

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 15, 2011

Nathan Goodman, Project Manager
US NRC
Mail Stop T8F05
11555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852

RE: Transmittal of December 9, 2011, tribal mailing

Dear Mr. Goodman:

This letter transmits copies of the letters and attachments that the SRI Foundation sent to tribal chairs and historic preservation officers on December 9, 2011. The letters provide information regarding SRI Foundation's role in facilitating the gathering of information on properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco Resources' (Cameco) proposed in situ uranium recovery operations for the Crow Butte project. They also seek information regarding whether, and how, each tribe would like to participate in this information-gathering effort. The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will use this information in their government to government consultations with the tribes, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

SRI Foundation sent letters to 20 federally recognized Indian tribes. These are the subset of tribes to which the NRC had sent letters about the Crow Butte and Dewey-Burdock Projects on October 28, 2011, that previous NRC correspondence identified as having an interest in the Crow-Butte Project.

If you have any questions on these matters, please do not hesitate to contact Lynne Sebastian, Director, Historic Preservation Programs, or me.

Sincerely,



Martha Graham
Program Manager, Historic Preservation Programs

cc: Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources
Lynne Sebastian, Director, Historic Preservation Program, SRI Foundation

Enclosures: Letters to tribes
CD with Attachments A-F

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Alonzo Chalepah, Chairman
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1220
Anadarko, OK 73005

Dear Mr. Chalepah:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Apache Tribe of Oklahoma as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Apache Tribe of Oklahoma can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

Cameco has applied to renew its NRC source material license to continue operations at the existing Crow Butte ISR recovery facility. The facility, if relicensed, will continue to use in situ recovery to extract uranium at the site. Cameco also has applied to NRC to amend its license to construct and operate an in situ recovery facility at the North Trend Expansion Area. While not yet docketed by NRC, Cameco plans to submit additional applications to construct and operate ISR facilities at the Three Crow Expansion Area and the Marsland Expansion Area. Cameco proposes to gather information relative to all four project areas concurrently to facilitate the Section 106 consultations between NRC and the tribes when the Three Crow and Marsland license amendment applications are submitted.

The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

This is essentially a closed-loop recirculation system. Water from the production wells is reintroduced into the injection wells. Slightly less water is injected than is withdrawn to ensure that fluids are confined to the ore zones intended for extraction. Monitor wells are installed around the project area, and groundwater quality is monitored above and around the uranium-bearing layer to ensure that fluids do not move outside the grid of injection and production wells. Attachment B includes a video showing how this process works.

Potential Effects on Historic Properties

Ground disturbance effects for in situ recovery operations include construction of the processing facility; drilling of injection, production, and monitoring wells; laying of pipe from the wells to the facility; and construction of berms around the well fields to ensure that, should any surface leaks occur, the fluids will be safely contained. Noise effects are largely limited to drilling operations from the truck-mounted drill rigs used to create the wells. Visual effects beyond the boundaries of the project area are limited. The greatest visual effect will be from the processing facilities. These are industrial buildings of approximately 35,000 square feet with a maximum height of 40 feet. They are painted to blend in with the local vegetation. The surface expression of the well field itself would have very minimal visual effect as it consists of a series of tan colored boxes approximately 3 feet square spaced roughly 75 feet apart. The virtual tour (Attachment B) includes photographs of an operating in situ recovery project to give an idea of the appearance of the proposed facilities.

Archaeological Sites

As noted above, the existing Crow Butte Plant is currently operating and the license is being renewed. No further ground disturbance is planned, so no recent archaeological investigations have been conducted. The other three expansion areas have all been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites.

The Three Crow Expansion Area (see map Attachment C). Approximately 85% of this 2100 acre parcel of private land is plowed and under cultivation. The exceptions are a high, steep-sided sandstone ridge in the southeastern portion of the project area and the steep banks adjacent to two ephemeral drainages. The archaeological and historical structure survey recorded 11 historical period sites, 1 isolated historical artifact, and 2 isolated pre-European contact artifacts. The pre-contact artifacts were both chert flakes, one of them retouched. The historical isolate was a Knights of Pythias medallion. The historical period sites consisted of three trash scatters or dumps, two abandoned farm complexes, two collapsed buildings, two currently occupied residences, a collapsed windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery.

The North Trend Expansion Area (see map Attachment D). Within the North Trend permit area, 1,190 acres of privately owned land slated for possible development were surveyed for

archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

The Marsland Expansion Area (see map Attachment E). A total of 4500 acres of private land within the Marsland Expansion Area were surveyed for archaeological sites and historical structures. This project area consists of flat to gently rolling short-grass prairie and lies just to the south of Pine Ridge. The survey located two previously recorded historical period home/farmsteads, 15 newly recorded historical period sites, and 5 historical period isolated artifacts. The newly recorded sites were 6 homesteads/farmsteads, 3 debris scatters, 2 cisterns, 1 corral, 1 bridge, 1 dugout, and 1 sandstone quarrying location. The home/farmsteads in general were occupied from the late 1800 through World War II. All but one of them are clearly abandoned; the occupancy status of the one exception is unclear. All of the isolated artifacts are pieces of farm equipment.

Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance

As noted, NRC has asked Cameco to facilitate gathering of information about properties of religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes that may be affected by the four projects described above.

Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Apache Tribe of Oklahoma would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Apache Tribe of Oklahoma would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your Cultural Resources Office carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
SRI Foundation
333 Rio Rancho Drive, NE, Suite 103
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
505.892.5587 (office)
505.896.1136 (fax)
mgraham@srifoundation.org

If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Apache Tribe of Oklahoma and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

Attachments: A: Regional Map showing four project locations
B: CD containing a virtual tour of the four project areas and information about the in situ uranium recovery process
C: Map showing Three Crow Permit Area Land Use
D: Map showing North Trend Expansion Area Land Use
E: Map showing Marsland Expansion Area Land Use
F: Cameco Resources Brochure

cc: Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

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December 9, 2011

Darrell Flyingman, Governor
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes
P.O. Box 38
Concho, OK 73022

Dear Mr. Flyingman:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

Cameco has applied to renew its NRC source material license to continue operations at the existing Crow Butte ISR recovery facility. The facility, if relicensed, will continue to use in situ recovery to extract uranium at the site. Cameco also has applied to NRC to amend its license to construct and operate an in situ recovery facility at the North Trend Expansion Area. While not yet docketed by NRC, Cameco plans to submit additional applications to construct and operate ISR facilities at the Three Crow Expansion Area and the Marsland Expansion Area. Cameco proposes to gather information relative to all four project areas concurrently to facilitate the Section 106 consultations between NRC and the tribes when the Three Crow and Marsland license amendment applications are submitted.

The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

This is essentially a closed-loop recirculation system. Water from the production wells is reintroduced into the injection wells. Slightly less water is injected than is withdrawn to ensure that fluids are confined to the ore zones intended for extraction. Monitor wells are installed around the project area, and groundwater quality is monitored above and around the uranium-bearing layer to ensure that fluids do not move outside the grid of injection and production wells. Attachment B includes a video showing how this process works.

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Ground disturbance effects for in situ recovery operations include construction of the processing facility; drilling of injection, production, and monitoring wells; laying of pipe from the wells to the facility; and construction of berms around the well fields to ensure that, should any surface leaks occur, the fluids will be safely contained. Noise effects are largely limited to drilling operations from the truck-mounted drill rigs used to create the wells. Visual effects beyond the boundaries of the project area are limited. The greatest visual effect will be from the processing facilities. These are industrial buildings of approximately 35,000 square feet with a maximum height of 40 feet. They are painted to blend in with the local vegetation. The surface expression of the well field itself would have very minimal visual effect as it consists of a series of tan colored boxes approximately 3 feet square spaced roughly 75 feet apart. The virtual tour (Attachment B) includes photographs of an operating in situ recovery project to give an idea of the appearance of the proposed facilities.

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The Three Crow Expansion Area (see map Attachment C). Approximately 85% of this 2100 acre parcel of private land is plowed and under cultivation. The exceptions are a high, steep-sided sandstone ridge in the southeastern portion of the project area and the steep banks adjacent to two ephemeral drainages. The archaeological and historical structure survey recorded 11 historical period sites, 1 isolated historical artifact, and 2 isolated pre-European contact artifacts. The pre-contact artifacts were both chert flakes, one of them retouched. The historical isolate was a Knights of Pythias medallion. The historical period sites consisted of three trash scatters or dumps, two abandoned farm complexes, two collapsed buildings, two currently occupied residences, a collapsed windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery.

The North Trend Expansion Area (see map Attachment D). Within the North Trend permit area, 1,190 acres of privately owned land slated for possible development were surveyed for

archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

The Marsland Expansion Area (see map Attachment E). A total of 4500 acres of private land within the Marsland Expansion Area were surveyed for archaeological sites and historical structures. This project area consists of flat to gently rolling short-grass prairie and lies just to the south of Pine Ridge. The survey located two previously recorded historical period home/farmsteads, 15 newly recorded historical period sites, and 5 historical period isolated artifacts. The newly recorded sites were 6 homesteads/farmsteads, 3 debris scatters, 2 cisterns, 1 corral, 1 bridge, 1 dugout, and 1 sandstone quarrying location. The home/farmsteads in general were occupied from the late 1800 through World War II. All but one of them are clearly abandoned; the occupancy status of the one exception is unclear. All of the isolated artifacts are pieces of farm equipment.

Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance

As noted, NRC has asked Cameco to facilitate gathering of information about properties of religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes that may be affected by the four projects described above.

Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

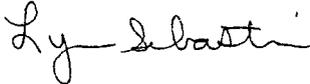
Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
SRI Foundation
333 Rio Rancho Drive, NE, Suite 103
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
505.892.5587 (office)
505.896.1136 (fax)
mgraham@srifoundation.org

If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

Attachments: A: Regional Map showing four project locations
B: CD containing a virtual tour of the four project areas and information about the in situ uranium recovery process
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F: Cameco Resources Brochure

cc: Lynette Gray, THPO, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

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Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Mr. Kevin Keckler, Chairman
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box 590
Eagle Butte, SD 57625-0590

Dear Mr. Keckler:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

Cameco has applied to renew its NRC source material license to continue operations at the existing Crow Butte ISR recovery facility. The facility, if relicensed, will continue to use in situ recovery to extract uranium at the site. Cameco also has applied to NRC to amend its license to construct and operate an in situ recovery facility at the North Trend Expansion Area. While not yet docketed by NRC, Cameco plans to submit additional applications to construct and operate ISR facilities at the Three Crow Expansion Area and the Marsland Expansion Area. Cameco proposes to gather information relative to all four project areas concurrently to facilitate the Section 106 consultations between NRC and the tribes when the Three Crow and Marsland license amendment applications are submitted.

The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

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The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

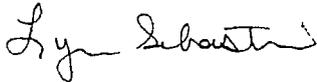
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Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
SRI Foundation
333 Rio Rancho Drive, NE, Suite 103
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
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We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

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cc: Mr. Steve Vance, THPO, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Wallace Coffey, Chairman
Comanche Nation
HC32 – Box 1720
Lawton, OK 73502

Dear Mr. Coffey:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Comanche Nation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Comanche Nation can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

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The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

This is essentially a closed-loop recirculation system. Water from the production wells is reintroduced into the injection wells. Slightly less water is injected than is withdrawn to ensure that fluids are confined to the ore zones intended for extraction. Monitor wells are installed around the project area, and groundwater quality is monitored above and around the uranium-bearing layer to ensure that fluids do not move outside the grid of injection and production wells. Attachment B includes a video showing how this process works.

Potential Effects on Historic Properties

Ground disturbance effects for in situ recovery operations include construction of the processing facility; drilling of injection, production, and monitoring wells; laying of pipe from the wells to the facility; and construction of berms around the well fields to ensure that, should any surface leaks occur, the fluids will be safely contained. Noise effects are largely limited to drilling operations from the truck-mounted drill rigs used to create the wells. Visual effects beyond the boundaries of the project area are limited. The greatest visual effect will be from the processing facilities. These are industrial buildings of approximately 35,000 square feet with a maximum height of 40 feet. They are painted to blend in with the local vegetation. The surface expression of the well field itself would have very minimal visual effect as it consists of a series of tan colored boxes approximately 3 feet square spaced roughly 75 feet apart. The virtual tour (Attachment B) includes photographs of an operating in situ recovery project to give an idea of the appearance of the proposed facilities.

Archaeological Sites

As noted above, the existing Crow Butte Plant is currently operating and the license is being renewed. No further ground disturbance is planned, so no recent archaeological investigations have been conducted. The other three expansion areas have all been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites.

The Three Crow Expansion Area (see map Attachment C). Approximately 85% of this 2100 acre parcel of private land is plowed and under cultivation. The exceptions are a high, steep-sided sandstone ridge in the southeastern portion of the project area and the steep banks adjacent to two ephemeral drainages. The archaeological and historical structure survey recorded 11 historical period sites, 1 isolated historical artifact, and 2 isolated pre-European contact artifacts. The pre-contact artifacts were both chert flakes, one of them retouched. The historical isolate was a Knights of Pythias medallion. The historical period sites consisted of three trash scatters or dumps, two abandoned farm complexes, two collapsed buildings, two currently occupied residences, a collapsed windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery.

The North Trend Expansion Area (see map Attachment D). Within the North Trend permit area, 1,190 acres of privately owned land slated for possible development were surveyed for

archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

The Marstrand Expansion Area (see map Attachment E). A total of 4500 acres of private land within the Marstrand Expansion Area were surveyed for archaeological sites and historical structures. This project area consists of flat to gently rolling short-grass prairie and lies just to the south of Pine Ridge. The survey located two previously recorded historical period home/farmsteads, 15 newly recorded historical period sites, and 5 historical period isolated artifacts. The newly recorded sites were 6 homesteads/farmsteads, 3 debris scatters, 2 cisterns, 1 corral, 1 bridge, 1 dugout, and 1 sandstone quarrying location. The home/farmsteads in general were occupied from the late 1800 through World War II. All but one of them are clearly abandoned; the occupancy status of the one exception is unclear. All of the isolated artifacts are pieces of farm equipment.

Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance

As noted, NRC has asked Cameco to facilitate gathering of information about properties of religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes that may be affected by the four projects described above.

Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Comanche Nation would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Comanche Nation would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
SRI Foundation
333 Rio Rancho Drive, NE, Suite 103
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
505.892.5587 (office)
505.896.1136 (fax)
mgraham@srifoundation.org

If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Comanche Nation and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

Attachments: A: Regional Map showing four project locations
B: CD containing a virtual tour of the four project areas and information about the in situ uranium recovery process
C: Map showing Three Crow Permit Area Land Use
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cc: Jimmy Arterberry, THPO, Comanche Nation
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Mr. Cedric Black Eagle, Chairman
Crow Tribe
P.O. Box 159
Crow Agency, MT 59022

Dear Mr. Black Eagle:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Crow Tribe as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Crow Tribe can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

Cameco has applied to renew its NRC source material license to continue operations at the existing Crow Butte ISR recovery facility. The facility, if relicensed, will continue to use in situ recovery to extract uranium at the site. Cameco also has applied to NRC to amend its license to construct and operate an in situ recovery facility at the North Trend Expansion Area. While not yet docketed by NRC, Cameco plans to submit additional applications to construct and operate ISR facilities at the Three Crow Expansion Area and the Marsland Expansion Area. Cameco proposes to gather information relative to all four project areas concurrently to facilitate the Section 106 consultations between NRC and the tribes when the Three Crow and Marsland license amendment applications are submitted.

The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

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Potential Effects on Historic Properties

Ground disturbance effects for in situ recovery operations include construction of the processing facility; drilling of injection, production, and monitoring wells; laying of pipe from the wells to the facility; and construction of berms around the well fields to ensure that, should any surface leaks occur, the fluids will be safely contained. Noise effects are largely limited to drilling operations from the truck-mounted drill rigs used to create the wells. Visual effects beyond the boundaries of the project area are limited. The greatest visual effect will be from the processing facilities. These are industrial buildings of approximately 35,000 square feet with a maximum height of 40 feet. They are painted to blend in with the local vegetation. The surface expression of the well field itself would have very minimal visual effect as it consists of a series of tan colored boxes approximately 3 feet square spaced roughly 75 feet apart. The virtual tour (Attachment B) includes photographs of an operating in situ recovery project to give an idea of the appearance of the proposed facilities.

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The Three Crow Expansion Area (see map Attachment C). Approximately 85% of this 2100 acre parcel of private land is plowed and under cultivation. The exceptions are a high, steep-sided sandstone ridge in the southeastern portion of the project area and the steep banks adjacent to two ephemeral drainages. The archaeological and historical structure survey recorded 11 historical period sites, 1 isolated historical artifact, and 2 isolated pre-European contact artifacts. The pre-contact artifacts were both chert flakes, one of them retouched. The historical isolate was a Knights of Pythias medallion. The historical period sites consisted of three trash scatters or dumps, two abandoned farm complexes, two collapsed buildings, two currently occupied residences, a collapsed windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery.

The North Trend Expansion Area (see map Attachment D). Within the North Trend permit area, 1,190 acres of privately owned land slated for possible development were surveyed for

archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

The Marsland Expansion Area (see map Attachment E). A total of 4500 acres of private land within the Marsland Expansion Area were surveyed for archaeological sites and historical structures. This project area consists of flat to gently rolling short-grass prairie and lies just to the south of Pine Ridge. The survey located two previously recorded historical period home/farmsteads, 15 newly recorded historical period sites, and 5 historical period isolated artifacts. The newly recorded sites were 6 homesteads/farmsteads, 3 debris scatters, 2 cisterns, 1 corral, 1 bridge, 1 dugout, and 1 sandstone quarrying location. The home/farmsteads in general were occupied from the late 1800 through World War II. All but one of them are clearly abandoned; the occupancy status of the one exception is unclear. All of the isolated artifacts are pieces of farm equipment.

Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance

As noted, NRC has asked Cameco to facilitate gathering of information about properties of religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes that may be affected by the four projects described above.

Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Crow Tribe would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Crow Tribe would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
SRI Foundation
333 Rio Rancho Drive, NE, Suite 103
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
505.892.5587 (office)
505.896.1136 (fax)
mgraham@srifoundation.org

If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Crow Tribe and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

Attachments: A: Regional Map showing four project locations
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C: Map showing Three Crow Permit Area Land Use
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F: Cameco Resources Brochure

cc: Mr. Dale Old Horn, THPO, Crow Tribe
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Mr. Duane Big Eagle, Chairman
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box 50
Ft. Thompson, SD 57339-0050

Dear Mr. Big Eagle:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Crow Creek Sioux Tribe as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Crow Creek Sioux Tribe can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

Cameco has applied to renew its NRC source material license to continue operations at the existing Crow Butte ISR recovery facility. The facility, if relicensed, will continue to use in situ recovery to extract uranium at the site. Cameco also has applied to NRC to amend its license to construct and operate an in situ recovery facility at the North Trend Expansion Area. While not yet docketed by NRC, Cameco plans to submit additional applications to construct and operate ISR facilities at the Three Crow Expansion Area and the Marsland Expansion Area. Cameco proposes to gather information relative to all four project areas concurrently to facilitate the Section 106 consultations between NRC and the tribes when the Three Crow and Marsland license amendment applications are submitted.

The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

This is essentially a closed-loop recirculation system. Water from the production wells is reintroduced into the injection wells. Slightly less water is injected than is withdrawn to ensure that fluids are confined to the ore zones intended for extraction. Monitor wells are installed around the project area, and groundwater quality is monitored above and around the uranium-bearing layer to ensure that fluids do not move outside the grid of injection and production wells. Attachment B includes a video showing how this process works.

Potential Effects on Historic Properties

Ground disturbance effects for in situ recovery operations include construction of the processing facility; drilling of injection, production, and monitoring wells; laying of pipe from the wells to the facility; and construction of berms around the well fields to ensure that, should any surface leaks occur, the fluids will be safely contained. Noise effects are largely limited to drilling operations from the truck-mounted drill rigs used to create the wells. Visual effects beyond the boundaries of the project area are limited. The greatest visual effect will be from the processing facilities. These are industrial buildings of approximately 35,000 square feet with a maximum height of 40 feet. They are painted to blend in with the local vegetation. The surface expression of the well field itself would have very minimal visual effect as it consists of a series of tan colored boxes approximately 3 feet square spaced roughly 75 feet apart. The virtual tour (Attachment B) includes photographs of an operating in situ recovery project to give an idea of the appearance of the proposed facilities.

Archaeological Sites

As noted above, the existing Crow Butte Plant is currently operating and the license is being renewed. No further ground disturbance is planned, so no recent archaeological investigations have been conducted. The other three expansion areas have all been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites.

The Three Crow Expansion Area (see map Attachment C). Approximately 85% of this 2100 acre parcel of private land is plowed and under cultivation. The exceptions are a high, steep-sided sandstone ridge in the southeastern portion of the project area and the steep banks adjacent to two ephemeral drainages. The archaeological and historical structure survey recorded 11 historical period sites, 1 isolated historical artifact, and 2 isolated pre-European contact artifacts. The pre-contact artifacts were both chert flakes, one of them retouched. The historical isolate was a Knights of Pythias medallion. The historical period sites consisted of three trash scatters or dumps, two abandoned farm complexes, two collapsed buildings, two currently occupied residences, a collapsed windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery.

The North Trend Expansion Area (see map Attachment D). Within the North Trend permit area, 1,190 acres of privately owned land slated for possible development were surveyed for

archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

The Marsland Expansion Area (see map Attachment E). A total of 4500 acres of private land within the Marsland Expansion Area were surveyed for archaeological sites and historical structures. This project area consists of flat to gently rolling short-grass prairie and lies just to the south of Pine Ridge. The survey located two previously recorded historical period home/farmsteads, 15 newly recorded historical period sites, and 5 historical period isolated artifacts. The newly recorded sites were 6 homesteads/farmsteads, 3 debris scatters, 2 cisterns, 1 corral, 1 bridge, 1 dugout, and 1 sandstone quarrying location. The home/farmsteads in general were occupied from the late 1800 through World War II. All but one of them are clearly abandoned; the occupancy status of the one exception is unclear. All of the isolated artifacts are pieces of farm equipment.

Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance

As noted, NRC has asked Cameco to facilitate gathering of information about properties of religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes that may be affected by the four projects described above.

Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Crow Creek Sioux Tribe would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Crow Creek Sioux Tribe would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

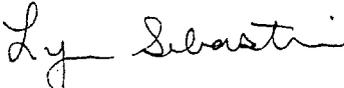
Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
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Rio Rancho, NM 87124
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If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Crow Creek Sioux Tribe and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

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F: Cameco Resources Brochure

cc: Ms. Wanda Wells, THPO, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Mr. Mike LaJeunesse, Chairman
Eastern Shoshone Tribe
P.O. Box 538
Fort Washakie, WY 82514

Dear Mr. LaJeunesse:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Eastern Shoshone Tribe as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Eastern Shoshone Tribe can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

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Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance

As noted, NRC has asked Cameco to facilitate gathering of information about properties of religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes that may be affected by the four projects described above.

Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Eastern Shoshone Tribe would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Eastern Shoshone Tribe would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
SRI Foundation
333 Rio Rancho Drive, NE, Suite 103
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
505.892.5587 (office)
505.896.1136 (fax)
mgraham@srifoundation.org

If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Eastern Shoshone Tribe and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

Attachments: A: Regional Map showing four project locations
B: CD containing a virtual tour of the four project areas and information about the in situ uranium recovery process
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cc: Mr. Wilfred Ferris, THPO, Eastern Shoshone Tribe
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Mr. A.T. "Rusty" Stafne, Chairman
Fort Peck Tribes
P.O. Box 1027
Poplar, MT 59255-1027

Dear Mr. Stafne:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Fort Peck Tribes as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Fort Peck Tribes can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

Cameco has applied to renew its NRC source material license to continue operations at the existing Crow Butte ISR recovery facility. The facility, if relicensed, will continue to use in situ recovery to extract uranium at the site. Cameco also has applied to NRC to amend its license to construct and operate an in situ recovery facility at the North Trend Expansion Area. While not yet docketed by NRC, Cameco plans to submit additional applications to construct and operate ISR facilities at the Three Crow Expansion Area and the Marsland Expansion Area. Cameco proposes to gather information relative to all four project areas concurrently to facilitate the Section 106 consultations between NRC and the tribes when the Three Crow and Marsland license amendment applications are submitted.

The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

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Potential Effects on Historic Properties

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Archaeological Sites

As noted above, the existing Crow Butte Plant is currently operating and the license is being renewed. No further ground disturbance is planned, so no recent archaeological investigations have been conducted. The other three expansion areas have all been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites.

The Three Crow Expansion Area (see map Attachment C). Approximately 85% of this 2100 acre parcel of private land is plowed and under cultivation. The exceptions are a high, steep-sided sandstone ridge in the southeastern portion of the project area and the steep banks adjacent to two ephemeral drainages. The archaeological and historical structure survey recorded 11 historical period sites, 1 isolated historical artifact, and 2 isolated pre-European contact artifacts. The pre-contact artifacts were both chert flakes, one of them retouched. The historical isolate was a Knights of Pythias medallion. The historical period sites consisted of three trash scatters or dumps, two abandoned farm complexes, two collapsed buildings, two currently occupied residences, a collapsed windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery.

The North Trend Expansion Area (see map Attachment D). Within the North Trend permit area, 1,190 acres of privately owned land slated for possible development were surveyed for

archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

The Marsland Expansion Area (see map Attachment E). A total of 4500 acres of private land within the Marsland Expansion Area were surveyed for archaeological sites and historical structures. This project area consists of flat to gently rolling short-grass prairie and lies just to the south of Pine Ridge. The survey located two previously recorded historical period home/farmsteads, 15 newly recorded historical period sites, and 5 historical period isolated artifacts. The newly recorded sites were 6 homesteads/farmsteads, 3 debris scatters, 2 cisterns, 1 corral, 1 bridge, 1 dugout, and 1 sandstone quarrying location. The home/farmsteads in general were occupied from the late 1800 through World War II. All but one of them are clearly abandoned; the occupancy status of the one exception is unclear. All of the isolated artifacts are pieces of farm equipment.

Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance

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Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Fort Peck Tribes would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Fort Peck Tribes would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

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We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Fort Peck Tribes and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

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cc: Mr. Darrell "Curley" Youpee, THPO, Fort Peck Tribes
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Don Tofpi, Chairman
Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 369
Carnegie, OK 73015

Dear Mr. Tofpi:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

Cameco has applied to renew its NRC source material license to continue operations at the existing Crow Butte ISR recovery facility. The facility, if relicensed, will continue to use in situ recovery to extract uranium at the site. Cameco also has applied to NRC to amend its license to construct and operate an in situ recovery facility at the North Trend Expansion Area. While not yet docketed by NRC, Cameco plans to submit additional applications to construct and operate ISR facilities at the Three Crow Expansion Area and the Marsland Expansion Area. Cameco proposes to gather information relative to all four project areas concurrently to facilitate the Section 106 consultations between NRC and the tribes when the Three Crow and Marsland license amendment applications are submitted.

The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

This is essentially a closed-loop recirculation system. Water from the production wells is reintroduced into the injection wells. Slightly less water is injected than is withdrawn to ensure that fluids are confined to the ore zones intended for extraction. Monitor wells are installed around the project area, and groundwater quality is monitored above and around the uranium-bearing layer to ensure that fluids do not move outside the grid of injection and production wells. Attachment B includes a video showing how this process works.

Potential Effects on Historic Properties

Ground disturbance effects for in situ recovery operations include construction of the processing facility; drilling of injection, production, and monitoring wells; laying of pipe from the wells to the facility; and construction of berms around the well fields to ensure that, should any surface leaks occur, the fluids will be safely contained. Noise effects are largely limited to drilling operations from the truck-mounted drill rigs used to create the wells. Visual effects beyond the boundaries of the project area are limited. The greatest visual effect will be from the processing facilities. These are industrial buildings of approximately 35,000 square feet with a maximum height of 40 feet. They are painted to blend in with the local vegetation. The surface expression of the well field itself would have very minimal visual effect as it consists of a series of tan colored boxes approximately 3 feet square spaced roughly 75 feet apart. The virtual tour (Attachment B) includes photographs of an operating in situ recovery project to give an idea of the appearance of the proposed facilities.

Archaeological Sites

As noted above, the existing Crow Butte Plant is currently operating and the license is being renewed. No further ground disturbance is planned, so no recent archaeological investigations have been conducted. The other three expansion areas have all been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites.

The Three Crow Expansion Area (see map Attachment C). Approximately 85% of this 2100 acre parcel of private land is plowed and under cultivation. The exceptions are a high, steep-sided sandstone ridge in the southeastern portion of the project area and the steep banks adjacent to two ephemeral drainages. The archaeological and historical structure survey recorded 11 historical period sites, 1 isolated historical artifact, and 2 isolated pre-European contact artifacts. The pre-contact artifacts were both chert flakes, one of them retouched. The historical isolate was a Knights of Pythias medallion. The historical period sites consisted of three trash scatters or dumps, two abandoned farm complexes, two collapsed buildings, two currently occupied residences, a collapsed windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery.

The North Trend Expansion Area (see map Attachment D). Within the North Trend permit area, 1,190 acres of privately owned land slated for possible development were surveyed for

archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

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The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your Cultural Resources Office carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

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We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

Attachments: A: Regional Map showing four project locations
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cc: Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Mr. Michael Jandreau, Chairman
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box 187
Lower Brule, SD 57548

Dear Mr. Jandreau:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Lower Brule Sioux Tribe as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Lower Brule Sioux Tribe can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

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The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Lower Brule Sioux Tribe would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Lower Brule Sioux Tribe would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

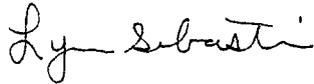
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Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

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cc: Ms. Claire Green, THPO, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Ms. Kim Harjo, Madam Chair
Northern Arapaho Business Council
P.O. Box 396
Fort Washakie, WY 82514

Dear Ms. Harjo:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Northern Arapaho Tribe as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Northern Arapaho Tribe can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

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The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

This is essentially a closed-loop recirculation system. Water from the production wells is reintroduced into the injection wells. Slightly less water is injected than is withdrawn to ensure that fluids are confined to the ore zones intended for extraction. Monitor wells are installed around the project area, and groundwater quality is monitored above and around the uranium-bearing layer to ensure that fluids do not move outside the grid of injection and production wells. Attachment B includes a video showing how this process works.

Potential Effects on Historic Properties

Ground disturbance effects for in situ recovery operations include construction of the processing facility; drilling of injection, production, and monitoring wells; laying of pipe from the wells to the facility; and construction of berms around the well fields to ensure that, should any surface leaks occur, the fluids will be safely contained. Noise effects are largely limited to drilling operations from the truck-mounted drill rigs used to create the wells. Visual effects beyond the boundaries of the project area are limited. The greatest visual effect will be from the processing facilities. These are industrial buildings of approximately 35,000 square feet with a maximum height of 40 feet. They are painted to blend in with the local vegetation. The surface expression of the well field itself would have very minimal visual effect as it consists of a series of tan colored boxes approximately 3 feet square spaced roughly 75 feet apart. The virtual tour (Attachment B) includes photographs of an operating in situ recovery project to give an idea of the appearance of the proposed facilities.

Archaeological Sites

As noted above, the existing Crow Butte Plant is currently operating and the license is being renewed. No further ground disturbance is planned, so no recent archaeological investigations have been conducted. The other three expansion areas have all been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites.

The Three Crow Expansion Area (see map Attachment C). Approximately 85% of this 2100 acre parcel of private land is plowed and under cultivation. The exceptions are a high, steep-sided sandstone ridge in the southeastern portion of the project area and the steep banks adjacent to two ephemeral drainages. The archaeological and historical structure survey recorded 11 historical period sites, 1 isolated historical artifact, and 2 isolated pre-European contact artifacts. The pre-contact artifacts were both chert flakes, one of them retouched. The historical isolate was a Knights of Pythias medallion. The historical period sites consisted of three trash scatters or dumps, two abandoned farm complexes, two collapsed buildings, two currently occupied residences, a collapsed windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery.

The North Trend Expansion Area (see map Attachment D). Within the North Trend permit area, 1,190 acres of privately owned land slated for possible development were surveyed for

archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

The Marstrand Expansion Area (see map Attachment E). A total of 4500 acres of private land within the Marstrand Expansion Area were surveyed for archaeological sites and historical structures. This project area consists of flat to gently rolling short-grass prairie and lies just to the south of Pine Ridge. The survey located two previously recorded historical period home/farmsteads, 15 newly recorded historical period sites, and 5 historical period isolated artifacts. The newly recorded sites were 6 homesteads/farmsteads, 3 debris scatters, 2 cisterns, 1 corral, 1 bridge, 1 dugout, and 1 sandstone quarrying location. The home/farmsteads in general were occupied from the late 1800 through World War II. All but one of them are clearly abandoned; the occupancy status of the one exception is unclear. All of the isolated artifacts are pieces of farm equipment.

Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance

As noted, NRC has asked Cameco to facilitate gathering of information about properties of religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes that may be affected by the four projects described above.

Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Northern Arapaho Tribe would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Northern Arapaho Tribe would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
SRI Foundation
333 Rio Rancho Drive, NE, Suite 103
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
505.892.5587 (office)
505.896.1136 (fax)
mgraham@srifoundation.org

If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Northern Arapaho Tribe and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

Attachments: A: Regional Map showing four project locations
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cc: Ms. Darlene Conrad, THPO, Northern Arapaho Tribe
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Mr. Leroy Spaug, Chairman
Northern Cheyenne Tribe
P.O. Box 128
Lame Deer, MT 59043

Dear Mr. Spaug:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Northern Cheyenne Tribe as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Northern Cheyenne Tribe can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

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The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

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As noted above, the existing Crow Butte Plant is currently operating and the license is being renewed. No further ground disturbance is planned, so no recent archaeological investigations have been conducted. The other three expansion areas have all been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites.

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The North Trend Expansion Area (see map Attachment D). Within the North Trend permit area, 1,190 acres of privately owned land slated for possible development were surveyed for

archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

The Marsland Expansion Area (see map Attachment E). A total of 4500 acres of private land within the Marsland Expansion Area were surveyed for archaeological sites and historical structures. This project area consists of flat to gently rolling short-grass prairie and lies just to the south of Pine Ridge. The survey located two previously recorded historical period home/farmsteads, 15 newly recorded historical period sites, and 5 historical period isolated artifacts. The newly recorded sites were 6 homesteads/farmsteads, 3 debris scatters, 2 cisterns, 1 corral, 1 bridge, 1 dugout, and 1 sandstone quarrying location. The home/farmsteads in general were occupied from the late 1800 through World War II. All but one of them are clearly abandoned; the occupancy status of the one exception is unclear. All of the isolated artifacts are pieces of farm equipment.

Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance

As noted, NRC has asked Cameco to facilitate gathering of information about properties of religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes that may be affected by the four projects described above.

Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Northern Cheyenne Tribe would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Northern Cheyenne Tribe would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
SRI Foundation
333 Rio Rancho Drive, NE, Suite 103
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If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Northern Cheyenne Tribe and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

Attachments: A: Regional Map showing four project locations
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cc: Mr. Conrad Fisher, THPO, Northern Cheyenne Tribe
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Mr. John Yellow Bird-Steel, President
Oglala Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box 2070
Pine Ridge, SD 57770

Dear Mr. Yellow Bird-Steel:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Oglala Sioux Tribe as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Oglala Sioux Tribe can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

Cameco has applied to renew its NRC source material license to continue operations at the existing Crow Butte ISR recovery facility. The facility, if relicensed, will continue to use in situ recovery to extract uranium at the site. Cameco also has applied to NRC to amend its license to construct and operate an in situ recovery facility at the North Trend Expansion Area. While not yet docketed by NRC, Cameco plans to submit additional applications to construct and operate ISR facilities at the Three Crow Expansion Area and the Marsland Expansion Area. Cameco proposes to gather information relative to all four project areas concurrently to facilitate the Section 106 consultations between NRC and the tribes when the Three Crow and Marsland license amendment applications are submitted.

The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

This is essentially a closed-loop recirculation system. Water from the production wells is reintroduced into the injection wells. Slightly less water is injected than is withdrawn to ensure that fluids are confined to the ore zones intended for extraction. Monitor wells are installed around the project area, and groundwater quality is monitored above and around the uranium-bearing layer to ensure that fluids do not move outside the grid of injection and production wells. Attachment B includes a video showing how this process works.

Potential Effects on Historic Properties

Ground disturbance effects for in situ recovery operations include construction of the processing facility; drilling of injection, production, and monitoring wells; laying of pipe from the wells to the facility; and construction of berms around the well fields to ensure that, should any surface leaks occur, the fluids will be safely contained. Noise effects are largely limited to drilling operations from the truck-mounted drill rigs used to create the wells. Visual effects beyond the boundaries of the project area are limited. The greatest visual effect will be from the processing facilities. These are industrial buildings of approximately 35,000 square feet with a maximum height of 40 feet. They are painted to blend in with the local vegetation. The surface expression of the well field itself would have very minimal visual effect as it consists of a series of tan colored boxes approximately 3 feet square spaced roughly 75 feet apart. The virtual tour (Attachment B) includes photographs of an operating in situ recovery project to give an idea of the appearance of the proposed facilities.

Archaeological Sites

As noted above, the existing Crow Butte Plant is currently operating and the license is being renewed. No further ground disturbance is planned, so no recent archaeological investigations have been conducted. The other three expansion areas have all been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites.

The Three Crow Expansion Area (see map Attachment C). Approximately 85% of this 2100 acre parcel of private land is plowed and under cultivation. The exceptions are a high, steep-sided sandstone ridge in the southeastern portion of the project area and the steep banks adjacent to two ephemeral drainages. The archaeological and historical structure survey recorded 11 historical period sites, 1 isolated historical artifact, and 2 isolated pre-European contact artifacts. The pre-contact artifacts were both chert flakes, one of them retouched. The historical isolate was a Knights of Pythias medallion. The historical period sites consisted of three trash scatters or dumps, two abandoned farm complexes, two collapsed buildings, two currently occupied residences, a collapsed windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery.

The North Trend Expansion Area (see map Attachment D). Within the North Trend permit area, 1,190 acres of privately owned land slated for possible development were surveyed for

archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

The Marsland Expansion Area (see map Attachment E). A total of 4500 acres of private land within the Marsland Expansion Area were surveyed for archaeological sites and historical structures. This project area consists of flat to gently rolling short-grass prairie and lies just to the south of Pine Ridge. The survey located two previously recorded historical period home/farmsteads, 15 newly recorded historical period sites, and 5 historical period isolated artifacts. The newly recorded sites were 6 homesteads/farmsteads, 3 debris scatters, 2 cisterns, 1 corral, 1 bridge, 1 dugout, and 1 sandstone quarrying location. The home/farmsteads in general were occupied from the late 1800 through World War II. All but one of them are clearly abandoned; the occupancy status of the one exception is unclear. All of the isolated artifacts are pieces of farm equipment.

Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance

As noted, NRC has asked Cameco to facilitate gathering of information about properties of religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes that may be affected by the four projects described above.

Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Oglala Sioux Tribe would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Oglala Sioux Tribe would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
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If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Oglala Sioux Tribe and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

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cc: Mr. James Laysbad, THPO, Oglala Sioux Tribe
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

George Howell, President
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 470
Pawnee, OK 74058

Dear Mr. Howell:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

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The Marsland Expansion Area (see map Attachment E). A total of 4500 acres of private land within the Marsland Expansion Area were surveyed for archaeological sites and historical structures. This project area consists of flat to gently rolling short-grass prairie and lies just to the south of Pine Ridge. The survey located two previously recorded historical period home/farmsteads, 15 newly recorded historical period sites, and 5 historical period isolated artifacts. The newly recorded sites were 6 homesteads/farmsteads, 3 debris scatters, 2 cisterns, 1 corral, 1 bridge, 1 dugout, and 1 sandstone quarrying location. The home/farmsteads in general were occupied from the late 1800 through World War II. All but one of them are clearly abandoned; the occupancy status of the one exception is unclear. All of the isolated artifacts are pieces of farm equipment.

Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance

As noted, NRC has asked Cameco to facilitate gathering of information about properties of religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes that may be affected by the four projects described above.

Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
SRI Foundation
333 Rio Rancho Drive, NE, Suite 103
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
505.892.5587 (office)
505.896.1136 (fax)
mgraham@srifoundation.org

If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

Attachments: A: Regional Map showing four project locations
B: CD containing a virtual tour of the four project areas and information about the in situ uranium recovery process
C: Map showing Three Crow Permit Area Land Use
D: Map showing North Trend Expansion Area Land Use
E: Map showing Marsland Expansion Area Land Use
F: Cameco Resources Brochure

cc: Gordon Adams, THPO, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Ms. Rebecca White, Chairwoman
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
P.O. Box 288
Niobara, NE 68760

Dear Ms. White:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Ponca Tribe of Nebraska as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Ponca Tribe of Nebraska can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

Cameco has applied to renew its NRC source material license to continue operations at the existing Crow Butte ISR recovery facility. The facility, if relicensed, will continue to use in situ recovery to extract uranium at the site. Cameco also has applied to NRC to amend its license to construct and operate an in situ recovery facility at the North Trend Expansion Area. While not yet docketed by NRC, Cameco plans to submit additional applications to construct and operate ISR facilities at the Three Crow Expansion Area and the Marsland Expansion Area. Cameco proposes to gather information relative to all four project areas concurrently to facilitate the Section 106 consultations between NRC and the tribes when the Three Crow and Marsland license amendment applications are submitted.

The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

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Potential Effects on Historic Properties

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Archaeological Sites

As noted above, the existing Crow Butte Plant is currently operating and the license is being renewed. No further ground disturbance is planned, so no recent archaeological investigations have been conducted. The other three expansion areas have all been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites.

The Three Crow Expansion Area (see map Attachment C). Approximately 85% of this 2100 acre parcel of private land is plowed and under cultivation. The exceptions are a high, steep-sided sandstone ridge in the southeastern portion of the project area and the steep banks adjacent to two ephemeral drainages. The archaeological and historical structure survey recorded 11 historical period sites, 1 isolated historical artifact, and 2 isolated pre-European contact artifacts. The pre-contact artifacts were both chert flakes, one of them retouched. The historical isolate was a Knights of Pythias medallion. The historical period sites consisted of three trash scatters or dumps, two abandoned farm complexes, two collapsed buildings, two currently occupied residences, a collapsed windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery.

The North Trend Expansion Area (see map Attachment D). Within the North Trend permit area, 1,190 acres of privately owned land slated for possible development were surveyed for

archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

The Marsland Expansion Area (see map Attachment E). A total of 4500 acres of private land within the Marsland Expansion Area were surveyed for archaeological sites and historical structures. This project area consists of flat to gently rolling short-grass prairie and lies just to the south of Pine Ridge. The survey located two previously recorded historical period home/farmsteads, 15 newly recorded historical period sites, and 5 historical period isolated artifacts. The newly recorded sites were 6 homesteads/farmsteads, 3 debris scatters, 2 cisterns, 1 corral, 1 bridge, 1 dugout, and 1 sandstone quarrying location. The home/farmsteads in general were occupied from the late 1800 through World War II. All but one of them are clearly abandoned; the occupancy status of the one exception is unclear. All of the isolated artifacts are pieces of farm equipment.

Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance

As noted, NRC has asked Cameco to facilitate gathering of information about properties of religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes that may be affected by the four projects described above.

Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Ponca Tribe of Nebraska would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Ponca Tribe of Nebraska would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
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333 Rio Rancho Drive, NE, Suite 103
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
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505.896.1136 (fax)
mgraham@srifoundation.org

If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Ponca Tribe of Nebraska and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

Attachments: A: Regional Map showing four project locations
B: CD containing a virtual tour of the four project areas and information about the in situ uranium recovery process
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F: Cameco Resources Brochure

cc: Mr. Gary Robinette, THPO, Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Mr. Rodney Bordeaux, Chairman
Rosebud Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box 658
Rosebud, SD 57570

Dear Mr. Bordeaux:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Rosebud Sioux Tribe as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Rosebud Sioux Tribe can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

Cameco has applied to renew its NRC source material license to continue operations at the existing Crow Butte ISR recovery facility. The facility, if relicensed, will continue to use in situ recovery to extract uranium at the site. Cameco also has applied to NRC to amend its license to construct and operate an in situ recovery facility at the North Trend Expansion Area. While not yet docketed by NRC, Cameco plans to submit additional applications to construct and operate ISR facilities at the Three Crow Expansion Area and the Marsland Expansion Area. Cameco proposes to gather information relative to all four project areas concurrently to facilitate the Section 106 consultations between NRC and the tribes when the Three Crow and Marsland license amendment applications are submitted.

The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

This is essentially a closed-loop recirculation system. Water from the production wells is reintroduced into the injection wells. Slightly less water is injected than is withdrawn to ensure that fluids are confined to the ore zones intended for extraction. Monitor wells are installed around the project area, and groundwater quality is monitored above and around the uranium-bearing layer to ensure that fluids do not move outside the grid of injection and production wells. Attachment B includes a video showing how this process works.

Potential Effects on Historic Properties

Ground disturbance effects for in situ recovery operations include construction of the processing facility; drilling of injection, production, and monitoring wells; laying of pipe from the wells to the facility; and construction of berms around the well fields to ensure that, should any surface leaks occur, the fluids will be safely contained. Noise effects are largely limited to drilling operations from the truck-mounted drill rigs used to create the wells. Visual effects beyond the boundaries of the project area are limited. The greatest visual effect will be from the processing facilities. These are industrial buildings of approximately 35,000 square feet with a maximum height of 40 feet. They are painted to blend in with the local vegetation. The surface expression of the well field itself would have very minimal visual effect as it consists of a series of tan colored boxes approximately 3 feet square spaced roughly 75 feet apart. The virtual tour (Attachment B) includes photographs of an operating in situ recovery project to give an idea of the appearance of the proposed facilities.

Archaeological Sites

As noted above, the existing Crow Butte Plant is currently operating and the license is being renewed. No further ground disturbance is planned, so no recent archaeological investigations have been conducted. The other three expansion areas have all been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites.

The Three Crow Expansion Area (see map Attachment C). Approximately 85% of this 2100 acre parcel of private land is plowed and under cultivation. The exceptions are a high, steep-sided sandstone ridge in the southeastern portion of the project area and the steep banks adjacent to two ephemeral drainages. The archaeological and historical structure survey recorded 11 historical period sites, 1 isolated historical artifact, and 2 isolated pre-European contact artifacts. The pre-contact artifacts were both chert flakes, one of them retouched. The historical isolate was a Knights of Pythias medallion. The historical period sites consisted of three trash scatters or dumps, two abandoned farm complexes, two collapsed buildings, two currently occupied residences, a collapsed windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery.

The North Trend Expansion Area (see map Attachment D). Within the North Trend permit area, 1,190 acres of privately owned land slated for possible development were surveyed for

archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

The Marsland Expansion Area (see map Attachment E). A total of 4500 acres of private land within the Marsland Expansion Area were surveyed for archaeological sites and historical structures. This project area consists of flat to gently rolling short-grass prairie and lies just to the south of Pine Ridge. The survey located two previously recorded historical period home/farmsteads, 15 newly recorded historical period sites, and 5 historical period isolated artifacts. The newly recorded sites were 6 homesteads/farmsteads, 3 debris scatters, 2 cisterns, 1 corral, 1 bridge, 1 dugout, and 1 sandstone quarrying location. The home/farmsteads in general were occupied from the late 1800 through World War II. All but one of them are clearly abandoned; the occupancy status of the one exception is unclear. All of the isolated artifacts are pieces of farm equipment.

Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance

As noted, NRC has asked Cameco to facilitate gathering of information about properties of religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes that may be affected by the four projects described above.

Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Rosebud Sioux Tribe would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Rosebud Sioux Tribe would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
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If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Rosebud Sioux Tribe and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

Attachments: A: Regional Map showing four project locations
B: CD containing a virtual tour of the four project areas and information about the in situ uranium recovery process
C: Map showing Three Crow Permit Area Land Use
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E: Map showing Marsland Expansion Area Land Use
F: Cameco Resources Brochure

cc: Mr. Russell Eagle Bear, THPO, Rosebud Sioux Tribe
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Mr. Roger Trudell, Chairman
Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska
425 Frazier Avenue N, Suite 2
Niobara, NE 68760

Dear Mr. Trudell:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

Cameco has applied to renew its NRC source material license to continue operations at the existing Crow Butte ISR recovery facility. The facility, if relicensed, will continue to use in situ recovery to extract uranium at the site. Cameco also has applied to NRC to amend its license to construct and operate an in situ recovery facility at the North Trend Expansion Area. While not yet docketed by NRC, Cameco plans to submit additional applications to construct and operate ISR facilities at the Three Crow Expansion Area and the Marsland Expansion Area. Cameco proposes to gather information relative to all four project areas concurrently to facilitate the Section 106 consultations between NRC and the tribes when the Three Crow and Marsland license amendment applications are submitted.

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The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

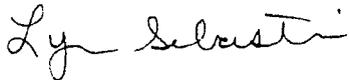
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Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
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If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

Attachments: A: Regional Map showing four project locations
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cc: Mr. Rick Thomas, THPO, Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Mr. Charles Murphy, Chairman
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box D
Fort Yates, ND 58538

Dear Mr. Murphy:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Standing Rock Sioux Tribe as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Standing Rock Sioux Tribe can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

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archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

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Cameco has secured the services of tribal involvement specialists from the SRI Foundation. Foundation staff have been asked to facilitate tribal participation in the identification of places of religious and cultural significance and to assist Cameco in providing NRC with the information that they need in order to carry out further consultations with interested tribes. NRC will participate in site visits and meetings to ensure government-to-government communication.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Standing Rock Sioux Tribe would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Standing Rock Sioux Tribe would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

Martha Graham, Ph.D., Program Manager
SRI Foundation
333 Rio Rancho Drive, NE, Suite 103
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
505.892.5587 (office)
505.896.1136 (fax)
mgraham@srifoundation.org

If you have questions regarding the government-to-government consultation process, please contact Mr. Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC (via e-mail at Nathan.Goodman@nrc.gov or via telephone at 301.415.2703).

We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Standing Rock Sioux Tribe and the NRC.

Sincerely,



Lynne Sebastian
Director, Historic Preservation Programs

Attachments: A: Regional Map showing four project locations
B: CD containing a virtual tour of the four project areas and information about the in situ uranium recovery process
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cc: Ms. Waste 'Win Young, THPO, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
Josh Leftwich, Director of Radiation Safety & Licensing, Cameco Resources

SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Mr. Tex Hall, Chairman
Three Affiliated Tribes
404 Frontage Road
New Towne, ND 58763

Dear Mr. Hall:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Three Affiliated Tribes as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Three Affiliated Tribes can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

Nature of the Section 106 Undertaking

Cameco has submitted, or will shortly submit, applications to the NRC to permit the construction and operation of in situ uranium recovery (ISR) facilities for the four areas in Dawes County, Nebraska – the existing Crow Butte ISR facility, North Trend Expansion Area, Three Crow Expansion Area, and Marsland Expansion Area. Attachment A shows the locations of these four project areas. In addition, the CD included here as Attachment B contains a virtual tour of the four project areas. Attachment F is a brochure with information about Cameco and uranium processing.

Cameco has applied to renew its NRC source material license to continue operations at the existing Crow Butte ISR recovery facility. The facility, if relicensed, will continue to use in situ recovery to extract uranium at the site. Cameco also has applied to NRC to amend its license to construct and operate an in situ recovery facility at the North Trend Expansion Area. While not yet docketed by NRC, Cameco plans to submit additional applications to construct and operate ISR facilities at the Three Crow Expansion Area and the Marsland Expansion Area. Cameco proposes to gather information relative to all four project areas concurrently to facilitate the Section 106 consultations between NRC and the tribes when the Three Crow and Marsland license amendment applications are submitted.

The uranium that Cameco recovers occurs in permeable sandstones within a groundwater aquifer. The uranium occurs in the sandstones at depths ranging from 400 to 1000 feet below the ground surface. The uranium is removed using a grid of injection and production wells. Because the uranium is insoluble in the native groundwater, small amounts of oxygen and bicarbonate (baking soda) are added to water which is injected into the sandstone to dissolve the uranium. The uranium solution is then pumped out of the ground and taken by pipes to a facility where the uranium is extracted, precipitated, and dried to become the final product, yellowcake.

This is essentially a closed-loop recirculation system. Water from the production wells is reintroduced into the injection wells. Slightly less water is injected than is withdrawn to ensure that fluids are confined to the ore zones intended for extraction. Monitor wells are installed around the project area, and groundwater quality is monitored above and around the uranium-bearing layer to ensure that fluids do not move outside the grid of injection and production wells. Attachment B includes a video showing how this process works.

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Ground disturbance effects for in situ recovery operations include construction of the processing facility; drilling of injection, production, and monitoring wells; laying of pipe from the wells to the facility; and construction of berms around the well fields to ensure that, should any surface leaks occur, the fluids will be safely contained. Noise effects are largely limited to drilling operations from the truck-mounted drill rigs used to create the wells. Visual effects beyond the boundaries of the project area are limited. The greatest visual effect will be from the processing facilities. These are industrial buildings of approximately 35,000 square feet with a maximum height of 40 feet. They are painted to blend in with the local vegetation. The surface expression of the well field itself would have very minimal visual effect as it consists of a series of tan colored boxes approximately 3 feet square spaced roughly 75 feet apart. The virtual tour (Attachment B) includes photographs of an operating in situ recovery project to give an idea of the appearance of the proposed facilities.

Archaeological Sites

As noted above, the existing Crow Butte Plant is currently operating and the license is being renewed. No further ground disturbance is planned, so no recent archaeological investigations have been conducted. The other three expansion areas have all been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites.

The Three Crow Expansion Area (see map Attachment C). Approximately 85% of this 2100 acre parcel of private land is plowed and under cultivation. The exceptions are a high, steep-sided sandstone ridge in the southeastern portion of the project area and the steep banks adjacent to two ephemeral drainages. The archaeological and historical structure survey recorded 11 historical period sites, 1 isolated historical artifact, and 2 isolated pre-European contact artifacts. The pre-contact artifacts were both chert flakes, one of them retouched. The historical isolate was a Knights of Pythias medallion. The historical period sites consisted of three trash scatters or dumps, two abandoned farm complexes, two collapsed buildings, two currently occupied residences, a collapsed windmill and water tank, and an isolated piece of farm machinery.

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archaeological sites and historical structures. As with the Three Crow area, most of the survey area has been cultivated for many years. The only exceptions are narrow bands along the White River and Spring Creek. The survey recorded three historical period sites and three isolated artifacts dating to the pre-European contact and early postcontact era. The pre-contact/early post-contact artifacts were a chert core, a chert point fragment, and a metal trade point dating to the 1870s. The historical sites were an abandoned farm complex, an occupied farm complex with adjacent school house foundation, and a trash disposal area dating to the 1950s.

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The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether Three Affiliated Tribes would like to participate in this information gathering effort. And if Three Affiliated Tribes would like to participate, how would you like to see this effort proceed? The level of participation could range, for example, from participating in field visits and interviews, to being informed about the results of efforts to identify archaeological sites and traditional cultural places, to not being interested in being consulted about this project. Participation in field visits and interviews could involve your THPO carrying out this research with facilitation by SRIF, or working with an ethnographer or ethnohistorian contracted to assist the tribe.

Dr. Martha Graham will be contacting you to discuss whether you wish to participate in future efforts to identify properties of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by these projects, and to determine whether you have any questions about the proposed Cameco projects. If you do wish to participate, please let Dr. Graham know about any standard protocols or procedures that you would like to see followed as we move forward with the identification process. Dr. Graham's contact information is—

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We look forward to working with you to facilitate further government-to-government consultation between Three Affiliated Tribes and the NRC.

Sincerely,



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SRI FOUNDATION

Advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research

December 9, 2011

Mr. Robert Courneyor, Chairman
Yankton Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box 248
Marty, SD 57361

Dear Mr. Courneyor:

As you have heard from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in their letter of August 5, 2011 from Kevin Hsueh to John P. Schmuck, Cameco Resources (Cameco) has been asked by NRC to gather information about places of religious and cultural significance that may be affected by Cameco's proposed in situ uranium recovery operations. NRC will then use the information to complete their government to government consultations with Yankton Sioux Tribe as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. NRC has requested that we provide you with information about the location, nature, and potential effects of our projects, and that we determine whether you wish to participate in this information gathering process. The purpose of this letter and the attached maps, photos, and other materials is to provide you with information about the proposed projects so that Yankton Sioux Tribe can decide whether you would like to participate in this process and, if so, how you would like to participate.

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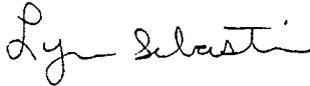
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cc: Ms. Lana Gravatt, THPO, Yankton Sioux Tribe
Nathan Goodman, Project Manager, NRC
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