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Letter of concern and comment.

January 27, 2023

ATTN: Angie Richman, Superintendent
Theodore Roosevelt National Park
National Park Service
P.O. Box 7
Medora, ND 58645-0007

Dear Stewards of our National Park and wildlife heritage,

Thanks to you and your staff for making information about the TRNP Horse Management issue available for public consideration and comment. I have tried, in good faith, to carefully follow the published guidelines for public comment. Over the past two years, public attention has been drawn to an ongoing planning process that will impact an imperiled heritage resource in our home state of North Dakota, impacting visitors from all over the nation and the world. Future generations deserve to experience the rich, dynamic, changing landscapes that reveal so much about past cultural traditions of landscape usage. As an academic researcher focused on cultural heritage preservation and cultural anthropology, over the past 30-years my wife and I have spent a fair amount of time doing research in the Badlands and TRNP, and like most all visitors, our spirits and appreciation of the park landscape have been greatly enhanced by watching the wild horses running free. Personally, my affinity for the horses may seem a bit impassioned but please understand, they have been a part of my spiritual life for the 55-years I have lived in North Dakota.

Comment: Why the remnant free-roaming horses in TRNP matter:

Broad public concern for preserving and continuing the free roaming horse herd within TRNP has recently been much affirmed by media coverage of the considerable negative impact on tourism that would ensue from removal of the wild horse herd. NPS management proposals use arbitrarily contrived definitions and agency rule-making procedures that inappropriately lump together horses, bison, and longhorn steers, each of which merits separate management consideration. From a scientific perspective, the free roaming Badlands common horses are not livestock and they are not starving to death. They are ideally adapted to a challenging landscape. There are compelling reasons for why the public regards the horses as “iconic” features of the Little Missouri Badlands landscape.

In a mixed tradition of cultural heritage, some of what we now understand of the free roaming horse herds has been passed down to us by reliable oral accounts, and other aspects by modern scientific scholarship such as the genetic analysis of scholars like Gus Cothran. In particular, I am acquainted with his 2018 team research publication “Genetic diversity and origin of the feral horses in Theodore Roosevelt National Park” [Ovchinnikov, et al.; 2018] and other genetic analyses of horses throughout the northern Great Plains.

Comment: Horses have meaning and cultural value and have earned a permanent place in TRNP:

The naturalized horse herds in TRNP reveal powerful lessons about biodiversity, human culture, and adaptation to a difficult environment. The genetic legacy of the horses embodies their trade among MHA and Lakota tribal communities, 1881 confiscation from Sitting Bull's surrender at Fort Buford, building of cross-mixed horse herds by gentlemen ranchers like deMores and Theodore Roosevelt, acquisition of herds by large ranching interests in 1896. Horses that were too hard to catch were released into the Badlands to graze and reproduce, where they continued genetic cross-mixing with domestic ranch stock.

They were selectively harvested by working cowboys to work cattle and for rodeo stock. And to rebuild the U.S. Army's cavalry herds following World War I. Their physical makeup reflects biodiversity and environmental adaptation to ranchland grazing in the Little Missouri Badlands through the Dust Bowl depression-era, and 70-years of experiential tourism in the National Park. Over six generations, the horses have remained critically valuable spiritually and commercially to at least four diverse cultural groups. They are the legacy of unfettered freedom on the northern Plains.

Over time these particular horses – call them feral cross breeds or domesticated livestock or naturalized wildlife – have developed distinctive physical characteristics. The large-boned “Nokota” horses have a straight or slightly concave profile on a medium-sized head. The Nokota stands 14.2 to 15-hands. The coat is often roan, as well as bay, brown, chestnut or pinto. Due to their sure-footedness and fearlessness, the Nokotas are prized endurance and trail horses. They are intelligent in devising solutions to problems of context and symbolic icons of western freedom. [adapted from Ryan T. Bell, in the *Western Horseman*, November 2013.]

Comment: Spiritual importance of horses is affirmed by Native American cultural heritage:

Fort Berthold Tribal Chairman Ed Lone Fight wisely asserted: “a horse means more than just a horse.” That may sound odd from a Euro-American perspective, but the horses at TRNP deserve to live and roam free just because they are there, where they belong. They are an embodiment of indigenous culture combined with the vision of ranching from the era of Theodore Roosevelt and the Marquis deMores, a distinctive phenotype genetically adapted to the Little Missouri bottomlands. Forced relocation of living spirit beings from a landscape to which they have a birthright has led to near-extinction of a once viable genetic pool that evolved to be optimally suited to this landscape setting. Sadly, after brutally inhumane culling, the remnant herd surviving in TRNP is not nearly as “wild” (and genetically diverse) as it once was.

The importance of horses on the Great Plains is well documented as the primary means by which horses were disseminated throughout the northern Great Plains from Spanish stock in a well-organized trade economy. Eurocentric American culture continues in its failure to learn from indigenous cultures with a much longer experience with landscapes and resources. Castle McLaughlin's remarkably well-researched study demonstrates that the distinctive mix of breeding stock that makes up a phenotype now referred to as “Nokota” horses, is a purposeful combining of Indian trade ponies with cowboy ranch stock. McLaughlin documents that the descendant herds still roaming free in TRNP, are there partly because of animals that were released into the landscape by Sitting Bull upon his return from Canada, acquired by early Euro-American ranchers who purchased those free roaming horses for domestic stock. [citing Ryan T. Bell, in *Western Horseman* journal, Nov. 2013]

In citing Lakota warriors' preference for blue roan horses, McLaughlin comments, "they're one of the few herds in the whole country that can be linked to an historic Indian community. . . . "By favoring certain characteristics in the horses they stole, the Lakota exerted a passive force on the development of wild horses in the Badlands. In breed terminology, Nokotas are not a breed but a 'landrace,' defined in *The Genetics of the Horse* as "local types which have become uniform through a combination of founder effect, long isolation from other populations and selection within a local environment." [see 2009 edition of *The Official Horse Breeds Standards Book*]

Gilbert Wilson's anthropological scholarship (1924) quotes MHA Nation tribal elder Wolf Chief, "These horses are gods, or mystery beings. They have supernatural power." They are comprised of Hunkpapa Lakota war ponies confiscated by U.S. cavalry at Fort Buford at the time of Sitting Bull's surrender, trade ponies imported by Mandan and Hidatsa from the desert southwest before the MHA Nation was devastated by introduction of smallpox virus, and common cowboy ranch-stock. The tragic record of U.S. Cavalry slaughter of Indian horses in the Dakotas and Montana is part of the sad record of cultural oppression by extermination wildlife resources as a means of genocidal weakening. Forced relocation has harmed tribal communities to such an extent that the word "genocide" is sometimes applied to indigenous human occupants of the landscape, much as it is applied to extermination of bison herds and native horse-trading stock.

Comment: Unilaterally implementing any of the alternative management plans without substantial input from tribal communities would continue these injustices.

These remnant horses are an embodiment of Native American spiritual values. In the 1960s I attended high school in the northeast quadrant of the Fort Berthold Reservation (now recognized as the MHA Nation). I remember grade school children rushing to the classroom windows when small groups of free-roaming horses appeared on the playground of White Shield School.

People of the MHA Nation still strive to overcome consequences of forced relocation that resulted from construction of Garrison Dam. In researching Congregational mission ledger books for a *North Dakota History* journal article, "Independence Beneath the Surface" (v.82:1), missionary ledger books record a generous payment of a pledge made in-kind for funding a new church, in the form of, "one good pony," generously given by the Mandan Poor Wolf. Like their horses and other livestock, members of the MHA Nation were forcibly relocated by construction of the Garrison Dam, from the Missouri River bottomlands to which they, and their horses and livestock were so sustainably situated.

Finally, modern archaeological cultural resource methods would advise against being dismissive toward oral history accounts, particularly those that derive from Native American culture groups that have a long and well-remembered understanding of the origins and spiritual meanings of Little Missouri Badlands horses. Circumstances under which horses were introduced and distributed by Lakota, Crow, Hidatsa, Mandan, and Arikara people is a critical aspect of the horses' embedment in the Little Missouri Badlands landscape. Horse culture on the northern Plains is culturally significant in light of past U.S. government policies of horse confiscation and slaughter [1881, Sitting Bull surrender at Fort Buford], [Gen. Phillip Sheridan 1881 mandate, and Col. George Wright's 1858 slaughter of 800 Palouse horses on the present day Idaho-Washington border], and 1950s displacement of MHA people as consequence of U.S. federal flooding of bottomlands. Genetically rejuvenated, free-roaming naturalized horses of

TRNP have potential to capture part of the story behind the material culture of tribal homelands that included the park prior to the era of deMores and Roosevelt.

Comment: NPS longstanding acceptance of the park's original masterplan (1935-36):

A series of recorded conversations between the authors of this letter and the late Marjorie Neuens Gratton introduced us to the firsthand appreciation of cultural significance of wildlife and landscapes of TRNP from a fascinating elder with firsthand experience involved with the planning, landscape design concept, and field work performed during the Great Depression by CCC and WPA crews. I was privileged to capture some of those experiences in an article ("The Designed Landscapes of the North Dakota Badlands") for *North Dakota History*, v.80:n.2 regarding the life and work of Weldon and Marjorie (Neuens) Gratton, who worked with National Park Service oversight in collaboration with North Dakota Historical Society Director Russell Reid, to develop the Park's first comprehensive masterplan. It is a rare privilege to have learned of these events from firsthand communication with one of the principal people involved in all phases of the park's assessment and design planning.

Many of the stories shared with us by Mrs. Gratton related to her ranching family's affinity for the open range horses embedded in the landscape near Frank's Creek north of Medora from 1890 to 1940, and also at the Peaceful Valley Ranch headquarters the Gratton's occupied during the Great Depression. We will never forget Mrs. Gratton's story about rolling her best party dress up behind the saddle of her trustworthy cross-bred ranch horse, and riding 15-miles alone in the dark, from Frank's Creek to Medora under just the moonlight. The landscape features, constructed by CCC and WPA laborers, are essentially meaningless without horses being part of the landscape. It was gratifying for the two of us to see the Neuens family's experience with horse breeding acknowledged in Castle McLaughlin's remarkable landmark survey of Badlands horse genetics and genealogy, as it related to rebuilding U.S. Cavalry's military assets after World War I, drawing from local capture of free roaming horse stock from the Little Missouri Badlands that was well understood by them and other ranchers.

Collections of the State Historical Society of North Dakota include important original documentary drawings by Weldon Gratton, and the CCC team in collaboration with National Park Service staff during the Great Depression. I benefitted personally from examining this record in developing a (2010) National Register Multiple Property Documentation cover for "Federal Work Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943" that reflected on the healthy, constructive collaboration between state, local, and federal agencies to plan appropriately for a "Theodore Roosevelt Regional Demonstration Area" that was the basis for the National Park. [MPDF 2010: p.E44] In the decades that followed, the "Roosevelt Experimental Memorial Park" was at time derisively dismissed by NPS senior administrators (Toll and Mather communication) as a potential "cow park," but the people of North Dakota persisted in pressing their conviction that the Badlands setting, with its wildlife inhabitants, was what the nation should see to understand Theodore Roosevelt's "conservation ethic."

Comment: Flawed methodology and assumptions of a management plan based strictly on arbitrary definitions:

An increasingly problematic research methodology has crept into much "scholarly" research, whereby a statement of finding is the starting point, and evidence is collected or created to support that finding. Three proposed alternative management plans presented by TRO/NPS all

start from an assumed outcome; permanently eliminating the living cultural resource from the landscape to which the horses have adapted over two hundred years, from long before there was a National Park, or even a National Park Service.

Before finalizing this letter of public comment, I “attended” two virtual public meetings announced on the NPS web site, and revisited several information sources relating to three proposed “livestock” management plans that will affect the irreplaceable wild horse population in the park. Because future practices will affect both viability of wildlife and public perception of TRNP, NPS has a considerable duty to the public to preserve and nurture living resources within the Park. The public comment period for a wildlife management plan seems orchestrated to “smoke out” public comment for the purpose of inventing contrary findings and arguments that support the preconceived end conclusion.

No reason has been suggested for why NPS Parka managers perceive a benefit from removing the horses for “good cause.” Are they somehow problematic from the perspective of horse camps that were introduced into the park by NPS action? Current initiatives seem intent on following prior failed management practices that start with the uninformed assumption that the horses must be gotten rid of, and then inventing causes that are based in contrived definitions and scientifically unsupported rule-making practices.

Comment: Reasons we cannot endorse any of the three proposed “final alternative” managements plans:

Characterizing naturalized horses as “feral livestock” is purposefully misleading, The horse population derives from various sources, especially Native American trading and occupation of the Badlands landscape, but also the tradition of ranching and Euro-American cowboy horse culture. The horse phenotype adapted to the park landscape over at least 200 years, and presence in the park was not for commercial purposes within the time the park was developed. In roaming free the horse herds have never been fed, sheltered, or cared for in any way by the park. The free-roaming, naturalized horses are a distinctly different species from the longhorns and other domestic livestock, and accordingly should be treated entirely separately. These are not really Alternative Management Plans as they are predictive, intended outcomes.

NPS Alternative “A” – This “No Action Alternative,” for continued management under 1978 EA and 1970 Management Plan is poor in that reflects the process and management methods that have led to genetic decline of the horse herd. Scientific scholarship reflects that fewer than 120 horses is simply too small a population to rebuild a genetically viable herd. Sadly, this plan may be the least harmful of the three, but it misses so many opportunities to rebuild an important asset, honor cultures vested in this landscape, and heal relationships with the public. Active capture, sale and removal would probably mean frustrated staff and wasted resources, while assuring the problem is revisited within 5-years or less. Park Managers CAN do better, probably WANT to do better, and we believe the public expects them to.

NPS Alternative “B” – Capture and dispatch all wildlife within 2-years, or the shortest time possible. This is a very bad alternative from the standpoint of integrity and meaningful visitor experience of the Park. It continues the federal administrative policy of squandering a resource. Any commitment to humanely capture or relocate the horses and their generic heritage is thinly and half-heartedly proposed, but with no firm commitment to motives or methods. The only redeeming thing about this alternative is that it’s kind of like ripping off a Band-Aid. The suffering of living spirit-beings would be concentrated to a brief period of time, with no regard for destruction of a

resource asset or loss of the genetic learning about a unique cultural feature. This alternative might be the best hope for horses to be transferred to more responsible herd managers, but the brief time period probably assures return of violent, brutal, cruel capture and disposition methods, reviving the tragic image of the last black stallion trying to fight off a helicopter while protecting his harem to the death. That's more than just a public relations nightmare!

NPS Alternative "C" – Get rid of all the animals from the park, sterilize or euthanize some of them and watch the others die off over the course of several years. Get Ken Burns to make a video production of the whole process and get his help with the proposed interpretive plaque telling visitors what they will never see in the National Park. Clearly this is the worst "doomsday scenario." Like Alternative "B" the asset is wasted, but the suffering is merely prolonged. In the interim, animal suffering would be increased and the genetic viability of individual animals would be increasingly diminished. Tribal communities and wild horse rescue organizations have done a remarkably good job of nurturing the asset for the benefit of future generations, but that was the original expectation of a "National Park Service" under Theodore Roosevelt's conservation stewardship ethic. Instead of making an annual contribution to the National Park Foundation, Americans can just send their donations to the people who are committed to caring for the landscapes and wildlife.

These are all entirely irresponsible and a profound waste of an irreplaceable asset. In a cost benefit analysis, I have yet to hear anyone suggest what the benefit of this approach is. We appreciate the complexity and sensitivity of the pragmatic resource management issues within the park, but a sound plan moving forward is so incredibly important. The National Park Service and the U.S. Secretary of the Interior CAN and MUST do better. North Dakotans of all cultural backgrounds will be first in line to demand that of them. Anyone who advocates for this nonsensical approach should be ashamed.

Comment: Defining characteristics of the gene pool and impacts on the environment.

In the recent past, the starting assumption of NPS management has been, "all horses in THRO are comprised of feral genetic stock from domestic ranch horses that no longer belong within the Park. Characterizing the TRNP horses as "feral," in no way diminished the spontaneous, unmanaged genetic mixing of domestic ranch livestock with Indian horses cultivated by two distinct tribal communities, that produced a remarkable race of cross-bred horses with survival traits and physical characteristics ideally suited to the Badlands landscape.

In the January 12, 2023 public scoping information virtual briefing, the impression was given that NPS considers "the book closed" on any possible genetic linkages of Nokota horses (together with the traditional horse stock of Lakota and Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara horses), as meaningfully distinct. Declining to consider new evidence as many genetic discoveries are being made by Cothran, Ovchinnikov, respected Park Director Resource Manager Blake McCann, and others would be unfortunate and scientifically unnecessary, foreclosing the possibility of future discovery.

TRNP staff seemed too eager to dismiss as irrelevant, consideration of horse management practices at Okracoke/Chinoteague Island and Montana BLM free roaming horse herds, simply because, "federal law does not allow for livestock in NPS Parks." "Regardless of ancestry or conservation value of lineages, both of which remain unknown, immediate management efforts should focus on improving the genetic health of the herd. The equine herds living in the U.S. national parks represent a model that can be used to study the historic value as well as the genetic diversity and health of these animals and to establish the conservation strategy for the future." [Ovchinnikov, et al.; 2018]

“In contrast to the control region, the whole mitochondrial genome sequencing demonstrated that the TRNP horses possessed three unique complete mtDNA lineages not reported in *GenBank* to date. The herd is clearly distinct from all domestic breeds with which it was compared.” Still further scientific interest is suggested by the genetic anomalies of Eurasian, Russian Yakut and Mongolian horse haplotypes and genetic evidence confirming that the horse herd at TRNP originated from at least two sources. In 2018, the key finding of the Ovchinnikov team was, “It is recommended that new genetic stock be introduced and that adaptive management principles are employed to ensure that unique mitochondrial lineages are preserved and genetic diversity is increased over time.” [*PLOS One* journal online at <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0200795>.]

Comment: Scientific basis for reinvigorated bloodlines is available in rescued Nokota horses.

It is well documented that wild horse herds were well established and thriving within the TRNP landscape long before the park was created by federal policy. Because much of my research activity over the past 30-years has focused on the heritage of Medora and the Badlands, I have thoroughly examined the historical record of the park’s creation and dedication, including a series of articles published in *North Dakota History* journal and other documentation of the Park’s formation, growing out of President Theodore Roosevelt’s own experience with horses and livestock in the Badlands, the National Park Service and our nation’s commitment to heritage landscape preservation and resource protection.

Respected horse management experts recommends that retaining genetically viable herd minimum size of 120 horses is optimally justified within the park. McLaughlin’s and Cothran’s findings confirm the observational experience of Leo and Frank Kuntz and BLM horse management expert Milton Frei. [see BLM Report, 1977; and Cothran, *PLOS One*, 2018]

The habitat in Theodore Roosevelt National Park can best be described as excellent for wild horses. It should be obvious to even an untrained observer that the park could support a much larger population of wild [free roaming] horses without adverse impacts upon the soil or vegetation resources as well as other wildlife species. [Frei cited in McLaughlin, p.145]

Under new administrative leadership at NPS (i.e., Superintendent Angie Richman), the public’s interest can be best served by mending fences toward a potentially constructive relationship by recognizing the Nokota as genetically distinct “landrace,” as posited by Castle McLaughlin’s remarkably thorough and well-substantiated research scholarship. In the past, [NPS land managers at TRNP] refuted the connection of Park horses with Sitting Bull, arguing the ‘Nokota’ breed is a “fabrication.” Past turf wars and petty personal differences with Nokota® Horse Conservancy founders (and other breeders who have preserved invaluable genetic stock in their good-faith rescue program), are simply not in the best interest of balanced resource management of a fragile and endangered asset.

Regrettably, public trust in NPS TRNP horse management is tainted by a past track record of inappropriate culling methods of specimen animals, and capriciously administered use of contraceptives. Past mistakes in “management” and cruelly unnecessary eradication of free roaming horses in the park have had disastrous consequences for a living resource feature. After 40 years of brutal mismanagement, NPS Park managers must recognize that they lack the capacity to manage the horse population responsibly and humanely.

Past efforts at excessive contraception leading to sterilization, culling and introduction of inappropriate new bloodlines have been disastrous. The harm that has been done during inhumane and cruel roundups is tragic and graphic. Perhaps the current situation is more constructive, given the sound training and knowledge base of Blake McCann. Methods employed going forward should be accessible to public scrutiny, with potential observers from tribal communities and other horse advocacy groups.

Comment: Two suggested, further alternative courses of proposed action:

Alt. D. At a minimum, if the horses are unwisely removed from TRNP, NPS alternative management plans should provide for mitigation of the harm from extermination of the herds. Please understand; this is not meant to be sarcastic, although it is plainly critical. Minimally, the mitigation of harm should include producing a permanent exhibit and video recording commemorating the rich multicultural tradition of free-roaming horses herds on the Northern Plains. As a way of educating future generations about the tragic effects of bureaucratic management by the National Park Service in the brief period 1978-2023, a permanent bronze plaque could be installed overlooking Cedar Valley, or another setting in which we have observed the horses, informing future generations of the consequences of irresponsible neglect of a living heritage resource.

The plaque might read, "Had you stood in this spot anytime from 1880 to 2020 you could have experienced iconic free roaming herds of naturalized horses that were the product of Native American and Euro-American ranchers and cowboys. In your experience of Theodore Roosevelt National Park, consider the reasons and rationale for why this experience no longer exists. Then, the visitor should travel to the reservation lands of the MHA Nation near Mandaree and Twin Buttes, or the habitat of free-roaming Nokota horses near Linton, ND to experience the equine heritage that no longer exists here (*within the Park*)."

Alt. E. Happily, Americans of all cultural backgrounds still have a better alternative available, thanks to the scholarly research study of horse genetics [McLaughlin, "Castle Report," 1989], and preservation of potential breeding stock by Frank Kuntz and the other breeders of Nokota horses. With genuine, sustained NPS commitment to revitalizing the resource, perhaps the genetic makeup of the remnant herds could be reinvigorated by controlled breeding under contract supervision by qualified experts like BLM (Milton Frei) and Nokota Horse Conservancy, Chasing Wild Horses Advocacy group, and potentially observers from affected tribal Nations (MHA and Standing Rock). They have clearly proven themselves to be better stewards of the planet's resources than the U.S. federal government is.

If any horse bloodlines are introduced, the NPS Management Plan should ONLY consider horses that help the Park maintain historical integrity of the horse population, relying on established genetic information to make appropriate judgments about rebuilding a vigorous, healthy, sustainable herd of 100-120 healthy animals, using humane management practices. The weak commitment to, "live capture methods and placement with qualified sponsors" does not inspire confidence when paired with, "sale of TRNP horses to kill-buyers is a practice the Park does NOT endorse, but does allow." In contrast to the embarrassment and public outrage that are unfolding, NPS could change the present situation to a meaningful example of cultural landscape healing.

Comment: Impact of free roaming horses on tourism, and impact on potential learning if the experience of naturalized horses in the Park is lost.

With establishment of a Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library in the Badlands, there is a renewal of consideration being given to how Roosevelt's horsemanship and experience affected his perceptions and his advocacy for preserving Badlands heritage, which of course includes unfenced herds of roaming horses that have adapted to this unique landscape over two centuries or longer. The natural landscapes of TRNP are an evolved landscape, reflecting surprisingly diverse human occupation. Eradication of a viable horse population in the park would be an immense learning opportunity lost, and a contradiction of Roosevelt's conservation stewardship ethic, which was the basis of the National Park Service.

When I co-authored the book "*The Buildings of North Dakota*" [University of Virginia Press, 2015] we proudly featured the Little Missouri Badlands landscape of the TRNP North Unit prominently on the book's jacket cover, based on our experience with the richness of that cultural resource, including the horses within it. The Park and its horses is the cultural landscape we believe should be preserved to welcome visitors to the Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library.

As I have written this, I am mindful that I/we have had the special privilege of learning firsthand about the Little Missouri Badlands landscapes based on remembered stories told by elders who learned about the landscape from firsthand experience passed down for several generations. Such a generous gift of experience, wisdom, and insight must never be lost. As I am likely in the last decade of my life, I am reminded of the tremendous loss that will be experienced by future generations if they are deprived of the spiritual experience of seeing vigorous, free roaming horses that are adapted to the Little Missouri landscape.

From a cost-benefit evaluation, the remnant horse herds are well worth investment by the National Park Service, on behalf of the American people. We are strong believers in the amazing good work the Park Service accomplishes nationwide, and we have a parochial pride in North Dakota's one National Park. We trust that you will do your best to preserve the legacy and heritage of these spirit-beings within the Park.

Respectfully, but with chagrin,



Steve and JoAnna Martens

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Sent electronically by email on January 28, 2023 and surface mailed by USPS Priority that same day.