


**SANTEE SIOUX NATION
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
529 HIGHWAY 12
NIOBRARA, NEBRASKA 68760**



**CROW BUTTE PROJECT
DAWES COUNTY
CRAWFORD NEBRASKA**

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission Official Hearing Exhibit	
In the Matter of: CROW BUTTE RESOURCES, INC. (License Renewal for the In Situ Leach Facility, Crawford, Nebraska)	
ASLBP #: 08-867-02-OLA-BD01	Identified: 8/18/2015
Docket #: 04008943	Withdrawn:
Exhibit #: NRC-052-00-BD01	Stricken:
Admitted: 8/18/2015	
Rejected:	
Other:	



**CROW BUTTE PROJECT
DAWES COUNTY
CRAWFORD, NEBRASKA**

This TCP Survey report for the Crow Butte Project including the Marsland, 3-Crow, Crow Butte Project, and PA for the North Trend boundaries.

The Cameco Resources INC. worked with the Crow Tribe and the Santee Sioux Nation on behalf of NRC to do the TCP “Traditional Cultural Properties” survey for the Crow Butte Operations, located near Crawford, Nebraska. As part of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) efforts to identify historic properties of religious and cultural significance to Native American Tribes that would be affected by the proposed (Cameco) Crow Butte operating ISR facility license renewal, as illustrated below.

CONTINUATION OF SECTION 106 CONSULTATION FOR THE PROPOSED CROW BUTTE *IN-SITU* URANIUM RECOVERY(ISR) LICENSE RENEWAL.

<p>Marsland License Boundaries:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,621 Acres <p>Maximum Disturbed Area 1,747 Acres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cropland – 166 Acres • Drainage/Potential Wetland – 39 – Acres • Forest land – 155 Acres • Rangeland – 1,387 	<p>Three Crow License Boundaries:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,643 Acres <p>Maximum Disturbed Area 984 Acres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cropland – 594 Acres • Rangeland – 390 Acres 	<p>North Trend License Boundaries:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,098 Acres <p>Disturbed Area for Start of Operations – 380 Acres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cropland – 166 Acres • Drainage/Potential Wetland – 39 Acres • Forest Land – 155 Acres • Rangeland – 1,387 Acres
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The applicant, Cameco, provided access to the sites, and worked closely and cooperatively with all tribal monitors. Upon going through the safety program, Cameco immediately allowed access and direction to specific sites stated above. Monitors worked closely together in a 30’ ft intervals to ensure that all required acres were closely monitored and identified. Dates of the project by the monitors included Wednesday, November 14 through Wednesday, November 21st, 2012, as well as Monday, November 26 through Friday, December 7th, 2012.

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Continuation

Due to the Holiday and seasonal snow fall, we requested to Cameco to allow additional monitors from Santee and Crow tribe to complete the target dates stated. This was approved and finalized four basic sites, 3-Crow, Marsland, North Trend, and Crow Butte facility.

IDENTIFICATION OF FINDINGS								
X Easting	Y Northing	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Time	Number	Name	Buffer zone
					11/19/2012 17.00	1-Carin site	Direction site	100"
					11/19/2012 18:43	2- Sundanc e site	Sacred site	200"
					11/19/2012 21.44	3. Stone circle	Camp- site	200"
					11/19/2012 21:48	4. 2 stone C	Camp- Site	200"
					11/19/2012 21.49	5. 3stone.C	Camp Site	200"
					11/19/2012 21.51	6. 3- stone C	Camp Site	200'
					11/19/2012 21:53	7. 4stones	Camp Site	200'
					11/19/2012 21.56	8. 5stone c	Camp Site	200'
					11/20/2012 17:04	9. HARTH	HARTH	100'
					11/20/2012/ 17:06	Stone figure	Lone Tipi	100'
					11/20/2012 17.40	10. Grave Site	Grave site	100'
					11/20/2012 17.40	Buffalo jump	Cultural site	100'

SUMMARY

The Santee Sioux Nation and the Crow Tribe of Montana were very interested into the historical background of the Crow Butte Project, regarding the Nomadic tribes of the plains. It was evident regarding the historic context that European presence in Northwestern Nebraska began with the fur trade. James Bordeaux established a small trading post along the White River in 1837. In 1841, Louis Chartran managed a competing trading post near modern Chadron.

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Continued Report

The European traders had been preceded in the region by Native American middlemen, including Lakota and Cheyenne bands, who were involved in traditional Native American trade systems and trade with Europeans.

After the trade in furs diminished in the 1850's, farmers began to settle the region. In the early 1870's, the settlement that would become Chadron was established at the confluence of the White River and Chadron Creek and 1874, Fort Robinson was established about 25 miles to the west of Chadron along the White River. Fort Robinson was established to protect the Red Cloud Indian Agency after it was moved from the Platte River in Wyoming, and also to protect the Sidney to Deadwood wagon road. The fort was named for a lieutenant who was killed that year by Indians from the Red Cloud Agency. The first Red Cloud Indian Agency had been established in 1868 in Wyoming at the end of Red Cloud's War in the Powder River Basin. Red Cloud was an Ogallala Lakota Leader who opposed the Bozeman Trail from Fort Laramie to the Montana gold fields. Other Lakota Bands, as well as Cheyenne and Arapaho, also supported Red Cloud in his opposition to the trail.

In 1877, Crazy Horse and a large band of Lakota warriors surrendered at Fort Robinson. Although sitting Bull's Hunkpapa Lakota and other followers were still free in Canada, the surrender of Crazy Horse marked the end of the US Army's Powder River campaign. Four months later, while being escorted through the fort, Crazy Horse was killed. Later that year, the Red Cloud Agency was moved to a new site on the Missouri River. Fort Robinson remained. Troops from Fort Robinson were involved in the capture of Dull Knife and the Cheyenne Outbreak of 1879. Latter they were involved in the Pine Ridge Campaign and the battle of Wounded Knee

{Copied from the ARCADIS U.S., Highlands Ranch, Colorado, December 2007

Tribal Monitors were well aware of the high nomadic concentration of Native American tribes/bands, with their rich history of the location of the proposed sites. The Paha Sapa, meaning the Black Hills, where ceremonies, fasting, and prayers took place by many tribes, specifically the Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota bands of the seven(7) council fires of the Great Sioux Nation.

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Continuation of Report

The spiritual walk through for a federal undertaking for the NRC, authorized by the Cameco Resources, INC., whom gave the tribal monitors an opportunity to be totally in-charge of what needed to be done to ensure that cultural properties that were discovered, were respectfully acknowledged and gave the two tribes the necessary input and documentation needed to protect and mark buffer zones to track our efforts. The Santee Sioux Nation, whom are part of the 1868 Ft. Laramie Treaty, acknowledges the sacredness of the Paha Sapa and surrounding land that leads into the Heart of the Great Sioux Nation. With this in mind, it was a careful process to ensure that we recognized sites that were meaningful to all tribes/Nations, as the TCP was conducted.. The following is our journey.

MARSLAND

Expansion Area Uranium Project

Prepared for NRC

The following sites, began with Marsland which was a walk through by the Crow Tribe's monitors on the southern tip of Marsland which they didn't recognize any cultural items and the 1st Phase didn't acknowledge any traditional cultural sites. The 2nd phase included representatives from the Santee Sioux Nation and the GPS reading, and identification is located in the summary of findings at the beginning of this report. The terrain was mostly rangeland, disturbed by domestic livestock through out the years, but were still visible.

THREE(3) CROW

3-Crow was the most disturbed area due to local private owners where maximum disturbed areas were due to private owners, and not registered for the site review was a mound, located at the mid eastern part of 3-crow. The entire tribal monitors walked through the undisturbed areas. A lot of soil testing was conducted on the site and was also evaluated for possible dug up items, but nothing was recognizable. This concluded the walk through, and the history of the area was the escape of the Northern Cheyennes, and Lakota oyate was known to be in the area, but no evidence of cultural properties.

NORTH TREND

North Trend License Boundary of 2,098 was viewed by acknowledging the Disturbed Area for Start of Operations, that included Cropland of 350 acres, and Rangeland of 30 acres. The Maximum Disturbed area, included 1,177 acres, with cropland totaling 1,028 and Rangeland of 149 acres. Meeting with representative of Cameco Resources, it was agreed upon to draft a Programmatic Agreement as to the future management plan with a possible TCP to be incorporated into the plan. As of this date, no plans stem from the review.

EXIT MEETING:

An exit meeting was conducted upon the completion of the monitoring, that included two NRC representatives, Cameco interpreter of the Crow Butte Project, members of the Crow Tribe, THPO office of Santee Sioux Nation and SC&a, inc., whom identified sites and illustrated on maps, the buffer zones and location of sites, that we identified and titled for each site for reporting purposes. Copy of maps attached.

AREAS OF CONCERN BY MONITORS:

- Marsland, eleven mine units, direction North and South of the identified areas would include 4-to-5 well houses with pipes to and from each well. It is difficult to identify cultural properties on the surface, and when drilling and construction is beginning that we wanted to have one or two monitors on site, in and around the sites identified.
- It is at this phase that we requested possible mitigation if operations start with-in the next 4-years, to ensure that sites are protected and negotiated if drilling, soil testing, or other disturbance in any way.
- We request that the maps be kept confidential and NRC only to monitor and acknowledge sites identified.

ADDITIONAL DATA INFO

The Santee Sioux Nation and Crow Tribe of Montana, recognized no potential significance for the National Register of Historic Places, for any and all of the findings during the TCP, which was required by the NHPA and supporting regulations. The Marsland Site was the basic undertaking by recognizing specific sites that were severely damaged as stated in this report. The Crow Tribe walked through the Southern portion of the site, but no findings.

NOTE: The maps illustrated that there was 4,621 acres with maximum disturbed acres was 1,747. This included CropLand – 166 acres, Drainage/potential Wetlands 39, Forest 155 acres and rangeland 1,387 acres. Tribal monitors covered the entire area, except the Eastern side of the acres, due to disturbed amount of acres. We recognized air pockets by the facility of Crow Butte Project. The entire area was a walk through by both the Santee and Crow tribe. The TCP recognized a number of sites, but not solid evidence for the National Register, due to the severe damage of sites, especially the camp site, described above, by cattle and years of disturbance.

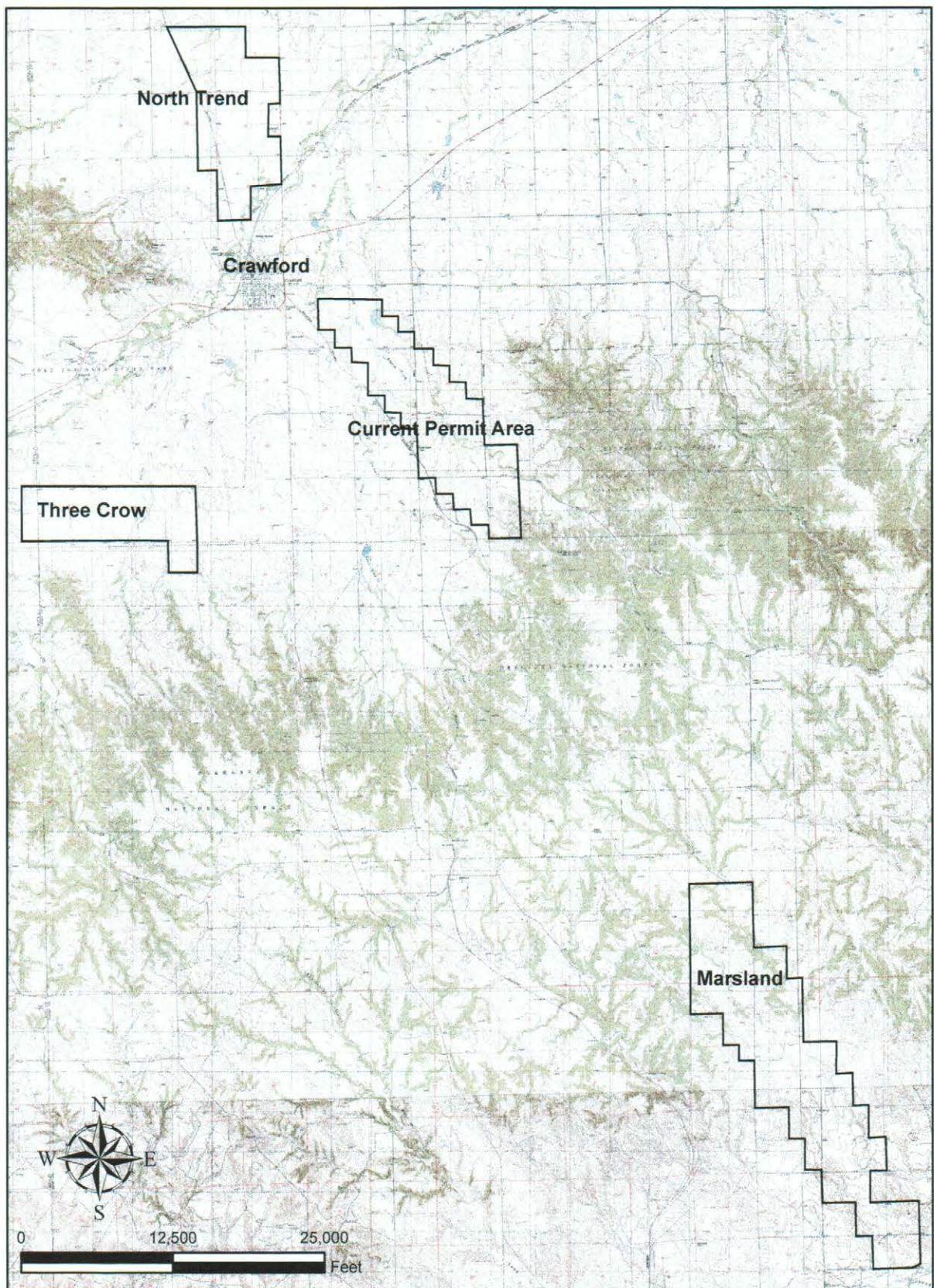
I shall state that we walked the entire Marsland site, utilizing 11 tribal monitors, separated with 30 ft., intervals as we walked the site. It was difficult to recognize cultural properties and when we did, as reported above, due to the disturbance of each site. Miles were not document, due to the mile markers or mileage that we arrived with....the GPS was that of Comeco, so it was difficult to estimate the miles surveyed, by not having access to the instrument. Marsland we identified the sites, and established buffer zones with each site located.

Crow Butte project, had a walk through by the Crow Tribal monitors but due to the construction that already accomplished illustrated very disturbed, as reported to me by the Crow Monitors.

Three Crow Project Area: Only one site was located, a mound, that added to the GPS locator, but had very limited visual view. It would have been good to contact the owners to see if and how long the mound was evident. It could have been a possible gravel site, but we marked it as a mound. Would recommend that comeco investigate this site, with the owners of the private land. Major disturbance was recognized and we did review the soil testing but no evidence of cultural properties.

IDENTIFIED MAPS

- **Map (1) will illustrate the entire Crow Butte Project, which will consist of the Current Permit Area, Marsland, Three Crow and North Trend**
- **Map (2) is Marsland, which was surveyed by both the Crow Tribe and Santee Sioux Tribal monitors, also illustrating the Direction site, Lone tipiharth, cultural site grave, sacred site, and the 4 campsites.**
- **Map (3) Three Crow, aerial view of the Three Crow site, with drawn circles around the sites surveyed.**
- **Map (4) show Three Crow, with the mound that was explained above.**
- **Map (5) colored map of Three Crow also marked as surveyed.**
- **Map (6) will show the Marsland Expansion Area, 6-camp sites**
- **Map (7), Marsland expansion area, camp site, with buffer zone illustrated in Blue back ground.**
- **Map (8) three Crow a aerial view**



Map (i)

Maps 2 through 8 contain information related to the locations of historic resources and have been redacted pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 2.390(a)(3), the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 304 (16 U.S.C. § 470w-3(a)), and Nebraska Revised Statutes § 84-712.05(13).