

Uranerz Energy Corporation Proposed Jane Dough Unit NRC Documentation of NHPA Section 106 Review (Draft Cultural Resources Sections of Environmental Assessment)

This document contains sections related to historical and cultural resources from Chapter 3, “Affected Environment,” and Chapter 4, “Environmental Impacts,” and Chapter 5, “Cumulative Impacts,” of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff’s draft environmental assessment (EA) for the Jane Dough unit license amendment. These sections include the staff’s documentation of its consultation activities pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA). For clarity, some additional text not specifically related to cultural resources (such as definitions related to impacts and general information pertaining to cumulative impacts) is provided. The “References” section at the end of this document contains all of the references cited in the sections provided below.

3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.9 Cultural and Historical Resources

The NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Historic properties are defined as resources that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The criteria for eligibility are listed in Title 36 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* 60.4 (36 CFR 60.4) and include (i) association with significant events in history; (ii) association with the lives of persons significant in the past; (iii) embodiment of distinctive characteristics of type, period, or construction; and (iv) sites or places that have yielded or are likely to yield important information (ACHP, 2012). The historic preservation review process (NHPA Section 106) is outlined in regulations the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) issued in 36 CFR Part 800. In addition to these resources, the NRC staff considers impacts on areas of traditional use or importance to Native American tribes that may not be categorized as historic properties of religious significance to Indian tribes under NHPA. These places can include traditional gathering areas, views, landscape characteristics, etc. that are important to the tribes. These areas are identified through tribal consultation.

The issuance of an NRC license or license amendment is a federal action (undertaking) that could possibly affect either known or undiscovered historic properties located on or near the Jane Dough Unit. In accordance with the provisions of the NHPA, the NRC is required to make a reasonable effort to identify historic properties in the area of potential effect (APE). The APE for this review is an area that may be impacted by construction, operations, aquifer restoration, and decommissioning activities associated with the proposed action. If no historic properties are present or affected, the NRC is required to notify the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (WY SHPO) before proceeding. If it is determined that historic properties are present, the NRC is required to assess and resolve possible adverse effects of the undertaking.

The Jane Dough Unit encompasses 1,489 ha [3,680 acres] of which 656 ha [1,620 acres] would be directly impacted by project activities. Based on previous studies in the area, such studies for the Nichols Ranch in situ recovery supplemental environmental impact statement (ISR SEIS) (NRC, 2011b), there is the potential for indirect impacts within 3.2 km [2 mi] of the project area. Therefore, the potential for direct impacts is limited to the 656 area where proposed construction activities could occur. Indirect impacts are considered for the area within 3.2 km [2 mi] of the Jane Dough Unit.

There is a Programmatic Agreement (PA) between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the WY SHPO regarding mitigation of adverse effects to the Pumpkin Buttes traditional cultural property (TCP). This PA was put in place for anticipated federal minerals development in Campbell County, Wyoming. The Jane Dough Unit is located approximately 9.7 km [6.0 mi] west of South Butte, and about 9.6 km [6 mi] west of the Pumpkin Buttes, which is beyond the 3.2 km [2 mi] radius stipulated in the programmatic agreement between BLM and the WY SHPO. However, the Pumpkin Buttes are visible from the Jane Dough Unit.

3.9.1 Cultural Resources Site Survey

A review of past archaeological surveys was conducted by TRC Environmental Corporation, a licensee contractor, to identify surveys that covered areas overlapping the Jane Dough Unit. The documents included survey reports with determinations of the potential for effects or adverse effects to properties listed on or eligible for listing in the NRHP. The following section discusses the occurrence of cultural resources as well as consultation with Native American tribes that have a heritage interest on or in the vicinity of the Jane Dough Unit (Uranerz, 2014a).

TRC Environmental Corporation evaluated the current Jane Dough Unit and determined that approximately 1,076 ha [2,660 ac] of the 1,489 ha [3,680 ac] of the Jane Dough Unit had been previously inventoried in association with prior projects, leaving a total of 413 ha [1,020 ac] not inventoried (Uranerz, 2014a).

In 2010, TRC Environmental Corporation inventoried the previously uninventoried portion of the Jane Dough Unit. TRC Environmental Corporation revisited three previously recorded sites and identified two new isolated finds. This survey resulted in the recommendations of eligibility for three previously identified sites, the Deadwood Road (45CA1568/48JO2292), Bozeman Trail (48JO134) and an unnamed lithic scatter (48JO2292). TRC Environmental Corporation reviewed and recorded three segments of the Deadwood Road (Segments 14, 15, and 16) that had been previously recorded and identified a new segment of the road (Segment 31). They recommended that three of these segments did not contribute to the eligibility of the overall site (Segments 14, 15, and 31) and one was contributing (Segment 16). TRC Environmental Corporation revisited two segments of the Bozeman Trail (Segments 65 and 66); one was recommended as contributing (Segment 66) and one was recommended as not contributing (Segment 65) to the eligibility of the overall site. The lithic scatter was recommended as not eligible to the National Register (Uranerz, 2014a). The Class III report was provided to the WY SHPO in August 2016 and the SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations for all three of these sites.

Based on this survey and prior inventories, 14 sites have been recorded within the Jane Dough Unit boundary. The 14 sites consist of 9 prehistoric and 5 historic sites. The results of these surveys indicate that of the sites within the Jane Dough Unit, 2 sites are eligible for listing on the NRHP and 12 that are ineligible (see Table 3-4) (Uranerz, 2014a). The two eligible sites are the Deadwood Road and the Bozeman trail, of which only one segment of each is considered contributing to the eligibility of the resource. These segments are outside of the area of direct effect, but the licensee has committed to fence off and avoid the sites.

Tribal Consultation

The NRC staff has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify Native American tribes that will be consulted during the Section 106 consultation process and to provide the identified Native American tribes a reasonable opportunity to participate in the Section 106 consultation process, as is required by 36 CFR 800.2(c)(B)(ii)(A).

The NRC staff initially contacted 22 tribes on December 15, 2014 (NRC, 2014), to initiate consultation and request any information regarding cultural resources potentially affected by the proposed Jane Dough Unit. Follow up calls were made June 17 and 24, 2015, during these telephone calls, 15 of the 22 tribes expressed interest or potential interest in visiting the site and being kept apprised of the project status. The NRC staff held a tribal webinar on May 25, 2016, in which 5 tribes participated. In August 2016, the NRC staff followed up with all 22 of the tribes to coordinate a visit to the project area. A meeting and site visit was held on September 27 -28, 2016. Two tribes, the Northern Arapaho and Eastern Shoshone, attended the meeting and site visit. The tribes were shown several of the archaeological sites documented in the Class III report and within the area of direct impacts. Additionally, the tribal representatives were provided the opportunity to visit any other areas of interest within the Jane Dough Unit. The meeting and site visit were completed on September 27, 2016 because the tribes did not request a second day in the field. Neither tribe identified specific areas of importance nor TCPs during the site visit. The Northern Arapaho sent a letter to the NRC staff on October 7, 2016 expressing concern regarding the project but did not identify any specific resources within the project area. The NRC staff will continue to consult with interested tribes throughout the Section 106 process.

Table 3-4. Sites Within or Near the Proposed Jane Dough Unit		
Site ID	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
48CA1568/48JO2292	Deadwood Road	Eligible
48CA5393	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
48CA5394	Trash Scatter	Not Eligible
48CA5395	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
48CA5396	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
48CA5397	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
48CA5398	Oil/gas wellfield	Not Eligible
48CA5399	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
48CA5400	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
48CA5401	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
48CA5412	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
48CA6583	Trash Scatter	Not Eligible
48JO134	Bozeman Trail	Eligible
48JO3452	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
Isolated Resource -1	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
Isolated Resource -2	Biface	Not Eligible
Source: Uranerz, 2014a		

3.9.2 Paleontological Resources Site Survey

TRC Environmental Corporation conducted a paleontological survey for the Jane Dough Unit. The survey did not identify any vertebrate fossils or strata that might contain such. Some invertebrate fossils were discovered (Uranerz, 2014a).

4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The NRC staff reviewed the applicant's environmental report; collected information from federal, state, and local government agencies; and evaluated the environmental impacts to the various resources of the affected environment from the proposed action.

The NRC staff used the guidance outlined in NUREG-1748 (NRC, 2003) in its evaluation. In accordance with this guidance, the staff evaluated the direct effects and indirect effects that each resource area may encounter from the proposed action and the No-Action alternative. The NRC staff categorizes the impacts in terms of small, moderate, or large, defined as follows:

- **SMALL**—environmental effects are not detectable or are so minor that they will neither destabilize nor noticeably alter any important attribute of the resource.
- **MODERATE**—environmental effects are sufficient to alter noticeably, but not to destabilize important attributes of the resource.
- **LARGE**—environmental effects are clearly noticeable and are sufficient to destabilize important attributes of the resource.

4.9 Cultural and Historical Resources

Potential environmental impacts to historic, cultural, and paleontological resources at the proposed Nichols Ranch ISR Project site may occur during all phases of the facility lifecycle. Predominantly, these impacts could result from the loss of or damage to historic, cultural, and archaeological resources, as well as temporary restrictions on access to these resources.

As part of precicensing activities, the licensee conducted the appropriate historic and cultural resource surveys. The eligibility evaluation of historic properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or as a TCP under criteria in 36 CFR Part 60.4(a)–(d) was conducted as part of a site-specific environmental review because most TCPs are identified through consultation. The licensee has completed the necessary archaeological surveys of the area and the report has been provided to the WY SHPO for concurrence on eligibility recommendations. The WY SHPO concurred with these determinations in August 2016 (WY SHPO, 2016). Therefore, the entire Jane Dough Unit has been surveyed and archaeological sites that were identified were evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP.

Areas of importance to Native American tribes or TCPs are identified during consultation between the NRC staff and the tribes. To date, consultations regarding the Jane Dough Unit have not resulted in the identification of specific areas or resources within and around the Jane Dough Unit for direct or indirect impacts. Although the Pumpkin Buttes are visible from the Jane Dough Unit, the Jane Dough Unit is located approximately 9.7 km [6.0 mi] west of South Butte, and about 9.6 km [6 mi] west of the Pumpkin Buttes, which is beyond the 3.2 km [2 mi] radius stipulated in the Programmatic Agreement (PA) between the BLM and the WY SHPO (BLM, 2009a).

The results of the Class III inventories indicate that 14 sites and 2 isolated resources (IRs) are located within the direct area of impact (see draft EA Section 3.9.1). Of the 14 sites, 2 sites (segments of the Bozeman Trail and Deadwood Road) are eligible for listing on the NRHP. Construction activities, including wellfields and access roads, could directly impact archaeological sites and isolated finds identified within the Jane Dough Unit. Both of the contributing segments of the Deadwood Road and Bozeman Trail are located within the Jane Dough Unit but outside of the area of direct impacts; therefore, they will not be impacted by this project. The remaining 12 sites have been determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP; therefore, there would be no impacts on these resources. For the two eligible sites listed in draft EA Table 3-4, the licensee has committed to avoiding direct ground-disturbing activities on the segments (Uranerz, 2014a, 2015). Additionally, the licensee would not conduct any ground-disturbing activities in areas that have not been previously inventoried and cleared for cultural resources (Uranerz, 2014a).

If the licensee determines that they need to expand construction activities outside of the current area of direct impacts, they would be required to do through additional NHPA, Section 106 review, including consultation. If the licensee determined that it must conduct ground-disturbing activities within the boundaries of an eligible site, the licensee would notify NRC, WY SHPO, and WDEQ-LQD, and the licensee would prepare an appropriate cultural resource mitigation plan and submit the plan to NRC and WY SHPO for review and approval. Once approved, the mitigation plan would be implemented before any ground-disturbing activities are undertaken. Any approved mitigation plan(s) would be subsequently incorporated into the WDEQ Mine Permit and the NRC license (if issued). Also, if cultural resources are discovered during operations, the licensee would immediately stop ground-disturbing activities in the area of the discovery and would immediately notify WDEQ-LQD, NRC, and WY SHPO. Within 2 working days of the notification, WDEQ-LQD, NRC, and WY SHPO would evaluate or have evaluated any discovered cultural resources and would determine whether any action may be required to protect or preserve such discoveries. Therefore, the NRC staff concludes that the impact from construction on historic and cultural resources would be SMALL.

There would be minimal impacts from operations on NRHP-eligible sites and TCPs at the Jane Dough Unit. The two eligible sites would not be directly affected by operations, because these sites are located outside of the wellfield area and would be avoided. Additionally, there have been no TCPs or other areas of cultural importance identified within the Jane Dough Unit or the larger area for indirect impacts. Therefore, there are no historic and cultural resources or TCPs in the Jane Dough Unit that would be affected by facility operation or maintenance. Should resources be encountered during construction or routine maintenance activities, per site procedures, the licensee would stop work and notify NRC, WY SHPO, and other appropriate

agencies (NRC, 2015e). Therefore, the NRC staff concludes that impacts to historic and cultural resources during operations would be SMALL.

There would be minimal aquifer restoration and decommissioning impacts on NRHP-eligible sites and TCPs at the Jane Dough Unit. No sites would be directly impacted by either aquifer restoration or decommissioning activities, because there are no eligible sites within the wellfield area. However, should resources be encountered during restoration activities, per site procedures, the licensee would stop work and notify NRC, WY SHPO, and other appropriate agencies (NRC, 2015e). Therefore, the NRC staff concludes that impacts to cultural resources would be SMALL.

For further information about licensee commitments for mitigation of cultural resources, see the Nichols Ranch ISR SEIS (NRC, 2011b).

Although no paleontological resources were identified, should there be an inadvertent discovery of a paleontological resource, NRC-approved procedures would be followed to address any disturbance in excess of a few feet. Therefore, the NRC staff concludes that the impact from all phases on paleontological resources would be SMALL.

Under the No-Action Alternative, the Jane Dough Unit would not be licensed, and there would be no associated construction, operation, aquifer restoration, or decommissioning; therefore, there would be no archaeological sites, isolated cultural resources, TCPs, or paleontological resources affected by the proposed action. Cultural impacts from current land activities, such as CBM extraction, oil and gas extraction, and cattle ranching, would continue.

5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

5.9 Cultural and Historic Resources

The geographic study area considered for the analysis of cumulative impacts to historical and cultural resources is incorporated by reference from the Nichols Ranch ISR SEIS (NRC, 2011b). The Nichols Ranch ISR Project cumulative impacts study area incorporates Campbell and Johnson counties. This study area was selected because the Jane Dough Unit is in both Campbell and Johnson counties (see draft EA Figure 2-1). Therefore, the NRC staff concludes that this study area and analysis is bounding and appropriate for the Jane Dough Unit historical and cultural cumulative impact analysis. The timeframe selected for the Jane Dough Unit analysis begins in 2015 and ends in 2031. Though the timeframe for the Nichols Ranch SEIS analysis of cumulative impacts ended in the year 2020, the NRC staff considers the results of the analysis for historical and cultural resources to extend to 2031 because most of the cumulative impacts on historical and cultural resources in the study area were considered to be from future grazing activities and energy development (e.g., ISR projects, CBM projects, and oil and gas operations), which are expected to continue at the same intensity or lower for the foreseeable future.

Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable impacts on historical and cultural resources were discussed in the Nichols Ranch ISR Project SEIS (NRC, 2011b). The Nichols Ranch ISR Project analysis noted that impacts to historical and cultural resources could occur from the

following: (i) increased erosion due to land use grazing activities, (ii) increased energy development (e.g. oil & gas, ISR, and CBM), and (iii) increased land area access and surface-disturbing activities associated new projects. Therefore, the NRC staff concluded that impacts to historical and cultural resources resulting from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future land use activities, ISR projects, CBM projects, and oil and gas operations would be MODERATE. This conclusion also applies to the Jane Dough Unit analysis.

As discussed in draft EA Section 4.9, of the 14 sites identified within the Jane Dough Unit, 2 sites (Deadwood Road and Bozeman Trail) are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Although construction activities have the potential to affect archaeological sites, the two eligible sites are outside of the area of potential effect (APE). The licensee has committed to fence off the sites and avoid them throughout the project lifecycle. The operations, aquifer restoration, and decommissioning phases are not anticipated to impact the eligible sites because the construction phase represents the upper bound of surface-disturbing activities. As part of the Nichols Ranch ISR license (NRC, 2015e), Uranerz is committed to an inadvertent discovery plan to address the potential identification of previously unrecorded historic and cultural resources during all phases of the project at the Jane Dough Unit. The inadvertent discovery plan includes a stoppage of work and notification of appropriate authority parties (federal, tribal, and state agencies) (NRC, 2015e). Areas of importance to Native American tribes can also be identified during tribal consultation between the NRC staff and the tribes. To date, the tribal consultations have not resulted in the identification of specific areas or resources within the Jane Dough Unit. In addition, the Jane Dough Unit is approximately 9.7 km [6.0 mi] from the Pumpkin Buttes. Therefore, because it is beyond the 3.2 km [2.0 mi] radius of Programmatic Agreement (PA) between BLM and WY SHPO, the licensee is not required to abide by mitigation measures stipulated in the PA. As stated in Section 4.9, the NRC staff concludes that for all phases of the Jane Dough Unit, the impact to historical and cultural resources would be SMALL.

Based on this information, the NRC staff concludes that the cumulative impacts to historical and cultural resources as the result of the addition of the Jane Dough Unit to the existing Nichols Ranch ISR license would have a SMALL incremental effect on the MODERATE cumulative impacts resulting from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects.

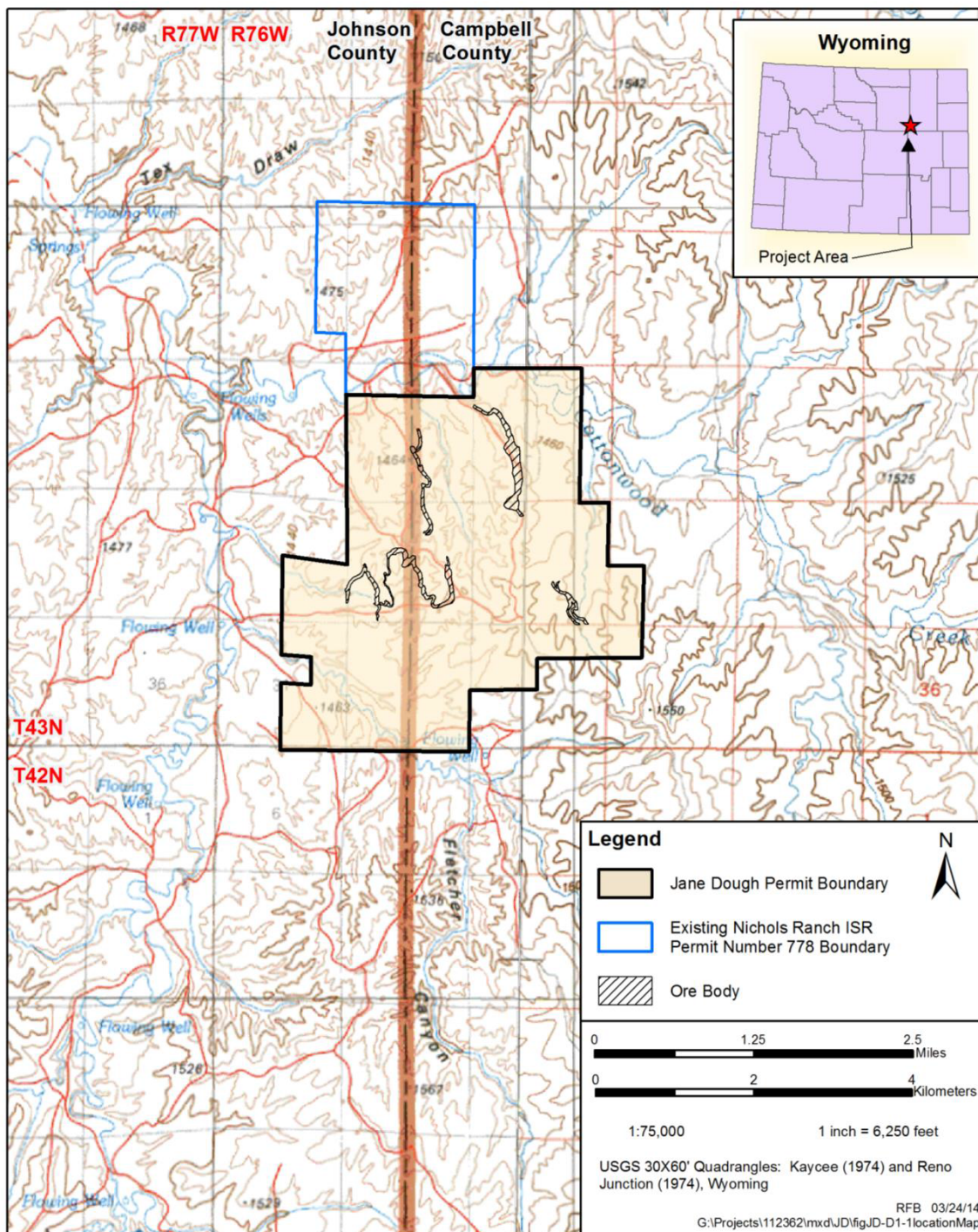


Figure 2-1. Proposed Location of the Jane Dough Unit (Uranerz, 2014a)

REFERENCES

ACHP. "Consultation with Indian Tribes in the Section 106 Review Process: A Handbook." Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Washington, DC: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. 2012.

BLM. "Programmatic Agreement Between Bureau of Land Management and Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Mitigation of Adverse Effects on the Pumpkin Buttes TCP from Anticipated Federal Minerals Development." ML092640122. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management. 2009a.

NRC (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission). Letter from A. Persinko, NRC to M. Thomas, Uranerz Energy Corporation, dated August 28, 2015, RE: Uranerz Energy Corporation, Nichols Ranch In-Situ Recovery (ISR) Project, License Amendment, License Condition 9.7, Proposal to Train Plant Operators and Other Suitable Personnel to Perform Daily Inspections, Materials License SUA-1597 (TAC J00727). ADAMS Accession No. ML15215A412. 2015e.

_____. NUREG-1910, Supplement 2 "Environmental Impact Statement for the Nichols Ranch ISR Project in Campbell and Johnson Counties, Wyoming, Supplement to the Generic Environmental Impact Statement for *In-Situ* Leach Uranium Milling Facilities." ML103440120. Washington, DC: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. 2011b.

_____. "Letter to D. Old Coyote, Apsaalooke (Crow) Nation, from M. Bailey, NRC. Re: Notice of Receipt of License Application and Invitation for Section 106 Consultation Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act Regarding the Uranerz Energy Corporation License Amendment Application for the Proposed Jane Dough Unit Expansion to the Nichols Ranch In Situ Uranium Recovery Facility in Campbell and Johnson Counties, Wyoming. ML14342A803. Washington, DC: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. 2014. (21 similar letters sent to additional Tribes – see Appendix A of this EA).

_____. NUREG-1748, "Environmental Review Guidance for Licensing Actions Associated With NMSS Programs." Washington, DC: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. 2003a.

Uranerz. "The Uranerz Energy Corporation, Nichols Ranch ISR Project, Source Materials License SUA-1597, Revised License Amendment Request- Chapter 2.0-Site Characterization and Chapter 3.0-Description of Facilities." ML15118A063, ML15118A093, ML15118A095, ML15118A105, ML15118A103, ML15118A178, ML15118A184, ML15118A192, ML15118A194, ML15118A187, ML15118A188, and ML15118A190, ML15182A013, ML15118A122. Casper, Wyoming: Uranerz Energy Corporation. 2015.

_____. "The Uranerz Energy Corporation, Nichols Ranch ISR Project, Source Materials License SUA-1597, License Amendment Application, Environmental Report." ML14164A323, ML14164A274. Casper, Wyoming: Uranerz Energy Corporation. 2014a.

APPENDIX A—CONSULTATION CORRESPONDENCE

A.1 Consultation Correspondence

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 require that Federal agencies consult with applicable State and Federal agencies and groups prior to taking action that may affect threatened and endangered species, essential fish habitat, or historic and archaeological resources. This appendix contains consultation documentation related to these Federal acts.

Table A-1. Chronology of Consultation Correspondence

Author	Recipient	Date of Letter	ADAMS Accession Number
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Apsaalooke (Crow) Nation (D. Old Coyote)	December 15, 2014	ML14342A803
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes (E. Hamilton)	December 15, 2014	ML14342A755
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe (K. Keckler)	December 15, 2014	ML14307B588
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Chippewa Cree Tribe (R. Morsette)	December 15, 2014	ML14342A772
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Crow Creek Sioux Tribe (B. Suzue, Sr.)	December 15, 2014	ML14342A830
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Eastern Shoshone Tribe (D. St. Clair, Jr.)	December 15, 2014	ML14343A337
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Flandreau-Santee Sioux Tribe (A. Reider)	December 15, 2014	ML14343A371
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Fort Belknap Tribe (M. Blackwolf)	December 15, 2014	ML14343A673
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Fort Peck Tribes (F. Azure)	December 15, 2014	ML14343A689
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma (A. Poppah)	December 15, 2014	ML14344A744
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Lower Brule Sioux Tribe (M. Jandreau)	December 15, 2014	ML14344A760
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara Nation (M. Fox)	December 15, 2014	ML14345A189
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Northern Arapaho Tribe (D. Neal)	December 15, 2014	ML14344A785
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Northern Cheyenne Tribe (J. Robinson)	December 15, 2014	ML14345A220

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Oglala Sioux Tribe (B. Brewer)	December 15, 2014	ML14345A230
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Rosebud Sioux Tribe (C. Scott)	December 15, 2014	ML14345A237
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska (R. Trudell)	December 15, 2014	ML14345A293
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Tribes (R. Shepherd)	December 15, 2014	ML14345A033
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Spirit Lake Tribe (L. McDonald)	December 15, 2014	ML14345A081
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (D. Archambault)	December 15, 2014	ML14345A143
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa (R. McCloud)	December 15, 2014	ML14345A202
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (M. Bailey)	Yankton Sioux Tribe (T. Cournoyer)	December 15, 2014	ML14345A208
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (M. Hopkins)	September 16, 2015	ML15258A205
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (M. Sattelburg)	September 16, 2015	ML15258A180
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (M. Sattelburg)	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	October 9, 2015	ML15303A097
Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (R. Currit)	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	January 7, 2016	ML16007A350
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Apsaalooke (Crow) Nation (E. Chief)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A754
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Cheyenne/Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma (M. Sutton)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A855
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe (S. Vance)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A800
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Chippewa Cree Tribe (A. Windy Boy)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A773
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Crow Creek Sioux Tribe (D. Zephier)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A764
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Eastern Shoshone Tribe (R. Dushane)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A893
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Flandreau-Santee Sioux Tribe (G. Hundred)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A733

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Fort Belknap Tribe (M. Wolf)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A743
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Fort Peck Tribe (D. Youpee)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A712
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma (D. Tsonetokoy, Sr.)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A693
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Lower Brule Sioux Tribe (B. Molyneaux)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A926
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara Nation (E. Breast)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A258
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Northern Arapaho Tribe (Y. Solder Wolf)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A660
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Northern Cheyenne Tribe (T. Limpy)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A624
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Oglala Sioux Tribe (T. Lonehill)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A376
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Rosebud Sioux Tribe (R. EagleBear)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A366
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska (R. Thomas)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A325
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Tribes (D. Desrosiers)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A313
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Spirit Lake Tribe (E. Longie)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A283
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (J. Eagle)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A265
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa (B. Nadeau, Sr.)	May 19, 2016	ML16141A234
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Yankton Sioux Tribe (P. Little)	May 19, 2016	ML16134A015
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Northern Cheyenne Tribe (T. Limpy)	August 10, 2016	ML16218A215
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Fort Belknap Tribe (M. Black Wolf)	August 10, 2016	ML16218A355
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Cheyenne/Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma (M. Sutton)	August 10, 2016	ML16218A212
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Oglala Sioux Tribe (T. Lonehill)	August 10, 2016	ML16218A206

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Chippewa Cree Tribe (A. Windy Boy, Sr.)	August 10, 2016	ML16218A220
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (M. Hopkins)	August 10, 2016	ML16169A291
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (E. King)	August 30, 2016	ML16263A122
Northern Arapaho THPO (Y. Soldier Wolf)	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (L. Chang)	October 7, 2016	ML16292A324