

Listed Exhibit: 14

DAPL, South Dakota
Gray & Pape, Inc.
Scope of Work

The USACE is the only federal agency involved with the project at this time. We will therefore survey all of the USACE permit areas and any buffers that they define. We will also comply with SDCL 1-19A-11.1 and identify any historic property listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places in the Area of Potential Effects. The archaeological APE at this time coincides with a 400' wide survey corridor, as the actual construction footprint has yet to be defined.

To provide more information to the SHPO and to provide a Section 106-like survey we also propose an archaeology survey all high and moderate probability areas with access for cultural resources. We have used GIS modeling based on environmental factors and known cultural resources to predict the likely locations of unidentified cultural resources. This is a more refined model than the preliminary maps we showed you. The high probability areas have been defined as: within 100 m of a previously recorded archaeological site polygon; within 50 m of a previously recorded structure or cemetery point; within 200 m of a stream or pond; within 50 m of a road; or within 50 m of a railroad. Moderate probability areas have been defined from county soil surveys and topography that include: summits, terraces, footslopes, toe slopes, rises, ridgetops and floodplains that did not intersect with the variables used to define the high probability areas. Low probability areas do not meet any of the high or moderate criteria and include landforms such as upland swales or slopes. Using this model approximately 35% of the corridor has a high probability, 45% of the corridor has a moderate probability and 30% of the corridor has a low probability. The low number of known cultural resources documented near the project has heavily weighted the environmental factors in this model. We will begin the fieldwork surveying all of the high and moderate probability areas where we have access. However, as we gather data we will likely refine our model based on the results of the survey. For example, the prairie pothole region currently lies within high or moderate probability areas. If we survey a large sample of this region and encounter few cultural resources and none that are National Register eligible, we would like the latitude to adjust our survey methods and not complete a 100% survey of this region. In essence, we will be testing our probability model as we go. Should field methods be modified following the analysis of the model, the SHPO will be notified of any changes to field methodology.

For the archaeology survey of the moderate and high probability areas with access, we will employ a pedestrian surface survey spaced at 30 m intervals. If cultural material is encountered, the survey interval will be reduced to between 10 and 15 m to help delimit site boundaries. At least one shovel test, and one 1x1 meter excavation will be excavated within the site boundaries to provide information on the integrity of the site. In low surface visibility (< 30%) situations we will excavate shovel tests at 15 m intervals. If cultural materials are encountered, the shovel test interval will be reduced to between 5 and 10 m to help delimit the site boundaries. All shovel tests will be 30 cm in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or 50 cm in alluvial settings. All excavated fill will be screened through 6.4 mm wire mesh.

At a minimum diagnostic artifacts will be collected in the field, unless the landowner has objections, and taken to our laboratory for analysis. A sampling strategy may be employed for the artifact collection and documentation for large lithic scatters. For example, we would collect all artifacts within a 10 m square block for analysis and provide an estimation of the total number of non-diagnostic artifacts. All artifacts that are collected will be returned to the appropriate landowners at the completion of analysis.

GPS coordinates for all shovel tests and diagnostic artifacts will be recorded using ArcCollector. Site boundaries will also be recorded by GPS. Standard field forms will be completed for shovel test profiles and field site information. Digital photographs will be used to document the project.

The History/Architecture survey will be conducted for all new aboveground facilities. The goal is to identify and resources that are 50 years of age and older with the APE. The APE has been defined as a one mile radius of facilities. The survey will provide digital photographs of the exterior of resources and standard descriptions of architectural features.

We have initiated a geomorphic desktop assessment to identify areas that may require subsurface investigation for buried cultural resources. High and moderate potential areas will be field checked during the Phase I survey. Those areas confirmed to have the potential for deep cultural deposits will be recommended for additional work. We understand HDD will be employed at major stream crossings. A separate work plan to complete the geomorphic field work will be drafted and submitted to the SHPO for high and moderate potential areas that cannot be avoided.

We will be providing locational data to Energy Transfer for all sites that possess substantial densities of artifacts, have integrity and meet the NRHP criteria. This data will be used for rerouting and avoidance purposes. Should an eligible resource not be avoided we will submit a separate work plan for SHPO comment and approval prior to testing.

We will prepare the survey report in accordance with the SHPO Guidelines, including all relevant archaeological site, architectural resource, cemetery and historic property inventory forms. The report will include background and context overviews; results of the archaeological, and architectural; and recommendations for additional investigations to determine NHRP eligibility and/or avoidance measures.

Tribal coordination will be conducted on a project-wide level, with efforts spearheaded by Energy Transfer. Perennial and Gray & Pape will coordinate with tribes with staked interest in the portion of the project in South Dakota to provide Project details and offer a platform for tribes to further express their concerns. However, it will be incumbent upon the USACE as the Federal Lead to initiate tribal involvement and formal consultation for the Project regarding consultation meetings, TCP surveys and tribal monitors.