters.	☐
A chemical analysis of sediments in the pool area found accumulations Nutrients, including Nitrogen, Phosphorus. Both are greater than two orders of magnitude above regional reference standard. These substances are sequestered in the lake bottom sediments.		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC

F. Resource Concerns and Existing/ Benchmark Conditions (Analyze and record the existing/benchmark conditions for each identified concern)	I. Effects of Alternatives (continued)					
	No Action		Alternative 1		Alternative 2	
	Amount, Status, Description (Document both short and long term impacts)	✓ if does NOT meet PC	Amount, Status, Description (Document both short and long term impacts)	✓ if does NOT meet PC	Amount, Status, Description (Document both short and long term impacts)	✓ if does NOT meet PC
AIR						
No resource concern identified		☐		☐		☐
		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC
		☐		☐		☐
		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC
PLANTS						
Plant structure and composition	Prior to the uncontrolled breach the poor-fair quality of the non-native plant communities would prevail. During a breach the unvegetated valley slopes would be exposed. In the long-term, the exposed sideslopes would eventually become revegetated, likely by non-native upland grasses, broadleaves and noxious weed species. The flood wave would cause damage to mature trees on 325 acres of riparian woodlands and deposition on 999.2 acres of riverine and depressional wetlands. Scour would occur over 50 miles of the Turtle River during the breach. Riparian woodlands could be replanted to trees or allowed to naturally re-establish, or in flatter topography may be converted to grazed pasture. Inundation, scouring and sediment deposition would not impact Kelly's Slough Wildlife Refuge, however ten USFWS Waterfowl Production Area leases would experience varying degrees of disturbance.	☒	Rehabilitation of the dam would mean the ND Park and Recreation deemed ecologically significant communities of Dogwood-willow thicket, and Bur Oak Upland Woodland would remain in-tact. Habitat favorable to the rare species: Small Yellow Lady's Slipper, would not be impacted by temporary construction impacts. Temporary impacts during construction to wetlands, grasslands, and forested areas would be mitigated to the extent possible with the use of BMPs. Approximately 2.6 acres of trees are present in the estimated work area. Approximately 0.1 acres of woodland near the existing embankment toe would be removed entirely. The remaining 2.5 acres would only be removed if necessary for construction access or safety. Approximately 13.7 acres of tame grass in the auxiliary spillway and embankment will be disturbed for construction and would be reseeded to a native grass/forb suitable for critical use areas. Existing tame grass in the ACB area (5.66 ac.) would be permanently lost as grassland habitat. Once construction is complete, downstream plant communities would function similar to their present condition.	☐	Subsurface aquatic plant species found in the reservoir would be recolonized and eventually rehabilitated grasslands and floodplain wetlands would develop. Newly exposed soils would not be deliberately seeded nor rehabilitated to a natural plant community and no maintenance for non-native species control would be conducted. For a short period, annual grasses and broadleaf plants will likely temporarily establish along with other early succession perennial plants including some noxious weeds. Perennial grasses, composed of both native and non-native, wet meadow species and wetland plants would make up the majority of the plant community. Woody plant species would primarily be composed of early successional species. Other upland non-native invasive grasses would establish on the upper floodplain. Downstream, a "flashier" hydrologic regime with higher peak flows, would increase habitat complexity but would also adversely affect some species and provide ample areas for invasive species establishment.	☒
		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC
		☐		☐		☐
		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC
		☐		☐		☐
		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC

ENERGY						
No resource concern identified		☐		☐		
		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC	NOT meet PC	
		☐		☐	☐	
		NOT meet PC		NOT meet PC	NOT meet PC	
Human Economic and Social Considerations						
- Land Use - Capital - Labor - Management Level - Profitability - Risk - Public Health & Safety - Other	Dam breach resulting flood wave would impact 32 residential structures, 62 agricultural properties, and 27 grain storage bins. An estimated 82 lives would be at risk during the breach at 14 homes, 1 federal highway, and 16 local road crossings. Approximately 20 cultural resource sites would be inundated and potentially damaged or destroyed. Crop impacts caused by erosion, flooding, and the resultant cleanup costs are estimated at approximately \$12.6 million just in the year of the initial breach. Long term post-breach, flood control would be reduced causing increased flood damages, including structural and agricultural.	Dam would meet current safety standards for high hazard dams. The safety benefits, flood control, and recreation of the dam will be renewed for 100 more years.	Removal of dam would remove the acute impacts of a catastrophic dam breach. Flood levels will be exacerbated, with notable increases to 18 structures for the 100-year flood, plus further overtopped roads causing safety hazards. Water based recreation and subsidiary recreation benefits would be lost.			
Special Environmental Concerns: Environmental Laws, Executive Orders, Policies, etc.						
In Section "G" complete and attach Environmental Procedures Guide Sheets for documentation as applicable. Items with a "●" may require a federal permit or consultation/coordination between the lead agency and another government agency. In these cases, effects may need to be determined in consultation with another agency. Planning and practice implementation may proceed for practices not involved in consultation.						
G. Special Environmental Concerns (Document existing/ benchmark conditions)	J. Impacts to Special Environmental Concerns					
	No Action		Alternative 1		Alternative 2	
	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	✓ if needs further action	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	✓ if needs further action	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	✓ if needs further action
●Clean Air Act Guide Sheet	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
●Clean Water Act / Waters of the U.S. Guide Sheet 70.72 acres of wetland are present. The majority of these wetlands have artificially induced hydrology from the fringe of the reservoir.	May Affect Any permits would be subject to emergency response clean up efforts. 32.0 acres of wetlands impacted by the fringe hydrology of the reservoir will be eliminated, however some wetlands will develop in the pool sediment areas due to poor drainage.	☐	May Affect Permanent 0.95 acres of wetlands will be lost resulting from filling W-8 through W-11 with ACB spanning the auxiliary spillway and W-12 lost due to two-stage filter system. Mitigation credits will be purchased from appropriate state bank service. Temporary impacts to 28.17 acres of wetlands will occur during construction, which will be retained when construction is complete and reservoir re-fills. 404 /NPDES permits are needed.	☒	May Affect 32.0 acres of wetlands impacted by the fringe hydrology of the reservoir will be eliminated, however some wetlands will develop in the pool sediment areas due to poor drainage. 404/NPDES permits needed.	☒
●Coastal Zone Management Guide Sheet NA	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
Coral Reefs Guide Sheet NA	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐

●Cultural Resources / Historic Properties Guide Sheet A Class III survey was completed by NRCS on 7/30/2025. A culturally significant site was found within the U-AA and indicates the area may have been an encampment – artifacts may lie below the plow zone. Other sites within a 1-mile radius of the U-AA include culturally significant burial mound sites. No sites in the D-AA have been listed in the NRHP, however there are 20 culturally significant sites including 15 wood and stone structures constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corp in the Turtle River State Park.	May Affect No effect would occur to existing Larimore Dam (considered by ND SHPO to be an architecturally significant site) prior to the uncontrolled breach. During the breach, disturbance to existing Larimore Dam would be severe. Massive erosion of the auxiliary spillway would occur which would negatively affect the architectural value of Larimore Dam. Downstream, approximately 20 cultural resource sites would be inundated and potentially damaged or destroyed. Eight of these sites have been deemed eligible for the NRHP including the 15 CCC structures at Turtle River State Park.	☐	No Effect The ND SHPO concurred with the NRCS recommendation of “No Historic Properties Affected”. An adjacent area will require “avoidance area” signage to prevent incidental impacts during construction. The Larimore Dam itself was documented as a cultural site, however, it was deemed Not Eligible for any NRHP criterion. Alternative 1 will not significantly alter the position or function of the dam or its impoundment zone and, thus, does not pose an adverse effect to the integrity or eligibility status of surrounding cultural resource sites.	☐	May Affect ND SHPO recommended NRCS record Larimore Dam itself, as an architectural site. The FWOFI alternative would be the most destructive to the existing dam as the structure would be significantly altered by the planned breach. Ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project include excavation, grading, or other disturbance that could damage or destroy undiscovered subsurface features comprising archaeological resources.	☐
●Endangered and Threatened Species Guide Sheet The USFWS lists the Northern Long-eared Bat (Threatened), monarch butterfly/ western regal fritillary (Proposed Threatened) and Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee (Proposed Endangered) within the project area. ND Dept of Park and Rec has identified two Significant Ecological Communities and a rare plant in the project area.	May Affect During the breach, the flood wave and sediment loading would damage mature trees on 325 acres of riparian woodlands, potentially harming NLEB habitat. The breach would also impact some habitat suitable for the proposed species. The NDPRD identified ecologically significant community of Dogwood-willow thicket may be negatively impacted by the removal of the fringe hydrology of the reservoir. The Bur Oak Upland Woodland community existed prior to the dam construction and could potentially increase with the reduced hydrology around the perimeter of the reservoir.	☐	May Affect Northern Long eared bat habitat may be present. Contractors will follow the Conditions for Implementing Conservation Practices for the Long-eared Bat. USFWS determination "May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect". Temporary impacts to the proposed species by the loss of herbaceous habitat and potentially some milkweed plants. The NDP&R communities of Dogwood-willow thicket, and Bur Oak Upland Woodland would remain in-tact. Habitat favorable to the rare species: Small Yellow Lady's Slipper, would not be impacted by temporary construction impacts.	☒	May Affect Northern Long eared bat habitat may be present. Contractors will follow the Conditions for Implementing Conservation Practices for the Long-eared Bat. No significant impacts to the proposed species or NDPRD plant communities and Yellow Lady's slipper.	☐
●Essential Fish Habitat Guide Sheet No essential fish habitat in the planning area.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
Floodplain Management Guide Sheet Project is within the 100 year floodplain of the South Branch Turtle River. The Turtle River and South Branch Turtle River are mapped as Zone A in FIS; the Turtle River is not studied in detail as it is not part of flooding source table.	May Affect Without the project, the risk to downstream lives and property will increase.	☐	No Effect Flood protection will be increased as practices will increase protections to high hazard standards - the auxiliary spillway will be more stable for large events and the longevity of the structure/protection increased by 100 years.	☐	May Affect Decommissioning will increase the risks to lives and property downstream.	☐
Invasive Species Guide Sheet Nine invasive and troublesome weeds were observed during field investigations, including kochia, absinth wormwood, leafy spurge, Canada thistle, Kentucky bluegrass, smooth brome grass, reed canary grass, Russian olive, and common buckthorn. No invasive animal species were observed. Zebra mussels have not been identified in Larimore Reservoir, but they are present in North Dakota and as close as Red River in Grand Forks.	May Affect Invasive vegetative species will increase in composition.	☐	May Affect Revegetation and chemical weed control in the construction area will reduce the quantity of invasive plant species.	☐	May Affect Revegetation and chemical weed control in the construction area will reduce the quantity of invasive plant species.	☐

●Migratory Birds/Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act Guide Sheet No eagle nesting sites were observed during the biological inventory. The USFWS IPaC Migratory Bird list for the U-AA was generated in June 2025 and included 13 bird species. All the birds listed are considered Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC), except for the Bald Eagle.	May Affect During the breach, the open water habitat would be eliminated suddenly, resulting in a change in the type of migratory birds similar to those mentioned in the FWOI alternative. The flood wave and sediment loading would damage mature trees on 325 acres of riparian woodlands, negatively impacting woodland nesting species Black-billed Cuckoo & Red-headed Woodpecker. Contaminants from the sediments would be a health concern for migratory birds downstream in the USFWS waterfowl production areas. Raptor habitat/nesting would also be greatly reduced potentially affecting the Northern Harrier and Bald Eagles. Migratory bird and eagle habitat loss would be greater than the FWOI. Longterm, restored natural flooding regime downstream may result in conversion of land use from agriculture to reestablishment of naturalized habitats supporting both grassland and woodland nesting bird populations. Grassland nesting bird species would be similar to that listed under the FWOI.	☐	May Affect If a nest is sited during construction, USFWS will be consulted. For proposed action, construction and reservoir drawdown activities would be similar to the FWOI in terms of temporary benefits to fish-eating birds but negative impacts to others due to disturbance and drawdown. Once the project is complete, no effect is expected compared to the current condition.	☐	May Affect If a nest is sited during construction, USFWS will be consulted. During construction, noise and reservoir drawdown would displace some bird species but be an attractant for fish-eating birds. Once the project is complete, fish-eating birds and those that depend on open water habitat and lacustrine fringe wetlands would be permanently displaced, including USFWS listed migratory birds: Franklin's Gull, Marbled Godwit, Lesser Yellowlegs, Western Grebe & Willet. Shortterm, the exposed sediments would continue to provide habitat for most of the aforementioned birds with reduced habitat for those requiring open water. Longterm vegetation successional processes that follow would provide habitat for grassland nesting birds.	☐
Natural Areas Guide Sheet Turtle River state park is ~12 river miles downstream of Larimore Dam. The state park is not formally a designated natural area, but is controlled by the state to maintain existing natural areas within it's extents, see Parklands category.	May Affect During the breach, the flood wave and sediment loading would damage natural areas within state park.	☐	No Effect Flood protection will be increased as practices will increase protections to high hazard standards - the auxiliary spillway will be more stable for large events and the longevity of the structure/protection increased by 100 years.	☐	May Affect Decommissioning will increase flood damages within the state park.	☐
Prime and Unique Farmlands Guide Sheet Some prime farmland soils exist in the project area and downstream.	May Affect During the breach, the flood wave and sediment loading would damage prime and unique farmlands.	☐	May Affect No prime farmland is converted to non-ag. Structural Rehab includes shaping and filling of ~0.2 acres of prime farmland, however the land will retain haying capabilities. The articulated concrete blocks for auxiliary spillway will not impact prime farmland.	☐	May Affect Decommissioning will increase flood damages to downstream prime and unique farmlands.	☐

Riparian Area Guide Sheet The Upstream Assessment Area (U-AA) is zone near the dam and reservoir; this area is 748 acres. The Downstream Assessment Area (D-AA) is downstream zone where the environment may be indirectly affected by plan alternatives. Both areas have mix of agricultural farmlands, wetlands, riverine, herbaceous vegetation and woodlands. The D-AA is expansive due to flat landscape that allows overbank flows to extend far from main stem rivers.	May Affect Within the U-AA, failure of the auxiliary spillway would rapidly erode 552,200 cubic yards of material from the auxiliary spillway. In addition, 198,600 cubic yards of accumulated sediments in the reservoir would be mobilized through multiple channels headcutting upstream over the course of 1-3 years after the breach. Within D-AA, erosion of an additional 523,200 cubic yards of sediment would occur from the channel and floodplain downstream of the dam. An estimated 325 acres of mature riparian trees would be lost from the breach with a corresponding loss of erosion regulation. Sediment deposition would occur on approximately 3,284 acres of cropland and 6,787 acres of riparian lands.	☐	May Affect Within U-AA, reservoir will be drawn down and cofferdam built. Auxiliary spillway armored with ACB. Within D-AA, the dam would continue to attenuate downstream peak flows for the next 100-years, resulting in reduced erosion on cropland by floodwater.	☐	May Affect Within the U-AA, the reservoir riparian community type and community structure will be facilitated to change to a more natural riverine community type with re-meandering of the river and vegetative plantings. Within D-AA, increased flooding would occur due to loss of reservoir storage.	☐
Scenic Beauty Guide Sheet Project area is valued for its scenic lake viewshed.	May Affect Lake viewshed will be lost post dam breach, and natural stream meandering would occur.	☐	May Affect Project will have temporary impacts to the scenic beauty of the lake viewshed. Reservoir water will be temporarily drawdown and construction areas will need revegetation. Articulated concrete block will look artificial compared with the existing grass aux spillway.	☐	May Affect Lake viewshed will be lost post dam breach; riprap riffle will look artificial and natural stream meandering would occur upstream.	☐
•Wetlands Guide Sheet There are 76 wetland areas, totaling 161.66 acres, of which 129.58 acres are considered naturally present on the landscape and of which 32.58 acres are identified as artificial wetlands formed from construction of the dam and reservoir.	May Affect Expected permanent impacts include elimination of 32 acres of wetlands within U-AA. Within D-AA, during the breach, the flood wave would scour at least 50 miles of Turtle River, and approximately 7,129 wetlands, accounting for 15,486 acres, to varying degrees ranging from minimal disturbance to complete removal of the channel or basin.	☐	May Affect Permanent 0.95 acres of wetlands will be lost resulting from filling W-8 through W-11 with ACB spanning the auxiliary spillway and W-12 lost due to two-stage filter system. Mitigation credits will be purchased from appropriate state bank service. Temporary impacts to 28.17 acres of wetlands will occur during construction, which will be retained when construction is complete and reservoir re-fills.	☒	May Affect Expected permanent impacts include elimination of 32 acres of wetlands. If jurisdictional, mitigation could be required.	☐
•Wild and Scenic Rivers Guide Sheet No Wild and Scenic Rivers in the planning area.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐

K. Other Agencies and Broad Public Concerns		No Action	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
K.1 Easements, Permissions, Public Review, or Permits Required and Agencies Consulted.		Any easements or permits would be subject to emergency response clean up efforts.	USACE and USFWS are cooperating agencies on the project and have provided input on needed permits. Required: A Section 404 permit is required. NDPDES /SWPPP is required as per Section 402 of CWA. ND State Sovereign Lands Permit maybe required. County EM FEMA permit maybe required because dam is in 100 yr floodplain. Construction easements would be necessary for site access and stockpiling material or storing equipment.	USACE and USFWS are cooperating agencies on the project and have provided input on needed permits. Required: A Section 404 permit is required. NDPDES /SWPPP is required as per Section 402 of CWA. ND State Sovereign Lands Permit maybe required. County EM FEMA permit maybe required because dam is in 100 yr floodplain. Construction easements would be necessary for site access and stockpiling material or storing equipment.
K.2 Cumulative Effects Narrative (Describe the cumulative impacts considered, including past, present and known future actions regardless of who performed the actions)		Significant erosion will wash sediments that have accumulated for decades downstream affecting the stream channel and low-lying cropland; sediments will carry decades of stored nutrients and metals. These nutrients particularly, will not be absorbed by soils and plants as they would in normal quantities, but excess will continue downstream to cause eutrophic conditions in water bodies. International goals of flood reduction and improved water quality would be in the negative.	Action has the potential to cumulatively affect wetland, riparian water quality and water quantities in the assessment area. Project is expected to be beneficial for social, flood management, aquatic resources, and water quality interests.	Within the U-AA, the recreation benefits will be substantially lost. Within D-AA, flood reduction benefits will be lost.
L. Mitigation (Record actions to avoid, minimize, and compensate)		No action includes no mitigation for 32 acres of wetlands lost in U-AA, as well as significant affect to wetlands in D-AA during dam breach. However, additional wetlands will likely form over time as river develops new alignment and floodplain.	0.95 acres of wetlands will be lost permanently. Mitigation credits will be purchased from appropriate state bank service.	Expected permanent impacts include elimination of 32 acres of wetlands. If jurisdictional, mitigation could be required. However, additional wetlands will likely form over time as river develops new alignment and floodplain.
M. Preferred Alternative	✓ preferred alternative	☐	☒	☐
	Supporting reason	Dam breach resulting flood wave puts an estimated 82 lives at risk during the breach. Natural resources would be severely impacted by 1.3 million cubic yards of newly mobilized sediment, including deposition of sediment and water quality risks. Approximately 20 cultural resource sites would be inundated and potentially damaged or destroyed. Long term post-breach, flood control would be reduced causing increased flood damages, including structural and agricultural.	The project meets the purpose and need and is chosen from the standpoint of social impacts. This option met the requirements of the PR&G analysis including net positives for Provisioning, Regulating and Cultural Services. The project sponsors and local stakeholders strongly supported this option because they wanted the flood reduction and recreation benefits to be maintained and safety enhanced.	Decommissioning will increase the risk to lives and property downstream and does not meeting the purpose and need of the project. Decommissioning would result in increased frequency and duration of cropland flooding which would also increase dissolved Phosphorus (both are international concerns).
N. Context (Record context of alternatives analysis) The significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality.		-Multi-state area (ex. Chesapeake Bay watershed, range of Lesser prairie chicken, Pacific Island area)		
		-Continental (ex. United States, Mexico, and Canada)		

O. Planner Signature - To the best of my knowledge, the data shown on this form is accurate and complete:

An NRCS Certified Planner employee (Level 3 or above), must sign the second signature line to confirm and validate that the best available information was used to accurately complete the environmental evaluation. Any planner (not an NRCS Certified Planner employee (Level 3 or above)) who contributed or was actively engaged in the completion of this EE will sign and date the first signature line. When the preferred alternative is not a federal action where NRCS has control or responsibility, NRCS will sign only as the certified planner and provide a copy of this form to the lead agency responsible for documenting compliance with NEPA according to their own regulations and procedures.

Signature (Other)	Title	Date
<i>Jonathan Petersen</i>	Engineer	6/3/2026
Signature (NRCS Certified Planner)	Title	Date

If preferred alternative is not a federal action where NRCS has control or responsibility and this NRCS-CPA-52 is shared with someone other than the client, then indicate to whom this is being provided.

The following sections are to be completed by the Responsible Federal Official (RFO)

NRCS is the RFO if the action is subject to NRCS control and responsibility (e.g., actions financed, funded, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by NRCS). These actions do not include situations in which NRCS is only providing technical assistance because NRCS cannot control what the client ultimately does with that assistance and situations where NRCS is making a technical determination (such as Farm Bill HEL or wetland determinations) not associated with the planning process.

P. Determination of Significance or Extraordinary Circumstances

To answer the questions below, consider the severity (intensity) of impacts in the contexts identified above. Impacts may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts.

If you answer ANY of the below questions "yes" then contact the State Environmental Liaison as there may be extraordinary circumstances and significance issues to consider and a site specific NEPA analysis may be required.

Yes	No	
☐	☒	1) Is the preferred alternative expected to cause significant effects on public health or safety?
☐	☒	2) Is the preferred alternative expected to significantly affect unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas?
☐	☒	3) Are the effects of the preferred alternative on the quality of the human environment likely to be highly controversial?
☐	☒	4) Does the preferred alternative have highly uncertain effects or involve unique or unknown risks on the human environment?
☐	☒	5) Does the preferred alternative establish a precedent for future actions with significant impacts or represent a decision in principle about a future consideration?
☒	☐	6) Is the preferred alternative known or reasonably expected to have potentially significant environment impacts to the quality of the human environment either individually or cumulatively over time?
☐	☒	7) Will the preferred alternative likely have a significant adverse effect on ANY of the special environmental concerns? Use the Evaluation Procedure Guide Sheets to assist in this determination. This includes, but is not limited to, concerns such as cultural or historical resources, endangered and threatened species, wetlands, floodplains, coastal zones, coral reefs, essential fish habitat, wild and scenic rivers, clean air, riparian areas, natural areas, and invasive species.
☐	☒	8) Will the preferred alternative threaten a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements for the protection of the environment?

Q. NEPA Compliance Finding (check one)		Action required
☐	1) is not a federal action where the agency has control or responsibility.	Document in "R.1" below. No additional analysis is required
☐	2) is a federal action ALL of which is categorically excluded from further environmental analysis AND there are no extraordinary circumstances as identified in Section "P" .	Document in "R.2" below. No additional analysis is required
☐	3) is a federal action that has been sufficiently analyzed in an existing Agency state, regional, or national NEPA document and there are no predicted <u>significant adverse environmental effects or extraordinary circumstances</u> .	Document in "R.1" below. No additional analysis is required.
☐	4) is a federal action that has been sufficiently analyzed in another Federal agency's NEPA document (EA or EIS) that addresses the proposed NRCS action and its' effects and has been formally adopted by NRCS . NRCS is required to prepare and publish its own Finding of No Significant Impact for an EA or Record of Decision for an EIS when adopting another agency's EA or EIS document. (Note: This box is not applicable to FSA)	Contact the State Environmental Compliance Liaison for list of NEPA documents formally adopted and available for tiering. Document in "R.1" below. No additional analysis is required
☒	5) is a federal action that has NOT been sufficiently analyzed or may involve predicted significant adverse environmental effects or extraordinary circumstances and may require an EA or EIS.	Contact the State Environmental Compliance Liaison. Further NEPA analysis required. Explain in Notes Section.

R. Rationale Supporting the Finding	
R.1 Findings Documentation	
R.2 Applicable Categorical Exclusion(s) (more than one may apply)	
7 CFR Part 650 <i>Compliance With NEPA</i> , subpart 650.6 <i>Categorical Exclusions</i> states prior to determining that a proposed action is categorically excluded under paragraph (d) of this section, the proposed action must meet six sideboard criteria. See NECH 610.116.	

I have considered the effects of the alternatives on the Resource Concerns, Economic and Social Considerations, Special Environmental Concerns, and Extraordinary Circumstances as defined by Agency regulation and policy and based on that made the finding indicated above.

S. Signature of Responsible Federal Official:		
_____ Signature	_____ State Resource Conservationist Title	_____ 6/4/2026 Date

Additional Notes
This environmental document follows 7 CFR 1b authority. A Watershed Plan and Environmental Assessment has been prepared for the project, under guidance in GM Title 390- National Watershed Program Manual (2014), GM Title 610- National Environmental Compliance Handbook, and the National Environmental Policy Act. The CPA-52 worksheet has been requested to be incorporated into watershed plan appendices by the National Water Management Center, as a convenient summary, even when an EA or EIS is being utilized. In this case, the CPA-52 does not stand alone as an Environmental Evaluation document. The project will be designed with the NEH.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
North Dakota Ecological Services Field Office
3425 Miriam Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58501-7926
Phone: (701) 250-4481 Fax: (701) 355-8513



In Reply Refer To:
Project code: 2026-0055458
Project Name: Larimore Dam Rehabilitation 2

02/26/2026 16:59:58 UTC

Federal Nexus: yes
Federal Action Agency (if applicable): Department of Agriculture

Subject: Federal agency coordination under the Endangered Species Act, Section 7 for
'Larimore Dam Rehabilitation 2'

Dear Rita Sveen:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on February 26, 2026, for 'Larimore Dam Rehabilitation 2' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2026-0055458 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter. Your Endangered Species Act (Act) requirements may not be complete.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species' determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project.

Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat Range-wide Determination Key (DKey), invalidates this letter. ***Answers to certain questions in the DKey commit the project proponent to implementation of conservation measures that must be followed for the ESA determination to remain valid. Note that conservation measures for northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat may differ. If both bat species are present in the action area and the key suggests more conservative measures for one of the species for your Project, the Project may need to apply the most conservative measures in order to avoid adverse effects. If unsure which conservation measures should be applied, please contact the appropriate Ecological Services Field Office.***

Determination for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Tricolored Bat

Based on your IPaC submission and a standing analysis completed by the Service, you determined the proposed Project will have the following effect determinations:

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Northern Long-eared Bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)	Endangered	NLAA

Unless the Service advises you within 15 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that consultation on the Action is complete for northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat and no further action is necessary unless either of the following occurs:

- new information reveals effects of the action that may affect the northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered; or,
- the identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat that was not considered when completing the determination key.

15-Day Review Period

As indicated above, the Service will notify you within 15 calendar days if we determine that this proposed Action does not meet the criteria for a “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” (NLAA) determination for the northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat. If we do not notify you within that timeframe, you may proceed with the Action under the terms of the NLAA concurrence provided here. This verification period allows the identified Ecological Services Field Office to apply local knowledge to evaluation of the Action, as we may identify a small subset of actions having impacts that we did not anticipate when developing the key. In such cases, the identified Ecological Services Field Office may request additional information to verify the effects determination reached through the Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat DKey.

You have indicated that you must remove a hazard tree in order to prevent imminent loss of human life. Be advised that the Act’s implementing regulations (50 CFR part 17) include a take exemption pursuant to the defense of human life (for endangered species, see 50 CFR 17.21(c)(2)): “any person may take endangered [or threatened] wildlife in defense of his own life or the lives of others.”). The regulations at 50 CFR 17.21(c)(4) require that any person taking, including killing, listed wildlife in defense of human life under this exception must notify our headquarters Office of Law Enforcement, at the address provided at 50 CFR 2.1(b), in writing, within 5 days. In addition, section 11 of the Act enumerates the penalties and enforcement of the Act. In regard to civil penalties, section 11(a)(3) of the Act states, “Notwithstanding any other provision of this [Act], no civil penalty shall be imposed if it can be shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant committed an act based on a good faith belief that he was acting to protect himself or herself, a member of his or her family, or any other individual from bodily harm, from any endangered or threatened species” (16 U.S.C. 1540(a)(3)). Section 11(b)(3) of the Act contains similar language in regard to criminal violations (see 16 U.S.C. 1540(b)(3)). If you think incidental take of listed bats was reasonably certain to have occurred as a result of your hazard tree removal, we advise you to contact the Office of Law Enforcement as outlined above. In the future, we recommend planning ahead so that tree removal of potentially hazardous

trees does not become an emergency. If you determine an emergency exists, however, and human life is in imminent danger, do not delay action. Also do not delay action if removal of the hazard tree is part of a federal response to a situation involving an act of God, disaster, casualty, national defense or security emergency, etc. - coordinate with the local USFWS field office as soon as practicable after the emergency is under control.

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination key for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat does not apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Proposed Threatened
- Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee *Bombus suckleyi* Proposed Endangered
- Western Regal Fritillary *Argynnis idalia occidentalis* Proposed Threatened

You may coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may affect the species and/or critical habitat listed above. Note that reinitiation of consultation would be necessary if a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the identified action before it is complete.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or need further assistance, please contact the North Dakota Ecological Services Field Office and reference Project Code 2026-0055458 associated with this Project.

Action Description

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

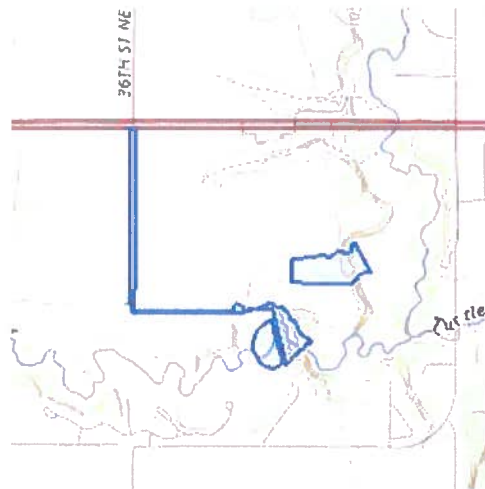
Larimore Dam Rehabilitation 2

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Larimore Dam Rehabilitation 2':

The location of the potential earthwork is confined to 32.3 acres in sections 32-152-54 Grand Forks County, ND. The proposed alternative consists of construction of an auxiliary spillway channel that is lined with articulated concrete blocks (ACB) to prevent erosion and failure of the spillway. A newly constructed principal spillway riser tower and a principal spillway conduit would be installed by boring and jacking through the existing dam. A rock lined plunge pool would be constructed for energy dissipation at the new conduit outlet. The existing principal spillway riser tower would be removed, and the existing principal spillway conduit would be abandoned by grouting it closed. The downstream embankment slope would be flattened, and the addition of a new chimney filter and foundation drain would be implemented to address seepage concerns. Inundation when the dam is at full capacity extends to sections 31-152-54, 35 & 36-152-55, 1-151-55, 6-151-54 for a total of 748 acres.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@47.9407761,-97.58930215686561,14z>



DETERMINATION KEY RESULT

Based on the answers provided, the proposed Action is consistent with a determination of “may affect, but not likely to adversely affect” for a least one species covered by this determination key.

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of listed bats or any other listed species?

Note: Intentional take is defined as take that is the intended result of a project. Intentional take could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered or proposed species?

No

2. Is the action area wholly within Zone 2 of the year-round active area for northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat?

Automatically answered

No

3. Does the action area intersect Zone 1 of the year-round active area for northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat?

Automatically answered

No

4. Does any component of the action involve leasing, construction or operation of wind turbines? Answer 'yes' if the activities considered are conducted with the intention of gathering survey information to inform the leasing, construction, or operation of wind turbines.

No

5. Is the proposed action authorized, permitted, licensed, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency in whole or in part?

Note for projects in Pennsylvania: Projects requiring authorization under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act would be considered as having a federal nexus. Since the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) has issued the Pennsylvania State Programmatic General Permit (PASPGP), which may be verified by the PA Department of Environmental Protection or certain Conservation Districts, the need to receive a Corps authorization to perform the work under the PASPGP serves as a federal nexus. As such, if proposing to use the PASPGP, you would answer ‘yes’ to this question.

Yes

6. Is the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), or Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

No

7. Are you an employee of the federal action agency or have you been officially designated in writing by the agency as its designated non-federal representative for the purposes of Endangered Species Act Section 7 informal consultation per 50 CFR § 402.08?

Note: This key may be used for federal actions and for non-federal actions to facilitate section 7 consultation and to help determine whether an incidental take permit may be needed, respectively. This question is for information purposes only.

Yes

8. Is the lead federal action agency the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC)? Is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

No

9. Is the lead federal action agency the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)?

No

10. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.5 miles of a known bat hibernaculum or winter roost? Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your state wildlife agency.

Automatically answered

No

11. Does the action area contain any winter roosts or caves (or associated sinkholes, fissures, or other karst features), mines, rocky outcroppings, or tunnels that could provide habitat for hibernating bats?

No

12. Will the action cause effects to a bridge?

Note: Covered bridges should be considered as bridges in this question.

No

13. Will the action result in effects to a culvert or tunnel at any time of year?

Yes

14. Does the culvert or tunnel equal or exceed 23 feet (7.0 meters) in length?

Yes

15. Do the interior dimensions of the culvert or tunnel **equal or exceed 4.5 feet (1.3 meters) in height (minimum height for northern long-eared bat)**?

Yes

16. Has the local Service Field Office confirmed that culvert surveys are not needed because project activities are not expected to impact bats, or because NLEBs and TCBs are not using culverts within the action area?

Yes

17. Are trees present within 1000 feet of the action area?

Note: If there are trees within the action area that are of a sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats answer "Yes". If unsure, additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: <https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines>.

Yes

18. Does the action include the intentional exclusion of bats from a building or building-like structure? **Note:** Exclusion is conducted to deny bats' entry or reentry into a building. To be effective and to avoid harming bats, it should be done according to established standards. If your action includes bat exclusion and you are unsure whether northern long-eared bats or tricolored bats are present, answer "Yes." Answer "No" if there are no signs of bat use in the building/structure. If unsure, contact your local Ecological Services Field Office to help assess whether northern long-eared bats or tricolored bats may be present. Contact a Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator (NWCO) for help in how to exclude bats from a structure safely without causing harm to the bats (to find a NWCO certified in bat standards, search the Internet using the search term "National Wildlife Control Operators Association bats"). Also see the White-Nose Syndrome Response Team's guide for bat control in structures.

No

19. Does the action involve removal, modification, or maintenance of a human-made building-like structure (barn, house, or other building) **known or suspected to contain roosting bats?**

No

20. Will the action cause construction of one or more new roads open to the public?

For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

No

21. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase average night-time traffic permanently or temporarily on one or more existing roads? **Note:** For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

No

22. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase the number of travel lanes on an existing thoroughfare?

For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

No

23. Will the proposed Action involve the creation of a new water-borne contaminant source (e.g., leachate pond, pits containing chemicals that are not NSF/ANSI 60 compliant)?

Note: For information regarding NSF/ANSI 60 please visit <https://www.nsf.org/knowledge-library/nsf-ansi-standard-60-drinking-water-treatment-chemicals-health-effects>

No

24. Will the proposed action involve the creation of a new point source discharge from a facility other than a water treatment plant or storm water system?

No

25. Will the action include drilling or blasting?

No

26. Will the action involve military training (e.g., smoke operations, obscurant operations, exploding munitions, artillery fire, range use, helicopter or fixed wing aircraft use at night)?

No

27. Will the proposed action involve the use of herbicides or pesticides (e.g., fungicides, insecticides, or rodenticides)?

Yes

28. Will the action include or result in herbicide use that may affect suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat?

Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: <https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines>.

No

29. Will the action include or cause the application or drift of pesticides (e.g., fungicides, insecticides, or rodenticides) into forested areas that are suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat?

Answer "Yes" if the application may result in transport (e.g., in water) or aerial drift of the pesticide into forested areas that are suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat.

Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: <https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines>.

No

30. Will the action include or cause activities that are reasonably certain to cause chronic or intense nighttime noise (above current levels of ambient noise in the area) in suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat during the active season?

Chronic noise is noise that is continuous or occurs repeatedly again and again for a long time. Sources of chronic or intense noise that could cause adverse effects to bats may include, but are not limited to: road traffic; trains; aircraft; industrial activities; gas compressor stations; loud music; crowds; oil and gas extraction; construction; and mining.

Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: <https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines>.

No

31. Does the action include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, the use of permanent or temporary artificial lighting within 1000 feet of suitable northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat roosting habitat?

Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: <https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines>.

No

32. Will the action include tree cutting or other means of knocking down or bringing down trees, tree topping, or tree trimming?

Yes

33. Is the project related to the production of coal, including projects that support the mining of coal, as well as the production and/or distribution of energy produced from coal?

No

34. Will the proposed action occur exclusively in an already established and currently maintained utility right-of-way?

No

35. Does the action include emergency cutting or trimming of hazard trees in order to remove an imminent threat to human safety or property? See hazard tree note at the bottom of the key for text that will be added to response letters

Note: A "hazard tree" is a tree that is an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety, or improved property.

Yes

36. Does the project intersect with the 0- 9.9% forest density category?

Automatically answered

No

37. Does the project intersect with the 10.0- 19.9% forest density category map?

Automatically answered

Yes

38. Does the project intersect with the 20.0- 29.9% forest density category map?

Automatically answered

No

39. Does the project intersect with the 30.0- 100% forest density category map?

Automatically answered

No

40. Will the action cause trees to be cut, knocked down, or otherwise brought down across an area greater than 5 acres in total extent?

No

41. Will the proposed action result in the use of prescribed fire?

Note: If the prescribed fire action includes other activities than application of fire (e.g., tree cutting, fire line preparation) please consider impacts from those activities within the previous representative questions in the key. This set of questions only considers impacts from flame and smoke.

No

42. Does the action area intersect the northern long-eared bat species list area?

Automatically answered

Yes

43. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.5 miles of radius of an entrance/opening to any known NLEB hibernacula or winter roost? **Note:** The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

Automatically answered

No

44. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.25 miles of a culvert that is known to be occupied by northern long-eared or tricolored bats? **Note:** The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

Automatically answered

No

45. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 150 feet of a documented northern long-eared bat roost site?

Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency. Have you contacted the appropriate agency to determine if your action is within 150 feet of any documented northern long-eared bat roosts?

Note: A document with links to Natural Heritage Inventory databases and other state-specific sources of information on the locations of northern long-eared bat roosts is available here. Location information for northern long-eared bat roosts is generally kept in state natural heritage inventory databases – the availability of this data varies by state. Many states provide online access to their data, either directly by providing maps or by providing the opportunity to make a data request. In some cases, to protect those resources, access to the information may be limited.

Automatically answered

No

46. Is suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat present within 1000 feet of project activities?
If unsure, answer "Yes."

Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: <https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines>.

Yes

47. Has a presence/probable absence summer bat survey targeting the northern long-eared bat following the Service's [Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat Survey Guidelines](#) been conducted within the project area?

No

48. Are any of the trees proposed for cutting or other means of knocking down, bringing down, topping, or trimming suitable for northern long-eared bat roosting (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥ 3 inches dbh that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or cavities)?

Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: <https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines>.

Yes

49. Will any tree cutting/trimming or other knocking or bringing down of trees occur during the **Summer Occupancy season** for northern long-eared bats in the action area? **Note:** Bat activity periods for your state can be found in Appendix 2 of the Service's [Northern long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat Voluntary Environmental Review Process for Development Projects](#).

No

50. Do you have any documents that you want to include with this submission?

Yes

SUBMITTED DOCUMENTS

- *D1-Existing_Conditions_Assessment_Report_NRCS.pdf* <https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/3JIWYP4TVJGVLOBXC62AI5GAGM/projectDocuments/177404559>

PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

Enter the extent of the action area (in acres) from which trees will be removed - round up to the nearest tenth of an acre. For this question, include the entire area where tree removal will take place, even if some live or dead trees will be left standing.

2.7

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Department of Agriculture

Name: Rita Sveen

Address: 417 Park St W Ste 1

City: Park River

State: ND

Zip: 58270

Email: rita.sveen@usda.gov

Phone: 7012847771



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
North Dakota Ecological Services Field Office
3425 Miriam Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58501-7926
Phone: (701) 250-4481 Fax: (701) 355-8513



In Reply Refer To:

02/26/2026 16:32:42 UTC

Project Code: 2026-0055458

Project Name: Larimore Dam Rehabilitation 2

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The Act requires that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by Federal agencies not jeopardize federally threatened or endangered species or adversely modify designated critical habitat. To fulfill this mandate, Federal agencies (or their designated non-federal representative) must consult with the Service *if they determine their project and associated actions "may affect" listed species or critical habitat*. If Federal agencies or their non-federal representatives determine their project and associated actions will have "no effect" on listed species, their habitats, or designated critical habitat, consultation is not required. However, if a "no effect" is determined, we recommend that you maintain a written record in support of your conclusion.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Additionally, while not all are listed as threatened or endangered, eagles and migratory birds

have protections under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). The BGEPA prohibits take which is defined as, “pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, destroy, molest, or disturb” (50 CFR 22.3). Disturb is defined in regulations as, “to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.”. The MBTA makes it unlawful without a waiver to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, or sell birds listed as migratory birds, including eagles. The statute does not discriminate between live or dead birds and also grants full protection to any bird parts including feathers, eggs, and nests.

Service Property Interests

As part of the National Wildlife Refuge System, the Service administers fee title Refuge and Waterfowl Production Areas, as well as wetland and grassland easements, throughout North Dakota. For exact locations of Service interest lands, please contact the appropriate Wetland Management Districts (WMD) for guidance regarding FWS easements.

Northwest ND WMD Complex: Kyle Flanery, (701) 768-2548

Eastern ND WMD Complex: Dave Azure, (701) 285-3341

Central ND WMD Complex (also covers south and west): Todd Luke, (701) 442-5474

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Wetlands

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

North Dakota Ecological Services Field Office

3425 Miriam Avenue

Bismarck, ND 58501-7926

(701) 250-4481

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0055458

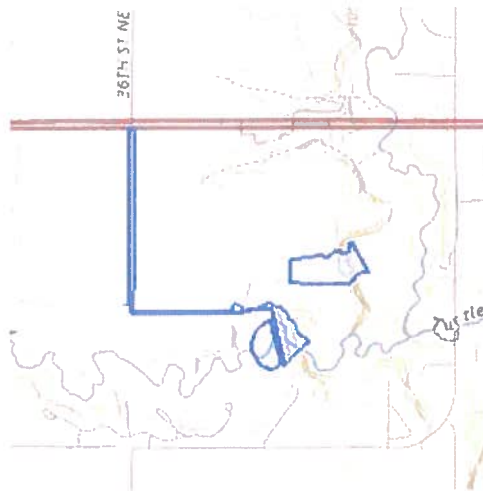
Project Name: Larimore Dam Rehabilitation 2

Project Type: Dam - Maintenance/Modification

Project Description: The location of the potential earthwork is confined to 32.3 acres in sections 32-152-54 Grand Forks County, ND. The proposed alternative consists of construction of an auxiliary spillway channel that is lined with articulated concrete blocks (ACB) to prevent erosion and failure of the spillway. A newly constructed principal spillway riser tower and a principal spillway conduit would be installed by boring and jacking through the existing dam. A rock lined plunge pool would be constructed for energy dissipation at the new conduit outlet. The existing principal spillway riser tower would be removed, and the existing principal spillway conduit would be abandoned by grouting it closed. The downstream embankment slope would be flattened, and the addition of a new chimney filter and foundation drain would be implemented to address seepage concerns. Inundation when the dam is at full capacity extends to sections 31-152-54, 35 & 36-152-55, 1-151-55, 6-151-54 for a total of 748 acres.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@47.9407761,-97.58930215686561,14z>



Counties: Grand Forks County, North Dakota

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 4 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME

STATUS

Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis*

Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045>

General project design guidelines:

<https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/3JIWYP4TVJGVLOBXC62AI5GAGM/documents/generated/9654.pdf>

INSECTS

NAME

STATUS

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*

Proposed

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Threatened

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743>

Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee *Bombus suckleyi*

Proposed

Population:

Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885>

General project design guidelines:

<https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/3JIWYP4TVJGVLOBXC62AI5GAGM/documents/generated/9852.pdf>

Western Regal Fritillary *Argynnis idalia occidentalis*

Proposed

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Threatened

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/12017>

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

WETLANDS

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

WETLAND INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED.
PLEASE VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.FWS.GOV/WETLANDS/DATA/MAPPER.HTML](https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html) OR CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Department of Agriculture

Name: Rita Sveen

Address: 417 Park St W Ste 1

City: Park River

State: ND

Zip: 58270

Email: rita.sveen@usda.gov

Phone: 7012847771

July 10, 2025

Rita Sveen
USDA NRCS
Bismarck State Office
PO Box 1458
Bismarck, ND 58502-1458

Re: Section 12 Consultation Larimore Dam Rehabilitation

Dear Rita,

The North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department (NDPRD) has reviewed the above referenced proposed Larimore Dam Rehabilitation project in Grand Forks County, North Dakota.

NDPRD's scope of authority and expertise covers properties that NDPRD owns, leases, or manages; properties protected under Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF); rare plants; and ecological communities established through the Natural Heritage Program.

The project does not appear to affect properties NDPRD owns, leases, or manages.
The project does not appear to affect any properties protected under Section 6(f) of the LWCF.

A North Dakota Natural Heritage biological conservation database query determines whether any current or historical plant or animal species of concern or other significant ecological communities are known to occur within an approximate one-mile radius of the project area. Based on this review, several natural heritage elements have been documented within or immediately adjacent to the project site. Refer to the attached map and spreadsheet for additional details.

We appreciate your commitment to rare plant, animal, and ecological community conservation, management, and inter-agency cooperation. For additional information, please contact Kathy Duttonhefner at 701-328-5370, 701-220-3377 (cell), or kgduttonhefner@nd.gov.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed project.

Sincerely,



Kathy Duttonhefner, Chief Natural Resources Division

North Dakota Natural Heritage Inventory
Rare Animal and Plant Species and Significant Ecological Communities

State Scientific Name	State Common Name	State Rank	Global Rank	Federal Status	Township Range Section	County	Last Observation	Estimated Representation Accuracy	Precision
<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> - <i>Carex sartwellii</i> - c. <i>praeegracilis</i> wet meadow	Brackish Wet Meadow	S2S3	GNR		152N054W - 28	Grand Forks	1983-08-07		S
<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Whip-poor-will	SU	G5		151N055W - 12; 151N054W - 06; 151N054W - 07; 151N055W - 13; 151N055W - 02; 151N054W - 18; 151N055W - 14; 151N055W - 01; 151N055W - 11	Grand Forks	1912-06		M
<i>Chrosomus eos</i>	Northern Redbelly Dace	S4	G5		152N054W - 32; 152N054W - 33; 152N054W - 30; 152N054W - 28; 152N054W - 29; 151N054W - 05; 151N054W - 03; 152N054W - 34; 151N054W - 04; 152N054W - 31; 151N054W - 06	Grand Forks	1979-06-12		M
<i>Cornus sericea</i> - <i>salix</i> (<i>bebbiana</i> , <i>discolor</i> , <i>petiolaris</i>) thicket	Dogwood-willow Thicket	S2S3	GNR		152N054W - 31	Grand Forks	1986-07-06		S
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper Orchid	S2	G5		152N054W - 31; 151N055W - 03; 152N055W - 36; 152N054W - 28; 152N055W - 24; 152N055W - 15; 152N054W - 19; 152N054W - 33; 152N054W - 22; 152N055W - 12; 151N054W - 01; 152N054W - 32; 152N054W - 06; 152N054W - 25; 152N054W - 14; 152N055W - 32; 152N054W - 09	Grand Forks	1961-06-12		G
<i>Quercus macrocarpa/prunus virginiana</i> northern ravine woodland	Bur Oak Upland Woodland	S3	GNR		152N054W - 31; 151N054W - 06	Grand Forks	1986-07-06		S
<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush	S4	G5		151N054W - 04; 152N054W - 09; 151N054W - 17; 152N055W - 13; 152N055W - 22; 151N055W - 02; 151N054W - 01; 152N055W - 12; 152N054W - 22; 152N054W - 33; 151N055W - 01; 152N055W - 15; 152N055W - 24; 152N055W - 14; 152N055W - 27; 151N055W - 03; 152N055W - 36	Grand Forks			G
<i>Spartina pectinata</i> - <i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> - <i>Carex</i> spp. herbaceous vegetation	Wet Prairie	S2S3	GNR		152N054W - 28	Grand Forks	1983-08-03		S

North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department

North Dakota Natural Heritage Inventory

