

2013 JAN 24 AM 10:00

RECEIVED

22198 Elk Vale Rd.  
Address

Rapid City, SD, DAK. 57701

Jan 5 - 2013  
Date

Cindy Bladey, Chief, Rules, Announcements and Directives Branch  
Division of Administrative Services  
Office of Administration, Mailstop TWB-05-B01M  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

RE: Docket NRC-2012-0277, Comments on the Dewey-Burdock Project SEIS

Dear Ms. Bladey:

Please consider these to be my comments regarding the SEIS for the Dewey-Burdock Project to be located north of Edgemont, SD. These comments are submitted to help the NRC meet their regulatory requirements to insure that the Dewey-Burdock ISL Uranium mine 'may be operated in a manner that is protective of public health and safety and the environment.'

First, the legality of the authority of the state of South Dakota and the United States Federal agencies including the Nuclear Regulatory Agency to be able to authorize a permit in this geographic region is in question. The entire area still is the legal land holding of the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. Article 12 of the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty made between the Great Sioux Nation, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations was never enacted so no changes were ever made to the Treaty. The 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty is still legal and binding as recently evidenced by the Lavetta Elk versus the United States case of 2009. The enforcement of one Article of a Treaty is proof of the validity of the entire document. The land in question is specifically outlined in the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty.

Further, a treaty made between the United States and another nation or nations, such as the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations is protected under Article VI of the US Constitution and the March 3<sup>rd</sup> Act of 1871, In this specific instance, the 1980 Supreme Court decision (United States v. Sioux Nation of Indians, 448 U.S. 371 (1980)) which falls under a Fifth Amendment taking also reiterates the fact that the land still belongs to the Great Sioux Nation, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. Until this issue of legal land title is finalized, no actions of any kind should be taken in this geographic area without the express permission of the members of the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. For any federal employee or agency to do otherwise would be a violation of their oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States and federal law.

Secondly, the geographic area that Powertech Uranium Mining Company plans to use in this ISL project contains innumerable cultural sites as evidenced in the SEIS. However, the explanation for the sites was taken from non-Indian 'experts' and not from the Native American people themselves.

The people of the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations, as well as other Native American nations across North and Central America, consider the Black Hills to be a major sacred place. As all of these Nations also operated according to natural law for tens of thousands of years, there were certain areas in the Black Hills that were used to bring the bones of deceased relatives back to the Black Hills. In other words, the geographic area planned on being used for the Dewey-Burdock ISL Project is a place that was a cemetery.

Due to the potential for exploitation of this site, as many Native American grave sites were robbed not just for artifacts but for the actual bones, there is a great reluctance to state that this area is a grave site. There are innumerable graves, tipi rings, sweat lodge circles, and sacred places to pray located in the area planned to be used by Powertech.

For the above two reasons alone, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission must not grant approval of the Powertech application for the Dewey-Burdock In Situ Recovery Uranium Project.

Sincerely,

Marvin Kammerer  
Signature

Marvin Kammerer  
Printed Name

white Rancher  
Tribal Affiliation if Applicable

I Am the grandson of German immigrants who squatted on this land in about 1880 or 81. They homesteaded in 1886. We as a family still ranch here, However, I feel as a white rancher that the treaties with the indian people were violated and that thier wishes be listened to and honored. Protect the land & water by dening Power tech's requests.

RULES AND DIRECTIVES  
BRANCH  
USNRC

2013 JAN 24 AM 9: 59

Denise C. Breton  
2093 Juliet Avenue  
Saint Paul, MN 55105

RECEIVED

January 8, 2013

Cindy Bladey, Chief, Rules, Announcements and Directives Branch  
Division of Administrative Services  
Office of Administration, Mailstop TWB-05-B01M  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

RE: Docket NRC-2012-0277, Comments on the Dewey-Burdock Project SEIS

Dear Ms. Bladey:

Please consider these to be my comments regarding the SEIS for the Dewey-Burdock Project to be located north of Edgemont, SD. These comments are submitted to help the NRC meet their regulatory requirements to insure that the Dewey-Burdock ISL Uranium mine 'may be operated in a manner that is protective of public health and safety and the environment."

First, the legality of the authority of the state of South Dakota and the United States Federal agencies, including the Nuclear Regulatory Agency, to be able to authorize a permit in this geographic region is in question. The entire area still is the legal land holding of the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. Article 12 of the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty made between the Great Sioux Nation, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations was never enacted, so no changes were ever made to the Treaty. The 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty is still legal and binding, as recently evidenced by the *Lavetta Elk v. the United States* case of 2009. The enforcement of one Article of a Treaty is proof of the validity of the entire document. The land in question is specifically outlined in the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty.

Further, a treaty made between the United States and another nation or nations, such as the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations, is protected under Article VI of the U.S. Constitution and the March 3rd Act of 1871. In this specific instance, the 1980 Supreme Court decision (*United States v. Sioux Nation of Indians*, 448 U.S. 371 (1980)) which falls under a Fifth Amendment taking, also reiterates the fact that the land still belongs to the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. Until this issue of legal land title is finalized, no actions of any kind should be taken in this geographic area without the express permission of the members of the Great

Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. For any federal employee or agency to do otherwise would be a violation of their oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States and federal law.

Secondly, the geographic area that Powertech Uranium Mining Company plans to use in this ISL project contains innumerable cultural sites, as evidenced in the SEIS. However, non-Indian 'experts' and not Native American people themselves gave the explanation for the sites.

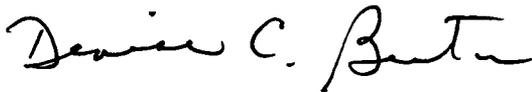
The people of the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations, as well as other Native American nations across North and Central America, consider the Black Hills to be a major sacred place. All of these Nations operated according to natural law for tens of thousands of years. During this time, certain areas in the Black Hills were used to bring the bones of deceased relatives back to the Black Hills. In other words, the geographic area planned on being used for the Dewey-Burdock ISL Project is a place that was a cemetery.

Many Native American gravesites have been robbed not just for artifacts but for the actual bones. Due to the potential for exploitation of this site, officials have been very reluctant to state that this area is a gravesite. Notwithstanding, innumerable graves, tipi rings, sweat lodge circles, and sacred places to pray are located in the area planned to be used by Powertech.

For these two reasons alone, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission must not grant approval of the Powertech application for the Dewey-Burdock In Situ Recovery Uranium Project.

Thank you for your time in considering this most critical issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Denise C. Breton". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Denise C. Breton

P.O. Box 185  
Address

Porcupine, SD 57772

1/8/13  
Date

RECEIVED

2013 JAN 24 AM 9:58

RULES AND DIRECTIVES  
BRANCH  
USNRC

Cindy Bladey, Chief, Rules, Announcements and Directives Branch  
Division of Administrative Services  
Office of Administration, Mailstop TWB-05-B01M  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

RE: Docket NRC-2012-0277, Comments on the Dewey-Burdock Project SEIS

Dear Ms. Bladey:

Please consider these to be my comments regarding the SEIS for the Dewey-Burdock Project to be located north of Edgemont, SD. These comments are submitted to help the NRC meet their regulatory requirements to insure that the Dewey-Burdock ISL Uranium mine may be operated in a manner that is protective of public health and safety and the environment."

First, the legality of the authority of the state of South Dakota and the United States Federal agencies including the Nuclear Regulatory Agency to be able to authorize a permit in this geographic region is in question. The entire area still is the legal land holding of the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. Article 12 of the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty made between the Great Sioux Nation, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations was never enacted so no changes were ever made to the Treaty. The 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty is still legal and binding as recently evidenced by the Lavetta Elk versus the United States case of 2009. The enforcement of one Article of a Treaty is proof of the validity of the entire document. The land in question is specifically outlined in the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty.

Further, a treaty made between the United States and another nation or nations, such as the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations is protected under Article VI of the US Constitution and the March 3<sup>rd</sup> Act of 1871. In this specific instance, the 1980 Supreme Court decision (United States v. Sioux Nation of Indians, 448 U.S. 371 (1980)) which falls under a Fifth Amendment taking also reiterates the fact that the land still belongs to the Great Sioux Nation, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. Until this issue of legal land title is finalized, no actions of any kind should be taken in this geographic area without the express permission of the members of the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. For any federal employee or agency to do otherwise would be a violation of their oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States and federal law.

Secondly, the geographic area that Powertech Uranium Mining Company plans to use in this ISL project contains innumerable cultural sites as evidenced in the SEIS. However, the explanation for the sites was taken from non-Indian 'experts' and not from the Native American people themselves.

The people of the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations, as well as other Native American nations across North and Central America, consider the Black Hills to be a major sacred place. As all of these Nations also operated according to natural law for tens of thousands of years, there were certain areas in the Black Hills that were used to bring the bones of deceased relatives back to the Black Hills. In other words, the geographic area planned on being used for the Dewey-Burdock ISL Project is a place that was a cemetery.

Due to the potential for exploitation of this site, as many Native American grave sites were robbed not just for artifacts but for the actual bones, there is a great reluctance to state that this area is a grave site. There are innumerable graves, tipi rings, sweat lodge circles, and sacred places to pray located in the area planned to be used by Powertech.

For the above two reasons alone, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission must not grant approval of the Powertech application for the Dewey-Burdock In Situ Recovery Uranium Project.

Sincerely,

Darleen Bear Killer  
Signature

Darleen Bear Killer  
Printed Name

Oglala Lakota Nation  
Tribal/Affiliation if Applicable

RULES AND DIRECTIVES  
BRANCH  
USNRC

2013 JAN 24 AM 9: 58

Loretta Draths  
124 Main St.  
Center City, MN 55012

January 8, 2013

RECEIVED

Cindy Bladey, Chief, Rules, Announcements and Directives Branch  
Division of Administrative Services  
Office of Administration, Mailstop TWB-05-B01M  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

RE: Docket NRC-2012-0277, Comments on the Dewey-Burdock Project SEIS

Dear Ms. Bladey:

Please consider these to be my comments regarding the SEIS for the Dewey-Burdock Project to be located north of Edgemont, SD. These comments are submitted to help the NRC meet their regulatory requirements to insure that the Dewey-Burdock ISL Uranium mine 'may be operated in a manner that is protective of public health and safety and the environment."

First, the legality of the authority of the state of South Dakota and the United States Federal agencies, including the Nuclear Regulatory Agency, to be able to authorize a permit in this geographic region is in question. The entire area still is the legal land holding of the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. Article 12 of the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty made between the Great Sioux Nation, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations was never enacted, so no changes were ever made to the Treaty. The 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty is still legal and binding, as recently evidenced by the *Lavetta Elk v. the United States* case of 2009. The enforcement of one Article of a Treaty is proof of the validity of the entire document. The land in question is specifically outlined in the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty.

Further, a treaty made between the United States and another nation or nations, such as the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations, is protected under Article VI of the U.S. Constitution and the March 3rd Act of 1871. In this specific instance, the 1980 Supreme Court decision (*United States v. Sioux Nation of Indians*, 448 U.S. 371 (1980)) which falls under a Fifth Amendment taking, also reiterates the fact that the land still belongs to the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. Until this issue of legal land title is finalized, no actions of any kind should be taken in this geographic area without the express permission of the members of the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. For any federal employee or

agency to do otherwise would be a violation of their oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States and federal law.

Secondly, the geographic area that Powertech Uranium Mining Company plans to use in this ISL project contains innumerable cultural sites, as evidenced in the SEIS. However, non-Indian 'experts' and not Native American people themselves gave the explanation for the sites.

The people of the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations, as well as other Native American nations across North and Central America, consider the Black Hills to be a major sacred place. All of these Nations operated according to natural law for tens of thousands of years. During this time, certain areas in the Black Hills were used to bring the bones of deceased relatives back to the Black Hills. In other words, the geographic area planned on being used for the Dewey-Burdock ISL Project is a place that was a cemetery.

Many Native American gravesites have been robbed not just for artifacts but for the actual bones. Due to the potential for exploitation of this site, officials have been very reluctant to state that this area is a gravesite. Notwithstanding, innumerable graves, tipi rings, sweat lodge circles, and sacred places to pray are located in the area planned to be used by Powertech.

For these two reasons alone, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission must not grant approval of the Powertech application for the Dewey-Burdock In Situ Recovery Uranium Project.

Thank you for your time in considering this most critical issue.

Sincerely,

  
Loretta Draths 

2013 JAN 24 AM 9: 53

Mary Joy Breton  
2093 Juliet Avenue  
Saint Paul, MN 55105

RECEIVED

January 8, 2013

Cindy Bladey, Chief, Rules, Announcements and Directives Branch  
Division of Administrative Services  
Office of Administration, Mailstop TWB-05-B01M  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

RE: Docket NRC-2012-0277, Comments on the Dewey-Burdock Project SEIS

Dear Ms. Bladey:

Please consider these to be my comments regarding the SEIS for the Dewey-Burdock Project to be located north of Edgemont, SD. These comments are submitted to help the NRC meet their regulatory requirements to insure that the Dewey-Burdock ISL Uranium mine 'may be operated in a manner that is protective of public health and safety and the environment.'"

First, the legality of the authority of the state of South Dakota and the United States Federal agencies, including the Nuclear Regulatory Agency, to be able to authorize a permit in this geographic region is in question. The entire area still is the legal land holding of the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. Article 12 of the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty made between the Great Sioux Nation, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations was never enacted, so no changes were ever made to the Treaty. The 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty is still legal and binding, as recently evidenced by the *Lavetta Elk v. the United States* case of 2009. The enforcement of one Article of a Treaty is proof of the validity of the entire document. The land in question is specifically outlined in the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty.

Further, a treaty made between the United States and another nation or nations, such as the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations, is protected under Article VI of the U.S. Constitution and the March 3rd Act of 1871. In this specific instance, the 1980 Supreme Court decision (*United States v. Sioux Nation of Indians*, 448 U.S. 371 (1980)) which falls under a Fifth Amendment taking, also reiterates the fact that the land still belongs to the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. Until this issue of legal land title is finalized, no actions of any kind should be taken in this geographic area without the express permission of the members of the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. For any federal employee or agency to do otherwise would be a violation of their oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States and federal law.

Secondly, the geographic area that Powertech Uranium Mining Company plans to use in this ISL project contains innumerable cultural sites, as evidenced in the SEIS. However, non-Indian 'experts' and not Native American people themselves gave the explanation for the sites.

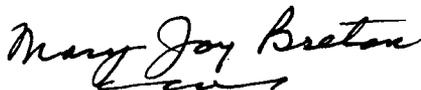
The people of the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations, as well as other Native American nations across North and Central America, consider the Black Hills to be a major sacred place. All of these Nations operated according to natural law for tens of thousands of years. During this time, certain areas in the Black Hills were used to bring the bones of deceased relatives back to the Black Hills. In other words, the geographic area planned on being used for the Dewey-Burdock ISL Project is a place that was a cemetery.

Many Native American gravesites have been robbed not just for artifacts but for the actual bones. Due to the potential for exploitation of this site, officials have been very reluctant to state that this area is a gravesite. Notwithstanding, innumerable graves, tipi rings, sweat lodge circles, and sacred places to pray are located in the area planned to be used by Powertech.

For these two reasons alone, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission must not grant approval of the Powertech application for the Dewey-Burdock In Situ Recovery Uranium Project.

Thank you for your time in considering this most critical issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Joy Breton". The signature is written in black ink and includes a horizontal line at the end.

Mary Joy Breton

2013 JAN 24 AM 9:52

RECEIVED

1639 Puhawopca Rd  
Address

Rapid City SD 57701

1-10-13  
Date

Cindy Bladey, Chief, Rules, Announcements and Directives Branch  
Division of Administrative Services  
Office of Administration, Mailstop TWB-05-B01M  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

RE: Docket NRC-2012-0277, Comments on the Dewey-Burdock Project SEIS

Dear Ms. Bladey:

Please consider these to be my comments regarding the SEIS for the Dewey-Burdock Project to be located north of Edgemont, SD. These comments are submitted to help the NRC meet their regulatory requirements to insure that the Dewey-Burdock ISL Uranium mine 'may be operated in a manner that is protective of public health and safety and the environment.'

First, the legality of the authority of the state of South Dakota and the United States Federal agencies including the Nuclear Regulatory Agency to be able to authorize a permit in this geographic region is in question. The entire area still is the legal land holding of the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. Article 12 of the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty made between the Great Sioux Nation, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations was never enacted so no changes were ever made to the Treaty. The 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty is still legal and binding as recently evidenced by the Lavetta Elk versus the United States case of 2009. The enforcement of one Article of a Treaty is proof of the validity of the entire document. The land in question is specifically outlined in the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty.

Further, a treaty made between the United States and another nation or nations, such as the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations is protected under Article VI of the US Constitution and the March 3<sup>rd</sup> Act of 1871, In this specific instance, the 1980 Supreme Court decision (United States v. Sioux Nation of Indians, 448 U.S. 371 (1980)) which falls under a Fifth Amendment taking also reiterates the fact that the land still belongs to the Great Sioux Nation, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. Until this issue of legal land title is finalized, no actions of any kind should be taken in this geographic area without the express permission of the members of the Great Sioux Nation and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations. For any federal employee or agency to do otherwise would be a violation of their oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States and federal law.

Secondly, the geographic area that Powertech Uranium Mining Company plans to use in this ISL project contains innumerable cultural sites as evidenced in the SEIS. However, the explanation for the sites was taken from non-Indian 'experts' and not from the Native American people themselves.

The people of the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations, as well as other Native American nations across North and Central America, consider the Black Hills to be a major sacred place. As all of these Nations also operated according to natural law for tens of thousands of years, there were certain areas in the Black Hills that were used to bring the bones of deceased relatives back to the Black Hills. In other words, the geographic area planned on being used for the Dewey-Burdock ISL Project is a place that was a cemetery.

Due to the potential for exploitation of this site, as many Native American grave sites were robbed not just for artifacts but for the actual bones, there is a great reluctance to state that this area is a grave site. There are innumerable graves, tipi rings, sweat lodge circles, and sacred places to pray located in the area planned to be used by Powertech.

For the above two reasons alone, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission must not grant approval of the Powertech application for the Dewey-Burdock In Situ Recovery Uranium Project.

Sincerely,

  
Signature

Brandon Bad Wound  
Printed Name

Standing Rock  
Tribal Affiliation if Applicable