



**BEAVER LODGE LOOP PROJECT
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Cultural Resources

Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

NOTE: Per discussion with NDPSC and NDSHPO staff, specific locational data on cultural resource sites has been redacted from this filed report.

Beaver Lodge to Berthold Pipeline: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Mountrail, Ward, and Williams Counties, North Dakota

Prepared For:
**Enbridge Pipeline (North Dakota), LLC
Houston, Texas**

Principal Investigator:
Jennifer L. Harty

Prepared By:
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Bismarck, North Dakota**

Report of Investigation: 1135

August 2010

MANUSCRIPT DATA RECORD FORM

1. Manuscript Number:
2. SHPO Reference #:
3. Author(s): Duane Kliner, Jennifer L. Harty, and Michael Shropshire,
4. Title: Beaver Lodge to Berthold Pipeline: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Mountrail, Ward, and Williams Counties, North Dakota
5. Report Date: August 2010
6. Number of Pages: 67
7. Type I, T, E, O: I
8. Acres: 1,749 acres
9. Legal Location(s) with Historic Context Study Unit(s):

LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS INTENTIONALLY REMOVED

Please note that certain detailed information including Location IDs, character of sites, maps, figures, and photos have been redacted from this report due to the sensitive nature of these potential cultural sites.

**BEAVER LODGE TO BERTHOLD PIPELINE:
A CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY, MOUNTRAIL,
WARD, AND WILLIAMS COUNTIES, NORTH DAKOTA**

Prepared For:
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ABSTRACT

Enbridge Pipelines (North Dakota) LLC, is evaluating a project to install a new pipeline system in Mountrail, Ward, and Williams Counties, North Dakota. The new installation stretches roughly 55 miles from Beaver Lodge to directly north of the town of Berthold, North Dakota, with two alternate routes, totaling approximately 2.7 miles, being located directly south of the city of Stanley, North Dakota.

Between April 26, 2010 and May 25, 2010, Kadrmas, Lee & Jackson conducted an intensive inventory on the 55 mile proposed pipeline as well as an additional 2.7 miles of additional corridor. The width of the survey corridor was 250' wide. A total of 1749.15 acres was inventoried for the proposed undertaking.

A total of three previously recorded cultural resources are located within the proposed pipeline corridor. Additionally, four previously undocumented cultural resources were recorded during the Class III inventory. Of the three previously recorded cultural resources, two (32MN721 and 32WD1556) were previously recommended *not eligible* for the National Register of Historic Places, and the remaining site, _____, is *unevaluated*. The four newly documented cultural resources (_____) are *unevaluated* for the National Register of Historic Places.

Kadrmas, Lee & Jackson recommends that cultural resources that are *not eligible* for the National Register of Historic Places require no additional work. Cultural resources that are *unevaluated* should be avoided by a minimum of 50' by the proposed undertaking. If a site is *unevaluated* and cannot be avoided, it should undergo evaluative testing to determine its eligibility. If a site is recommended as *eligible* and cannot be avoided, the area of potential effect should be mitigated in order to minimize adverse effects or to collect as much data as possible from the site before it is impacted by construction.

Provided the *unevaluated* sites are avoided during construction, Kadrmas, Lee & Jackson recommends a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected* for the proposed undertaking. If the sites cannot be avoided, Kadrmas, Lee & Jackson recommends evaluative testing for *unevaluated* sites and data recovery for *eligible* sites.

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LIST OF FIGURES INTENTIONALLY REMOVED - CONTAINS GEOGRAPHIC DATA

INTRODUCTION

Enbridge Pipelines (North Dakota), LLC contracted Kadrmas, Lee, & Jackson (KL&J) to conduct a cultural resource inventory for a proposed pipeline in Mountrail, Ward, and Williams Counties, North Dakota (Figures 1-8 and Table 1). The pipeline crosses through 66 legal sections. The inventory was conducted by Jennifer L. Harty, Principal Investigator, Michael Shropshire, Nina Kafferlin, and Sean Gordon on April 26 through May 25, 2010. A corridor 55 miles long by 250' wide and two alternate corridors totaling 2.7 miles long by 250' (2,749 acres total) were inventoried to Class III standards. Additionally, in areas where cultural resources were encountered, KL&J inventoried a wider corridor to allow for site avoidance where possible.

County	Township	Range	Section
Mountrail	156	88	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
Mountrail	156	89	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
Mountrail	156	90	24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
Mountrail	156	91	25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
Mountrail	156	92	25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36
Mountrail	156	93	31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36
Mountrail	156	94	31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36
Mountrail	155	94	2, 3
Ward	156	86	19, 20
Ward	156	87	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
Williams	155	95	4, 5
Williams	156	95	32, 33, 34, 35, 35

Three previously documented and four newly documented cultural resources were recorded during the inventory. Of these cultural resources, five are *unevaluated* and two have been previously recommended *not eligible* for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A detailed discussion of these cultural resources identified within the proposed corridor is included in the *Results* section of this document.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The entirety of the project area is located within the Garrison Study Unit (#6) and Souris River Study Unit (#11). The two study units are defined and delineated in the *North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archaeological Component* (SHSND 2008:6.1-6.39; 11.1-11.72). The SHSND (2008) document presents a generalized description or overview of the physiographic and cultural setting for the study unit, along with information on the previous research conducted within the study units. The following discussion is a more localized description of the environmental setting of the project.

MAP/FIGURE/PHOTOS REMOVED TO PROTECT SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Topography

The Garrison Study Unit is located in northwestern North Dakota, bordered by Montana to the west and Saskatchewan to the north. Topography within the Garrison Study Unit, as described by the SHSND (2008), is primarily identified as Missouri Coteau and consists of glaciated uplands, river breaks, valley wall side- and foot slopes, coulees, alluvial terraces, and floodplains. The floodplains are primarily located in the bottomlands of the Missouri River and other large drainage systems.

The Souris River Study Unit is located in north-central North Dakota. The study unit is bordered by the Saskatchewan and Manitoba borders to the north. The Sheyenne River and Northern Red River study units border it to the east, and the Garrison and Southern Missouri River study units border it to the south. Topography within the Souris River Study Unit, as described by the SHSND (2008), is primarily identified as the Central Lowlands and the Great Plains. As such, the area varies from ground moraine of exhibiting generally low relief with numerous potholes, to knob and kettle glaciated terrain with numerous sloughs.

The entire proposed project area is affected by drainages either within or adjacent to the project corridor. These upland areas in the vicinity of water sources have high and moderate probability areas for cultural resources. Knob and kettle topography is common and is particularly prevalent in the eastern segments where larger expanses of upland terrain were formed by glacial moraines. In addition to the drainage and upland areas, several areas containing low lying terraces, floodplains, and bottomland topography were inventoried. These areas are thought to have provided sheltered environments during harsher winter climates.

Cultural resources are most frequently identified in this area on landforms overlooking waterbodies. Upland ridges, knolls, alluvial terraces, and upland plains are the landforms that appear to have been the most commonly populated within the study units during precontact times.

Flora

The project corridor lies primarily within the Northern Temperate Grassland biome. In the past, this biome would have consisted primarily of mixed grass prairie, dominated by blue grama grass, needle-and-thread grass, and western wheatgrass. Gallery forests existed along floodplains of large drainage basins such as the Missouri River. Areas of transition between upland prairies and lowland floodplains frequently included juniper, green ash, and bur oak.

The vegetation regimes present today, however, do not necessarily reflect those of the prehistoric past. Agriculture, the introduction of non-native species, and modern development have all played a role in altering the present landscape as well as the associated floral communities. The existing flora of the entire project area consists primarily of introduced species within agricultural fields interspersed with areas of native grasses in pastureland. Woody draws within the project area host communities of juniper, chokecherry, saskatoonberries, gooseberries, green ash, and bur oak.

Fauna

As with extant flora within the project area, the types and distributions of faunal species have also been altered over time due to human interaction. While the following list is not exhaustive of the fauna present in the project area, it represents the species most likely to have been encountered within an historic or prehistoric context. In the past, people would have commonly encountered bison (*Bison bison*), elk (*Cervus elaphus*), pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), and moose (*Alces alces*), as well as white tail deer (*Odocoileus* sp.). In addition, wolves (*Canis lupus*), coyotes (*Canis latrans*), jack rabbits (*Lepus* sp.), badgers (*Taxidea taxus*), weasels (*Mustela* sp., *Martes* sp.), beavers (*Castor canadensis*), ground squirrels (*Spermophilus* sp.) and prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) would have been present, as well as raptors, songbirds, and gamebirds.

The intermittent drainages and other more substantial watercourses in the general area would have contained various species of fish, including northern pike (*Esox lucius*), perch (*Perca flavescens*), and suckers (*Catostomus*), as well as different types of waterfowl (ducks, geese, etc.), and amphibians, and reptiles (SHSND 2008). These waterways would also have served as major sources of water for the area, concentrating the faunal resources and creating opportunistic hunting areas.

Other Natural Resources

Lithic resources were available in abundance to prehistoric populations. These resources include chalcedonies, quartzites, jaspers, cherts, agatized wood, basalt, granite, and limestone. Swan River chert, with its source across the border in Manitoba, Canada, would have been commonly found in stream gravels. In addition to these alluvially transported and glacial fill gravels, bedrock sources are exposed throughout the area. Exposed bedrock materials include pigment stones and sandstone (SHSND 2008).

RESEARCH GOALS/EVALUATION OF RESEARCH

Following the mandated policies implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA [Public Law 89-665]), as amended, this proposed project was inventoried to locate any historic properties within the area of potential effect (APE). An additional goal of the inventory was to allow Enbridge to plan the proposed undertaking to avoid any historic properties and if not possible, to test, evaluate, and if necessary, mitigate historic properties within the proposed project area prior to construction. The goal of the inventory has been achieved. Four previously undocumented and three previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the APE. Further, the methods used during the inventory to identify previously undocumented cultural resources, greatly reduces the possibility of an inadvertent discovery.

LITERATURE REVIEW

On May 11, 2010, a literature review of the site records and manuscript files of the SHSND was conducted by KL&J archaeologist Miguel Espinoza (See Appendix B). A total of 228 cultural

resources have been previously recorded within a one mile radius of the project area. Of these previously recorded cultural resources, three are located within the project corridor. Two of the previously recorded cultural resources have been recommended as *not eligible* for the NRHP with no further work required, and the third is *unevaluated* for the NRHP. These three cultural resources were revisited. A formal discussion of the revisited resources can be found in the *Results* section of this document. In addition to the previously recorded cultural resources, the literature review revealed that 60 previous inventories were conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area.

Of the previously recorded sites, 76 are precontact archaeological sites. The precontact sites vary from cultural material scatters (CMS) to stone feature sites. The majority of the precontact sites are located on knobs above water-filled kettles and raised ridgelines overlooking river and large drainage valleys. Based on this information, it appears that the tops of hills and ridges, particularly those that remain unplowed and are located near a water source, are likely to contain precontact sites. Plowed fields may also contain precontact sites, but the sites are likely to be within a disturbed context.

The remaining previously recorded sites are historic in nature. The historic sites encompass a number of site types, including urban architecture, railroad grades, farmsteads, cultural material scatters, and depressions. Based on the types of historic sites identified during the literature review, historic land usage within the project area has been largely centered on homestead agriculture and transportation. Railroad expansion into the Dakota Territory began by act of Congress in 1864 and played a tremendous role in the development of communities along the newly constructed line (SHSND n.d.). The evidence of the role the railroad played in early North Dakota history can be seen in the historic properties that are recorded within the project area along and near the historic rail lines. The Great Northern Railroad line, located within the study area, contributed to establishing communities across North Dakota as construction camps sprang up to host railroad workers. Stanley, a town located along the rail line that also hosts a number of previously recorded architectural features, is indicative of this type of railroad town. Later, following completion of the railroad, trains were used to transport crops east and bring commercial goods to the west.

FIELD METHODS/CONDITIONS

A Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory is an intensive, systematic, detailed field inspection done by, or under the direction/supervision of professional architectural historians, historians, archaeologists, and/or other appropriate specialists. The goal of this inventory effort is to make systematic efforts to identify all historic properties within the Area APE that might qualify for the NRHP and/or the North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry and to record information sufficient to enable their evaluation or to indicate what further work is necessary to accomplish their evaluation (SHSND 2006:15).

The APE for the proposed undertaking is limited to the footprint of the project. Because the pipeline will be buried with only minor above ground appurtenances (posted notices of buried pipe at road crossings, etc.), the visual impacts of the project are greatly limited following

installation and reclamation of the landscape. While the standard installation corridor for similar pipelines is approximately 150-feet, KL&J inventoried a corridor of 250-feet in order to allow for avoidance of cultural resources identified within the corridor by rerouting the centerline within the 250-foot corridor. Additionally, in areas where cultural resources were encountered, KL&J inventoried additional width to the corridor in order to allow for avoidance. Furthermore, it is KL&J's understanding that the 150-foot installation corridor can be reduced to 110-feet in those areas where necessary in order to allow for avoidance.

KL&J conducted a Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory for the proposed undertaking. Transects were spaced no more than 20 m apart to cover the 250-foot wide project corridor. Visibility along the corridor was highly variable, as the corridor consists of some areas of tilled farmland and others of native prairie. Overall, visibility was good, averaging 35%. In areas with good deposition, rodent burrows, blowouts, and other areas with exposed subsurface deposits were closely scrutinized for cultural materials. There were several pockets of limited visibility that necessitated the excavation of auger probes.

A total of nine 8" bucket auger probes were excavated along the pipeline corridor. In each case, dense vegetation that limited ground surface visibility created the necessity for the auger. While there were no large stretches of land that had poor visibility, small pockets of dense vegetation in high potential areas were subjected to a minimum of one probe to determine the presence or absence of cultural material as well as well as to further determine the potential for buried resources. No buried cultural materials were identified through auger probing.

RESULTS

Four previously undocumented and three previously recorded cultural resource sites were identified within the proposed project corridor. Reroutes of the proposed centerline were inventoried. The rerouted centerline was recorded in the field by Enbridge personnel at the time of the Class III Inventory. Of these cultural resources, five are *unevaluated* and two are recommended *not eligible* for inclusion in the NRHP. The following discussion addresses these sites in detail.

Pages 16-34 contain detailed information on the each site location including maps, figures and photos. Due to the sensitive nature of this information, those pages have been redacted from this report.

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson have completed a Class III Intensive Pedestrian Inventory for a proposed pipeline installation. The Inventory was completed at the behest of Merjent, on behalf of Enbridge. A corridor measuring 5.5 miles long by 250' wide and two alternate corridors totaling 2.7 miles long by 250' were inventoried to Class III standards. Additionally, KL&J inventoried additional corridor width in areas where cultural resources were recorded in order to provide for easy avoidance. It is KL&J's understanding that the standard installation corridor is 150' wide, but can be reduced to 110' in those areas where required in order to allow for site avoidance. The additional corridor width provides a 50' avoidance buffer around each site and allows for a minimum of a 110' installation corridor.

During the course of the inventory, three previously documented cultural resources were revisited and four previously unrecorded cultural resource sites were documented. Two of the previously recorded cultural resources have been recommended *not eligible* for inclusion in the NRHP, with no further work or avoidance required. The remaining five sites are *unevaluated* for the NRHP and should be avoided by the proposed undertaking. If the unevaluated sites cannot be avoided, an evaluation and mitigation plan should be developed in consultation with the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office and any applicable federal agency. The following table outlines all cultural resources located within the proposed project corridor and the recommended action.

The referenced Table on Pages 35 -36 contains detailed information on the each site location, and has therefore been redacted from this report.

The referenced Table on Pages 35 -36 contains detailed information on the each site location, and has therefore been redacted from this report.

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Klinner, D., and J. Morrison

2006 32MN721. NDCRS Site Form, Historical Archaeological Sites. Document on file at the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Oliver, T.

1990 32MN460. NDCRS Site Form, Archaeological Sites. Document on file at the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND)

2006 *NDSHPO Manual for Cultural Resource Investigations Revised Edition*. Produced by and available from the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

2008 *The North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archaeological Component*. Produced by and available from the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

n.d. <http://history.nd.gov/hp/PDFinfo/Railroads%20in%20North%20Dakota,%201872-1956.pdf>. Document accessed 7/13/2010.

Stine, E.

2008 32MN460. NDCRS Site Form, Archaeological Sites. Document on file at the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Weddle, R.

2000 32WD1556. NDCRS Site Form, Historical Archaeological Sites. Document on file at the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

APPENDIX A: PROJECT AREA PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 28: Overview of the landscape in the eastern portion of the project, view to the west.



Figure 29: Overview of the landscape in the eastern portion of the project, view to the east.



Figure 30: Overview of the landscape in the eastern portion of the project, view to the east.

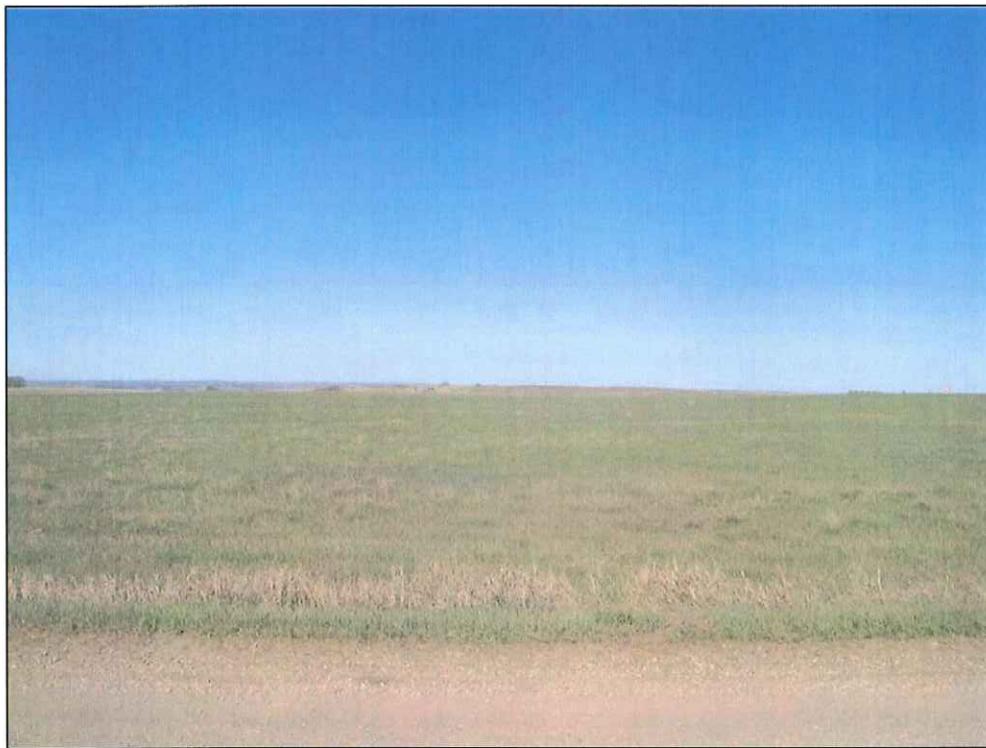


Figure 31: Overview of the landscape in the eastern portion of the project, view to the west.



Figure 32: Overview of the landscape in the western portion of the project, view to the east.



Figure 33: Overview of the landscape in the western portion of the project, view to the west.



Figure 34: Overview of the landscape in the western portion of the project, view to the east.



Figure 35: Overview of the landscape in the western portion of the project, view to the east.

APPENDIX B: LITERATURE AND FILE SEARCH RESULTS

Pages 44-51 contain detailed information on the each site location, and have therefore been redacted from this report.

MS#	REFERENCE
136	Schneider, F., and F. Holland 1997 <i>Preliminary Field Reconnaissance and Literature Search of Cultural Resources in the Burlington Dam Project; Preliminary Cultural Resource Investigations of the Upper Souris River Basin, North Dakota.</i>
258	Franke, N. 1976 <i>Basin Electric Power Cooperative Transmission Line Right of Way Negative Declaration Survey Report, McLean Co., Ward Co., & Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
261	Franke, N. 1976 <i>North Dakota Highway Department Projects No. F-7-002()054 and F-4-002()089 Negative Declaration Survey Report.</i>
970	Fox, R. 1980 <i>Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Saskatchewan, Canada, Interitie Transmission Line Right of Way, Northwestern North Dakota, Vol. 1, Ward Co., Mountrail Co., Williams Co., Divide Co., and Burke Co.</i>
1169	Rippeteau, B. 1981 <i>Wold Engineering, CRS 3137(51) Upgrading of Mountrail County Road FAS 3137 Survey, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
1283	Greer, J. 1980 <i>An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Federal Beaver 2-30 and the Federal Gary 2-30 Well Locations and Accesses, Ward County, North Dakota.</i>
1552	Lau, S. 1980 <i>An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Inexco Federal Gary #3-30 Well Location and Access, Ward County, North Dakota.</i>
2042	Senulis, J. 1980 <i>Federal Mrs. Bradshaw 1-29 Well Pad and Access Route Survey, Ward Co., ND.</i>
2306	Metcalf, M. 1980 <i>Inexco Co. Fed. Deaver #1-30 Well Pad Survey, Ward Co., ND.</i>
2528	Good, K. 1982 <i>Cultural Resource Inventory for Identified Locations Along U.S. Highway 2 Between Junctions of Highways 2 and 85 and Highways 2 and 52 in Mountrail, Ward and Williams Counties, North Dakota.</i>
2751	Simon, A. 1983 <i>Class III Intensive Inventory of Proposed Palermo Step I Facility, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
3251	Kuehn, D. and J. Borchert 1984 <i>Archaeological Investigations Along the Portal Beaver Lodge to Alexander Pipeline Williams and McKenzie Counties, ND.</i>
4319	Metcalf, M. and K. Schweigert 1987 <i>Cultural Resources Investigations on the North Dakota Segment of the Exxon Company, USA Bairoil – Dakota CO² Pipeline Project, Golden Valley, Billings, Stark, Dunn, McKenzie, & Williams Co., Western North Dakota Vols 1 & 2.</i>
4800	Wermers, G., and J. Borchert 1990 <i>Evaluation of Four Sites, Ross Road, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
4822	Foster, J., and J. Borchert 1989 <i>Ross Road Survey CRS 3115(15), Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
4911	Penny, D., and T. Larson 1989 <i>Results of a Cultural Resource Inventory of Six Farmers Home Administration Parcels, Stark, Sioux, Mountrail, Williams, Morton, and Burleigh Co., ND.</i>

MS#	REFERENCE
5036	Gregg, M., and P. Picha 1990 <i>Des Lacs-Souris Drainage Basin Erosion Control Study Area Cultural Resources Review Part 1: Prehistoric Cultural Resources Overview & Part 2: Prehistoric and Historic Archeological Sites on Primary Sample Units and Potential Impacts.</i>
5499	Sanders, P., D. Penny, T. Larson, and R. Hilman 1990 <i>Results of a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of Selected Bureau of Land Management Parcels, Ward, Renville, Cavalier, Mountrail, McKenzie, Williams, Ward, Golden Valley, Dunn, and McHenry Counties, North Dakota Vol. 1.</i>
5749	Olson, B. 1992 <i>Amerada Hess Corporation, 10 Inch Natural Gas Pipeline Project Cultural Resources Inventory McKenzie and Williams Counties, North Dakota and Final Report.</i>
5920	Johnson, L., M. Hufstetler, F. Quivik, and C. Roise 1992 <i>Historic Bridges in North Dakota.</i>
5986	Lubinski, P. 1992 <i>Tioga To Stanley Water Pipeline in Mountrail and Williams Counties, North Dakota: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory.</i>
6449	Borchert, J. 1995 <i>North Dakota Department of Transportation Safety Project Cultural Resource Review 1992-1994.</i>
6486	Kulevsky, A. 1995 <i>Fisher's Stanley Gravel Pit: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
7144	Olson, B. 1998 <i>Dakota Gasification Company Co² Pipeline Selected Segments in Mercer, Dunn, McKenzie, Williams and Divide Counties, ND: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory and Appendix B: USGS Topographic Coverage of the Pipeline.</i>
7359	Morrison, J. 1999 <i>It's a Beautiful Day: Limited Testing of 32MN514, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
7525	Ross, R. 1999 <i>Skarsgaard Gravel Pit: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
7704	Kinney, W. 2000 <i>The Barstad Pit and the Hanson Pit: Two Proposed Borrow Areas in Mountrail Co., for NDDOT Project No. NH-7-002(050)069. A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report.</i>
7868	Bluemle, W. 2001 <i>Alvstad Property Survey: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
8162	Wermers, G. 1999 <i>Road Improvement Project in Portions of T154N, R88W, T155N, R88W, and T156N, R88W, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
8388	Wiltberger, C. 2002 <i>Archaeological Evaluations of 26 Sites Along U.S. Highway 2 in Mountrail and Williams Counties, ND, Vol. 1 and 2 and Architectural History Evaluations for Sites 32WD20 and 32WI477 in Ward and Williams Counties, ND, Vol. 3.</i>
8670	Perkl, B., B. Mitchell, J. Lindbeck, S. Busky, R. Weddle, M. Beck, and G. Bolling. 2001 <i>Cultural Resources Investigations Along U.S. Highway 2 in Ward, Mountrail, and Williams Counties, North Dakota. Vol 1.</i>
9189	Wermers, G. 2005 <i>ROW-122 & ROW-122.b Class III Inventory Report, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
9190	Wermers, G. 2005 <i>ROW-121 Class III Inventory Report, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
9191	Wermers, G. 2005 <i>STATEOP-0448 Class III Inventory Report, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>

MS#	REFERENCE
9202	Bleier, A. 2005 <i>Schmidt Gravel Pit: An Intensive Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
9450	Bluemle, W. 2005 <i>Stanley Pit Expansion: A Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory in Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
9635	Burns, C. 2006 <i>The Brown Survey, Mountrail County: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, DOT Project #: AC-NH-7-002(062)065 & AC-NH-7-002(064)077.</i>
9855	Klinner, D., and J. Morrison 2006 <i>Enbridge Pipelines (North Dakota) LLC, Phase 4 Pipeline Expansion Project Pumping Stations: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Grand Forks, McHenry, Mountrail, & Ramsey Counties, ND.</i>
9856	Harty, J., P. Heiner, and J. Morrison 2006 <i>Enbridge Pipelines (North Dakota) LLC, North Dakota Pipeline Expansion Project: A Class II and III Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluative Testing of Three Sites, Williams Co., ND.</i>
9898	Wermers, G. 2006 <i>ROW-181 Class III Inventory Report, Ward Co., ND.</i>
9981	Springer, K. 2007 <i>The 06-061-048, -051 & -055 Fences and Tank Project, Cultural Resources Inventory, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
9986	Burns, C. 2007 <i>The Tagus Borrow Area: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Ward Co., ND.</i>
9997	Burns, W. 2007 <i>The Neshem Survey, Mountrail County: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory.</i>
10052	Burns, W. 2007 <i>The T. Brown Survey, Mountrail County: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory.</i>
10053	Burns, W. 2007 <i>The Elstoen Survey, Ward County: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory.</i>
10128	Hufstetler, M. and J. Goff 2005 <i>Historic Bridges in North Dakota 2004 Revision.</i>
10324	Fandrich, B. 2008 <i>Stanley, North Dakota: A Historic District Evaluation of Buildings Along Portions of Main Street and 6th Avenue, Mountrail Co.</i>
10359	Tyberg, J., and K. Faeriallo 2007 <i>Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Stanley Pipeline and Gas Plant, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
10362	Stine, E. 2008 <i>Nichols Pit: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
10624	Pollman, J. 2008 <i>The Blaisdell Material Source Area Survey, Mountrail Co., ND: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory.</i>
10641	Burns, W. 2008 <i>Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Kenmare/Upper Souris Water Transmission Pipeline NAWIS Project in Ward, Renville, and Burke Counties, ND.</i>
10647	Stine, E. 2008 <i>Enbridge Stanley Station: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
10797	Eigenberger, E., and W. Stark 2008 <i>Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment of Effects for the ND01 Stanley 4 Cellular Antenna Co-location Site, 153 1st Ave NW, Stanley, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
10801	Barnes, Z., J. Burkard, E. Salsibury, and K. Ferris 2009 <i>Class III Cultural Resources Survey for the Prairie Rose Pipeline, Mountrail, Ward & McHenry Counties, ND.</i>

MS#	REFERENCE
10848	Jackson, M., and D. Toom 2009 <i>Pleasant Valley-Beldon 115kV Transmission Line (RU#807) 2008 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory, Mountrail & Williams Counties, ND.</i>
10878	France, E. 2009 <i>EOG Resources Burke 04-6H: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
10915	France, E. 2009 <i>SRT Communications White Earth Cell Tower: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
11004	O'Donnchadha, B. 2009 <i>Ray & Tioga Water Supply Association, Pipeline and Pumping Station Locations: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Williams & Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
11050	O'Donnchadha, B. 2009 <i>RTV Fiber-To-The Home Ross Cable: A Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
11243	Markman, J., A Hutchinson, and A. Wuenschel 2009 <i>A Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Red Sky Oil Pipeline in Mountrail and Williams Co., ND.</i>

APPENDIX C: AVOIDANCE MAPS

APPENDICES: C and C2

Due to sensitive nature of the information contained therein, these Appendices have been redacted.

EXHIBIT C.2

State Historical Society of North Dakota (State Historic Preservation Office (NDSHPO))
National Historic Preservation Act Consultation (*August 13, 2010*)



**STATE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
OF NORTH DAKOTA**

John Hoeven
Governor of North
Dakota

August 13, 2010

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128 Soo Line Drive
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**ND SHPO REF: 10-1957 PSC Beaver Lodge to Berthold Pipeline
Class III CRI Report**

Dear Jennifer:

We have reviewed: **10-1957 PSC Beaver Lodge to Berthold Pipeline Class III CRI Report**: "Beaver Lodge to Berthold Pipeline: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Mountrail, Ward, and Williams Counties, North Dakota," by Duane Klinner, Jennifer L. Harty, and Michael Shropshire (KLJ, ROI 1135, August 2010) and find it acceptable.

We concur with a **"No Historic Properties Affected"** determination for the proposed and reviewed project provided that it is of the nature stated and it takes place in the locations plotted in the correspondence, report, and that **unevaluated sites (32MN843, and 32MN845, and 32MN846) are avoided as recommended (pp. ii. 25). If unevaluated site 32MN844 cannot be avoided, we find the National Register and significance evaluation plan as stated (pp. 20-21) acceptable.** We look forward to reviewing the 32MN844 evaluation report.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the project and we look forward to reviewing further documentation regarding it. If you have any questions please contact either Susan Quinnell at (701) 328-3576 or squinnell@nd.gov or Paul Picha at (701) 328-3574.

Sincerely,

Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)
and

Director, State Historical Society of North Dakota
c: Patrick Fahn, North Dakota Public Service Commission