## Official Transcript of Proceedings NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title: Powertech USA, Inc.: Dewey-Burdock

in Situ Uranium Recovery Facility

Docket Number: 40-9075-ML

ASLBP Number: 10-898-02-MLA-BD01

Location: Rapid City, South Dakota

Date: Tuesday, August 19, 2014

ed States Nuclear Regulatory Commission Official Hearing Exhibit
atter of:
CROW BUTTE RESOURCES, INC.
(License Renewal for the In Situ Leach Facility, Crawford, Nebra
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Docket #: 04008943
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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD PANEL
5	+ + + +
6	HEARING
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8	In the Matter of: : Docket No.
9	POWERTECH USA, INC. : 40-9075-ML
10	: ASLBP No.
11	(Dewey-Burdock In Situ : 10-898-02-MLA-BD01
12	Uranium Recovery :
13	Facility) :
14	x
15	Tuesday, August 19, 2014
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17	Hotel Alex Johnson
18	Ballroom
19	523 6 <sup>th</sup> Street
20	Rapid City, South Dakota
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22	BEFORE:
23	WILLIAM J. FROEHLICH, Chairman
24	DR. RICHARD F. COLE, Administrative Judge
25	DR. MARK O. BARNETT, Administrative Judge

1	APPEARANCES:
2	On Behalf of Powertech USA, Inc.:
3	CHRISTOPHER S. PUGSLEY, ESQ.
4	ANTHONY J. THOMPSON, ESQ.
5	Thompson & Pugsley PLLC
6	1225 19 <sup>th</sup> Street, N.W.
7	Suite 300
8	Washington, D.C. 20036
9	(202) 496-0780
10	contact@athompsonlaw.com
11	
12	On Behalf of the Consolidated Intervenors:
13	DAVID FRANKEL, ESQ.
14	Aligning for Responsible Mining (ARM)
15	P.O. Box 3014
16	Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770
17	arm.legal@gmail.com
18	AND
19	BRUCE ELLISON, ESQ.
20	Law Offices of Bruce Ellison
21	P.O. Box 2508
22	Rapid City, South Dakota 57709
23	(605) 348-9458
24	belli4law@aol.com
25	AND

		694
1	THOMAS J. BALLANCO, ESQ.	
2	Aligning for Responsible Mining (ARM)	
3	945 Traval Street	
4	Suite 186	
5	San Francisco, California 94116	
6	harmonicengineering1@mac.com	
7		
8	On Behalf of the Oglala Sioux Tribe:	
9	JEFFREY C. PARSONS, ESQ.	
10	Western Mining Action Project	
11	P.O. Box 349	
12	Lyons, Colorado 80540	
13	(303) 823-5738	
14	wmap@igc.org	
15	AND	
16	TRAVIS E. STILLS, ESQ.	
17	Energy & Conservation Law	
18	1911 Main Avenue	
19	Suite 238	
20	Durango, Colorado 81301	
21	(970) 375-9231	
22	stills@frontier.net	
23		
24		
25		

	695
1	On Behalf of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission:
2	MICHAEL CLARK, ESQ.
3	PATRICIA JEHLE, ESQ.
4	Office of the General Counsel
5	Mail Stop - O-15 D21
6	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
7	Washington, D.C. 20555-0001
8	(301) 415-2011 (Clark)
9	(301) 415-8366 (Jehle)
10	michael.clark@nrc.gov
11	patricia.jehle@nrc.gov
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
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21	
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1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 (8:59 a.m.)3 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Good morning. We'll 4 come to order. 5 My name is William Froehlich, Chairman of this Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, which has been 6 7 designated to hear this matter and to decide the issues related to the application of Powertech for a 8 9 license application and an NRC combined source and 10 byproduct materials license to construct and operate a proposed in situ uranium recovery operation called 11 12 the Dewey-Burdock In Situ Leach Recovery, or project, in South Dakota. 13 The proposed site 14 approximately 13 miles north-northwest of Edgemont, South Dakota. 15 16 We here today to conduct 17 evidentiary hearing in this proceeding. The matter has been docketed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission 18 19 as Docket Number 40-9075-MLA. The MLA stands for Materials License Application. This ASLBP Number is 20 10-898-02-MLA. 21 Today's proceeding was publicly noticed by 22 order issue of the Board on July 16th, and also 23 24 published in the Federal Register.

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Tuesday,

August 19th, 9:00 a.m., Mountain Daylight Time. And we are present in the Hotel Alex Johnson in Rapid City, South Dakota.

This hearing is scheduled to continue through Thursday of this week.

First, let me introduce the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. To my right is Judge Richard Cole. Judge Cole is a full-time technical judge and has been a member of the panel since 1973. He holds a Bachelor's of Science degree from Drexel, a Master's from MIT, and his Ph.D. is from the University of North Carolina. He is a diplomat in the American Academy of Environmental Engineers.

To my left is judge Mark Barnett. Judge Barnett holds a Bachelor of Science and a Master of Science from the University of Tennessee, and his Ph.D. is from the University of North Carolina. He is currently the Malcolm Pirnie Professor of Civil Engineering at Auburn University, and he is a parttime technical judge with the panel.

As I mentioned earlier, my name is William Froehlich. I have been designated Chairman of this ASLB Panel, ASLBP panel. I am a lawyer by training, and I have had about 40 years of federal administrative and regulatory law experience. Because

I'm a lawyer and one of the judges on the panel, I serve as Chairman for this Board for all procedural matters.

I would also like to introduce a few other people to you at this point. To my far right is the Board's Law Clerk, an attorney, Nicholas Sciretta. The parties have been receiving emails from him for the past few weeks as we prepare for this hearing.

Also joining us in the room is our administrative and logistical support member, Ms. Twana Ellis. Thank you. And our Clerk of record and the master of everything electronic, Mr. Andrew Welkie. He will make sure that the screens, the computers, the microphones, and all of these things are working properly for our hearing.

We also have with us in the audience the Director of NRC's Office of Public Affairs, Eliot Brenner. Feel free to contact Mr. Brenner if there's questions about the proceeding, i.e. background or anything relating to procedures at the NRC. He is also the contact for the press and anyone from the public who has questions about our proceeding.

I would also like to note just for the record that one of -- another ASLBP Judge, a Judge from the Strata case, is in our audience, Dr. Craig

1	White. Judge White, okay, is in the back.
2	Okay. Our Court Reporter today is Matt
3	Miller. There will be an electronic transcript made
4	of this proceeding. Copies of that transcript will be
5	available in about a week. It will also be posted on
6	the NRC website at that time.
7	I would like now to ask the parties to
8	introduce themselves. For each party I'd like lead
9	counsel to introduce him or herself, stating your
LO	name, the name of your client, the name of any counsel
L1	who might be with you today to participate in the
L2	evidentiary hearing.
L3	Let's start with the Applicant, for
L4	Powertech?
L5	MR. PUGSLEY: Good morning, Your Honor.
L6	Christopher Pugsley for Powertech USA, Incorporated.
L7	I'm joined at counsel's table by my co-counsel,
L8	Anthony J. Thompson, also counsel for Powertech.
L9	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you.
20	And for the Oglala Sioux Tribe?
21	MR. PARSONS: Thank you, Your Honor. Jeff
22	Parsons representing the Oglala Sioux Tribe. With me
23	at counsel table is Travis Stills.
24	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you.
25	For the NRC Staff?

1 MR. CLARK: Good morning. For the NRC Staff, my name is Michael Clark. My co-counsel is 2 3 Patricia Jehle, and also with us is Sabrina Allen, a 4 paralegal in our division. 5 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you. And for the Consolidated Intervenors? 6 7 MR. ELLISON: Bruce Ellison on behalf of 8 Consolidated Intervenors. Co-counsel, Mr. Tom Ballanco and Mr. David Frankel. 9 10 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you. I should note that, as you may have 11 discovered, the microphones are always live. So if 12 you are conferring among your co-counsel or other 13 14 parties, you have to hold the pause button, which is 15 directly in front of the microphone, to block it out from the sound system in the room. 16 17 All right. At this point, I'd ask everyone to please turn off their cell phones and turn 18 19 them to vibrate. Also, if you need to have a conversation, or whatever, unrelated, please take it 20 out in the hall. 21 Members of the public are free and welcome 22 to observe our proceedings today, as well as all NRC 23 24 proceedings. But only counsel for the parties and the

witnesses who will be testifying will be heard by the

Board today. Questioning will be primarily by the Board, with a limited amount of followup questions that the parties' counsel will submit to us at the conclusion of our inquiry. Let's give a little background on this

case, and we'll get started with a few preliminary matters before we hear from our witnesses.

On February 25th, 2009, Powertech submitted a license application for a combined source 11(e)2 byproduct materials license to construct and operate the proposed Dewey-Burdock ISR project in South Dakota. After completing the 90-day acceptance the NRC determined that the application required additional data. The application was refiled on August 10th, 2009.

After completion of that second 90-day acceptance review period, the Staff determined that application, the license supplemented, as acceptable for detailed technical and environmental review, and it was docketed by the agency.

On January 5th, 2010, the NRC issued a Federal Register notice providing interested parties and stakeholders, interested members of the public, with an opportunity to request a hearing on the A number of groups and individuals application.

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703 1 petitioned to intervene, to participate the process, among them the Consolidated Intervenors and 2 3 the Oglala Sioux Tribe. 4 This Board was created to hear the case, 5 and after an oral argument in Custer, South Dakota, in June of 2010, the Board granted the hearing request of 6 7 Consolidated Intervenors and the Oglala Sioux Tribe and admitted them as parties to the proceeding. 8 9 Three of the Consolidated Intervenors' 10 10 proposed contentions were accepted by the Board at that time, and four of the Oglala Sioux Tribe's 10 11 proposed contentions were accepted. 12 In November -- on November 15th, 2012, the 13 14 Staff notified the Board of the public availability of its Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, 15 the DEIS, prepared pursuant to the Environmental 16 17 Policy Act and the agency's implementing regulations. The environmental review contains analysis 18 19 that considers and weighs the environmental effects of the proposed action, the environmental impacts of 20 alternatives to the proposed action, and mitigation 21 measures to either reduce or avoid adverse effects. 22 The Oglala Sioux Tribe and Consolidated 23

proposed contentions related to the DEIS,

Intervenors both filed -- both

24

25

filed additional

Powertech and the NRC Staff opposed. In addition to the original seven contentions, three additional new contentions were admitted at that stage.

On January 29th, 2014, the NRC Staff issued its Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, the FSEIS. This final statement memorialized the Staff's environmental impact review and contained a recommendation that the license be issued to Powertech.

After another round of proposed contentions by the Intervenors, the existing contentions were found to apply to the FSEIS, and no new contentions were added at this stage.

April 8th, 2014, the NRC Staff issued NRC source materials license SUA-1600 to Powertech. This license allows Powertech to possess and use source and byproduct material in connection with the Dewey-Burdock Project. Both the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Consolidated Intervenors moved for a stay of that license pending outcome of the evidentiary hearing.

The Board granted a temporary stay on April 30th, which was lifted on May 20th, finding that the continued stay would have a very limited, incomplete effect on preventing any of the specific injuries which the Intervenors' contentions claimed

the ISR mining might cause.

The Board can still invalidate or put conditions on the license, though its decision -- though its decision, which will be considered and released after -- this decision will be considered and released after the evidentiary hearing.

Most recently, the parties have continued to build the record in this case by submitting all of their position statements, witness testimony and exhibits to the Board. Contentions 14A and 14B, which had previously been admitted by the Board, were withdrawn by the Intervenors. Those contentions concerned whether an appropriate Endangered Species Act consultation was conducted and whether the FSEIS impact analysis on the greater sage grouse, the whooping crane, and the black-footed ferret were sufficient.

Today, seven contentions are active before the Board. We will question witnesses on these contentions in three separate panels. The first panel of witnesses will cover Contentions 1A and 1B, which discuss the claim that there has been a failure to meet applicable legal requirements regarding the protection of historical and cultural resources, and a failure to consult all interested tribes as required

1	by law.
2	The second panel will be questioned on
3	Contentions 2, 3, and 4. These contentions allege
4	that the FSEIS prepared by the NRC Staff fails to
5	include information regarding an adequate
6	determination of baseline groundwater quality, fluid
7	migration, and impacts to groundwater and groundwater
8	quantity impacts.
9	The third panel of witnesses will address
10	Contentions 6 and 9, and claims that the FSEIS fails
11	to adequately describe or analyze proposed mitigation
12	measures and connected actions.
13	We will begin with Panel 1. And depending
14	on the timing, and so on, we will move to Panel 2, and
15	then Panel 3.
16	MR. ELLISON: Judge Froehlich, if I may
17	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes.
18	MR. ELLISON: just for purposes of the
19	record. The Court stated that the Contention 14 was
20	withdrawn by Intervenors, and I just wanted the record
21	to reflect it was withdrawn by the Oglala Sioux Tribe
22	over the objection of Consolidated Intervenors.
23	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you. So noted
24	for the record.
25	Among the preliminary matters we have

pending is the matter of the electric logs or the additional quality data. At this point, it is uncertain as to the relevance and whether they will be helpful one way or the other. The existence of this additional data will not delay the evidentiary hearing or our proceedings today.

Before the Board is able to decide on these additional quality data, and I believe some other data that have been requested in a motion that was filed by the Intervenors on Saturday, we are going to wait until we have Panel 2 seated -- Panel 2 who will be addressing Contentions 2, 3, and 4 -- and before we begin the questioning of those witnesses, we will take up and have argument on the -- what to do with that additional quality data.

But the Board believes it will need an opportunity to hear from both the lawyers on that issue, as well as the experts and the expert witnesses who will be testifying on Contentions 2, 3, and 4, in order to decide what we are going to do with that data.

Second procedural matter. There has been an exhibit list which was circulated by the Board's Law Clerk up to and including a compilation that was sent by email to all parties on August 11th, 2014.

It's a document entitled Powertech USA Dewey-Burdock
In Situ -- In Situ Project. It is 34 pages long -- 34
pages long.

And this list that was circulated had a number of questions that were outstanding as to -- as to the identification and ultimate admission of certain of the exhibits that had been proposed. I would like to poll each of the parties and hear from them whether the 34-page list that was circulated on the 11th of August contains -- is accurate and contains all of the exhibits that they wish to be included in the record of this proceeding.

I will begin with Powertech. Have you had an opportunity to review that 34-page document and the exhibits that are listed thereon?

MR. PUGSLEY: Yes, Your Honor. We have reviewed it. We submitted a response to your inquiry on August 12th in our pleading regarding the electric logs.

To answer the question here for the record, the exhibits highlighted in yellow on the document we have -- we would like Powertech Exhibit APP-053, which is the testimony of Gwyn McKee, and APP-054, her CV, admitted into the record, because while the document stated this was applicable to

1	Contentions 14A and 14B, the table of contents of that
2	testimony shows that her testimony is also applicable
3	to Contention 6.
4	Other than that, the other items
5	highlighted in yellow do not need to be part of the
6	record.
7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. So with the
8	addition of APP-053 and APP-054, the list of exhibits
9	that Powertech has sponsored and proposed is correct.
10	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes, sir.
11	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. The same
12	question now to Staff. Has the NRC Staff had an
13	opportunity to review the list of exhibits that was
14	circulated on August 11th, and do you have any changes
15	or corrections?
16	MR. CLARK: We have, Your Honor. It is
17	complete and accurate with one exception. We
18	submitted a revised exhibit last week. It is a minor
19	revision to Exhibit NRC-2, so it would be NRC-002-R.
20	We filed it by motion, and we received no opposition
21	to that motion.
22	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: That was Exhibit NRC?
23	MR. CLARK: Dash 002. The revised exhibit
24	would be NRC-002-R.
25	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay.

1 MR. CLARK: It's the revised resume for Dr. Kevin Hsueh. 2 3 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. 4 MR. CLARK: Other than that, the list is 5 complete and accurate. CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. So we will add 6 7 to the list of admitted exhibits NRC-002-R. 8 Moving now to the Intervenors, the 9 prepared exhibits from the Oglala Sioux Tribe? 10 MR. PARSONS: Thank you, Your Honor. Jeff Parsons for the Oglala Sioux Tribe. The list is 11 accurate for what is contained in it. 12 In my response to the question about completeness, I indicated that 13 14 Exhibit OST-020 had not been included. That is -- was 15 attached to our response to the August 8th order filed 16 on August 12th. That is an email motion from 17 Powertech dated August 7th that was never, as far as I can tell, included on the electronic information 18 19 And so we attached that to that filing. exchange. In addition, Exhibit OST-021, which is a 20 Powertech quarterly management discussion and analysis 21 dated August 11th, that was attached to the motion to 22 disclosure requirements that 23 enforce the 24 referenced a moment ago filed this preceding Saturday. So with those two exceptions, the Tribe 25

1	sees the list as complete.
2	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Is there any
3	objection to the admission of OST-020 or OST-021?
4	MR. PUGSLEY: No objection from Powertech,
5	Your Honor.
6	MR. CLARK: The Staff has no objection.
7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Moving now to
8	the Consolidated Intervenors.
9	MR. ELLISON: We believe that the list is
LO	accurate as far as what it contains. I would renew
L1	offering Exhibits Intervenors 010 and 010A through Q
L2	by way of a proffer with regard to Contention 14. And
L3	we would submit that that evidence should be admitted
L4	and that contention should be heard.
L5	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: It'll be admitted as
L6	a proffer, but not as one of the exhibits that is
L7	admitted into the record of the proceedings, since
L8	Contentions 14A and 14B are no longer before us.
L9	I would like to take up one additional
20	matter with you, counsel, and that deals with the
21	testimony and affidavit of Dr. Kelley. That is
22	INT-008A and INT-008.
23	Inasmuch as Dr. Kelley participated in the
24	limited appearance statement sessions held yesterday
25	in Hot Springs, he cannot appear again as a witness in

1	the evidentiary portion of the hearing. So I will not
2	admit Exhibits INT-008 or 008A.
3	I also would note that the affidavit
4	supporting the testimony of Linsey McLean, INT-014B,
5	will be included in the record and will be admitted as
6	part of the list of exhibits admitted in this
7	proceeding.
8	MR. ELLISON: Thank you, Judge Froehlich.
9	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. All right.
10	Does any party at this point have any objection to the
11	admission of the exhibits we have just described, the
12	exhibits that were included in the 34-page document
13	circulated by the Law Clerk and the corrections or
14	additions that were stated this morning on the record?
15	Is there any objection from Powertech?
16	MR. PUGSLEY: No objection, Your Honor.
17	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: From the Commission
18	Staff?
19	MR. CLARK: None for the Staff.
20	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: From the Consolidated
21	Intervenors?
22	(Pause)
23	MR. ELLISON: I'm sorry. I was visiting
24	counsel. Excuse me, sir.
25	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Is there any
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1	objection to the admission of the exhibits that are
2	contained in the 34-page document listing the
3	exhibits, with the corrections and additions that were
4	stated this morning on the record?
5	MR. ELLISON: Other than previously
6	raised, no, Your Honor.
7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. And, finally,
8	for the Oglala Sioux Tribe?
9	MR. PARSONS: No objection, Your Honor.
LO	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: The exhibits on the
L1	list are now admitted into evidence, and the Court
L2	Reporter is instructed to bind this exhibit list into
L3	the transcript of these proceedings.
L4	(Whereupon, the above-referred to exhibits were
L5	received into evidence.)
L6	Okay. At this point, I'd ask counsel if
L7	all of their witnesses who are scheduled to appear in
L8	our evidentiary hearing are present in the hearing
L9	room this morning.
20	MR. PUGSLEY: Your Honor, all of our
21	witnesses are present in the hearing room this
22	morning.
23	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. And for the
24	Commission Staff?
25	MR. CLARK: For the Staff, Your Honor, I

1	would need to call out to one witness, if I may.
2	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I mean, is
3	MR. CLARK: This witness isn't testifying
4	on Contention 1, so
5	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: All right. Whether
6	we're going to swear in all the witnesses at once in
7	the beginning or we'll do it panel by panel.
8	MR. PUGSLEY: If I could
9	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Sure. Chris?
10	MR. PUGSLEY: Your Honor, I apologize.
11	One of our witnesses, Ms. Gwyn McKee, is not currently
12	here at this time but will be available for the panel,
13	Panel 3.
14	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Panel 3.
15	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes. Yes, sir.
16	MR. CLARK: Judge Froehlich, an update,
17	all of the Staff's witnesses are here.
18	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. And for the
19	Consolidated Intervenors?
20	MR. ELLISON: We are still waiting for the
21	arrival of Wilmer Mesteth, and I'm just addressing
22	this particular panel in terms of witnesses. But Dr.
23	Redmond is here.
24	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. For the Oglala
25	Sioux Tribe?

1	MR. PARSONS: Thank you, Your Honor. Same
2	same answer. Mr. CatchesEnemy is here. Mr.
3	Mesteth is en route.
4	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. At this point,
5	I would I guess Mr. Mesteth is the only witness
6	missing from the first panel, is that correct?
7	MR. PARSONS: That is correct, Your Honor.
8	We are in process of reaching him by telephone to
9	determine his location.
10	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. That being the
11	case, I think the more prudent approach to take is to
12	swear in our witnesses panel by panel. At this point,
13	I would ask that the witnesses for all of the parties
14	who are scheduled to testify on Panel 1 please stand
15	and raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear or
16	affirm that the statements you are making in this
17	hearing before the ASLBP will be true and correct to
18	the best of your knowledge and belief?
19	(Responses in the affirmative.)
20	Please stay standing. The record will
21	reflect that each witness responded in the
22	affirmative.
23	Do you adopt your prefiled testimony in
24	this your prefiled testimony as your sworn
25	testimony in this proceeding?

1 (Responses in the affirmative.) The record will reflect that each witness 2 3 responded in the affirmative. 4 Thank you. You may be seated. 5 At this point, I would ask if there is any procedural matters, any matters that counsel wishes to 6 7 raise before we move to opening statements? 8 want to --9 MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor? 10 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes. MR. FRANKEL: David Frankel for 11 Consolidated Intervenors. We had filed a motion 12 concerning a motion to strike what we felt were legal 13 14 opinions offered by non-lawyers, and that that was 15 irrelevant and confusing and a waste of time, Your You held that open in abeyance pending this 16 17 moment. So if you could respond to that motion, we would appreciate it. 18 19 Thank you. 20 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: At this point, the Board will not strike any of the witnesses which have 21 been alleged to be opinion of counsel or rendering a 22 As we move through the cross-23 legal opinion. 24 examination of the witnesses, you are free to renew

your objection as to legal conclusion.

25

However, the

1	Board will take the statements as the understanding of
2	the expert witness of how the law applies, and the
3	Board is aware that many of the people who your
4	pleading alleges are making legal statements are not
5	lawyers.
6	Are there any other procedural matters or
7	concerns that anyone cares to raise before we go to
8	opening statements?
9	MR. PUGSLEY: None from Powertech, Your
10	Honor.
11	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: From the Commission
12	Staff?
13	MR. CLARK: None for the Staff.
14	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: From the Consolidated
15	Intervenors?
16	MR. ELLISON: None, Your Honor.
17	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. And from the
18	Oglala Sioux Tribe?
19	MR. PARSONS: None at this time. Thank
20	you.
21	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Counsel for
22	each party will be allowed five minutes to make a
23	brief opening statement before we hear from each
24	panel. These opening statements should introduce the
25	issue or issues to be addressed by the witnesses and
ı	·

provide an overview of the controversy. 1 The panel has already been seated, with 2 3 the exception of Wilmer Mesteth, and we will begin 4 with opening statements. 5 Let us hear first from the NRC Staff. MR. CLARK: For the Staff, Ms. Jehle will 6 be giving the opening statement. 7 8 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Please proceed, Ms. Jehle. 9 10 MS. JEHLE: Good morning. First, I would like to say that the Staff looks forward to answering 11 the Board's questions during this oral portion of the 12 evidentiary hearing. The Staff is confident that it 13 14 can provide the Board and the public attending the 15 hearing with information showing how the Staff carefully considered the environmental issues raised 16 by the admitted contentions. 17 Turning, first, to Contention 1A, as the 18 19 Staff has explained in its written testimony, thoroughly reviewed how the Dewey-Burdock Project may 20 affect cultural resources. The Staff's witnesses are 21 Dr. Kevin Hsueh, Haimanot Yilma, Kellee Jamerson, and 22 Dr. Hope Luhman. 23 24 will sum up the key evidence supports the Staff's protection of cultural resources, 25

and this evidence has already been admitted as Staff exhibits in this hearing.

The Augustana Class 3 archaeological survey of the Dewey-Burdock site was important in the Staff's review. Also, the Augustana College report on the evaluative testing of sites within the Dewey-Burdock site area.

The Staff also relied upon the ethnohistorical study of the SRI Foundation, and, importantly, the Staff conducted tribal field surveys of the Dewey-Burdock site with the participation of seven American Indian tribes.

The Staff also prepared and conducted auditory and visual impact assessments, and, most importantly, the Staff prepared and executed a programmatic agreement for the protection of --specifically for the protection of cultural resources that had not yet been identified or have not yet been evaluated at the Dewey-Burdock site.

The programmatic agreement was executed on April 7th, 2014, with the signatures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the South Dakota Historic Preservation Office. In answering the question of whether the NRC Staff has adequately protected the cultural resources at issue, the answer

is yes.

In turning to Contention 1B, the Staff's prefiled testimony, written testimony, indicates that the Staff consulted extensively with American Indian tribes when considering impacts to cultural resources.

Again, the Staff presented extensive written testimony, which demonstrates the consideration of these resources.

The extensive exhibits will be discussed as part of the tribal consultation on the tribal consultation issues. The key evidence on which the Staff has -- relies is its tribal outreach summary. This 17-page document lists the important tribal consultation activities the Staff undertook beginning in October of 2009 through April of 2014, with the execution of the programmatic agreement.

The programmatic agreement was signed, as

I stated earlier, by the Advisory Council and the

South Dakota Historic Preservation Office.

We also look to an exhibit, NRC-031, and that exhibit is a letter from the Advisory Council to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. In this letter, the Advisory Council concluded that the Staff's consultation efforts met both the content and the spirit of Section 106.

1	And, finally, in NRC-018D, the Advisory
2	Council stated to the NRC that the Advisory Council's
3	signature on the programmatic agreement completes the
4	NRC's Section 106 requirements.
5	Staff is prepared to answer the Board's
6	questions.
7	Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Ms. Jehle, one
9	question, please. The tribal outreach summary, is
10	that a separate exhibit? Or where is that found, just
11	so we
12	MS. JEHLE: Yes. That's Exhibit 015.
13	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you.
14	MS. JEHLE: And the
15	JUDGE COLE: You should probably preface
16	that with "NRC Exhibit."
17	MS. JEHLE: NRC Exhibit-015.
18	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Could I hear next
19	from Powertech? Mr. Pugsley?
20	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes. Good morning, Your
21	Honor, members of the Board. May it please the Court,
22	my name is Christopher Pugsley, and I am here
23	representing the licensee, Powertech USA,
24	Incorporated.
25	I would like, first, to thank the Board

and the city of Rapid City for hosting this hearing.

And for purposes of Panel 1, dealing with

Contentions 1A, dealing with allegations regarding

failure to meet legal requirements for the protection

of -- assessment and protection of historical and

cultural resources, and Contention 1B, alleged failure

to consult all interested tribes as required by law.

I would like to say, as a general matter, Powertech's approach to the assessment of historic and cultural resources is typical of the development of in situ recovery sites and reflects Commission legal precedent, common sense, accepted science, and regulatory compliance.

For purposes of Contention 1A, Powertech's license application included what is called a Level 3 pedestrian archaeological survey that was conducted pursuant to the State of South Dakota's standards and guidelines using competent personnel from the archaeology laboratory of Augustana College, all of whom have significant experience in this field.

The Level 3 survey is properly characterized here as a 100 percent survey that included appropriate subsurface testing and other commonly accepted investigative techniques to properly identify historical and cultural resources at the

Dewey-Burdock Project site.

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important in the of context Contention 1A to know that а Level 3 survey, archaeological survey, is different from what you would call a traditional cultural property survey, in that the former is considered to be a full report with appropriate confidentiality and protective measures for identified sites conducted pursuant to statemandated standards, whereas the latter is based solely confidential and protected tribal traditional knowledge, drawing from a tribe-specific approach to site or resource identification.

The witnesses currently representing Powertech on the panel before you are Dr. Adrian Hannus of Augustana College, Dr. Lynne Sebastian, and Mr. Mike Fosha, who currently serves as the Assistant State Archaeologist for the State of South Dakota.

For purposes of Contention 1B, after the submission of the survey and its license application, Powertech actively participated in NRC Staff's National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 tribal consultation process.

Powertech participated in a number of 106 meetings, assisted in the development of the scope of work for field surveys, and the programmatic agreement

previously referenced by NRC Staff counsel, and agreed to be subject to the provisions of the programmatic agreement, including the continued involvement of tribes in the phased development of the Dewey-Burdock Project.

During this process, the Oglala Sioux Tribe was asked to participate as a consulting party for multiple avenues by NRC and was invited to participate in the NRC- and Powertech-sponsored meetings and site field surveys. However, while initially agreeing to participate in the field surveys, they subsequently withdrew.

Participating tribes in the field surveys, however, were permitted to survey the entire 10,000-plus-acre Dewey-Burdock site using their specific traditional approaches to identifying cultural or historical sites rather than what has been argued by counsel as a scientifically defensible standard methodology.

Powertech's contribution to the Section 106 process primarily was active participation in the development of a 36 CFR Section 800.14(b) programmatic agreement, which was agreed to by all parties required to execute such a document, including Powertech, NRC Staff, the United States Bureau of Land

Management, who served as a cooperating agency on the finalization of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, and the State of South Dakota Historic Preservation Officer, who concurred on the eligibility determinations offered by NRC Staff after completion of the identification phase of the Section 106 process.

In addition, NRC determined in a letter dated April 24, 2013, that they formally requested consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the expert federal agency on promulgation and implementation of National Historic Preservation Act-based regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, et sequens, and their interpretation, which was accepted in October of 2013.

As a result, the Advisory Council also participated in the development of, and executed, the aforementioned programmatic agreement, which completed that NRC Staff demonstrates had responsibilities for the Section 106 process which requires that the lead agency exercise a reasonable and good faith effort to complete the process and consult.

Opposing counsel have argued that NRC Staff impermissibly severed the National Environmental

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Policy Act process, i.e. the development of the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement from the Section 106 process. By regulation, conduct of the NEPA process, with -- in conjunction with the Section 106 process, is not mandatory. Thus, severance of that process from the NEPA process is indeed legally permissible.

Lastly, Powertech and NRC Staff's conduct of the review of historic and cultural resources is consistent with current Commission legal precedent for what is termed in 36 CFR Section 800.4(b)(2) as "phased identification."

Commission precedent in the Hydro Resources, Incorporated Subpart L proceeding, denoted by LBP-05-26 and CLI-06-11, hearing expressly approves the use of phased identification for ISR processes, ISR projects, due to the inherently phased nature of the development of these project sites.

Provisions for identification and eligibility determinations, as well as consultation with tribes of potential sites, as the Dewey-Burdock Project is developed are explicitly addressed in the aforementioned programmatic agreement, as well as an NRC license condition, which is typically termed as an unanticipated discovery condition of previously

unidentified sites, in addition to a current standing 1 memorandum of agreement with the State of 2 3 Dakota. 4 Issues associated with this contention 5 will be addressed by Dr. Sebastian during your crossexamination period. 6 7 In conclusion, members of the Board, I would say Powertech's position is that the evaluation 8 9 the comprehensive evaluation of historic and cultural resources in the entire Record of Decision 10 adequately satisfies NRC requirements at 11 10 CFR Part 51 and Advisory Council Regulations at 36 CFR 12 Part 800, and respectfully ask that the Board find 13 14 that neither Contention 1A nor Contention 1B should 15 result in any modification of any aspect of the Record of Decision for NRC's issuance of NRC License Number 16 SUA-1600 to Powertech. 17 Thank you. 18 19 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you, Mr. Pugsley. 20 From the Oglala Sioux Tribe, please? 21 MR. PARSONS: Thank you, Your Honor. Jeff 22 Parsons on behalf of the Oglala Sioux Tribe. 23 24 Contention 1A deals primarily with the NEPA requirement that cultural resources at the site 25

be surveyed, their impacts analyzed, and mitigation measures developed and also analyzed and measured for effectiveness in that document.

We contend that that has not happened in this case. The controversy surrounds and the testimony you'll hear today is that the Final Environmental Impact Analysis does not include any survey data collected or analyzed with participation by any Sioux Tribe or representatives.

This is despite the Tribe's attempts to engage in a very meaningful way throughout this process, consistent with accepted methodology, and alongside other Sioux tribes, as is their cultural practice. But these proposals were rejected by NRC, despite these efforts. Powertech and NRC Staff rejected the Tribe's survey proposals, as the record shows, primarily due to cost.

We heard from representatives of NRC and Powertech about the thoroughly reviewed site, the Augustana study primarily being the source of that review, but the record shows that that study failed to identify sites, cultural sites relevant to the Sioux tribes, particularly the Oglala Sioux Tribe.

In fact, the testimony and the evidence presented in this hearing show that Powertech's

witnesses admit that they were not equipped to identify cultural resources with priority to the Sioux tribes. And so to say that that survey included a full, thorough review is belied by that record.

Powertech says that they used a typical approach of ISL sites. I think what the record also shows, and what --the testimony you will hear, is that this site is not a typical site. Even the Augustana study indicates the unusually high number of cultural resources in this area. And so given that unique status of this site, it deserved better attention to detail than may be in a typical ISL, particularly with the Tribe attempting to engage submitting their own statements of work and methodologies that were subsequently rejected by the NRC Staff.

With regard to Contention consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act requires a reasonable good faith effort. The 106 conducted in process in this matter was not meaningful way, so as to result in a competent cultural resources review. As mentioned, the NRC Powertech rejected the Tribe's survey and proposals.

NRC Staff and Powertech rely heavily on the programmatic agreement to solve the inadequacies

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of the 106 process. But what the record shows is when the tribes submitted extensive comments on the programmatic agreement, those comments were not incorporated; they were rejected.

And I think it speaks volumes that the information that NRC Staff and Powertech state as far as the signatures on the programmatic agreement, I think it's notable that none of the Native American tribes involved in this process signed that programmatic agreement.

I think that undercuts an assertion that this process was conducted in a meaningful and good faith manner.

NRC Staff cites to their Exhibit 015, which is the list of contacts with the Tribe. What that appears to be is a preference of quantity over quality. You can have a lot of discussions with -- involved in the 106 process, but if they aren't of the quality necessary to ensure meaningful participation, then the number of discussions and contacts is not the determinative factor.

The PA does not -- programmatic agreement does not specify how any future identification or mitigation will occur, leaving all of these details to the future, despite the failures of these attempts in

1 the past. And so essentially the PA perpetuates a system that had failed previously and now relies on 2 that same system to solve all the problems in the 3 4 future. 5 We submit that that's not meaningful and The result is the public and the 6 not in good faith. 7 decisionmakers were denied the benefit of a competent 8 cultural resources analysis before the NRC 9 decisions. 10 Thank you. CHAIRMAN 11 FROEHLICH: Thank you, Mr. Parsons. 12 And now for the Consolidated Intervenors? 13 14 MR. ELLISON: Thank you, Judge Froehlich. 15 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Mr. Ellison, it 16 probably would be best if you sat, although I 17 appreciate your standing, so that the microphone will pick up what you have to say. 18 19 MR. ELLISON: Courtroom style experience. It is the position of the Consolidated 20 Intervenors under Contention 1A that what has been 21 far has failed to meet applicable legal 22 requirements regarding the protection of historical 23 24 and cultural resources. The National Historic

Preservation Act is not a meaningless piece of paper.

1 Ιt is designed to protect cultural resources, historical, ancestral resources. 2 3 It is not meant to simply show, well, we 4 have done this step and this step, and so it must be 5 It is not designed to pretend to go through certain procedures, which we submit were totally 6 7 inadequate up to this date. We also feel that it is an impermissible separation of the Section 106 studies 8 from the FSEIS, which we feel was in error. 9 10 We have two witnesses who are prepared to answer the Board's questions in these regards, Dr. Lou 11 Redmond and Wilmer Mesteth. 12 The Clean Water Alliance 13 and the 14 Consolidated Intervenors include members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe as well as other local tribes. 15 These tribes have historical and ancestral connections to 16 17 the Dewey-Burdock area. There was a survey that was conducted by 18 19 Historic Preservation Officer Augustana. The supervisor is here. However, in their 20 report, there were many sites that were identified 21 that were not even examined. So the report itself, we 22 would submit respectfully, is essentially inadequate 23 24 on its face.

The tribes which did do field surveys we

would submit are those least connected historically and geographically from the area. The tribes most affected, the Oglala Sioux Tribe, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, raised serious questions as to methodology and raised serious questions as to what needed to be done.

The Tribal Historic Preservation Officers stated that there was lack of meaningful consultation and input. We submit that the evidence will show that sending letters is not the same thing as listening, that it is an example of form over substance, and that the people, the professionally trained Tribal Historic Preservation Officers who know best how to conduct a survey of their own people's historical artifacts, if you will, was simply ignored. This is not a good faith effort.

This is an area that is full of cultural resources -- burial grounds, medicine gathering areas, ceremonial sites, tool-making area, food-gathering area. People go there to collect tinsala, roots, game area. Dayton Hyde, who is -- as you know, is the owner of the Wild Horse Sanctuary some 15 miles from the site, has found thousands of artifacts dating back from the earliest times of Lakota history back to the hunting of mammoths. So we said before, there are

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insufficient resources done to do a proper survey.

As Mr. Parsons pointed out, the tribes did not sign the programmatic agreement. This is basically one side saying, "Well, we agree to do the right thing," and the other side saying, "You haven't even started to, and we're not going to sign this agreement."

The fact that none of the tribes who are potentially affected and recognized as being potentially affected by the letters that were sent out signed this agreement, that should say something about its insufficiency of not only that agreement, to protect cultural resources and the process.

We would submit that this shows a clear lack of understanding, if not lack of respect, for traditional Indian indigenous culture in this area which will be dramatically affected by any aspect of this project. And we would submit that it is all too typical of an approach that has been taken by the United States, by the dominant culture, with disregard for the original inhabitants.

The idea of a phased survey would require that you have competent people available on the site to identify cultural sites before they are destroyed. There is nothing in the programmatic agreement, there

1 is nothing as a license condition, that requires Tribal Historic Preservation Officers from the Oglala 2 3 Sioux Tribe, from the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, from the 4 Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, from the Standing Rock 5 Sioux Tribe, to all have Tribal Historic Preservation Officers present to make such an identification. 6 7 So not only is the surveys that have been done to date been inadequate, because these folks who 8 9 have said, "We need to do this in a certain way for it 10 to be done right," and the response by Powertech and NRC Staff has been, "Well, we want to do it our way. 11 We don't care what you think is the right way to do 12 We know best." How could that possibly be? 13 14 The idea of a first phased survey with 15 this programmatic agreement does nothing more than quarantee further destruction of cultural resources in 16 that area. 17 We would submit that what has been done so 18 19 far, what is proposed in the programmatic agreement, does not offer real protection as required under the 20 Historic Preservation Act of cultural resources. 21 We would ask that this matter be remanded back to the 22 prehearing stage for a proper survey to be conducted. 23 24 Thank you.

FROEHLICH:

CHAIRMAN

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Mr.

you,

Thank

Ellison.

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Contention 1A in particular involves legal requirements. So before we begin with the questioning of our witnesses, and also the swearing in of our late-arriving witness, I would like to ask counsel for the parties to explain the differences, if any, of responsibilities towards protection of historical and cultural resources between the National Historic Preservation Act and NEPA. Is it the same? Is it one study that satisfies both statutes, or are there requirements between the different two generic statutes that deal with or seek to have cultural and historic protections?

Could I begin with Staff?

MR. CLARK: Your Honor, the overall answer is there are slightly different requirements. NEPA requires the Staff to assess the impacts to the affected environment, and by "impacts" they mean the reasonably foreseeable impacts, not impacts that are speculative.

The National Historic Preservation Act describes a process by which agencies consult with other parties and attempt to identify, assess impacts to, and, if appropriate, mitigate impacts to resources. The main difference is that while NEPA

1 requires the Staff to directly assess impacts, NHPA describes a process under which impacts 2 assessed as a result of consultation with interested 3 4 American Indian tribes, if appropriate, and other 5 agencies, including, in addition to agencies, 6 Applicant. 7 The processes can be -- they can be joined together, as Mr. Pugsley stated previously, and they 8 9 can also be separated, so they can be -- an agency can 10 use its NEPA process, including the comment process, invite comments under the National Historic 11 to Preservation Act. However, it can also use separate 12 13 processes. 14 I'm not sure if you want more information 15 on any specific area? 16 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Let me ask you, then. 17 The programmatic agreement is the Staff's response to the requirements of the National Historic Preservation 18 19 Is that correct? Act. MR. CLARK: It's the culmination of the 20 Staff's response to the requirements of the process. 21 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And Section 3.9, et 22 seq., is -- in the FSEIS is the Staff's response to 23 24 their responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act. Is that correct? 25

1	MR. CLARK: That is a partial response
2	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I'm sorry. Okay.
3	MR. CLARK: to the National Historic
4	Preservation Act.
5	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I'm sorry. I meant
6	the National Environmental Policy Act. Excuse me.
7	Section 3.9 of the FSEIS is the Staff's response to
8	their obligations under NEPA.
9	MR. CLARK: No.
10	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: No. Okay. Please
11	MR. CLARK: And my answer is, the Record
12	of Decision is the answer to the Staff's requirements
13	under NEPA. The Record of Decision includes the Final
14	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. It also
15	incorporates the programmatic agreement. So the
16	Record of Decision and all the documents referred to
17	in the Record of Decision is the Staff's answer to its
18	NEPA requirements.
19	JUDGE COLE: So, in that situation, the
20	programmatic agreement works towards satisfying the
21	NEPA requirement
22	MR. CLARK: Correct.
23	JUDGE COLE: in the Record of Decision.
24	MR. CLARK: Correct, Your Honor. And this
25	is consistent with the NRC's Commission precedent in

Hydro Resources. I don't want to miscite the case. I can find it. It's one of the Commission decisions where the Staff obtained additional information on cultural resources after it completed its NEPA document, the environmental impact statement in that case or the environmental assessment. I forget what document they used.

The Commission found there was no fault in the Staff's review, because although it received information after it issued its NEPA document, it considered the information before it reached a licensing decision. As the Board knows, the Staff cannot reach a licensing decision until it issues the Record of Decision.

So this approach is consistent with Commission precedent, and just not precedent but precedent -- the quidance -- one of the Staff's exhibits -- I believe it's Exhibit NRC-35, but I'd have to verify -- is joint quidance published by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Council on Environmental Quality. ACHP issues the regulations under the NHPA. CEO issues the In that joint document, they regulations under NEPA. prescribe how agencies can comply with both statutes. The Staff followed that guidance in this case.

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CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Mr. Pugsley?

MR. PUGSLEY: Your Honor, Powertech would agree with NRC Staff's assessment of the situation with the following additions. That for purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act regulations as implemented by the Advisory Council, there are prescriptive requirements there for process, including a four-step process, which I'm going to paraphrase here.

Basically, step one, identification and contacting/consulting parties; two, identification -- resource identification, site identification; three, identification of potential adverse effects; and then the fourth is resolution of adverse effects. That is a prescriptive process that must be followed and has been in this case.

Once again, let me be specific that those regulations at 36 CFR Part 800 specifically allow for phased identification. Now, while we have said -- both the Staff and the licensee have said it is consistent with Commission precedent, the Commission precedent is consistent with the regulations. So, thus, the use of phased identification for this is appropriate.

In addition, there are prescriptive

1 requirements for agreement documents, such as programmatic agreement, which has been used here. 2 that -- as well as consistent with those regs, but the 3 4 difference between that and NEPA is exactly what Mr. 5 Clark said, that the NHPA prescribes a certain process that needs to be followed. 6 7 For NEPA, under Part 10 CFR Part 51, the 8 triggering requirement is what type of NEPA document 9 needs to be produced pursuant to NUREG-1748 quidance for environmental -- for NEPA documents. 10 In this case, according to 10 CFR 51.20(b)(8), an initial 11 operating license for a source material milling 12 facility requires an EIS level document -- in this 13 14 case, the combination of a programmatic, or in NRC's 15 case a generic environmental impact statement at 16 NUREG-1910, coupled with a tiered Final Supplemental 17 Environmental Impact Statement, NUREG-1910 Supplement 4. 18 19 With those additions, we concur with the Staff's position. 20 Judge Froehlich, could I 21 MR. CLARK: The joint guidance from the correct that reference? 22 ACHP and CEQ is Exhibit NRC-048. 23 24 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you, counsel.

MR. PUGSLEY: Oh. And, Your Honor, if --

1 I apologize. May I just add one more thing? That when Mr. Clark refers to the Record of Decision, I'd 2 3 like to add that it doesn't just include the Final 4 Environmental Impact Statement or Supplemental EIS, 5 there also is an extensive response to comments from the public in the back of that document. 6 Those are also the Staff's opinions and findings with respect to 7 8 the site-specific assessment of the Dewey-Burdock 9 That is also a part of the Record of Project. 10 Decision and part of the NEPA process. And that 11 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: set comments comments made the 12 to are to 13 environmental document or the National 14 Preservation concerns, the Ι edits quess or suggestions that were requested by the Intervenors to 15 16 the programmatic agreement. 17 MR. PUGSLEY: Well, matter of as а process, response to comments are done to the Part 51 18 Draft 19 document, which is the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, which was put out for 20 45 days' public comment. 21 However, not 22 that does preclude an interested stakeholder from offering comments 23 24 National Historic Preservation Act related issues. Ιt

is impossible to separate the analyses offered in the

1 FSEIS from what is conducted in the National Historic Preservation Act process. It is prudent to do so, but 2 3 it doesn't preclude stakeholders from commenting on 4 it. 5 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I think I heard you say, Mr. Pugsley, that those comments that were a part 6 7 of the Record of Decision were comments that were 8 submitted to the FSEIS, although they could include, 9 at that stage, comments responsive to the programmatic 10 agreement or documents drafted to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act. They would have 11 the ability to do it, but that isn't the purpose of 12 And, indeed, that set 13 that set of comments. 14 comments were responsive to NEPA concerns. 15 correct? 16 MR. PUGSLEY: It's their response to the 17 Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement and included in the FSEIS. 18 19 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. All right. Back to the original question for Intervenors. 20 Parsons? 21 Thank you, Your Honor. 22 MR. PARSONS: issue was briefed rather extensively in the opening 23 24 and rebuttal statements. We have a pretty serious

issue I think with what we see as NRC Staff and

Powertech conflating the requirements in the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

Federal case law makes it very clear -- I believe I cited this case to you on a conference -- oral argument on the motion for a stay of the permit, but the case law clearly states that compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act does not relieve a federal agency of the duty of complying with the environmental -- with the National Environmental Policy Act, and the language in the case laws say "to the fullest extent possible."

And so -- and that cite is Lemon v. McHugh. It's a District of D.C. case from 2009, 668 F. Supp. 2d 133 at 144. And I think that gets to the heart of this issue, that from our perspective NRC Staff had published a Final Environmental -- a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, and then subsequently attempted to shore up the lack of a competent cultural resources analysis, and relying in large part on the programmatic agreement.

Contrary to what you just heard, a Record of Decision is not a NEPA document. The purpose of NEPA is to provide information to the public and allow them to digest the information and participate in the

process, as well as the decisionmaker. And so by attempting to provide any analysis at the Record of Decision stage explicitly denies the public the ability to review and comment and participate in that analysis.

You have CEQ regulations that specify that environmental analysis, including a cultural resource analysis, must be contained in an environmental document. An environmental document is defined in the CEQ regulations as being an environmental assessment, an environmental impact statement, or a finding of no significant impact.

Those do not include a Record of Decision, and that's, again, for that very good reason that NEPA requires involvement of the public and interested parties to inform the decision and allow them to participate.

The requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act are not quite so prescriptive. The overriding standard is a reasonable and good faith effort. That is distinct from the NEPA requirements that are, I would argue, more prescriptive. That is, that they require the agency to include in an environmental document their full analysis of cultural resources.

And what we've got in this case is essentially the agency saying, "We know there's more resources out there we haven't looked at, but what we've done is good enough." I think that's sort of a theme running through this entire hearing and a basis of many of our contentions is NRC Staff saying, "Well, what we have is good enough. We'll do the rest at some point later without the involvement of the public, without disclosure of this information as required under the National Environmental Policy Act."

I think the programmatic agreement is an NHPA document. It is not a NEPA document. And I think that's evidenced by the programmatic agreement itself. In the programmatic agreement, which is NRC-018A, at page 6 it talks about the programmatic agreement.

It states, "If the NRC, BLM, and South Dakota SHPO, in consultation with the tribes" -- now, we have already discussed it, and you'll hear more about how the consultation has not exactly been what we would consider meaningful and good faith -- in consultation with the tribes, if they make the determination that identified cultural resources are not NRHP eligible -- that is, the National Register of Historic Places -- no further review or consideration

of the properties will be required under this PA.

And so what that means is the PA applies only to resources that rise to the level, in NRC, BLM, and the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office's opinion, as being eligible for listing on the National Register, NEPA requires a full review of the cultural resources, not just those that rise to the level, according to these agencies, of the National Registry of Historic Places.

And so there is a big difference between what is required under NEPA, which requires a more comprehensive review of the resources, and not just those, which is essentially the substantive focus on the National Historic Preservation Act, is to -- is on those that are eligible for the National Registry of Historic Places.

And so in our brief we go through a whole section in our opening statement on the requirement -the NEPA requirements, which require all this information to be up front and involved with the public to say that the NRC Staff can comply with NEPA in a relatively narrowed hearing procedure, without involvement of the public, no opportunity for the public to comment, to review, to critique those studies and that analysis, is contrary to NEPA.

1 Now, the NHPA, as was pointed out, allows for a more phased approach, but NEPA does not. To the 2 3 extent that you have information out there that was 4 not gathered and not included in the NEPA document, 5 you can't just push that out to later as they are trying to do in the programmatic agreement. 6 7 So I think we see it as very much distinct 8 in terms of those legal standards between the National 9 Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic 10 Preservation Act, neither of which we would say were complied with in this case. 11 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Finally, from 12 the Consolidated Intervenors? 13 14 MR. ELLISON: We would defer to Mr. 15 Parsons' analysis of the law. I would just note the 16 case that was discussed by NRC Staff about 17 information was received after NEPA analysis completed and before the license was issued. Here we 18 19 have known information which is out there which was not included in NEPA. 20 So it that additional 21 wasn't some information that was unavailable or could not be 22 obtained was not included in the original 23 24 document that was then supplemented, here we have

known information which was not included in NEPA and

1 the license has already been issued. So that case is clearly distinguishable. 2 3 We have a fairly unique situation here by 4 the way this has been approached. You know, and I 5 would submit that, you know, there was a decision that was made to try and do something more than perhaps has 6 7 previously been done in terms of examining what 8 cultural resources are there. But, again, the people 9 who know best what they are and can find where they 10 are were left out of the process. So no good faith effort. 11 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank 12 you, Mr. Ellison. 13 14 Go ahead. 15 I thought the Record of JUDGE COLE: Decision included all of the environmental documents 16 that the Staff had produced, and you could not issue 17 the license until the -- all of the environmental 18 19 documents were completed. Is that your understanding, or is it not true? 20 MR. ELLISON: Who is that addressed to? 21 Judge Cole, are you addressing that to me or to --22 JUDGE COLE: Well, no, I was going to ask 23 24 you, but we can also ask the Staff. I would think the 25 MR. ELLISON: Yes.

1	Staff should have to explain first, please.
2	JUDGE COLE: Okay. We'll let the Staff do
3	that.
4	MR. CLARK: The Staff answer is yes, the
5	Record of Decision incorporates all of the
6	environmental documents that the Staff developed and
7	relied on in its review.
8	JUDGE COLE: All the documents that are
9	necessary for license issuance.
10	MR. CLARK: Correct. That includes the
11	Safety Evaluation Report as well.
12	JUDGE COLE: And the FSEIS and
13	MR. CLARK: Correct. And it
14	JUDGE COLE: Okay.
15	MR. CLARK: Under Exhibit NRC-048, which
16	I previously referred to, it explains at page 28 that
17	an EIS is not a NEPA decision document. A Record of
18	Decision is a decision document. They are both NEPA
19	documents. One is analysis and one is the actual
20	decision. The decision, as Judge Cole said,
21	incorporates all of the environmental and safety
22	documents needed for the Staff to complete its review.
23	JUDGE COLE: So the Staff review, as far
24	as the NRC Staff is concerned, were complete before
25	the Record of Decision was issued.

MR. CLARK: Correct. Not much before the Staff finalized the programmatic agreement on April 7th, and the Staff issued the Record of Decision on April 8th, 2014. But the Staff waited precisely so that it could include a programmatic agreement and all of the findings in that agreement as part of its Record of Decision.

JUDGE COLE: Thank you.

MR. PARSONS: Your Honor, if I might just address that briefly. Thank you. What we just heard was that the environmental analysis document was completed, and it referenced a PA that would at some point be developed. And I think that's where we're getting at the crux. The decision document, yes, comes later sometimes. Oftentimes, they issue a Final Environmental Impact Statement and a decision document at the same time, or some agencies do.

But the key fact here is that the analysis

-- that the FSEIS is a stand-alone document in terms

of requiring the complete analysis under the National

Environmental Policy Act. And that is when I say that

that's -- that the ROD is not an environmental

document because, as we just heard, there is no

analysis to be done, additional analysis of the

impacts on the environment or cultural resources in

this case to be done at the Record of Decision stage.

NEPA requires that that entire analysis be stand-alone and be complete as of the publication of the Final -- in this case Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. And so I just wanted to make sure that that distinction was presented.

MR. CLARK: If I could make a brief point to the Board in response to that. Under that theory, an agency can never use a programmatic agreement because they would have to do all of the analysis specified in the agreement before finalizing an EIS. However, again, Exhibit NRC-048, the joint guidance of the ACHP and CEQ, clearly envisions the agencies will use programmatic agreements that comply not with just the NHPA but NEPA.

MR. PARSONS: And I disagree with that analysis. NEPA requires that competent -- all information be included in the NEPA process. I understand that the NHPA allows for a tiered system.

Now, if evidence comes to light as they are disturbing ground, and they find new resources, I can understand how that could result in the agency going back and reviewing that information for whether it is significant or not. But in this case, what we have is an admittedly -- well, we argue that it's

1 admitted; we certainly think it is -- an insufficient cultural resources analysis that was included in the 2 3 Final Environmental Impact Statement, in an attempt to 4 repair that analysis using the programmatic agreement. I think that's a distinct -- distinct from 5 the situation that Mr. Clark is referring to. Here we 6 7 have a cultural resources analysis that was 8 completed, not sufficient, in the final -- admittedly not done in the Final Supplemental Impact Statement. 9 And so that's a distinction that I think carries 10 significant legal weight. 11 But hasn't the programmatic 12 JUDGE COLE: agreement been designed or allegedly designed 13 14 eliminate those kind of problems as they follow 15 through with completing the programmatic agreement, with all of the special conditions contained therein? 16 think 17 MR. PARSONS: Ι it's programmatic agreement, for it to work properly, 18 19 presumes that a complete cultural resources analysis had preceded in the Final Supplemental Environmental 20 Impact Statement. Here what we have essentially is an 21 attempt to use the programmatic agreement to shore up 22 known flaws in the Final Supplemental Environmental 23 24 Impact Statement. So where you have a complete study being 25

done, and you don't -- and there is no evidence that things were missed or not analyzed in the document, then the programmatic agreement in terms of the phased approach that is allowed under the National Historic Preservation Act carries that forward. they discover the extent new significant information that was not obtainable previously, it can sort of bring NEPA back to life, but it presumes that prior to that you have a complete analysis in the final. JUDGE COLE: Yes. But isn't that covered in the programmatic agreement, that that would happen if they uncovered significant new information? MR. PARSONS: If they uncover significant -- what I'm saying is that they have in their Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement reviewed -- not finished their cultural resources survey. And, remember, the programmatic agreement, by said if we find -- the agencies its own terms, determine that the resources they find are not eligible for the National Registry of Historic Places, the programmatic agreement doesn't apply at all.

And so that is I think a clear indication that it's -- a programmatic agreement in itself, and those measures, are not a substitute for an inadequate

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1 NEPA process preceding it. JUDGE COLE: So under NEPA you might have 2 3 to do something else, but under the other law you 4 wouldn't have to. You could stop at that point. 5 MR. PARSONS: I think that's -- that's accurate. But, again, the whole system is premised on 6 7 a complete analysis in the National Historic -- in the National Environmental Policy Act document. 8 9 this case, we I think have made a very strong case 10 Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement did not include a complete or, we arque, 11 competent cultural resources analysis. 12 13 JUDGE COLE: Thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. What I would 15 propose we do at this point is I'd like to swear in 16 our late-arriving witness, then we'll take a very --17 a 10-minute break, and then we will begin the crossexamination of the first panel. 18 19 Wilmer Mesteth, would you please stand? Do you solemnly swear or 20 Raise your right hand. affirm that the statements you will make in this 21 hearing before the ASLBP will be true and correct to 22 the best of your knowledge and belief? 23 24 MR. MESTETH: Yes. 25 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Do you adopt your

1	prefiled testimony as your sworn testimony in this
2	proceeding?
3	MR. MESTETH: Yes.
4	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: The record will
5	reflect that the witness answered in the affirmative
6	on both counts. You may be seated.
7	All right. Let's take a 10-minute break,
8	and then we will begin with the cross-examination of
9	Panel 1.
LO	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went
L1	off the record at 10:19 a.m. and resumed at 10:37
L2	a.m.)
L3	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Back on the record.
L4	I'd like to direct the questions now to our empaneled
L5	witnesses. Let me begin with a single question to the
L6	Ph.D. anthropologists on our panel. I'd like to have
L7	an explanation of the difference between a Level 3
L8	survey, as it's used by the professionals in the
L9	field, and a TCP survey, a traditional cultural
20	property survey, that's also mentioned in the
21	testimony.
22	I guess my first question maybe is from
23	the staff. Dr. Luhman?
24	DR. LUHMAN: If I understand your question
25	correctly, you're asking me to identify the Level 3

1 survey and distinguish it with a TCP survey. 2 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Exactly. 3 LUHMAN: Α Level 3 survey in 4 accordance with the South Dakota SHPO guidelines is 5 essentially a 100 percent survey of the area potential effects. It's a pedestrian survey. There are other 6 7 quidances that are provided in their documentation with regard to background research that needs to be 8 conducted, the kind of field reconnaissance and how 9 you might go about that, and then reporting. 10 A TCP survey is a traditional cultural 11 property survey. 12 A traditional cultural property survey essentially would look at those resources that 13 14 are of traditional importance to particular groups. 15 It may not necessarily be Native Americans. It could 16 other groups that attach some be degree 17 significance to a particular location. CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Sebastian, 18 Dr. 19 anything to add? DR. SEBASTIAN: Yes. When archaeologists 20 talk about a Class 3 survey, they're talking about 21 They're talking about a scientific 22 archeology. archaeology. They're talking about looking for places 23 24 on the landscape that have evidence of past human life

have information to yield about

that

might

scientific information about life in the past. So it's a narrower focus on the places where people have lived. It really is about whether we can secure scientific information or not.

Traditional cultural properties are identified in many different ways. And in many parts of the United States they're done strictly through ethnographic studies by interviewing the elders, by interviewing the knowledgeable practitioners, gathering that information because the information about traditional cultural properties is held in the traditional knowledge of the community. And as Dr. Luhman says, it can be other than Native Americans or Native Hawaiians. It can be ethnic groups. It can be any kind of a community.

The process of identifying those is not specified in the same way that archaeological surveys are pretty much done the same way everywhere in the country. Identifying traditional properties depends on the views of the community about how that should happen. As it happens here in the Northern Plains, we've learned that people want to go out and actually walk the ground and identify things that way. That's not necessarily the way it's done in other places. Does that help?

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1	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: It helps. Dr.
2	Redmond?
3	DR. REDMOND: It can also be defined as
4	very specific intervals in your surveying across the
5	landscape, whereas an inventory may be a survey of
6	intervals dealing with a hundred meters between your
7	survey intervals. A Level 3 inventory is primarily,
8	in most areas, 15 meters between survey personnel.
9	It's a very intense survey and it deals with looking
10	very intensely and it also deals with once materials
11	are located, a more intense analysis and in many
12	cases, it also combines subsurface testing with the
13	surface analysis. It may also involve offsite
14	analysis to include analysis by other scientific means
15	which can include things like C-14 or other processes,
16	if that helps.
17	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Dr. Hannus, the
18	Augustana College conducted a Level 3 survey, as I
19	understand it.
20	DR. HANNUS: Correct. And that survey was
21	to respond to the requirements of the National
22	Historic Preservation Act. Is that what a Level 3
23	survey is geared to satisfy?
24	DR. HANNUS: Correct. I guess, you know,
25	to distinguish the two, the Level 3 survey is
ı	I and the second

absolutely a structured set of procedures that we are required to go through, both from the nature of it being initially a pedestrian survey. In this case, we did a 100 percent, defined by the regulations, pedestrian survey. That would mean that the maximum distance between people would be 30 meters. But in conducting this, I think it would be important to call to everyone's attention to the fact that as you begin to go across, and these are linear transects, so you're lining up across the landscape. But within that framework, you then as you identify sites, you then begin to close this interval.

And so within this particular project, there are instances in which we were probably within fingertip-to-fingertip relationship to each other because as you identify a zone where you're looking at a site, you then bring everyone together to clearly try to establish the horizontal extent of that site.

Now as far as subsurface testing goes, within a Level 3 process, you're doing subsurface testing depending on a number of factors, but largely how clearly you can see the landscape surface. During the process of our Class 3 work at the Dewey-Burdock project, the conditions had been under a fairly lengthy drought circumstance. So you had a surface

visibility that was really quite conducive to seeing the sites without having to go across the landscape doing intermediate shovel tests.

In any case, what we were conducting then was a process by which -- and the other thing I should note, too, is that when you look at particular features on the landscape that would either be elevated areas and/or either fossil or active water sources, you would certainly intensify the closeness of proximity of people conducting the survey because there are indicators that we, as archaeologists, are trained to look for. There are indicators telling us about the logical areas on a landscape that people either would have settled on or would not have settled on.

So as part of this scientific process, it's incumbent on whatever archeological group is conducting the work to be aware of those set of parameters. In other words, you're looking at the climatic parameters that are either present currently and/or are known from the past as well as -- so this and it should be separated though clearly from a traditional cultural property survey because there is not a set of specific type guidelines. And those are outside the parameters of what we, as archaeologists,

1 would be privy to that information. That information is held in the deep knowledge of the tribal elders and 2 3 And that's something that the way in which 4 those surveys would be conducted I say is different 5 and it doesn't have the same set of strictures drawn 6 in a legal sense that those that we are working under 7 have drawn. 8 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Dr. Luhman, is that 9 because the National Historic Preservation Act is 10 focused on properties' eligibility to be added to the National Register of Historic Places? Is that the 11 reason why the Level 3 surveys are used? 12 Level 3 surveys are used in 13 DR. LUHMAN: 14 particular circumstances when they're appropriate to 15 the project. But yes, it's all part and parcel of the 16 process by which evaluating whether or not 17 identified resources would, in fact, be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. 18 19 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Now from that answer, are Native American cultural and religious places the 20 types of things that a Level 3 survey picks up and are 21 those the type of things that are looked for in a 22 traditional Level 3 survey? 23 24 DR. LUHMAN: A traditional Level 3 survey

may, in fact, encounter some resources that would be

1 associated with Native American Groups or which they identify. they wouldn't necessarily 2 But identify all of the resources primarily because some 3 4 of the knowledge is not available to those conducting 5 a Level 3 survey. That would be provided by the Native American groups themselves. 6 7 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Do any of the other 8 expert archaeologists care to respond or add to Dr. 9 Luhman's answer? 10 Dr. Sebastian? DR. SEBASTIAN: There's an overlap because 11 many archeological sites are of importance to native 12 It's their ancestors who lived there. 13 people. 14 there's overlap, but it's not exact. an 15 Archaeologists can identify archeological sites that are likely to yield information about the 16 past and some of those would also be traditional 17 cultural places that would be important. 18 19 lots of other kinds of traditional cultural places, Mountain Top Springs, lots of things that have 20 that importance and that would be eligible to the 21 National Register that archaeologists don't have the 22 skills or the knowledge to identify. 23 24 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okav, Mr.

CatchesEnemy or Mr. Mesteth, can you tell me some of

the things that would be picked up or recognized in the traditional cultural TCP survey that would not show up in a Level 3 survey that was just described by the previous witnesses?

MR. MESTETH: Well, before I talk, I'd like to greet everybody in my Lakota language.

(Native language spoken)

What I am saying is I'm from the Ogala Lakota Nation. And when I was growing up, you know, I grew up in my language. That's my first language is Lakota language. And I want that clearly understood here today in these proceedings here.

We are the ones that had rejection and we're the ones that are the experts, not the archaeologists. They make assumptions and hypotheses about our cultural ways and it's not accurate. of the information is not accurate. And that's why we object in certain situations. But I'm a Lakota spiritual leader all my life. I grew up traditional ways and the history of my people. well versed in the history of my people. Sapa, the Black Hills, I was born here in the Khe I was born at (Native language spoken). That's "Where the Thunder Beings Perch." It's Harney Peak. That's where I was born. In 1957, I was born there at

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the man-made lake of Sylvan Lake. That's where I was born and I'm proud of my place of birth because it's my ancestral land that I was born in. And I grew up with the history of our people in and around the sacred Black Hills.

We are one of the largest indigenous nations in this country on this continent, the Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota people. And our land base, aboriginal land base was vast. You have to clearly understand that this land base is a vast territory, where our people roamed and ventured and coexisted with other tribes before it became the United States of America.

This Turtle Island, and we have respect among each other, our tribes and our cultural ways and our burial grounds, ar well understood between tribes and we have effigies, stone features. We have sacred places here in this country and we are the only ones that can determine those things. And sometimes we are share this information reluctant t.o with archaeologists because the nature of the information, Your understanding of a sacred place sacred places. is different from mine. And I want those things clearly understood here today in these proceedings.

We are the ones, and the only ones, that

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are qualified. When we're talking about tribes in and around the Black Hills, the Lakota Nation, the Kiowa Nation, the Crow Nation, Arapaho, Northern Arapaho, Northern Cheyenne Nations, Hidatsa, Mandan and Arikara, the Ponca and Pawnee. These tribes are historical tribes. When we're looking at features and artifacts and you're talking about history of this Black Hills, then we are the experts. I want that clearly understood.

And as far as this Level 3 survey, the way I understand it, these have to be included in that and it should be included. And it should be stated to that effect. And include the Native American tribes that are in question here. That's my understanding of And the cultural TCP surveys, cultural TCP that. surveys, that's where we are the ones that determine what is clearly Lakota, a stone feature, a plinth artifact, arrowpoint. Those things, because we still practice our culture and we can trace it back. what kind of stones are used on this land?. What kind of medicines that we utilize? We still use -- I'm a I use in my practice with these medicine man. medicines on this country and I go into the Black Hills and I harvest these medicines yet today.

The knowledge of our people, you know,

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their existence here, you know, in the Black Hills area, some experts in the archeologist's field say that we're newcomers here. But no, in my ohunka, it states in there that we came forth upon creation here, not where Adam and Eve came in the Garden of Eden, wherever that is, you know. But here in (native language spoken) we call it, that's where tradition states that we came forth upon this island here, the sacred Black Hills and we crossed over this land towards the east and then made our journey back here. That's our story and it's just as valid as this That's my understanding. Holy Bible, you know.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you. I would ask that at the next break you write out the Lakota language that you spoke early on for the court reporter, so he can insert it properly and it will be there clearly.

Ms. Yilma, to address the EIS, you're required to have a section that includes places of religious and cultural significance. And I guess to do that, you're going to need to have input from people to whom the area has religious and cultural significance.

Can you tell me how you began the process to address the requirement that places of religious

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1	and cultural significance were included in the Draft
2	Environmental Impact Statement initially?
3	MS. YILMA: When we first initially got
4	the application, we reviewed it. We accepted it. We
5	noticed we included a Notice of Intent to prepare
6	a statement to prepare an Environmental Impact
7	Statement. And as part of that process, we also sent
8	out invitation letters to all the consulted tribes.
9	Initially, we got a list of tribes that we believe had
10	ancestral ties to that area from the State Historic
11	Preservation Officer and for those tribes we
12	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Let me interrupt you
13	there. You received that initial list from a State
14	Preservation Historic Officer?
15	MS. YILMA: Yes.
16	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Is that Mr. Fosha?
17	MS. YILMA: No.
18	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: No? Explain.
19	MS. YILMA: Although Mike Fosha is
20	associated with the State
21	MR. FOSHA: Historical Society.
22	MS. YILMA: Society. That's correct. It
23	was Paige Olson at the SHPO's office in Pierre, his
24	colleague.
25	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: His colleague.

1	MS. YILMA: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Can I ask Mr.
3	Fosha at this point and interrupt your chronology?
4	We'll come back to that.
5	MS. YILMA: Okay.
6	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Evidently, the office
7	sent a list of potentially affected tribes and native
8	peoples who would be potentially interested in
9	development in this area. Is that correct?
10	MR. FOSHA: That's standardly what we do,
11	yes.
12	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And that list
13	contained
14	MS. YILMA: It initially contained 17
15	tribes based on historical ties that could have used
16	that area in the past.
17	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And was that list
18	I remember the list and it included the names of
19	the tribes followed by a state. South Dakota for
20	some, North Dakota that's the list we're talking
21	about?
22	MS. YILMA: That's correct.
23	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Was that list in
24	order of most connected with the area to least or
25	possibly traversed the area at some in the past

1 thousand years? What was the nature of that list? MR. FOSHA: I believe it's based upon maps 2 3 that were generated by the U.S. Government at a 4 certain point in time when they started establishing 5 ancestral lands for each tribe. MS. YILMA: The list, Your Honor, didn't 6 7 have any priorities. If I recollect, I can reference 8 the SEIS and confirm. It was just alphabetically 9 listed. 10 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Alphabetically. MS. YILMA: So it was not areas of 11 importance. But like Mr. Fosha has stated, the list 12 was developed based on the maps that was generated by 13 14 the State Historic Preservation Officer. 15 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Back to 16 chronology, but ask after having received the list of 17 potentially interested parties, any attempt was made to prioritize from most impacted to least impacted on 18 19 that list? MS. YILMA: It is my understanding that if 20 a tribe has historical ties to that area, they are 21 entitled to be a consulting party. And so therefore, 22 we did not prioritize who has the most concern versus 23 24 not because they all should have a similar type of

That was my understanding. Just to preface

concern.

1	that though, Your Honor, when we went out, we had a
2	site visit in December 2009 and when we went out
3	there, recognizing that the Ogala Sioux Tribe is the
4	closest proximity-wise, we did try to meet with the
5	Ogala Sioux Tribe at which time we weren't able to
6	because they didn't have the availabilities while we
7	were out there to meet with them.
8	JUDGE COLE: But you did not attempt to
9	prioritize at all?
10	MS. YILMA: Because our understanding is
11	any tribe that had historical ties has the same
12	importance, if you know what I mean.
13	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: From an
13 14	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: From an archeological? Is that correct? Is that how you
14	archeological? Is that correct? Is that how you
14 15	archeological? Is that correct? Is that how you understand it, Dr. Hannus?
14 15 16	archeological? Is that correct? Is that how you understand it, Dr. Hannus?  DR. HANNUS: My understanding would be
14 15 16 17	archeological? Is that correct? Is that how you understand it, Dr. Hannus?  DR. HANNUS: My understanding would be that you are not prioritizing this at all. You're
14 15 16 17	archeological? Is that correct? Is that how you understand it, Dr. Hannus?  DR. HANNUS: My understanding would be that you are not prioritizing this at all. You're saying that there's evidence both in the ethnographic
14 15 16 17 18	archeological? Is that correct? Is that how you understand it, Dr. Hannus?  DR. HANNUS: My understanding would be that you are not prioritizing this at all. You're saying that there's evidence both in the ethnographic data and so on to suggest presence of certain groups
14 15 16 17 18 19	archeological? Is that correct? Is that how you understand it, Dr. Hannus?  DR. HANNUS: My understanding would be that you are not prioritizing this at all. You're saying that there's evidence both in the ethnographic data and so on to suggest presence of certain groups who are in a region and we're not really talking about
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	archeological? Is that correct? Is that how you understand it, Dr. Hannus?  DR. HANNUS: My understanding would be that you are not prioritizing this at all. You're saying that there's evidence both in the ethnographic data and so on to suggest presence of certain groups who are in a region and we're not really talking about a time dimension to this. We're talking about the

really trying to understand is there's a vast

continent here across which people were using resources, interacting with each other and so the attempt of these lists of identification is really to try to be as broad as possible, a net which you throw out, to bring in those groups who would legitimately have some concern.

A good example, I suppose, would be the Southern Cheyenne, for instance, aren't physically located in the Dakota today, but Bear Butte is a crucial traditional, cultural site for the Southern Cheyenne because it's where they would have their arrow renewal ceremony. So it doesn't have anything to do with contemporary proximity. And again, my understanding it's not supposed to have anything to do with ranking the level of importance. It would be that those who feel a connection either immediately or in the distant past would have the correct input to a process like this. And it becomes very complicated because you're not trying to exclude anyone.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Dr. Sebastian?

DR. SEBASTIAN: Yes. Under the requirement that's placed on the federal agency in terms of how they comply with Section 106 is any tribe that expresses a wish to be consulted about places of religious and cultural significance is consulted.

I was working on a project in Ohio and we thought we had contacted all of the potentially interested tribes, but the Seneca from New York heard about the project, contacted us and said they would like to do that. We said certainly, that you can do that.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Dr. Luhman, does the perspective change when you're attempting to comply with NEPA and the sections there that require analysis of discussion of the religious and cultural resources? Does that change where you have to look to those tribes or those peoples who have had more contact with the area than such like other tribes who may have had at some point had contact? Is there an effort in the NEPA compliance?

I understood the answers from Dr. Hannus and Dr. Sebastian, but as you focus on the Historic Preservation Act, it doesn't matter as much. But when you're complying with NEPA, and assessing the impacts, is there a difference? Is there a change in focus, at least on the staff to address those tribes, those peoples who have greater connection, greater links to a particular area?

DR. LUHMAN: I would have to say no. It is self-identified by the tribes. And so therefore

DR. SEBASTIAN: I could be wrong, but as far as I'm aware there isn't a specific requirement in NEPA for tribal consultation.  CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: No, there's not.  DR. SEBASTIAN: Okay.  CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: There is a requirement, however, that I guess that's what I was going with with Dr. Luhman, there is the necessity to take a hard look.  DR. SEBASTIAN: Oh, yes.  CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And I'm wondering as part of that hard look, the focus changes on those peoples or those tribes that may have been there longer, in there more, or more of them, whatever the criteria are. How does that hard look requirement change when you're doing your NEPA analysis?  Ms. Yilma, you can continue.  MS. YILMA: Yes, I guess I should have just started off chronologically. Because of the hard look requirement for NEPA, we recognize Ogala Sioux		
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look requirement for NEPA, we recognize Ogala Sioux	21	MS. YILMA: Yes, I guess I should have
	22	just started off chronologically. Because of the hard
being the closest to the project. And initially, our	23	look requirement for NEPA, we recognize Ogala Sioux
	24	being the closest to the project. And initially, our

efforts were geared towards the Ogala Sioux and

consulting with the Ogala Sioux Tribe, until we met with the South Dakota State Historic Presentation Office and was informed of the broader view that we needed to take into consideration and consult with all the rest of the tribes that wish to be consulting parties because at one time they had inhabited that area as their historical ties.

For that reason, as I mentioned earlier, when we went out for our initial site visit in November 2009, we did try to contact the Ogala Sioux Tribe to get any information we could gather of anything of importance to them for us to consider in our NEPA review at which time, like I mentioned, they weren't able to meet with us because of scheduling conflicts.

So when we came back to the office, our communication continued with the Ogala Sioux Tribe in addition to sending the letters, the invitation letters officially to get interest from all the tribes. We also communicated with them when we issued the notice for a hearing, for instance. And so I guess as part of the hard look, we did consider Ogala being the closest tribes.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: So then, does it follow that since the Ogala were the closest that that

would be the focus of the hard look for the FEIS? 1 separate your mind for a moment, the consultation 2 3 requirements and the National Historic Preservation 4 requirements, but for the purpose of preparing the 5 EIS? MS. YILMA: Your Honor, I do want to say 6 7 one more thing before we continue down that road. 8 What I want to say is that initially when we started 9 doing the NEPA document, we did coordinate the NEPA 10 and NHPA together. Because of that, we needed to take a broader look than just focus our efforts on to the 11 Ogala Sioux Tribe. And for that reason, all of our 12 consultation effort has always included the other 13 14 consulting tribe, not just the Ogala Sioux. 15 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Continue with 16 your efforts and your work. 17 MS. YILMA: Okay, so we contacted them initially with letters and followed up with phone 18 19 calls and contacted them again with letters followed up with the phone calls until we had our 20 initial face-to-face meeting in 2011. 21 In 2011, when we had our initial face-to-22 face meeting, there were a number of tribes including 23 24 the Ogala Sioux present there and during that effort

we were told that in order for us to -- in order for

1	the tribes to identify properties, they would need to
2	conduct a tribal field survey which we refer to as TCP
3	surveys.
4	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Let me interrupt you
5	again.
6	MS. YILMA: Sure.
7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: My apologies, but now
8	this meeting, this was a face-to-face meeting you
9	referred to?
LO	MS. YILMA: That's correct.
11	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Is that the same or
L2	different as a government-to-government meeting? Is
L3	there any difference?
L4	MS. YILMA: Your Honor, the way we look at
L5	it is we are we consider all contacts we have with
L6	the tribes, government to government, in a sense that
L7	we are speaking with elected representative or
L8	representatives of each respective tribe, so therefore
L9	by that virtue we consider it a government-to-
20	government consultation.
21	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: So all the meetings,
22	all the emails, all the correspondence, those are all
23	government-to-government communications in your
24	perspective?
25	MS. YILMA: In my perspective, yes, that's

1 correct. And again, it's because we are communicating with those representatives that the tribes deemed 2 3 appropriate for us to contact for cultural resources 4 type information. 5 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. I ask because 6 I notice as I went through the chronology at some 7 point the tribes in their responses wanted to, 8 least I think from their perspective, escalate it from 9 face-to-face meetings to a government-to-10 government meeting and I just wondered if there was any difference? 11 In my perspective, again, we 12 MS. YILMA: considered all contacts government to government. 13 14 believe some of the tribes did request for us to meet 15 with the tribal leaders and considered a meeting with 16 the tribal leaders as a government to government. 17 With that respect, any communications we had with the representatives, if we, for instance, 18 19 followed up with a letter or an email, we tried to copy the leaders to keep them informed of all the 20 conducted through 21 decisions that was being consultations that we were having with the Tribal 22 Historic Preservation officers. 23 24 Additionally, I'm going to fast forward to

almost the future and say that we did try to attempt

1	the government to government as defined by the tribes,
2	I believe it's March or May of 2013 where we invited
3	over 30 tribal leaders to meet with us so we could
4	discuss all sorts of matters under the NHPA at which
5	point there was only one representative that showed up
6	stating that they were representing the tribal elders,
7	but the others that showed up said they were just
8	representing the tribes, but not the elders.
9	JUDGE COLE: Representing the what?
10	MS. YILMA: The tribes, but not the
11	leaders.
12	JUDGE COLE: Thank you.
13	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Interrupt you again.
14	MR. SHEEHAN: Yes.
15	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Mr. CatchesEnemy, can
16	you tell me from your perspective the difference, if
17	any, between the face-to-face meetings that are in
18	that chronology and the requests, I guess, from the
19	tribes for government-to-government consultation?
20	MR. CATCHESENEMY: Indulge me a little bit
21	to allow me to introduce myself as well.
22	(Native language spoken)
23	I say greetings to all my relatives, to
24	all of you here. I greet you with a good heart and
25	good handshake, your time and diligence in having this

hearing.

My Lakota name is Sacred Thunder Buffalo, given to me by my elders. I am Lakota and I am the land. That's what I said in Lakota. There's a lot of things that are running through my mind as we're listening to the different testimony and this is one of the items that is of concern for the tribes.

The distinction between NHPA, Section 106
Consultation, which normally involves staff people and
attorneys of federal agencies, in this case, the NRC
staff and the Tribal Historic Preservation officers.
Typically, you're not going to find elected tribal
leadership at these Section 106 consultation meetings
because typically we're talking about strictly
archeological and cultural resource-related items.

When it gets elevated to a government-to-government status, that is when you have folks that are both elected officials on the federal government side and the tribal government side sitting at the table. So I would disagree with the point being made that these were considered government-to-government consultations because I do not represent as an elected official. I am not a government-elected person. I am an employee of the tribe to do a job related to historic preservation and cultural resource issues.

But when our councilmen and council women, our executive officers such as our tribal chairman, 2 tribal president are at the table, we then view that as a government to government only if the federal government is sending their decision makers to the table to discuss certain matters. So I would at this disagree with the government to government

versus Section 106 consultation.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: As I understood your sir, that when you hear government government, you think of the elected leaders of the tribe speaking with someone other than the staff members you've been working before. Who is it that you would have expected at the other end of the table from the NRC?

Well, maybe it may CATCHESENEMY: sound, you know, profound or unrealistic, but if we have a sovereign nation such as we carry ourselves, regardless of our status in most Americans' minds, we still see ourselves as a sovereign nation with treaty rights that were signed between the tribal president, forgive me, the treaty signers and the president of the United States or Congress. And so when we talk about government to government, if tribal president is at the table, then so should President

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That's why I'm saying it's probably profound for most people to consider that that level of leadership, but for our folks, I just see myself as a staff person. And if I'm going to be sitting in a consultation, I want to be sitting with a staff person and that's the Section 106 consultation.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: In the staff testimony, the staff states it conducted its own independent analysis to determine eliqibility determinations of archeological and tribal sites and uses this analysis when making its cultural resources impact determination. That's in NRC Exhibit 151 at page 6.

Can you tell me, please, the extent of the nature of the independent analysis that staff conducted?

MS. YILMA: Sure. Of course, we started off with the cultural resource survey that the applicant provided as our initial starting point. We reviewed the Level 3 class survey.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: That original survey was the Augustana College survey?

MS. YILMA: Augustana College, as part of the application, yes.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay.

MS. YILMA: Yes, and so we reviewed the survey and determined there was additional testing that needed to be done on some of the unevaluated sites that could potentially be disturbed by the ground disturbing activities of proposed Powertech's license. And because of that, we asked for additional information from Powertech to be provided on those sites we deemed might potentially be impacted and were not included extensively in the Augustana initial survey.

then ahead did Powertech went and additional survey on those sites and additional information on those sites for us consider during our eligibility determination. So archeological survey, the initial survey, plus the additional survey we took into consideration when we making our eligibility determination. In addition to that, we looked at the tribal survey that was provided to us. In addition to that, we looked at the noise and auditory impact assessment that we had In addition to that, we took into consideration all information we were provided through the various consultations that we had with the tribes, the SHPO, BLM, and so forth.

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1	We also did background research
2	information just to identify the type of properties
3	that could be found in that area and we for that,
4	we looked at the SRIF, SRI's report that was provided
5	on historical background on what type of information
6	that could be found in the Great Plains. And went
7	into the South Dakota Archeological Research Center to
8	validate all the lists of eligible sites that are
9	currently in existence and that could also be
10	potentially available on that project's property when
11	coming up with our eligibility determination.
12	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay, and in your
13	answer, you made reference to the SRI Foundation and
14	that's Dr. Sebastian's organization. At what point
15	did SRI or you become involved in the analysis for
16	this project?
17	DR. SEBASTIAN: Are you asking me?
18	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes, please, Dr.
19	Sebastian.
20	DR. SEBASTIAN: In the summer of 2011, I
21	believe the NRC asked Powertech to provide information
22	about potential properties of religious and cultural
23	significance. And they hired us to assist them in
24	providing the NRC with the information that they asked

for.

1	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And again, in your
2	mind, or I guess in your work order instructions or
3	requests from the staff, was that to satisfy National
4	Historic Preservation Act issues or to what extent did
5	it include NEPA type questions?
6	DR. SEBASTIAN: Because they asked for
7	information on properties of religious and cultural
8	significance which is the Section 106 term of art, I
9	made the assumption that that's what they wanted, yes.
LO	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay.
11	MS. YILMA: Your Honor, may I preface
L2	that?
L3	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Absolutely.
L4	MS. YILMA: Under NEPA, we're supposed to
L5	be looking at cultural resources. Historical property
L6	is a subset of cultural resources and so therefore any
L7	information that are provided under the NHPA
L8	historical properties are a subset of NEPA review. So
L9	we have to consider them under the NEPA review.
20	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Point taken.
21	Thank you.
22	Dr. Redmond, did you want to respond?
23	DR. REDMOND: Yes, one of the problems
24	that I had had with the way the inventory was
25	conducted was not with any of the qualifications of

any of the people that Dr. Hannus had or the way that Dr. Hannus did anything or his qualifications, was that I had done several surveys in an area about 20 miles south of the Dewey-Burdock site. And it was in an area that looked very similar. It was as desiccated as the Dewey-Burdock area was, the same thing. And had I simply done a Level 3 survey by looking at the surface, I would have missed a lot of archeology. But instead, I did subsurface testing and what I found was in a 300-acre parcel, I found 22 intact hearths on 22 sites. That is significant.

And part of what I said in my letter was that in surveys that I had done in South Dakota up to 2005, it had been my experience that had I found sites similar to what Dr. Hannus had found, had I not done subsurface testing on materials that were found there and described them as he had found them, my reports would have been turned back to me, both as a federal employee for the National Forest when I worked as an archeologist for them or as a private contractor when I ran my own company doing private contracts. My reports would have been turned back to me for not doing subsurface investigations when I found material such as he found. And that was my contention in the letter that I put forth earlier.

1 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Dr. Redmond, could I you and just 2 interrupt ask when you speak 3 subsurface tests, is that more than shovel tests or 4 soil cores? 5 DR. REDMOND: Yes. What I was told to do was to put into -- put down 50 by 50 centimeter or 1 6 7 by 1 meter test pits, in 10 centimeter levels, down to sterile levels from surface down to a sterile level to 8 9 make sure that I was not missing anything. immaterial of what I found on the surface. And that 10 was what I was told to do by the South Dakota 11 Archeological Research Center every time that I did 12 some type of a survey in South Dakota. 13 14 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: To what extent were 15 subsurface tests conducted after you had received the 16 Augustana College study and the other items that you 17 listed in your last answer, Ms. Yilma? MS. YILMA: The Augustana College did have 18 19 some subsurface testing in the original results. then as I mentioned, after we did our review and 20 requested for additional information they did go back 21 22 out and do some more testing. 23 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And I quess, 24 Luhman, can you tell me what the additional testing especially as it might relate to subsurface 25

testing?

DR. LUHMAN: Well, if I am correct, the request regarding the additional subsurface testing would have been at those sites where there was the potential for impact as a result of the proposed project activities. From an archeological standpoint, if an identified site is not going to be impacted, in the interest of preservation and protection, further studies are not warranted.

However, if it is believed that an area is, in fact, going to be impacted by the proposed project, there would need to be additional investigation subsurface, for example, to determine whether or not those properties possess the aspects that one would see in a site that would be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

JUDGE COLE: The area of concern, are we restricting this to roughly 16 square miles of the Dewey-Burdock project? Or are we outside of that area?

DR. LUHMAN: Well, here, I believe we're referring to what I would consider to be the archeological APE which would be that portion of the project which would be impacted by ground-disturbing activities. So if there is going to be no impact to

1	an area, it would not be of an archeological concern.
2	JUDGE COLE: Is that occasioned by the
3	project?
4	DR. LUHMAN: Yes.
5	JUDGE COLE: Okay. So it could be outside
6	the Dewey-Burdock 16 square miles? Or is it entirely
7	within?
8	DR. LUHMAN: It's determined by the
9	project, where the project will impact, where there
LO	will be ground disturbance as a result of the project.
L1	JUDGE COLE: But you're talking about
L2	within the 10,000 acres, the 16 square miles.
13	DR. LUHMAN: Yes, that is correct.
L4	JUDGE COLE: Would there be any occasion
L5	when you're conducting a study like this where you go
L6	outside that range?
L7	DR. LUHMAN: No, not unless warranted by
L8	the project being expanded in some way, no.
L9	JUDGE COLE: Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I think we're going
21	to get back to your chronology and I guess at some
22	point in time, the staff endeavored to meet with the
23	tribes' listing and address the necessity for further
24	surveys or a survey of the area. Take me through that
25	chronology if you would.

1	MS. YILMA: Okay, so in 2011, during the
2	first face-to-face meeting, the tribes requested to
3	have a tribal survey done at which point we asked
4	Powertech to provide us with that information,
5	communicated that the tribes requested for a tribal
6	survey.
7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And when you refer to
8	the tribes, you're referring to one tribe, two tribes,
9	all tribes?
10	MS. YILMA: The invitation went out to all
11	the consulting tribes. There were I'm going to
12	have to check my records, but there were I want to say
13	six or seven tribes in attendance at that face-to-face
14	meeting. Ogala Sioux was one. Yankton was another.
15	Standing Rock was another. Cheyenne River, I believe,
16	was another. I'd have to check my records and let you
17	know.
18	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Staff counsel, if you
19	want to give her the chronology that's an exhibit,
20	that may help.
21	MS. YILMA: The timeline is Exhibit NRC
22	15.
23	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes.
24	MR. CLARK: Judge Froehlich, I don't
25	believe that chronology will provide the information,
1	· ·

1	the specific tribes that were at that meeting. We'd
2	be happy to get that information and provide it later.
3	MS. YILMA: I can definitely check my
4	notes and provide the number of tribes and who were
5	there.
6	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: But your testimony
7	was that they were all invited.
8	MS. YILMA: They were all invited.
9	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And you ended up
LO	having six or seven tribes and that included members
11	of the Ogala Sioux Tribe.
L2	MS. YILMA: That is correct. And so after
L3	that we requested Powertech to provide us with
L4	additional information and communicated that the
L5	tribes had an interest in the tribal survey to be
L6	done, at which point Powertech then went out and hired
L7	SRI to be their consulting party and assist them in
L8	identifying and satisfying the tribes' request.
L9	And as part of the continued consultation
20	with the various tribes, it was determined that a
21	statement of work was necessary to document the
22	requirements and by which the tribes would go out and
23	do the tribal survey. And we started working on the
24	statement of work development.

Okay.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH:

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1	MS. YILMA: So then we had a draft
2	statement of work from the applicant and then another
3	draft statement of work from the tribes. And we
4	reviewed those two statements of work to see whether
5	they were appropriate and they satisfied our
6	requirements to meet the NHPA and also NEPA. And
7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I'm going to just
8	stop at that point and that statement of work went out
9	and Powertech came back with a proposal for the
10	additional work. Was that response, or whatever, that
11	SRI would conduct further studies? Can you tell me
12	whether that's part of it?
13	DR. SEBASTIAN: Once we came on board in
14	the fall of 2011, we began with the NRC introducing us
15	to the tribes and asking the tribes to work with us.
16	We began contacting all the tribes. We added
17	additional tribes at that time. Some of the existing
18	consulting tribes had pointed out other tribes that
19	might want to be part. We had consulted the National
20	one of those awful acronyms, the NAGPRA, N-A-G-P-R-
21	A, which is the Native American Graves Protection and
22	Repatriation Act, database. It's a big database of
23	tribes that might have an interest in a particular
24	physical area.
25	So we contacted additional tribes beyond

the ones that they had started with. They asked for a big face-to-face meeting which we organized here in Rapid City. It was in February of 2012. The company brought in all the tribes who wanted to come.

We had a two-day meeting and it was out of that that initially the tribes said they would provide a scope of work, but NRC was anxious to sort to move the process along because the scope of work didn't come after several months, so they asked us to come up with a draft scope. We did the best we could and said okay, here's the draft document. Clearly, we're not the experts on how to do this. But here it is for the tribes to have something to work against or to have a structure to begin saying we don't like this, we do like that.

The tribes would not respond to that scope of work. They said it was completely inadequate, but we didn't really get much comment.

We tried again. One of the few things that -- we did get a few things that we learned. We tried with a second draft which they also said was completely not acceptable, but we didn't get comments on. I think Haimanot needs to pick up at that point.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Actually, before we get to that, I'd like to hear from the tribes and

1 their response to the Powertech proposal or whatever, and what they submitted as a counter from their 2 3 perspective. 4 Mr. CatchesEnemy. 5 MR. CATCHESENEMY: Well, based on what I can recall from what was submitted by -- I guess more 6 7 the Lakota Sioux Tribes was a scope of work that was 8 more or less culturally relevant. I think it was 9 going to have some strong representation from each of the bands of the Lakota, Dakota, Nakota in order to 10 provide some kind of culturally competent consensus. 11 They weren't looking too much at a democracy of it, as 12 long as a majority of us or a part of us were okay 13 14 with it. A lot of our culture dictates that we do 15 That way things can move along things in consensus. 16 better and there's not any recourse to an action 17 that's taken where maybe the minority is left out. So we supported the scope of work that was 18 19 submitted in hopes that NRC would continue to try to work out the kinks with that proposal and not this 20 counter proposal. 21 22 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Ms. Yilma, can you describe maybe in a little more detail the differences 23 24 between the two proposals that you received?

MS. YILMA: In general terms, the proposal

that received, the initial proposal that from the tribes didn't actually received specifics in it. And so we had to go back out and ask for specifics to be included in the statement of work because we weren't able to determine how long the what survey would take or type of survey methodologies of the survey and also the cost and the duration. That was not included in the original, the tribes' statement of work.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: It was included in the SRI and Powertech?

While in the SRIF, it had all MS. YILMA: those information in it and SRIF's -- Powertech's statement of work actually a phased approach. The initial statement of work had a phased approached they initially would qo out reconnaissance of what's out there and based on what is found during the reconnaissance survey, they would then increase the level of effort. Those types of specifics was included Powertech's statement of work. But the tribes' statement of work was in general did hear that the terms. But we amount compensation and the duration that was included in the Powertech statement of work was not appropriate.

An additional effort needed to be done and

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1 we also heard that the tribes wanted to do the entire 10,000 acres, survey of the 10,000 acres as opposed to 2 3 what we defined as the areas of potential effect in 4 accordance with the National Historic Preservation 5 Act. So there were differences in those two 6 statements of work and we were trying to work through 7 8 those differences and had many telephone calls, face-9 trying to-face meetings, to work out 10 differences. Over a month of negotiations between the two parties, we recognized that we weren't going to be 11 able to come to consensus to what was deemed as 12 appropriate using the statement of work approach. 13 14 JUDGE COLE: You mentioned the area of 15 potential effect versus the 10,000 acres. 16 MS. YILMA: 17 JUDGE COLE: I assume that the area of potential effect is larger than the project area, is 18 19 that correct? That is -- yes and no. 20 MS. YILMA: Yes There are two areas of potential effect. 21 direct areas of potential effect is actually smaller 22 than the 10,500 acres. indirect areas of 23 The 24 potential effect is a little bit larger than 10,500

acres.

1 JUDGE COLE: How much larger? MS. YILMA: We go out three miles from the 2 tallest building in this situation, would have been 3 4 the Central Processing Unit and/or the satellite 5 facility. So --JUDGE COLE: Okay, thank you. 6 7 MS. YILMA: Not that much farther, but a little bit outside of the 10,000. 8 9 JUDGE COLE: Okay. 10 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Let me go back to the Powertech proposal at that point in time. And could 11 either you or Dr. Sebastian tell me a little bit more 12 about the scope of that reconnaissance or whatever, 13 14 compared to the earlier Augustana subsurface study, 15 the one that you had started with. How did it differ? 16 MS. YILMA: It was not a subsurface study. 17 The methodology was left up to the tribes to come up with how they would like to do the survey, recognizing 18 19 that you heard this morning this is a difference between a TCP survey and an archeological survey, 20 recognizing the special expertise of the tribes. 21 didn't actually specify a methodology. 22 It was more general guidance that Powertech provided in 23 statement of work and asked feedback from the tribes. 24 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: What elements were in 25

the SRI proposal, Dr. Sebastian, that relied on or drew upon the special expertise of the tribes?

DR. SEBASTIAN: One of the things that we heard in the February 2012 meetings where we really tried to get a sense from the tribes of what would be identify these religious and needed to properties was that it needed to be field identification process and that the archeological methods were not fine-grained enough, that what Dr. Hannus referred to as the survey intervals were too wide. So that was one kind of hint that we had. then based on that and sort of our knowledge of the fact that this requires expertise and the knowledge of elders and things like that, we put together a proposal that basically assumed a survey interval half as big as the archeological survey interval and taking the number of acres and then the number of person days, it's a story problem that archaeologists do a lot because we have a sense of how much ground you can cover in a day. And so we put together a proposal that was for time. So this many -- we assumed they would need a bigger survey crew maybe because they would have to have representatives from different bands as Mr. CatchesEnemy said.

So we increased the size of the crew. We

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decreased the survey interval and then we figured out from that what it would take. We also put in money and time to bring elders out to the field because we thought maybe the actual people who are doing the survey might need the advice of their elders or special practitioners. So we brought in some money and time for that. And then it was just basically the way you would request a statement of work. We put in money for per diem, money for travel time and travel expenses, those kinds of things. So we started out with an archeological survey because we were talking field survey and then we tried to put in additional time and additional personnel.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Mr. CatchesEnemy, would you respond, please, to the intervals and the personnel that the SRI proposal had and why the tribes or at least your tribe and like tribes disagreed or felt that it would be inadequate?

MR. CATCHESENEMY: It's already been stated as far as the differences between the Level 3 and TCP survey, it was pretty evident based on cultural knowledge under the TCP. But the tribes are going to provide a statement of work that has that specific component, then if we're just going to go with an SRI proposal or statement of work, that

1	basically follows almost like a secondary
2	archeological review with just a little bit of
3	changes. That's not to the liking of the tribes. But
4	the intervals, you're getting into methodology there.
5	And that's where the tribes are not wanting to follow
6	exact intervals that are set typically by
7	archeological studies.
8	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: As I understood it,
9	Dr. Sebastian just explained that there were avenues
10	for input from tribal elders and to be sensitive to
11	the cultural aspects. What part of that proposal was
12	unacceptable?
13	MR. CATCHESENEMY: It's not led by the
14	tribes. It's still led by a consulting group with
15	tuibal mantiningtion mhanala a difference a thous
	tribal participation. There's a difference there.
16	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Tell me more about
16	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Tell me more about
16 17	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Tell me more about the difference if you could.
16 17 18	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Tell me more about the difference if you could.  MR. CATCHESENEMY: It comes back to what
16 17 18 19	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Tell me more about the difference if you could.  MR. CATCHESENEMY: It comes back to what I was explaining about the consensus portion, where
16 17 18 19 20	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Tell me more about the difference if you could.  MR. CATCHESENEMY: It comes back to what I was explaining about the consensus portion, where you're bringing tribes together to come to a place
16 17 18 19 20 21	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Tell me more about the difference if you could.  MR. CATCHESENEMY: It comes back to what I was explaining about the consensus portion, where you're bringing tribes together to come to a place that they've been displaced from for so long, maybe

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been displaced from these.

So here we are being asked to come and produce evidence outside of what the archeological report already identified. But at the same time, we're having to bring tribes as different takes on it within set deadlines, set cost parameters. That's a pretty harsh timeline to follow to bring tribes back together to ask them to set all these methodologies within a very short timeline.

These methodologies may have a little bit of differences or intricacies when we get out into the We would rely, ourselves as Ogalas, on a lot field. our elders, our traditional medicine people, spiritual leaders, historians, but all of them would be available to come up. And maybe another tribe historically tied with us may have a different take on So we'd have to try to work out all those intricacies of how we're going to conduct methodology because this isn't something that typical.

TCP surveys on the most part are fairly new or at least being willing to be looked at. I know part of the evidence doesn't really include National Park Service guidance, but that's where it's in the literature about Bulletin 38, the identification of traditional cultural properties.

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I call the state of the TCPs, that can go with any ethno group. It's not specific to Lakotas. It could be towards Asian-Americans, Hispanic-Americans. It's open when you consider it a TCP. But I think the big difference is the culture and how it's conducted. That's the biggest difference.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Did the Sioux Tribe or Lakota come back with a counter proposal to say the SRI proposal doesn't capture our concerns. To do it properly, it would take tribal elders, X number, so many weeks, at such an interval, or a different approach? Did the tribes come back with a proposal saying here is what it would take to do it to our satisfaction and to be a meaningful TCP study?

MR. CATCHESENEMY: From what I recall during that time, and I want to make the record clear, that my employment with the tribe as a natural resource director at the time ended in March of 2012. So from that point until February of this year, 2014, I was not an employee. So I'm not privy to a lot of the intricacies that occurred probably via emails or teleconferences amongst the tribes on the specifics of the scope of works being resubmitted.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And just so I'm clear, Mr. Mesteth preceded you as the tribal officer

and then someone who succeeded you after this point in 1 time when the proposals were sought as an alternative 2 3 or as an enhancement to what had already been done? 4 MR. CATCHESENEMY: We have always, since 5 our establishment in September of 2009, that's when we Tribal 6 got our Historic Preservation Office 7 designation. So we're a fairly new office as far as 8 NHPA functions that we assume from the state. 9 Mr. Mesteth has been the Tribal Historical Preservation officer, if I recall, since late 2010 10 until just recently and then I came in in February. 11 However, he's not a full-time employee. But we did 12 have one staff person in the office which is titled 13 project review officer and that person is no longer 14 employed there, but she had the ins on the email 15 16 communications with the scopes of work. 17 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. To the extent you remember, the response to the solicitation for 18 19 statements of work from the tribes was what? you describe that? 20 MS. YILMA: Yes, so they did come up with 21 The proposal was to have a contractor of 22 a proposal. their choice to do the survey and specified the number 23 24 of days that it would take them to do it, how much it

would cost, and how long it would take to develop the

1	report afterwards.
2	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Is that the Kadrmas
3	Lee Jackson proposal?
4	MS. YILMA: No.
5	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: No, okay.
6	MS. YILMA: It was a proposal by the Sioux
7	Tribe and they recommended Tim Mentz's company. I
8	don't remember the name of the company, another
9	tribal entity who does field survey to conduct a field
10	survey for them. Makoche how do you say it?
11	MS. JAMERSON: Makoche Wowapi/Mentz-Wilson
12	Consultants.
13	MS. YILMA: That was the consultant's name
14	that they had provided for them to do the TCP survey
15	on their behalf.
16	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: So the tribe did
17	submit a proposal, whatever, to have a tribal company,
18	entity, whatever, conduct the kind of survey that they
19	believed would adequately address the cultural and
20	historical issues in the area?
21	MS. YILMA: That is correct and I just
22	want to again clarify that this is the Sioux Tribes
23	that provided the statement of work. Remember, we had
24	more than the Sioux Tribes that we were consulting
25	with. And in the proposal, the proposal that came

back, if I remember correctly, had a significant amount of time between when they conducted the field survey and provided us with the information that we needed for our NEPA and Section 106 compliance.

So looking through those statements of

work, our schedule, because by this time we had already been consulting with the tribes for close to two years and we haven't agreed on an approach to do the TCP survey to gather the information we needed for us to comply with the cultural resources section of the NEPA and NHPA.

And so we looked through the proposal and compared this with other proposals that other federal agencies have done for similar type of activities and determined that the proposal that was submitted by the tribes' contractor was significantly larger in dollar amount and also duration than others that we have seen. And for that reason we -- and significantly varied from what Powertech provided. For that reason, we felt it was prudent for us to find another way of conducting the tribal survey that we needed in order to make impact assessment.

JUDGE COLE: Do you remember the time involved in their proposal?

MS. YILMA: It was over a couple of months

1 to do the identification and I want to say close to six months to do the reporting afterwards. 2 3 check that again and provide that information as well. 4 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay, and what we're 5 comparing here is the proposal from SRI on behalf of Powertech to the Makoche Wowapi studies. 6 7 correct, Ms. Jamerson? 8 MS. YILMA: That's correct. 9 MS. JAMERSON: Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay, so that's what you were looking at. And just so I have the order of 11 magnitude, the time interval to follow up on Judge 12 Cole's question for the SRI proposal was how much --13 14 what was the time interval from when the work would 15 start until you had the reports that you needed for 16 your NEPA and historic preservation. What was the time interval for --17 Lynne, do you remember those 18 MS. YILMA: 19 specific dates? don't remember, but Ι it 20 significantly larger. It was about six months, if I By the end of six months, we would have 21 recall. gotten a report, whereas, we were looking at magnitude 22 of a month that we would identify historic properties 23 24 and do our assessment. CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: All right, another 25

1	parameter, I guess, that goes into this is the cost of
2	the two proposals.
3	MS. YILMA: That's correct.
4	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Can you compare,
5	please, for me the cost of the Makoche Wowapi proposal
6	to the SRI proposal?
7	DR. SEBASTIAN: It was a factor of ten
8	higher. It was ten times ours.
9	MS. YILMA: The tribes' proposal was close
LO	to \$1 million.
11	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Which one?
L2	DR. SEBASTIAN: That was just for the
L3	small part.
L4	MS. YILMA: The tribes' proposal was close
L5	to \$1 million. And Powertech's proposal was close to
L6	\$110,000 or \$120,000.
L7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Just to keep this in
L8	perspective for me, the Augustana report, what was
L9	cost and the duration of that study?
20	MS. YILMA: Can I just I don't know
21	those answers. Powertech would have to answer to that
22	because the Augustana College survey was done before
23	the application was submitted. But before I go there,
24	I want to clarify that the statement of work that we
25	were developing between the tribes, ourselves and SRI

1	and Powertech was only supposed to be for the areas of
2	direct impact which is the 250,000 acres as opposed to
3	the 10,000 acres.
4	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: At this stage, you
5	were talking about the smaller area
6	MS. YILMA: The smaller area.
7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And then
8	subsequently, as I recall, the proposal was to expand
9	the survey area.
10	MS. YILMA: That's correct. So for the
11	Augustana College it was 100 percent full survey that
12	was conducted. So the whole entire 10,000 acres. So
13	that is also another variation between the two.
14	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Dr. Hannus, do
15	you have that information?
16	DR. HANNUS: I knew you were going to ask
17	that question. I do not. In other words, what
18	happens here is that we did the Level 3 and then there
19	were two more years of work that was done. This
20	exhibit behind me is the 13 volumes that we produced
21	on the work that we did. So I can get those figures
22	for you, but I just don't have them. I mean this is
23	a mixed bag because we were doing subsurface testing
24	in the intervening years.
25	DR. REDMOND: Judge?

1	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes, Dr. Redmond?
2	DR. REDMOND: Can I clear up something on
3	the TCP? It's an analogy.
4	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay, sure.
5	DR. REDMOND: When I was doing TCPs for
6	the Forest Service, I was working with some elders and
7	one of them I had taken up to a site and his comment
8	was very simple. He said, "Okay, fine. You've got a
9	site. Where is the rest of it?" And his meaning was
10	you've got where the people lived. Now where did they
11	do their living? Where did they get where did the
12	women collect their food? Where did the men collect
13	their materials that they lived with? Where did they
14	process their food? Where did they do their
15	ceremonies? Where did they do these things? Those
16	are the TCPs.
17	JUDGE COLE: Where did they bury them?
18	DR. REDMOND: Where did they bury them?
19	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Dr. Redmond, you have
20	conducted these TCP studies for other agencies?
21	DR. REDMOND: Yes.
22	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: You have.
23	DR. REDMOND: And that is a vast area
24	around a simple site.
25	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And your cost to

1	prepare such a study, would that be closer to the SRI
2	proposal or to the
3	DR. REDMOND: Closer to the tribes'.
4	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: To the tribes'
5	proposal.
6	DR. REDMOND: Yes. And that's the
7	problem. It's an order of magnitude over looking a
8	simple site. And that's the problem. It balloons
9	because you're not simply looking at a spot. You're
10	looking at a living. You're looking at a living
11	environment.
12	Like my brother Wilmer said, "This is a
13	living environment. It's across the hills."
14	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you. Ms.
15	Yilma, did you want
16	MS. YILMA: Yes, I wanted to first of
17	all, I wanted to clarify what we had said originally.
18	There were six tribes at the initial face-to-face
19	meeting and I do have the names of those tribes. It's
20	Ogala Sioux, Standing Rock Sioux, Flandreau Santee
21	Sioux, Sisseton Wahpeton, Cheyenne River Sioux and
22	Rosebud Sioux.
23	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And this was the
24	meeting where the discussion was held about an
25	expanded or subsequent survey that would take into

consideration TCP type of issues?

MS. YILMA: That's correct. And then to follow up with the costs analogies, we do have NRC Exhibit NRC-071 which is a letter from State Department Keystone Pipeline Project and where they provided various tribal entities to come out and identify a TCP survey as an open site approach without specifically doing a restrictive methodology for about \$100,000.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you. I know it's slightly after noon. Dr. Cole also reminded me of the time. So I think this might be a convenient time for us to take a lunch, our luncheon break after which we will resume with Panel 1. May I suggest we take about an hour and 10 minutes and resume here at 1:15. We'll pick it up from there.

MR. PARSONS: Your Honor, if I may briefly, Jeff Parsons over here. Just so the parties can plan a little bit, would the Board have an idea of whether we're likely to get into the next panel today? I don't want to put you on the spot, but it might help for the parties to do some planning in that regard.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I think we'll have questions for most of the afternoon for Panel 1, I believe, if I factor in time for any follow up from

1	counsel to the questions that were asked. It's very
2	hard to gauge these things, especially with a large
3	number of witnesses and I would think it's more likely
4	than not that we'll have Panel 1 here for the balance
5	of the day. And if things work out, we will probably
6	start tomorrow with argument on the additional data
7	and Panel 2.
8	MR. PARSONS: Thank you. I won't hold you
9	to it, but I appreciate that.
10	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: All right, we'll
11	stand in recess until 1:15.
12	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went
13	off the record at 12:05 p.m. and resumed at 1:17 p.m.)
14	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I think we'll resume.
15	We'll be back on the record. Let me just remind you,
16	please, to shut off your cell phones or turn them to
17	silence. And for those people who wanted to take
18	pictures, that's perfectly all right, however, please
19	don't use the flash or a strobe since that will be
20	distracting to the Board and to the witnesses.
21	Mr. CatchesEnemy, I'd like just to follow
22	up with you on a few points. Are you currently the
23	tribal historic preservation officer, or did I
24	understand you that your term has ended and that

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someone has succeeded you?

1	MR. CATCHESENEMY: I am the current tribal
2	historic preservation officer as of February of 2014.
3	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: How does one become
4	the tribal historic preservation officer? What's the
5	process or the requirements? How is that organized?
6	MR. CATCHESENEMY: To date since our first
7	initial establishment it's been by the president of
8	our Oglala Sioux Tribe that appoints the THPO officer.
9	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And you succeeded Mr.
10	Mesteth. Is that because there's a term associated
11	with the position, or how does that
12	MR. CATCHESENEMY: No, Mr. Mesteth is a
13	full-time faculty at Oglala Lakota College.
14	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes.
15	MR. CATCHESENEMY: And he could speak more
16	to his own résumé. but he was initially we have a
17	three-member advisory council for our office and Mr.
18	Mesteth was one of three founding members of our
19	office and took that role. Initially it was supposed
20	to be a temporary appointment and just until we got
21	more funding. The fact remains we didn't have any
22	subsequent funding that came to the office of our
23	National Park Service annual funding, so Mr. Mesteth
24	was acting in a part-time capacity. And so the

changeover came with some additional funding that

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1	we're just receiving. And I do more of the
2	administrative responsibilities day-to-day in the
3	office now
4	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay.
5	MR. CATCHESENEMY: as a full-time
6	employee.
7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you. And in
8	the Programmatic Agreement it provides for the
9	development ultimately of mitigation plans prior to
10	construction or disturbance of sensitive areas. Is it
11	your office or your position that would be dealing or
12	advising under the terms of the Programmatic
13	Agreement?
14	MR. CATCHESENEMY: Yes, that is part of
15	our function as a tribal historic preservation office.
16	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Let's see, Dr.
17	Redmond has not rejoined us? All right. I'll proceed
18	with you then in his absence.
19	In the FSEIS, page 81 of NRC-008-A, it
20	stats that the tribes maintain that the only level of
21	effort sufficient for identifying historic properties
22	would be an on-the-ground 100-percent survey of the
23	entire licensed boundary by tribal personnel from
24	participating tribes. Is this an accurate recitation
25	of the position of the Sioux Tribe?

1	MR. CATCHESENEMY: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: In order to have an
3	appropriate survey, would that be the tribal
4	personnel that's referred there from participating
5	tribes, would that mean that each Sioux Tribe or each
6	tribe that was originally listed would have to
7	participate?
8	MR. CATCHESENEMY: Culturally we have a
9	relation; and Wilmer could probably speak to this a
LO	lot better, but at least amongst the Dakota and Nakota
L1	and Lakota and then everybody's calling us Sioux.
L2	We always usually refer to ourselves even though
L3	our tribe is called the Sioux Tribe, we usually
L4	identify as Lakota or Dakota or Nakota. We would
L5	probably have more cultural affiliation or
L6	similarities than we would with some of the other
L7	tribes that Wilmer had mentioned that have historical
L8	ties to the Black Hills.
L9	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Among the various
20	Lakota tribes would representation by one tribe
21	suffice to protect the cultural interests of the other
22	Lakota tribes?
23	MR. MESTETH: No, I don't believe so.
24	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: So the participating
25	tribes when we're referring to would require

participation from each tribe --1 MR. CATCHESENEMY: Yes. 2 3 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: -- to have a survey that would satisfy the criteria that you believe are 4 5 necessary? MR. CATCHESENEMY: 6 Yes. 7 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. 8 MR. CATCHESENEMY: I wanted to, 9 could, add another clarification for Mr. Mesteth here 10 is he's currently reverted back to being an advisory council member for our office. So he's one of our 11 members, and that's why we still have 12 connection to the office. 13 14 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Dr. Redmond, 15 in your testimony, Exhibit INT-019, you refer to the 16 quidelines for cultural resource surveys and survey 17 reports in South Dakota. And in there you make reference to the document, and indeed you quote from 18 19 I noticed that in your answer you highlighted in embolded portions of that answer where you referred to 20 actions necessary upon encountering any type of 21 archaeological or historic materials, what constitutes 22 archaeological historic sites, proper 23 24 procedures for archaeological and historical materials

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1	archaeological historic matters of sites.
2	Okay. Is it your position that the staff
3	violated any or the parts here that are highlighted?
4	Is that the gist of what we're advocating in your
5	testimony? Yes, the italics.
6	DR. REDMOND: Oh, okay. Can you move it?
7	Okay. What I meant by this is that at times it's
8	ambiguous, that for some entities, for instance, for
9	mine, I had to do subsurface testing whenever I
10	encountered materials that I identified as a site. If
11	I identified it as a site, I had to do subsurface
12	testing, period.
13	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Did not the
14	follow-up surveys or studies that the staff had called
15	for subsequent to the Augustina study include
16	subsurface testing, Dr. Redmond?
17	DR. REDMOND: Only on some. Only on some
18	of the sites. Augustana.
19	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Augustana.
20	DR. REDMOND: I'm sorry.
21	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: All right. Dr.
22	Lyman?
23	MR. LUHMAN: Luhman.
24	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Luhman. I'm sorry.
25	I'm not doing very well the names today.

1	DR. LUHMAN: That's okay.
2	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I apologize.
3	(Laughter)
4	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Dr. Luhman, what was
5	the extent of the subsurface testing in the follow-on
6	survey that was called for and requested by the staff?
7	DR. LUHMAN: You're referring to the
8	subsurface testing phase?
9	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes.
10	DR. LUHMAN: It is my understanding that
11	that survey work was done in response to the
12	identification of those archaeological sites that had
13	been identified and that were going to be impacted by
14	the proposed project activities. Because of that,
15	those would have been the only sites that would have
16	been subjected to follow-on surveys. Because the
17	remaining sites would be avoided, they would not be
18	impacted by project activities.
19	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And who conducted
20	this survey for you, or this additional work?
21	DR. LUHMAN: Augustana.
22	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Oh, Augustana? Ah.
23	DR. HANNUS: That's what these 13 volumes
24	contain
25	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: That was the follow-

on to that.

DR. HANNUS: -- in its entirety is those additional two seasons of work.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay.

DR. HANNUS: And so, in the process of a level 3 survey, like I had indicated earlier today, you would do some shovel tests in areas where you did not have -- in other words, your ground cover would be too dense to give you clear vision of the sites, but you really during a class 3 survey would not be doing, you know, extensive subsurface testing. That would come in a later phase.

And it's also the case that in this particular environment; and of course this is our evaluation of it, but the -- as I had initially stated earlier this morning, this is an incredibly degraded, eroded, desiccated set of land surfaces. And many of the sites are literally on the bedrock, so you would not be excavating into the bedrock because it would take you to an era geologically that wouldn't have anything to do with human occupation. And also you would not be out testing sites before you knew that there was a chance that they would be impacted by the project, because our charge, at least within the strictures of the guidelines that we work under in the

the sites, not do further damage to the sites. 2 3 So you're trying to identify them for the 4 idea that then you'll move to a phase hopefully of 5 avoidance rather than any other type of activity. But if you're then -- and we were then provided with --6 7 you know, as this project proceeded, then we were given the zones that were going to most likely impact 8 9 And so we were then asked to go forth and do 10 further evaluation for potential National Register eligibility. 11 The staff published CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: 12 the supplemental cultural resource report. 13 14 Exhibit 151. And that report, I take it, took into account or included the comments or reports that you 15 received from various tribes? 16 17 MS. YILMA: That's correct, Your Honor. CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And which tribes were 18 19 it that provided additional comments or reports? MS. YILMA: The Cheyenne and Arapaho, the 20 Northern Cheyenne and -- there's one more. There are 21 three out of the seven that -- there were seven tribes 22 that participated in the field survey. 23 Three out of 24 the seven provided the field survey report, and those comments we received and eligibility recommendations 25

106 process, would be that you're trying to protect

we received we included in our eligibility determination.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And just to be clear, there weren't any comments or reports received from Lakota tribes?

MS. YILMA: No Sioux tribes, that's correct. We did have two Sioux tribes that participated in the field survey, but they didn't provide written recommendation on what they found.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. All right.

Also in the staff testimony NRC 151 at 9, they testified that staff incorporated comments received on the FSEIS and the cultural resources supplement in its revisions to the Programmatic Agreement. Did the staff make any changes to the Programmatic Agreement based on written comment letters submitted by the Oglala Sioux Tribe or the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe?

MS. YILMA: We did, Your Honor. The

Standing Rock Sioux Tribe gave us comments and the Oglala Sioux Tribe concurred with the Standing Rock Sioux' comments. So we incorporated the concerns of the Standing Rock Sioux and the Oglala Sioux in that they wanted to be a participant member, active participant member for ongoing identification, evaluation, anything else that is going to occur in

And for those activities within the 1 the future. Programmatic Agreement we went in and made sure that 2 3 the tribes are an active participant when we're 4 evaluating and evaluated sites when we're doing 5 development of mitigation measures and when we are partaking in future identification for power line that 6 was proposed to occur in the future. 7 8 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: The staff -- in its 9 bidding to the Board in March of 2013, staff answered Supplement 10 contentions on the Draft 13. Stated that they would 11 Statement at page supplement its analysis to the DSEIS and circulate any 12 new analysis for public comment. If the interveners 13 14 disagreed with the staff analysis, they would be able 15 to submit comments or contentions based on that 16 supplement. 17 Αt that point in time, shortly or thereafter, I suppose, the staff made a decision to 18 19 Programmatic Agreement proceed with а approach Am I sort of correlating the timeline 20 instead. 21 properly at this point? MS. YILMA: I'm sorry, Your Honor, can you 22 I don't know if I understand the question. 23 repeat? 24 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Up until about March

of 2013 the Board; and I presume the interveners,

1	would have expected to be able to file comments to the
2	DSEIS if they disagreed with the staff analysis or
3	anything contained in the DSEIS. But instead of sort
4	of proceeding along that route, at about that time or
5	shortly thereafter I believe the staff decided to
6	undertake the Programmatic Agreement approach. Is
7	that the timing? The approach that the staff was
8	planning to take with the documents required on the
9	case changed I guess in the first quarter of 2013 or
10	so?
11	MS. YILMA: The Programmatic Agreement
12	discussion actually occurred prior to that, because we
13	knew that there was going to be phase identification
14	occurring. So we knew all along that there will be
15	Programmatic Agreement development. So by March 2013
16	we knew there would be a Programmatic Agreement
17	developed, but we hadn't started working on it.
18	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: All right. And if
19	comments are submitted in response to a DSEIS, staff
20	has an obligation to respond to those comments in the
21	FSEIS. That's correct?
22	MS. YILMA: Yes, that's correct.
23	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Now, in the
24	Programmatic Agreement if you receive comments on the
25	Programmatic Agreement, is there any obligation for

1 the staff to make them, even to address them? 2 MS. YILMA: Well, the regulation says when 3 you're doing a Programmatic Agreement you're actively 4 consulting with all parties. And the understanding 5 then is that if there are comments received during your consultation, you will address it appropriately 6 7 before you finalize the Programmatic Agreement. 8 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And I guess in the 9 preparation of of the the Programmatic 10 Agreement, did you receive comments from the various Sioux Tribes as to the language and the direction the 11 Programmatic Agreement was taking? 12 We received comments from 13 MS. YILMA: 14 Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe, 15 Cheyenne River Sioux and Northern Cheyenne on the 16 various aspects of the Programmatic Agreement. What we 17 did was we held a specific teleconference to discuss those comments and how we 18 19 would go about addressing them in the Programmatic Then we followed up with making those 20 Agreement. changes and sent it out again for review. 21 22 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Your testimony 23 adjusted adopted changed you or or 24 Programmatic Agreement in response to comments received --25

1	MS. YILMA: That's correct.
2	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: from the Sioux
3	Tribes?
4	MS. YILMA: That's correct.
5	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay.
6	MS. YILMA: Sioux, and Northern Cheyenne
7	as well.
8	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Northern Cheyenne.
9	All right.
10	Mr. CatchesEnemy, do you agree with the
11	answer you just heard from Witness Yilma?
12	MR. CATCHESENEMY: No.
13	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Explain the comments
14	or suggestions that were conveyed from the tribe to
15	the staff that in your view were not addressed.
16	MR. CATCHESENEMY: I think when you're
17	talking about the simultaneous things occurring at the
18	same time when this Programmatic Agreement was being
19	initiated, a lot of the tribes were still trying to
20	revamp the scope of work. That seemed like the PA was
21	coming irregardless if we were happy about the
22	proposal that we had submitted in the years before.
23	So it was kind of hard to be trying to address
24	something that the federal agency, the NRC was just
25	going force through anyway. They were going to just

1 promote this PA irregardless of our participation in identification of historic properties. 2 But as I understand 3 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: 4 it, the staff circulated the Programmatic Agreement and sought comments or input; consultation, if you 5 would, I believe you used in your answer, from all the 6 7 various tribes. And then Ms. Yilma just testified that those concerns that were received were addressed. 8 9 MR. CATCHESENEMY: I would say that there 10 were probably -- it's still at the NRC's discretion to take what they felt was necessary to incorporate into 11 that PA, but it still wasn't everything that we had 12 provided. 13 14 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: It wasn't everything 15 that you had requested. I understand that. Your 16 definition then perhaps of "consultation" may differ staff. 17 from that of the To you, what does "consultation" mean as in 106 procedures. 18 19 MR. CATCHESENEMY: Throughout the whole process I can say that the tribes, especially the 20 Oglala Sioux Tribe, have always advocated for the 21 face-to-face. A lot of things can happen or not 22 happen behind a teleconference call. There's not the 23 24 same interaction that you and I are having right now

as if we were on the phone with each other, so we

1 would always be advocating for the face-to-face. CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: You're referring to 2 I guess a session where there was a video conference 3 4 among staff and various tribes, is that correct? 5 MS. YILMA: It's actually а

teleconference.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Teleconference.

MS. YILMA: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Excuse me.

Due to the limitation of our MS. YILMA: budgets we couldn't really travel to do the face-toface interactions for every single meeting we had. did have three face-to-face interactions with the tribes to come up with methodologies and survey approaches and consider inputs from the tribes in our cultural resources, but we started developing the Programmatic Agreement. We did use alternative means to come to consensus of what needs to be included in Programmatic Agreement. And we teleconference for that where we had a Webinar set and displayed the Programmatic Agreement on a computer. And we also had a line set up where we can discuss each step of the Programmatic Agreement that we had displayed on the Webinar and made appropriate changes that we were hearing from the tribes, the SHPO, the

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1 state historic preservation officer, and also ACHP, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. 2 3 were all on the teleconferences when were 4 developing the Programmatic Agreement. 5 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I quess a simple 6 question would be does Webinar and teleconference 7 constitute consultation under 106 in your experience, 8 Dr. --9 DR. LUHMAN: Luhman. 10 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: -- Luhman. Thank 11 you. DR. LUHMAN: That's okay. 12 I apologize again. 13 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: 14 DR. LUHMAN: I believe so. I mean, it is 15 an interaction among the parties discussing the issues at hand. The Webinars, I facilitated the Webinars for 16 17 the development of the Programmatic Agreement. went through every aspect of the document including 18 19 the comments that have been received. Programmatic Agreement itself was distributed as a 20 Word document so that everybody could insert their 21 comments and track changes. So it was possible to go 22 through and address everyone's comments. 23 24 Ms. Yilma is correct, the advisory council The BLM was on the calls. 25 was on the calls. The

1	South Dakota SHPO was on the calls. The tribes that
2	chose to participate were on the calls. Powertech was
3	on the calls. They were very, very active and vibrant
4	conversations relating to the issues that were at
5	hand.
6	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I would ask the same
7	of Dr. Hannus.
8	DR. HANNUS: We were not involved in that
9	set of interviews, so we were not part of the
10	Programmatic Agreement.
11	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And the definition
12	that you would use for "consultation," does that
13	include Webinars or teleconferences or whatever, or is
14	that
15	DR. HANNUS: Are you asking me?
16	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes.
17	DR. HANNUS: Well, I mean in the current
18	parlance of what seems to be happening in the world of
19	technology, I guess that that is a very common
20	practice. I guess whether everyone that was involved
21	would fully agree and embrace that practice is a
22	different question, but it is certainly a common
23	practice.
24	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Dr. Sebastian, in
25	your experience?

1	DR. SEBASTIAN: In my experience
2	"consultation" is defined as seeking, discussing and
3	considering the views of others and, where possible,
4	seeking agreement with them. And that's the
5	definition that we're giving for what "consultation"
6	is. And I also would add, if I may, that in a lot of
7	cases these kinds of electronic media are the only way
8	to deal with them. If you think about folks working
9	in Pennsylvania who all their tribes are in Oklahoma
LO	and so there's really no way for them to be able to
L1	have very many face-to-face meetings so they
L2	routinely do all of their consultation in electronic
L3	media or the exchange of drafts and comments.
L4	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Dr. Redmond, in your
L5	testimony, INT-003, you make reference to certain
L6	heritage research studies. Can you explain to me what
L7	a heritage research study is?
L8	DR. REDMOND: I'm not sure I understand
L9	what you're referring to there.
20	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. I believe in
21	your testimony I saw a reference to heritage research
22	studies listed in Exhibit INT-003.
23	Can you call that, Andy?
24	DR. REDMOND: That's part of my data.
25	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes. Do a search,
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1	Andy, for heritage research studies.
2	Oh, there is it. Heritage resource
3	survey. You see it, in reference 2007?
4	DR. REDMOND: 2007. Heritage
5	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Heritage resource
6	survey.
7	DR. REDMOND: source. Which one?
8	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Well, my
9	question actually comes down to what is a heritage
10	resource survey and how does that differ, if it does
11	differ, from a level 3 study?
12	DR. REDMOND: It doesn't. That was the
13	way they wanted it listed. It was a matter of
14	semantics.
15	JUDGE COLE: So it's the same thing as a
16	level 3 study?
17	DR. REDMOND: It was the same thing.
18	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And it's not a
19	cultural survey, a TCP, like they talked about this
20	morning?
21	DR. REDMOND: No, it's the same as a
22	cultural resource study, but they wanted it listed as
23	a heritage resource study.
24	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Cultural resource.
25	DR. REDMOND: It was a semantic thing for

1	the Custer National Forest.
2	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And it was then a
3	level 3
4	DR. REDMOND: Yes.
5	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: survey, the kind
6	of surveys we've been talking about?
7	DR. REDMOND: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. And did any of
9	these heritage resource surveys include the kind of
10	surveys or studies that the Oglala Sioux Tribe has
11	advocated are necessary in this case?
12	DR. REDMOND: There were some that I did
13	that were TCP studies, but I don't think any of these
14	were those type of studies.
15	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Are your TCP studies
16	included in your vitae or in the materials you've pre-
17	filed in this case?
18	DR. REDMOND: I'm sorry, I'm not hearing
19	well.
20	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: The TCP studies
21	DR. REDMOND: Yes.
22	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: that you have
23	undertaken, are they included in your vitae or in the
24	materials filed in this case?
25	DR. REDMOND: They I did put some of

1	them in there, but I would have listed them as TCPs.
2	They're not listed there, no.
3	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Then I'd like
4	to ask among the other anthropologists, in what cases
5	that you have worked on have the types of TCP studies
6	advocated by the tribes been utilized and what is the
7	outcome? Which types of cases or cases that you've
8	worked in your profession have these type surveys been
9	required or have been done in cases, especially if it
LO	involves a major federal action?
L1	DR. REDMOND: In what cases?
L2	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Well, you may start
L3	off. Start with you, Dr. Redmond. In what cases?
L4	DR. REDMOND: The one that comes to mind
L5	immediately was a logging permit on the southern Black
L6	Hills down near Deadwood.
L7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Is that listed among
L8	your materials?
L9	DR. REDMOND: It should be. Do you
20	remember, Mike?
21	MR. FOSHA: Near Deadwood?
22	DR. REDMOND: Yes, it was down near
23	Cheyenne Crossing.
24	MR. FOSHA: I'm not familiar with that
25	one.
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1	DR. REDMOND: It was about 2002 or 2003.
2	Can you run it down a little bit? Oh, yes, sure, it's
3	not there. Naturally. Oh, it may be. There's Elk
4	Bug's power analysis. That was the one. Level 3
5	resource for the power analysis for the Spearfish
6	District. We did some it was a combined level 3
7	and a TCP simply because we ran into a series of TCPs
8	on the higher elevations. And we also ran into a
9	Sundance ground. It's the last one that's listed
10	there.
11	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: At the bottom of the
12	screen, Andy, could you highlight 2001?
13	DR. REDMOND: It was 2001.
14	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: At the bottom of the
15	screen.
16	DR. REDMOND: 2001 the power analysis
17	area. Yes, that was the one. It was almost an
18	accident that we ended up combining that one because
19	of what we ran into. And it ended up a level 3 and a
20	TCP analysis for the Spearfish simply because of what
21	we ran into.
22	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Mr. Fosha,
23	among the I guess reports that are received which ones
24	or how many include the type of studies both the
25	traditional, I guess, level 3 and the TCP enhancement

1 additions received by office and what your distinguishes where they -- which types of cases or 2 3 when they are required? 4 MR. FOSHA: We don't get traditional cultural property reports submitted to our office. 5 The state does not keep those. We don't receive them 6 and we don't review them. 7 Now that doesn't mean to 8 say we haven't conducted traditional cultural property 9 surveys in synchronization with our archaeological 10 surveys, because we have done that in the past, especially when we're dealing with highway projects 11 within the Black Hills, for instance. 12 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Are there quidelines 13 14 for when a TCP would be required? 15 MR. FOSHA: There are no quidelines. They're essentially project-dependent. 16 17 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: All right. I quess then explain to me what you mean by "project-18 19 dependent" and how we know whether a project depends on having one of these or not. 20 MR. FOSHA: Well, what I would call 21 project-dependent, one, is it a major project within 22 the Black Hills National Forest. That's federal land 23 24 and quite often that would be the venue where the tribes would request a traditional cultural property 25

survey in conjunction with an archaeological survey. If it's a project of the magnitude such as Powertech USA is trying to do, then during the consultation process the tribes may ask for or demand a traditional cultural survey as well. So typically if it's a much smaller project not related to lands such as the Black Hills, these don't occur.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Right. Dr. Luhman, can you help me to understand when these types of surveys are required or done routinely and when they're not required?

When you are dealing with a DR. LUHMAN: federal undertaking, consultation is a major part of the process, and it is through the process of consultation and interacting with the tribes and finding out their interests and concerns participation in the survey processes usually comes And in those projects in which I have out of that. been involved it is typically that they are working alongside with the archaeological survey teams as they are going about doing the survey. It could be in the preliminary stages of doing the generalized recognizance of the project area. Oftentimes the federal agency and other parties will be along that process so that there can be discussions while out in

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1 the field, and these are for sometimes some very large projects. But in my experience it typically is at the 2 3 same time when there is an ongoing consultative and 4 survey process. I will say that I am participating in a 5 current project for the NRC at which there has been a 6 tribal survey, field survey that has recently been 7 8 concluded. 9 DR. HSUEH: Your Honor, if I may, I'd like 10 to add something. 11 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Oh, yes. DR. HSUEH: Kevin Hsueh. I'd just like to 12 maybe share with you how -- for the Dewey-Burdock how 13 this tribal survey started. It was in 2011 during the 14 15 meeting with the tribes that Ms. Yilma mentioned, and 16 during that meeting there were requests from tribes to 17 conduct the TCP surveys. And at that time the TCP surveys in 2011, that's relative new. 18 It's 19 emerging issues. So and these surveys is not -- is emerging issues and many federal agencies that NRC 20 also facing with this kind of request. 21 So one of the things that we have done is 22 to consult with the advisory council because they are 23 24 the -- agency they are charged with administering

Section 106 and that work all the federal agencies.

And they have seen all that request. So since then we interact with the advisory council and to seek their feedback and also the input we had throughout the meetings with them and to seek feedback and advice as to how to address this TCP survey request.

And one thing that I would also like to add, staff mentioned about on the meetings and also emails, phone calls. One thing that is also very important to highlight is that we had many, many opportunities working with tribal officials, tribal members during the tribal consultation meetings or during the site visits or for Ms. Yilma and Ms. Jamerson. They participate in the field surveys working side-by-side with tribal members, and so they tell a lot of feedback information from the tribes.

But going back to these TCP surveys, it's very changing -- also emerging issues. So NRC staff, we recognize the importance of these TCP surveys for the tribes, because over the years we have working relationships with the tribes. We know the tribal officials, tribal members. So we recognize the importance of the TCP survey. So that's why we find ways to the extent we can. There are regulatory requirements. There are regulatory framework to accommodate these surveys.

And so I think in the end we -- as been mentioned, is that we have this open-side approach that seven tribes participate. And many, many tribal members participated these surveys. So I think that's a lot of effort put into these surveys. And in the end, there were so many interactions.

So one other thing that I would also like to mention is that any member of the public or many member of the tribes can contact the advisory council if they have any questions, any concern with the agencies or in Section 106. They can contact them. And sometimes the advisory council will contact the agency and ask for additional information. And in the past we have done that and we have provided information.

So I think it's very important to also point that out after almost more than four years I think in the end this letter that mention this morning, I think that's a letter from ACHP to me dated April 7. I think it's the NRC Exhibit 08018-D. The advisory council recognize that there were a range of issues over the course of this project that NRC need to address, and NRC need to address these issues balancing a range of the concerns and also the project scope.

And so I think in the end, ACHP concluded that NRC has completed the requirements of the Section 106 and also recognize that the Programmatic Agreement is the right approach for the next steps because they are all the processes to implement the additional Section 106 work. So I'd just like to add that point to kind of hopefully address one of your question as to how these TCP surveys started.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you, Dr. Hsueh. You addressed a concern of mine, but also raised another question in my mind. Did the NRC I guess in its conversations with the ACHP tell them we have a request from a number of tribes that wish to have a TCP study as part of the 106 process, and indeed the TCP study requested is one that would be in great deal, one that would be very expensive, as I understand it from this morning's testimony, and would also be primarily conducted by members of those tribes who had requested that additional TCP study? Was that conveyed to the ACHP and what kind of a response did you receive from them?

DR. HSUEH: Yes, as I indicated, ACHP was fully informed of our interactions with tribes. And when there are issues and questions that we have, we always interact with the advisory council. And I

think that the bottom line is this: The agency -- in this case the NRC is the agency for Section 106 consultation. They need to consider that request and then base on the scope of the project and then also the level of effort. And so the agencies made the final decision. However, the agency in the end -- if the advisory council -- after the agency made that decision, if the advisory council have questions, they can always send a letter to the agency to challenge that decision. But the agency is the one need to base a number of factors in to determine the level of efforts to proceed with these TCP survey.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: The ACHP has no specific guidelines that tells you the level of detail or the level of effort, the types of surveys that would satisfy a TCP-type survey? Is that correct?

DR. HSUEH: I would say that they have a general guidance, but not specific. One of the things -- well, personally I would hope that there were step-by-step procedures that is available to the agencies as to how to address the TCP survey requests. And at this point my understanding is that there is no specific step-by-step procedures for the agency to follow, but each agencies need to address this specific issue base on the level effort and then the

1	number of considerations and make its own decision.
2	But I think in the end the agency need to be able to
3	if the advisory council has issues or challenges,
4	the agency's decision I mean, the agency should be
5	able to defend why the agencies proceed with that
6	approach.
7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Dr. Hannus, in your
8	experience can you help me understand when a
9	comprehensive TCP study, the type requested by the
10	Oglala Sioux Tribe in this case, is or isn't required
11	DR. HANNUS: Oh, in the first place our
12	office has not been involved in any other projects in
13	which a TCP survey has been required, although we've
14	worked on some huge projects, but there is a situation
15	here that is evolving. So that is in part but the
16	rules promulgated for the 106 process include Bulletin
17	38, which is the bulletin that refers specifically to
18	the guidelines for TCP projects. And that's probably
19	more familiar to Dr. Sebastian. He can probably quote
20	it verse-by-verse.
21	(Laughter)
22	JUDGE BARNETT: I'm sorry, I can't hear
23	the answers, at least of the last witness. I'm sorry,
24	sir. I couldn't hear you, sir.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Dr. Hannus, could you

1	repeat
2	(Simultaneous speaking)
3	DR. HANNUS: Well, I mean, what I was
4	saying basically is (A) that our office I mean, the
5	question in part was have we ever been working with
6	other projects that came in to requiring TCP things.
7	And I just said our office has not. But I also said
8	that the regulations that were promulgated for dealing
9	with TCPs are contained in Bulletin 38, which I
10	understand is under revision, but it is one of those
11	moving targets, I think, at the present time.
12	JUDGE BARNETT: Thank you, sir.
13	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Dr. Sebastian?
14	JUDGE COLE: Could you hear that?
15	JUDGE BARNETT: At that time I did hear
16	it, yes, sir.
17	JUDGE COLE: Yes, he doesn't have a
18	microphone in front of him. Maybe we could
19	DR. HANNUS: Yes, I'm sorry.
20	JUDGE COLE: It hasn't been lighting up.
21	That may be
22	DR. HANNUS: Yes, okay. Sorry.
23	JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. Thank you.
24	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: All right. Dr.
25	Sebastian, can you shed some light on this?

1	DR. SEBASTIAN: Well, I've kind of lost
2	track of what this is, but let me try. One of the
3	questions that you asked Dr. Hsueh was whether the
4	advisory council has standards for identification
5	efforts for TCPs. The advisory council doesn't have
6	standards for the identification of any kind of
7	historic properties. They say that agencies have to
8	make a in their regulation they say that agencies
9	have to make a reasonable and good faith effort, but
LO	the agencies set their own standards for archaeology,
L1	for historic buildings, for traditional cultural
L2	properties.
L3	The only real published guidance, as Dr.
L4	Hannus said; and I never leave home without it
L5	(Laughter)
L6	DR. SEBASTIAN: is National Register
L7	Bulletin 38. The National Register of Historic Places
L8	puts out bulletins about identifying and registering
L9	all kinds of historic properties. Landscapes. Mining
20	districts. You know name it, they have a bulletin for
21	it. And they do have this one for traditional
22	cultural properties.
23	I think the other part of your question
24	was about my experience
25	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes.

DR. SEBASTIAN: -- with projects and
when --

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: When it's been required.

MR. HSUEH: -- things are required? I've been working with projects that identify traditional cultural properties since 1991, and the National Register Bulletin 38 came out in 1990. So it was the first time that people had begun to think about how to incorporate these kinds of places into a process that was originally created for historic buildings. It had been expanded over time to include things like archaeological sites, both pre-contact archaeological sites and Euro-American archaeological sites, other kind of properties.

And the agencies are supposed to consider all kinds of historic properties for every project, but sometimes the consideration is, you know, we're out in the middle of nowhere in the Great Plains. I don't think we have to make a big effort for building surveys, because there isn't a building for about 200 miles in any direction. And so the agency has to consider the effects on historic properties, but then they make a reasoned decision about how much effort to put into identifying different kinds of historic

properties. So some places there's really a heavy focus on archaeology because there's a very high probability it's out there. Sometimes there isn't, You know, if we know that the landscape has been changed by cities or whatever. And so there's no identification effort, only a provision for discoveries. So it's an agency-based decision on when it's appropriate and how much it's appropriate.

In terms of the actual physical on-the-ground TCP survey-kind of thing that we're talking about, I have never been involved with one of those before. As I said, other parts of the country people identify traditional cultural properties usually mostly through ethnographic research. And then there are maybe field visits with the elders who want to go see a particular area, or they've looked at an archaeological report and they say this site right here, we want to go to see that site. So there's a field component, but I've never actually been involved in one that had this kind of extremely intensive effort proposed.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. I'll go back to Ms. Yilma. Did the staff investigate or review ethnographic reports or suggest at any point in this process visits with tribal elders to try to collect

1 the type of data necessary to respond to the cultural and historic resources? 2 did not 3 MS. YILMA: We conduct 4 ethnographic study, but we did have a discussion about 5 them during our face-to-face interactions with the And the ultimate decision was instead of an 6 7 ethnographic study a field survey was necessary, so we 8 focused our attention on the field survey approach. 9 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Was there any thought 10 given to utilizing the tribal elders in a field survey approach? 11 Yes. So after we decided the MS. YILMA: 12 statement of work wasn't going to work, we did seek 13 14 out for alternative approach. And one of the approach 15 was the open-side approach that we ended up deciding 16 on, and that open-side approach, the idea was that each tribal representative would select an elder or 17 anyone that's knowledgeable of the tribe's culture to 18 19 come out and identify sites within the Dewey-Burdock projects that are important to that tribe. 20 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And of the tribes 21 that took you up on that offer --22 MS. YILMA: 23 Yes. 24 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: -- how many people I mean, how much of an undertaking 25 did they bring?

was	that?
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MS. YILMA: There were three representatives. They were allowed to have three representatives from each site. Some had three. Others had a couple. And for some of them they did have tribal elders out with the tribal monitors doing a site survey and provided input on what was found and what was the interpretation of what was found.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Just trying to decide what's reasonable. They were allowed three? Why were they --

MS. YILMA: I should clarify. For purposes of reimbursements, because Powertech was covering the expenses, the expense allotment was for three representatives. But of course tribal entities could have brought more than three. But if they had brought more than three, the per diem and such were not going to be covered.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I see. Dr. Sebastian?

DR. SEBASTIAN: But in addition to covering travel and per diem, there was a \$10,000 grant to each participating tribe, and they could use that money in any way they wanted to to further this. So some of them I believe used it to pay wages for the

people who came. They used it to produce reports. However they wanted to. So they could have used some of that money to fund the travel and per diem for additional members if that's how they wanted to spend it.

And I also want to point out MS. YILMA: that there were -- Powertech had some flexibilities in that some of the tribal representative had three representatives on board doing the field survey and also invited their THPO to join afterwards to consult what they have found. And that THPO with representative that attended afterwards, that per diem was covered by Powertech, although as a gesture of -to show flexibility, I guess.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Dr. Redmond, what's your opinion of this approach to attempt to capture the tribal perspective as to cultural resources?

DR. REDMOND: Let me clarify something first. It's something I didn't bring up earlier. I'm also an American Indian. I'm not a Lakota. I'm a Mohawk. But there are some things that are being bypassed here. Mr. CatchesEnemy brought up earlier that one of the things that's being bypassed here is this idea of government-to-government on a specific scale. And I believe that idea of the scale is being

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ignored. His position would be essentially the same as possibly a Senate staff or a Congressional staff, and he's being forced to meet with people that are way below his level, first of all.

Second of all, you're talking about having elders come out in this specific area to describe TCPs. Each family has different ideas of where TCPs occur within the geography of the Black Hills. Each family has different areas that they hold sacred. Each family. Each tiospaye. Each extended family. That's more than three per tribe.

That's a financial burden Okay. They stand to make money on this. a financial enterprise that they're embarking on. it's worth it to them to continue this, then it must be worth it to invest in this thing. If they're not willing to invest in it, why are they involved in this They're paying lip service to this thing of thing? wanting to consult in a meaningful manner with the tribal people, but only with three per tribe. doesn't sound meaningful. There's more than three tiospaye per tribe, more than three extended families per tribe. Okay. There's this amount of money that's been given to the tribe for this amount of people. It still doesn't add up. Okay. Fine. It's coming

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1 back to the amount of money, money, money, money. Well, we're talking about money on one 2 3 side and we're talking about spiritual concerns on the 4 other. That's apples and oranges. You know, 5 doesn't really jive. You know, I know I'm supposed to be a scientist. I know I'm supposed to give some type 6 7 of scientific answer here, but the Indian side of me 8 says that all I'm hearing is a lot of money. 9 people are saying that they want to do meaningful consultation. And the consultation on the Native side 10 look, we're talking about 11 is saying, hey, spirituality and you folks are talking about your 12 13 money. 14 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I understand your 15 answer, and please appreciate my position. I'm trying 16 determine what's reasonable under to 17 circumstances. As to consultation, in the governmentto-government definition I understood you and Mr. 18 19 CatchesEnemy to say that the tribes had desired either the president or, in your last answer, members of 20 Senate staff to be conducting these discussions. 21 Is that correct? 22 DR. REDMOND: Well, at least let's do it 23 24 face-to-face. CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Face to face? Here's 25

1	another question: I understand face-to-face and the
2	role it places, but you raised in your most recent
3	answer the Senate staff.
4	DR. REDMOND: No, I understand that's not
5	possible, but
6	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: That wouldn't be
7	reasonable, would it?
8	DR. REDMOND: at least with no, it's
9	not reasonable.
10	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: But that wouldn't be
11	reasonable.
12	DR. REDMOND: But at least let's do it
13	with respect. And today's world everything seems to
14	be through media. It's not face-to-face, eyeball-to-
15	eyeball. And in our culture it's a handshake and
16	face-to-face. I look in your eye and see if you're
17	telling me the truth. Because if I can't see your
18	face, I don't know what you're telling me.
19	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I appreciate and
20	understand your point on face-to-face. As to the
21	number of people that would be reasonable, okay, you
22	speak about extended families. What number of
23	extended families would be inclusive or reasonable
24	from the perspective of the Sioux Tribe or in your
25	professional opinion?

DR. REDMOND: That I don't know. That would be -- Mr. CatchesEnemy and Mr. Mesteth could answer that better than me. Some families really have -- they don't really care anymore about the TCPs. Some care deeply. The families that I deal with; there's five of them, they would want to send a representative. They're on the eastern side of Pine Ridge. That's just the eastern side, and there's five So I don't know. I know Mr. Mesteth is of those. involved with several others and they would probably want to send at least one representative. I don't know.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I'd welcome an answer from either Mr. CatchesEnemy or Mr. Mesteth on what is the number of participants that would be reasonable to conduct a TCP-type study that would be satisfactory to the tribes.

MR. CATCHESENEMY: I don't believe there is a reasonable -- you know, and when we're correlating it with cost. It's just a dynamic to consider how many of our knowledgeable wise people back home that could have a interest, could have a stake in having some input into these types of discussions, these type of field surveys. Our tribal membership is 45,000. Half of those are under 18. So

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if you look at how many adults are there -- I don't know, that's what I'm saying. It's a pretty large number. But when they're using the word "reasonable" -- and I want to come back to the consultations.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay.

MR. CATCHESENEMY: If true consultation was to occur and the tribes asserted this, the NRC would have had to make separate visits to all 17 or more tribes individually to truly uphold that standard. But the tribes were reasonable in coming to one table one time with NRC. But if the tribes so choose to do so, they could have did so individually. And imagine what the cost would have been associated for NRC to conduct consultation with each tribe individually. So to me, I want to go back to that before we start moving forward and talking about how many would be reasonable on a survey.

Initially the consultation -- I think tribes have been taking the higher road all along. And while it doesn't seem like maybe the NRC staff is meeting us in a good ethical way and they're going to bypass a few things, it causes this to occur. We probably wouldn't even have to be here right now if it wasn't for maybe some of the things that happened or didn't happen and if there was more reasonable actions

taken.

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All right. CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. certain which is the correct witness respond to this for me, but the Powertech environmental report that I guess started us off, that would be perhaps the Augustana study that Dr. Hannus is responsible for. And that study found that the sheer volume of sites documented in the areas was noteworthy. The area proposed for mining was found to have a high density of cultural resources. correct, Dr. Hannus?

DR. HANNUS: The density of sites was certainly -- it wasn't exceptional, but it would be what you would expect -- I mean, it was within the structure of what we have been seeing in that region through a number of other studies. We worked in the Badlands National Monument and conducted surveys for a five-year period. We also worked with GCC Dacotah. And actually some of that land is contiguous to the Powertech study. So we're finding about the same number of site density in those areas as we found in the specific Powertech project.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Can that high density and the statement you made be reconciled with the environmental report, page 2-9, table 2.11-1, that

1	ultimately impacts to cultural resources will be none?
2	Is this correct? Am I missing something in reading
3	these two portions of the environmental report
4	together?
5	DR. HANNUS: That's not our report.
6	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes.
7	DR. HANNUS: And I'm not sure.
8	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: You're not sure?
9	Perhaps, Mr. Pugsley I realize your not a witness,
10	but I had trouble reconciling two portions of the
11	environmental report that was submitted, one
12	concluding that based on the Augustana study that
13	there was a high density of cultural resources, but
14	then in the environmental report I believe I read that
15	the impacts to cultural resources and it was marked
16	none. Am I missing something?
17	MR. PUGSLEY: One moment, Your Honor.
18	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you.
19	MR. PUGSLEY: I apologize, Your Honor.
20	Thank you for the moment.
21	At the time the environmental report was
22	finalized and accepted by NRC staff, Powertech had
23	already executed the memorandum of agreement that I
24	noted earlier in our opening statement with the State
25	of South Dakota to mitigate and wherever possible

avoid impacts to historic cultural resources.

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That being said, the assessment performed by Powertech in its environmental report was consistent as possible with Dr. Hannus' level 3 survey, but by no means should that be considered by the Board as the entirety of the assessment performed on historic and cultural resources. I would strongly encourage the Board to look to the entirety of the record of decision to see NRC staff's evaluation of it, including but not limited to any and all field that conducted, surveys were assessments of eliqibility, concurrence by the state historic preservation officer, etcetera.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you. Dr. Hannus, at page 16 of your testimony you state that the mitigation measures in the Programmatic Agreement seem acceptable for addressing adverse impacts to eligible archaeological sites. ALC doesn't know when it is applicable for addressing impacts to tribal sites that are not also archaeological sites. Can you explain this statement, please?

DR. HANNUS: Well, I guess in the first place it strikes me that there's a certain tone that is in all of our discussions today that isn't exactly clearly separating level 3 surveys and then the

attached evaluations that follow those; in other words, what we conducted, with TCPs. The two really are, at least in my understanding of it at this point, on separate lines, because we're not in any way qualified to be conducting TCP surveys, and then under the same scientific framework, if you want to say that, that the 106 process is defining for the work that we did.

So I guess that there are arrangements, as I understand it, in the Programmatic Agreement to take into account that there will be consultation going on as this process goes on. And both when additional information is provided after -- I mean, if the license here is granted and as they proceed with the project, there will be sites that will need to be addressed archaeologically and there will be probably sites that need to be addressed as traditional cultural properties. But like I say, we're not really qualified in the work we do to address traditional cultural properties.

And the other thing that becomes important perhaps to note for the record is that the discipline of archaeology rarely has the good fortune to be able to connect actual tribal entities to archaeological sites. It is not part of the framework of our

profession because you've got -- in other words, the things that we consider to be diagnostics of activities that were going on are not labeled in such a way as it were for us to recognize specific tribal entities. So at least in my long career, which is spanning more than 40 years now, I have not really seen more than about three sites that could be conclusively scientifically linked to a specific tribal entity.

it's complicated question archaeology itself. This is not a complicated It's a complicated question for our question for me. discipline in that the data sets that we work with can answer numerous questions about time, space, climates, types of sites as far as what was going on at the but really attach historically we can't identified tribal entities to those levels evaluation. And again, that really should clearly, I think, show us that for us to then be able to make some kind of in roads ourselves, being not of Native to identification of sites that are background, traditional cultural properties that have a tie to spirituality and so on, it is not in our purview to do that.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Then I take it you

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1	would wholeheartedly agree with Dr. Sebastian and her
2	testimony, APP-63, where she says identification of
3	such places depends on the knowledge of traditional
4	culture practitioners, not on the exercise of some
5	scientific discipline or method?
6	DR. HANNUS: Yes, I mean, I absolutely
7	would have to, because there isn't any other way the
8	framework that I work within functions.
9	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay.
LO	JUDGE BARNETT: I have a question for Mr.
11	Fosha. Are you testifying as a representative of the
L2	State of South Dakota or as a private consultant for
L3	Powertech?
L4	MR. FOSHA: I guess I am here because I am
L5	an archaeologist that is employed by the State of
L6	South Dakota. Did that answer you question? I'm not
L7	here on behalf of Powertech.
L8	JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. So the testimony
L9	that you're making today is in your role as an
20	assistant state archaeologist, is that correct?
21	MR. FOSHA: And mining archaeologist for
22	the state.
23	JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. Thank you.
24	JUDGE COLE: Just a couple of questions.
25	This is for Mr. CatchesEnemy. Do you acknowledge that

1 the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is the principal agency charged with administering 2 3 National Historic Preservation Act and in making 4 determinations on whether an agency has properly 5 consulted under Section 106? MR. CATCHESENEMY: I acknowledge that is 6 7 their role. Do you acknowledge that the 8 JUDGE COLE: 9 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation signed the 10 Programmatic Agreement for the Dewey-Burdock project because it found that the staff has consulted as 11 required under the National Historic Preservation Act? 12 The reason why they signed it? 13 14 MR. CATCHESENEMY: I believe that there's 15 statutes and regulations that hold them to comply with 16 agreeing to such a Programmatic Agreement, however, by 17 agreeing to it and signing off on it does constitute like a true trust responsibility over 18 19 tribes agreeing or not agreeing to that same PA. I understand your position, 20 JUDGE COLE: In your pre-file testimony you state that you 21 are concerned tribes will not be involved in future 22 efforts to resolve adverse impacts on evaluated sites 23 24 and identifying new sites. Do you acknowledge that

the staff prepared the Programmatic Agreement just to

1 resolve those kind of problems? Isn't that what they tried to do by developing the programmatic impact, to 2 3 eliminate or minimize those kind of problems? 4 MR. CATCHESENEMY: As soon as -the 5 project, if allowed to proceed, will have irreparable harm to the cultural resources there no matter what 6 7 the avoidance, minimizing or mitigation acts that are 8 proposed. It will still have irreparable harm to 9 those cultural resources no matter what. 10 Programmatic Agreement and the stipulations that are provided in there does not safeguard/protect cultural 11 resources, in my opinion. 12 13 JUDGE COLE: So you're saying it's not 14 adequate? MR. CATCHESENEMY: 15 Inadequate, yes. Ι would like to add to that. 16 17 JUDGE COLE: Sure. A lot of what we're MR. CATCHESENEMY: 18 19 discussing right archaeology, now between discipline of archaeology, the standards that are set 20 for quite some time now and then the culmination of 21 how TCPs came to be, there's a lot of things that 22 Dr. Sebastian brought up Bulletin 38 in 23 occurred. 24 She brought up NAGPRA, which was also passed by And then two years after that 25 Congress in 1990.

that's when the amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act came to be to allow THPOs to be created. So there's a lot of changes that have occurred since that to come up to where we're at now.

And as we're seeing now, there's not a lot of standards set or, as Mr. Kevin Hsueh has said, guidance for how these TCPs are created. A lot of guidance nationally is kind of a one-size-fits-all. And for tribes, I know we will always assert that there's not such a thing. That's why I bring up the fact that if consultation was going to be reasonable they would have been consulted with individuals. So guidance such as this, we won't be able to agree to a one-size-fits-all as tribes.

JUDGE COLE: Any of the other panel members want to comment on that?

DR. SEBASTIAN: Actually, I would, sir. On the question of whether the group tribal meeting that was held here in February of 2012 was a compromise rather than having individual meetings with the tribes, the SRI Foundation was in charge of setting it up and organizing everybody's travel and finding out what people wanted. And we were told consistently that the tribes did not want individual meetings, that they preferred to have a complete group

meeting. And in fact one of the THPOs said to us that holding individual meetings would be an attempt to So I want to make that clear in divide and conquer. the record. CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Is that your opinion

also, Mr. CatchesEnemy?

MR. CATCHESENEMY: I don't share that same I'm merely bring up a point that the be tribes could assert that they consulted individually. They could have. And I was trying to make a point in regards to being reasonable knowing that these meetings -- it would be unreasonable to ask them to do such a thing. But like Dr. Sebastian is saying, there is a benefit to having us together. A of times at lot some of these federal consultations that we have, we have tribal caucuses where we're able to get together and discuss a few items. So that's a benefit. My only point was being the reasonable portion. It wasn't reasonable to ask the NRC to consult with us individually.

> JUDGE COLE: Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I had one question that I forgot to ask of Mr. Fosha. Your testimony concludes that this office has no further reservations concerning the granting of a large-scale mine permit

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1 for the project. What were the initial reservations that that refers to? 2 3 MR. FOSHA: Okay. I was involved from the 4 very start in the project, so the bulk of 5 is а result of myself reviewing Augustana College had been doing in the field. So can 6 7 you repeat that, because I don't want to get 8 teacher mode and wander off the question. 9 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Well, I notice in 10 APP-010 your testimony concludes that this office, your office, has no further reservations concerning 11 the granting of a large-scale mine permit for this 12 My question was merely what were your 13 initial concerns? What does that refer to? 14 15 These mining projects MR. FOSHA: Okay. start out with what's called a scenic, unique and 16 17 critical review. That is, what do I know that I need to tell the applicant about what you can and can't do 18 19 within certain areas of that property? In this case we knew nothing about the sites that were located here 20 except for what I knew of adjacent areas. So I knew 21 there would be sites there. 22 Т met with Powertech USA and 23 24 discussed methods of identification of archaeological sites and the methods and the steps we would take 25

throughout this process. And again, this was all for a state permit. This had nothing to do with the NRC permit or anything like that. So up until the point where Augustana was nearly finished I was the only review agency on this project.

So as such, I worked very closely with Augustana College in the field. I met with their staff periodically to see if they were having any issues or problems that -- or things they couldn't recognize, let's say wrap their arms around archaeologically. And we did that because I had a lot more background in some of this than the people that were doing the survey in this region of the state at this point in time.

Also, I consider it my job to help agencies like Augustana College, or whoever is performing this work, to do the very best job they can. Therefore, I do a lot of site visits. I work closely with them. And throughout the course of this I think we identified once the initial was conducted; now we had met with Powertech, what areas are you going to directly impact? My questions then were I don't know the significance of these sites, so I still can't sign off on this until I understand what may or may not be disturbed. That's when Powertech initiated

archaeological testing of these sites. 1 Once that was done; and at least to the 2 point where we knew what was going to take place in 3 4 the near future, at that point in time I could say, 5 yes, this is not going to affect any historic 6 properties based upon what we know right now. 7 it's also at that point in time that Powertech and my 8 office had an MOA that would give me quarterly updates 9 on events that are taking place, what they're planning 10 to do so that I can keep abreast on we're ready to move into a new area. What do you think we should be 11 taking into consideration? What steps would you 12 recommend we do on these particular sites? 13 14 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Those reservations 15 then were all archaeologically-focused, not --16 MR. FOSHA: Correct. -- culturally or 17 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: religiously as to the concerns of the tribes? 18 19 MR. FOSHA: No, it's just the field of archaeology and our science. 20 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. This concludes 21 the questions that I had and prepared for Panel 1. 22 What I would suggest we do is take a break. There may 23 24 be some questions that the counsel would prepare that

they would submit to us to ask as follow-on cross-

1	examination for this panel. And then depending on how
2	many questions there are, how many the Board elects to
3	ask from the parties, since I would like to make the
4	best use of our time, we'll move to argument on the
5	additional data questions that is pending, if that
6	meets with the approval of counsel.
7	MR. PARSONS: Your Honor, I have one
8	clarifying question for you.
9	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Sure.
10	MR. PARSONS: Are you anticipating there
11	would be argument surrounding the issues identified in
12	the subsequent motion filed, or are you just referring
13	to the sort of August 6th order followed by the August
14	8th order data issues?
15	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Because we were
16	traveling, I haven't reviewed in great detail the
17	motion that was filed Saturday. I did read it over
18	electronically. And it would probably make sense for
19	us to address those items which the intervenors have
20	requested, that the tribe has requested, in addition
21	to the data that was specified or related to the data
22	in the Powertech press release.
23	Okay. How long would the counsel request
24	or seek to prepare any follow-on cross of Panel 1?
25	MR. PUGSLEY: Your Honor, I would say at

1	least 20 minutes.
2	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Staff, your
3	perspective?
4	MR. CLARK: Twenty minutes is fine with
5	the staff.
6	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And from our
7	intervenors?
8	MR. ELLISON: We would concur.
9	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: All right. Why don't
10	we take 20 minutes so you can compile the questions
11	that you would like asked of Panel 1 by the Board. I
12	would ask that you do them on a sheet of paper. Write
13	or print neatly.
14	(Laughter)
15	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: What will happen is
16	
	questions that have been submitted, whether they're
17	questions that have been submitted, whether they're asked or not asked, are made part of the record
17	asked or not asked, are made part of the record
17 18	asked or not asked, are made part of the record afterwards. So your handwriting will be preserved.
17 18 19	asked or not asked, are made part of the record afterwards. So your handwriting will be preserved. So I'd ask, one, that we can read it and, two, when it
17 18 19 20	asked or not asked, are made part of the record afterwards. So your handwriting will be preserved. So I'd ask, one, that we can read it and, two, when it gets copied in the record at the end of the proceeding
17 18 19 20 21	asked or not asked, are made part of the record afterwards. So your handwriting will be preserved. So I'd ask, one, that we can read it and, two, when it gets copied in the record at the end of the proceeding people will know what you wanted asked that wasn't

follow-on cross of Panel 1 and then we will hear

1	argument on the additional data that's been requested
2	by the Consolidated Intervenors. That will get us
3	back here about 3:15.
4	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went
5	off the record at 2:53 p.m. and resumed at 3:19 p.m.)
6	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: We'll be back on the
7	record. I have received questions from each of the
8	parties to the case, and since there is a modest
9	amount of questions I'm going to go ahead and ask all
LO	of them. Begin with those.
11	Dr. Sebastian, what is the purpose of the
L2	execution statement in the Programmatic Agreement
L3	that's Exhibit NRC-018-A at 14.
L4	DR. SEBASTIAN: Is that going to go up?
L5	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Could we display 18-A,
L6	please.
L7	(Off the record comments)
L8	JUDGE COLE: Your Honor, it's probably 1.
L9	18-A1.
20	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: That's 8.
21	DR. SEBASTIAN: It's on page 14, if that
22	helps. Right at the bottom here. Great, right at the
23	bottom of the page.
24	Okay. At the end of Programmatic
25	Agreements or Memoranda of Agreement, any kind of a
I	I and the second

Section 106 agreement document, the last thing after all the stipulations is something like this that says that the execution of that document by the federal agencies and the other required signatories, and invited signatories, and the implementation of it is the evidence that a federal agency has done the two things that you have to do in the 106 process; take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and give the Advisory Council an opportunity to comment. So, once all of the parties that are culled out in this execution or signing statement have executed the document, then that's the evidence that the federal agency has that it has met the requirements.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Dr. Sebastian, does the use of Section 106 Programmatic Agreement assume that identification of all historic properties has been completed?

DR. SEBASTIAN: No. Usually with a Memorandum of Agreement, which is the other kind of 106 document, pretty much all of the 106 activity is done at that point. Everything has been identified with minor exceptions, all the property have been evaluated, everybody knows what the effects are, and there's been the discussion about how to resolve the

effects, so in an MOA all of those standard steps of the 106 process are done.

With a Programmatic Agreement, the idea is that it sets out a process for completing the 106 process, and it can pick up anywhere. Sometimes it picks up after all the properties have been identified and the effects are known, but the discussion about mitigation hasn't happened. Sometimes it picks up before any identification is done. I've written any number of large Programmatic Agreements and any amount of the 106 process can be provided for in the agreement including all of the identification in some cases.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: What is the definition of the Area of Potential Effect, APE?

DR. SEBASTIAN: APE, as it says, the Area of Potential Effect is the area within which a federal undertaking could affect historic properties if there are any. It's phrased that way because you define the APE really early in the process. It's one of the first things that you do when you're doing 106. And people sometimes talk about the direct effects APE, and the indirect effects APE, so there are -- but there's really only one, the largest one. So, in the case of Dewey-Burdock, for example, the APE is nearly as large

as the full project area. And, in fact, as Ms. Yilma testified earlier because of the visual effect efforts that were done to determine if there were going to be any visual effects, it actually goes a bit outside of the license area.

The direct effects area is a much smaller part of the greater APE, so the indirect effects happen in the larger area. The direct effects has been defined as a smaller area within which Powertech has indicated given the current level of planning; and, of course, things do change because ISR development is phased. But given what we currently know these are the direct effect areas, and we also designed a buffer around those to make sure that we understood which properties were going to be in or very close to the direct effects part of the APE. I think that answers it.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: For Ms. Yilma, would you please elaborate on the specific way the field surveys were carried out to identify TCPs?

MS. YILMA: Sure. I'm guessing you're asking me how the tribes conducted the tribal survey?

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: How much time was actually spent in the field, and was the entire 10,000 plus acre site evaluated, or only the approximately

2,500 area of potential effect, which we just had defined?

MS. YILMA: The tribes were out there from -- for about a month in total. They did have access to 100 percent of the project boundary, the 10,500 acres. When they decided the identification efforts they came up with priorities to do the field survey, and those priorities ranged in importance to the tribes where they want to go first, look at burial sites, look at sites of importance to them, and also archeological sites that had also TCP contents to them, and they did a -- a survey was done in such a way that they were similar to archeological survey lined up, and walked the fields, basically. And they covered about 95 percent of the field.

They didn't do the entire 100 percent because they recognize that some of the sites within the project boundary were highly disturbed, and are places where they didn't necessarily think they had tribal sites to be found on those areas. Like the open pit mine areas that is highly disturbed, they didn't think they would find a tribal survey. So, in essence, they covered almost 100 percent of the property, although they had access to the entire project area.

1	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you. Mr. Fosha,
2	did the Level 3 archeological survey meet or exceed
3	the state standards for these types of surveys?
4	MR. FOSHA: It exceeded the state standards
5	for these types of surveys.
6	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I believe, Ms. Yilma.
7	Did the FSEIS incorporate written reports or survey
8	results from any Sioux tribe?
9	MS. YILMA: No. Although there were two
10	Sioux tribes that attended that field survey, they did
11	not provide a written identification.
12	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Is it true that over
13	30 percent of the sites within the Area of Potential
14	Effect are unevaluated?
15	MS. YILMA: There are a large number of
16	unevaluated sites. However, Your Honor, we do have a
17	Programmatic Agreement which captures how those
18	unevaluated sites will be identified and evaluated in
19	the future should the need arise before any ground
20	disturbing activities occur.
21	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: The Programmatic
22	Agreement defers additional consultation for the
23	future. What makes the NRC Staff believe that future
24	consultation efforts will be any more effective than
25	past?

1 MS. YILMA: Well, Your Honor, we developed the Programmatic Agreement in consultation with those 2 3 consulting parties, including the tribes I mentioned 4 earlier. Considering we altered the Programmatic 5 Agreement based on the Standing Rock Sioux, the Oglala Sioux, the Cheyenne River Sioux tribes interest to be 6 7 part of future identification evaluation or development of mitigation measures, we believe it will 8 9 be successful. 10 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you. Dr. Redmond, the ACHP has published a quidance document 11 12 titled "Meeting the Reasonable and Good Faith Identification Standards in Section 106 Review." 13 14 That's Exhibit NRC-047. Page 3 of this document states 15 that, "A reasonable and good faith identification 16 effort does not require; one, the approval of the THPO 17 or other consulting party; two, identification of every property within the APE, Area of Potential 18 19 Effects; three, investigations outside of or below a properly documented APE; four, ground verification of 20 the entire APE. 21 Do you agree that an agency need not take 22 these steps in order to comply with Section 106? 23 24 DR. REDMOND: Do I agree with this? CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Do you agree that an 25

1	agency need not take these steps in order to comply
2	with Section 106?
3	DR. REDMOND: Section 106 simply says that
4	they need to consider the effects, and they are not
5	required to do these things. It's not up to me to
6	agree or disagree with what 106 says.
7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: But in your testimony
8	today, aren't you arguing that the NRC Staff had to
9	take some of these steps that the ACHP said are not
10	required?
11	DR. REDMOND: I don't think I I wasn't
12	saying that they I don't think I said that they
13	did. I was I believe what I said was that the State
14	of South Dakota in their guidelines said that they had
15	to go by these things. And I think that's what I was
16	stating, not this. Okay? I mean, is that clear with
17	what I'm with what you're asking?
18	I've never agreed with this. No, I don't
19	agree with this. Okay?
20	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay.
21	DR. REDMOND: I never have agreed with it.
22	When I saw this in the case law, I didn't agree with
23	it initially when I was in graduate school. So, do I
24	agree with it? No. Is that clear?
25	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Well, you don't agree

1	with, I guess, what the ACHP has published, but area
2	you advocating in this case that the NRC Staff had to
3	take some of these steps had to take these steps?
4	DR. REDMOND: What I was quoting was what
5	the guidelines were that the I was following as far
6	as the State of South Dakota guidelines were. Okay?
7	And what my experience was as far as the State of
8	South Dakota. Is that clear?
9	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: It'll have to do.
LO	DR. REDMOND: No, I mean, I want to be
11	absolutely clear in what I was stating. I wasn't going
L2	by the ACHP, I was going by what I had had to follow
L3	as far as the State of South Dakota and the guidelines
L4	that I followed according to the State of South Dakota
L5	up to their guidelines between 1992 and 2005. And they
L6	were changed what, about every two years. Right?
L7	MR. FOSHA: The guidelines, essentially,
L8	have not been changed.
L9	DR. REDMOND: No, they changed every two
20	years. They would come out every two years.
21	MR. FOSHA: With a draft.
22	DR. REDMOND: Yes.
23	MR. FOSHA: That would never be accept
24	never be implemented.
25	DR. REDMOND: Yes. Yes, but they came out

1	every two years, and that's what we went by.
2	MR. FOSHA: It's now about every 10, but
3	correct.
4	DR. REDMOND: From 1992 to 2005, those were
5	the guidelines that we went by in the State of South
6	Dakota. And that's what I was referring to when I
7	found exception to the Augustana survey. And that was
8	what in a letter that I gave to Mr. Frankel. Is
9	that clear?
10	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes, thank you.
11	DR. REDMOND: I know, I get verbose.
12	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: NRC Staff, the final
13	question. The Intervenors' witnesses claim that the
14	Staff did not include information from the April to
15	May 2013 tribal field surveys in the FSEIS. Did you,
16	indeed?
17	MS. YILMA: We did. It is in Chapter 4 of
18	the Cultural Resources section, and also in our
19	appendix.
20	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. At this point,
21	I'd ask counsel if there's any other questions that
22	they believe need to be asked of members of Panel 1?
23	MR. PUGSLEY: None from Powertech, Your
24	Honor.
25	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Staff?

1	MR. CLARK: Nothing for the Staff.
2	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Consolidated
3	Intervenors?
4	MR. ELLISON: Within the limited context
5	within which this proceeding is proceeding, no.
6	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Subpart L is Subpart
7	L.
8	MR. PARSONS: Apart from maintaining our
9	objections that we filed prior to this hearing,
10	nothing further.
11	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. All right. Panel
12	1 is excused. You can stay there if you're
13	comfortable, or you can retreat to the audience. The
14	next portion will be your counsel at work.
15	MR. PUGSLEY: Your Honor, can I ask a
16	question?
17	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes.
18	MR. PUGSLEY: I just it's typical for us
19	to ask whether our witnesses can be discharged at this
20	time?
21	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I don't believe we
22	have any further questions for any of the witnesses on
23	Panel 1.
24	MR. PUGSLEY: Thank you.
25	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Mr. Parsons, could you
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1 just to start off the discussion restate the substance of your first motion having to do with the newly 2 3 acquired data that was filed August 14th. 4 MR. PARSONS: If I may, Your Honor. 5 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes, please. PARSONS: I think the sequence of 6 7 events was along the lines that after the rebuttal 8 statements were due in this case, we became aware of 9 a press release issued by Powertech. 10 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. MR. PARSONS: We asked to cross-examine on 11 that issue. The Board had denied that motion for 12 cross-examination, but during the April 5th pre-13 14 hearing conference the Board requested some argument 15 on the relevance of that data. Based on that April 5th 16 argument, on April 6th the Board issued an order 17 finding that document, excuse me, that data relevant and posing a question to Powertech to respond as to 18 19 when they would disclose that data. On August 7th, Powertech submitted an 20 email that essentially asked the Board to reconsider 21 and for legal briefing on the matter. And then on 22

August 8th the Board asked the parties to submit

briefing. And then on August 12th all the parties

submitted briefing. Certainly, if any of the other

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counsel thinks that that's not an accurate timeline, but I -- so, it wasn't necessarily that we raised a motion that gave rise to this particular dispute other than the motion for cross-examination. But, obviously, the question that was posed to me on August 5th in the hearing conference dealt with the relevance of this data, so just to kind of set the stage there.

a moment to reassert your argument as to the relevance, and then we'll go to Powertech and the affidavit from Mr. Clement in response.

MR. PARSONS: Sure. So, you know, in our response on August 12th to the August 8th order, we were a bit concerned about the process that gave rise to the August 8th order, because the August 6th order had been in our mind very clear with a finding of relevancy, and an order for Powertech to disclose that data.

As I made clear in the August 12th filing, what we consider some pretty serious irregularities associated with an email to the Board, not filed as a motion, not certified, no conferral, in our mind because the Board -- because the NRC regulations require conferral and, in fact, say that a motion will be denied -- must be denied if conferral doesn't

occur, we continue to assert those objections on the process. And we're not sure how the Board saw that as an appropriate form to go about making a motion, an email that, in fact, as we look at it didn't even serve all counsel. Mr. Ballanco here was not included on that email, so was kept out of that discussion. I think those are some serious issues.

I think the Board made a well-reasoned decision in their August 6th ruling. I think the Board looked at the testimony of Powertech's witnesses, NRC Staff, and Dr. Moran, and properly recognized that the issue of these TVA data has been live in this case for some time. It's presented, I think, pointedly in the testimony that's been submitted with respect -especially with respect to the model that Powertech relies on that was incorporated and relied on in the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement that assumes that there's no faults, no fractures, no gaps at all in the hydrogeology out there. And this data was one of the pieces of data that we had been claiming all along needed to be fully incorporated into this analysis, into this discussion, into the scientific review to look at that.

Now, the problem -- one of the problems we have in this situation is that we haven't seen this

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data. We're expected to argue relevancy based on a guess, essentially, as to what's in there. Powertech has testified or submitted an affidavit, anyway, that they're reviewed it, but we have not been given that opportunity, so it puts us, I think, at a distinct disadvantage. And I'm not sure that's an equitable way to approach this.

I will note that the relevancy standard is, as I recited in my brief on August 12th, a widereaching standard, so when you have data that comes to light that is the precise data that -- or at least in part some of the data that we have been arguing must be incorporated into the analysis in order to insure the hydrogeological integrity at the site, and that light, data comes Ι think it's fairly to straightforward question that it is, indeed, relevant. That doesn't mean it's admissible, that's not the standard, but rather an even looser standard, so to speak, greater flexibility, I quess, is how the NRC presents it as we cited in our case law, than the Federal Rules of Evidence. So, we think that based on that standard it should be an extraordinarily high showing for Powertech to overcome to show that it's not relevant in any -- not even likely to lead to any discoverable evidence, as is the standard in the

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federal rules.

The NRC Staff has said that they haven't seen the data and, essentially, don't -- you know, their position where they don't necessarily have to make an argument or not because they haven't seen the data. And I think their response, essentially, went to that effect, we haven't seen it. We don't know what it is. But I think for what we do know, that it is what they refer to as -- and I want to make sure I get this correct, if you'll give me just a moment. I apologize.

"That the data being acquired consists of historical drill hole logs and maps prepared by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the '70s and '80s, as well as digitized data generated from this work. It's expected to assist Powertech's planning of wellfields for the property by providing additional quality data to supplement or complement, rather, their existing database."

I think what we've seen in the affidavit from Mr. Clement is that this is similar to data they've submitted and relied on in creating their hydrogeologic study, so that, I think, would be strong evidence of relevance. In addition, we understand again from the affidavit, and I think it's enough to overcome an objection on relevancy, is that it's to be

used in preparation of the hydrogeologic wellfield packages.

understand that Powertech sees primary purpose of this data as bolstering their review of the economic reserves essentially at the project, but the fact that they intend to use it primarily for that purpose certainly does not mean that it's not useful in other ways. And I think the they intend to include it that in hydrogeologic data goes to the point of relevance, as well as in the August 5th transcript at that hearing, you have NRC Staff asserting that this is the type of data that they would look at and review, and intend to review at some point in the future.

So, given that it's going to be submitted in the future, and it is currently in Powertech's possession, at least a portion of it as we understand, we think it falls squarely into the disclosure requirements in 10 CFR 2.336 which essentially says any relevant -- any data relevant to the contentions.

I'll note that Mr. Clement is not a hydrologist. I understand he's a geologist, and he has experience in the uranium industry, but what his affidavit does not do is talk about the hydrogeological and how this data could or could not

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be used. So, given the wide ranging relevance standard, I think that that's enough to get over this hurdle.

Mr. Clement says the electric logs by themselves do not demonstrate the ability to contain fluid migration. And that's sort of, it seems to me, a very well carefully crafted sentence that in and of itself do not demonstrate the ability to contain migration, but it certainly isn't evidence that in no way could this data be relevant to those determinations. Given the premium I think that this process ought to put on scientific integrity where you have data of the same kind and like that is already being used to perform the analysis, that additional data ought to be also disclosed.

There was some concern from Powertech about the cost of producing that data. I'm not sure that that's entirely relevant to this discussion. I don't see a test in the relevant standard that if the company thinks it will cost too much, then they don't have to produce it. It's a pretty encompassing standard in terms of producing relevant data.

I will note that it does say that at least the data that they have now includes digitized data. It's not clear to me how digitized data is not at

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least more easily transmitted than some of the other data for which the sort of practical concerns have been raised.

And to the extent that Powertech asserts that it should come in only under a protective order, we would like to assert an objection to that process to go forward under a protective order without the ability to -- potentially, even to brief that. The fact that they've paid for it does not automatically make it confidential business information, speak. If it's information that they're planning on at some point submitting to the NRC, and will be required to submit to the NRC, I think that that undermines arqument that it need be subject their confidential or a protective order.

I think that their proffer has not gone far enough to establish that at this point, so I think further -- once we resolve the issue of relevance, I think we ought to take up the issue of a protective order.

I'm more than happy, also, at this point to go into the motion for the yet additional data and information that we've become aware of recently that was included in our motion to enforce the disclosure requirements, but that may be useful to bifurcate

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those, if the Board finds that useful.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you. I think it would be useful to bifurcate it. I'd like to hear now from Mr. Pugsley in response as to the relevance and the nature of this data, and perhaps elaborate on the affidavit from Mr. Clement.

MR. PUGSLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. Just to keep our answer specific to your questions because we do have some issues with Mr. Parsons' claim that the Board should not have ordered legal argument on this due to an email, but we -- since you haven't asked about that, we won't get to that.

Essentially, what we have provided to the Board on August 12th of 2014 is a showing, we believe, that this data acquired from Energy Fuels, as noted in that press release referenced OST-19, I believe it is, that it does not meet the standard articulated for relevance. Essentially, we cite in our pleading filed on the 12th at page 3 that the Federal Rules of Evidence state that, "The standard for relevance is — relevant evidence has the tendency — any tendency to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence."

As far as Powertech is concerned, none of the information identified and discussed here today

has any tendency to support or negate the issues associated with Contention 3 in this proceeding, which was the subject of the Board's order asking for legal argument.

I will note that despite the fact that the Board specifically directed the parties to address its relevancy to Contention 3, the other parties did attempt to link this to Contention 2. If I may address that briefly? There is no water quality data in terms of what is in the water in any of this information; so, thus, it cannot be relevant to Contention 2.

With respect to Contention 3, as detailed in Mr. Clement's affidavit at paragraph 6, he states, "I can see no reason why additional electric logs are relevant to the adequacy of the hydrogeologic information in the FSEIS regarding fluid migration."

Well, let me -- while we have provided you a pleading that provides you the information you ask in your question, Your Honor, let me summarize it for you very quickly.

These electric logs are used purposefully for economic reasons, and as is the case in any mineral recovery operation, the idea is to recover the ore as efficiently as possible. Because of the nature of NRC regulations, and it's detailed in Chapter 2 of

the Standard Review Plan in NUREG-1569, we are
required to engage in what's called site
characterization. That is a limited study of where an
operation would take place. However, logs like this
are relevant to the following three questions, none of
which can be completely answered until a full
wellfield is put in. Where is the ore? What is the
grade, and where do the wells go? That's it. No
information in these electric logs can answer either
in favor of Powertech's application, in support of NRC
Staff's licensing determination, or in support of the
Intervenors's claims. None of this information can act
to address any of the issues associated with
Contention 3, including but not limited to the
location of previously unplugged boreholes, historic
boreholes, the identification of subsurface features
such as faults, fractures, or breccia pipes. None of
the allegations offered by the parties in their
initial position statements, rebuttal position
statements, or the pleadings filed August 12th,
nothing in there is relevant these logs are not
relevant to any of those issues.

In fact, acquisition of this data is typical of ISR operations for economic purposes. And because Powertech is a publicly traded company, it has

a responsibility to its shareholders to provide economic resource updates on a particular time table. And acquisition of this data is for that very purpose.

The fact that these things might be included in future hydrologic wellfield packages, as alleged by Mr. Parsons, is not relevant to the licensing decision before the Board at this time, which is whether or not the record of decision can be supported -- the decision to issue the license can be supported by the record of decision.

Lastly, I would note that, excuse me, I'm sorry. Pardon me. With respect to the issues regarding a protective order, Powertech -- in the event that this is necessary, Powertech can satisfy NRC regulations at 10 CFR 2.390(a)(4), demonstrating that this satisfies the requirements for confidential business information because it is of the information typically kept in confidence by a licensee or an applicant. If you'll give me one moment.

And as we said before, part of the reason Mr. Clement's affidavit talks about this being part of wellfield hydrologic packages post-license issuance is because it saves from having to conduct additional borehole drilling post-license issuance which minimizes impacts to a proposed project site because

1 you know, again, where is the ore? What's the grade, and where do we put the wells? And that's really all 2 3 this information is required for. 4 JUDGE BARNETT: If you had done what you 5 just said, if you had not bought this data, you went later and did this yourself, and you found 6 7 something in the data that made you question whether 8 or not you could contain the fluids, do you have any 9 duty to disclose that data at all to anyone? 10 MR. PUGSLEY: Well, let me say one thing before I answer your question, sir. If we're talking 11 about the type of data here that we're talking about 12 today, that type of data even post-licensing when we 13 14 develop the wellfield packages won't tell us anything 15 about fluid migration. 16 JUDGE BARNETT: e-Logs are not relevant to fluid migration? 17 MR. PUGSLEY: What is relevant to fluid 18 19 migration is things like pump testing, water quality differentiation analysis within the wellfield. 20 tells you where to put monitor wells, et cetera, but 21 this e-Logs themselves are not relevant to fluid 22 migration. It's the pump tests that need to be done 23 24 when the full wellfield is in will actually give you

information associated with some of these issues.

1	And do we have a duty to disclose that to
2	anybody? To NRC, because according to the Commission's
3	ISR regulatory program, and if you read the license
4	conditions associated with the Dewey-Burdock project,
5	there are license conditions that set requirements for
6	wellfield packages to be at the very least reviewed by
7	NRC Staff during its pre-operational inspection prior
8	to commencement of operations. And, in fact, there is
9	license conditions in there, as well, that require
10	additional review by NRC Staff in language they use as
11	review and approve, which means and there's certain
12	identified areas of the site where that needs to be
13	done. So, in terms of and I apologize for taking a
14	long time to answer that, but the answer is yes, we
15	have to disclose that to NRC, if we find an issue.
16	MR. ELLISON: Excuse me. May we also be
17	heard, too?
18	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes, at this point
19	MR. ELLISON: Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: let me ask a few
21	questions of Powertech at this point.
22	As I understand well logs, especially
23	electric well logs, they are potentially useful to
24	ascertain qualitative hydrogeological data and strata
25	definition. As you pull the sensor up you learn as to

1 the continuity or discontinuity nature of the confining layers, and the thickness of the shale 2 3 layers as that probe is being pulled up. Is that 4 correct? Do I have a correct understanding of how well 5 logs are used? MR. PUGSLEY: Yes, that's correct. 6 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: So, to the extent that 7 8 well log data shows whether a particular layer is 9 continuous or discontinuous, and the thickness of 10 those layers, does that not affect fluid migration or potential fluid migration, and also where the wells 11 might go? 12 MR. PUGSLEY: Basically, what we're saying 13 14 here, Your Honor, is the log itself does not show 15 continuity or discontinuity. And in the current case, 16 they are -- what we're talking about here 17 surrounded by existing e-logs for the purposes of site characterization for the licensing action at hand and 18 19 what is before the Board. JUDGE BARNETT: Do you have easy access to 20 Exhibit APP-017? 21 MR. PUGSLEY: Let's see. 22 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Could you please 23 24 display. JUDGE BARNETT: The second page. There you 25

1 go. Are those e-logs on there? MR. PUGSLEY: Yes. 2 3 JUDGE BARNETT: This is a figure from your 4 expert's testimony on Contention 3 that has e-logs in 5 it, but now these additional e-logs have no relevance whatsoever to Contention 3? 6 7 MR. PUGSLEY: Basically, what we refer to these logs as are infill logs which are, essentially, 8 9 as we said before, they're surrounded by existing elogs, and it goes nothing -- to nothing more than --10 it doesn't add any additional information to this. 11 JUDGE BARNETT: Well, so what you would 12 have is, essentially, information from different wells 13 14 along that cross section, potentially. Is 15 correct? 16 MR. PUGSLEY: I would say in a very small 17 portion of the area. (Off the record comments) 18 19 MR. PUGSLEY: And I would wrap that answer up, Your Honor, by saying that these e-logs are not 20 going to give you any additional data that supersedes 21 or is above and beyond what is currently available in 22 the record of decision because of the fact that the 23 24 way the sites are characterized pursuant to

guidance, they encompass a larger area that shows you

1	where that deals with these issues. And these e-
2	logs themselves don't provide any additional
3	information.
4	JUDGE BARNETT: Have you all analyzed the
5	e-logs?
6	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes.
7	JUDGE BARNETT: You've analyzed them all?
8	MR. PUGSLEY: I'm not sure if we've
9	analyzed them all. The ones we've received
LO	(Off the record comments)
L1	MR. ELLISON: Could we put Mr. Clement
L2	under oath, please, for these questions?
L3	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Indeed. Initially,
L4	what the Board had intended was to swear in the
L5	entirety of Panel 2, which includes all the
L6	hydrogeological experts on all sides. If they are
L7	present at this time, I would swear them in, and
L8	perhaps they can answer directly, as opposed to
L9	speaking through their counsel.
20	MR. ELLISON: But, Judge Froehlich, Mr.
21	Clement is not a witness.
22	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Not a witness.
23	MR. ELLISON: And, therefore, what I would
24	like to suggest is that we're having answers through
25	counsel that are going on the record

1	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes.
2	MR. ELLISON: that are not under oath,
3	that are very important to these proceedings. And Mr.
4	Clement should be under oath to not only answer the
5	Board's questions, but to answer our questions about
6	this data. So, I would request that, you know, Mr.
7	Pugsley started out his argument by saying well, I
8	want to supplement
9	MR. PUGSLEY: I didn't say supplement, I
LO	said summarize.
L1	MR. ELLISON: Well, he gave a lot of
L2	additional information in the summary.
L3	MR. PUGSLEY: Well, it's because I'm being
L4	asked questions. That's why.
L5	MR. ELLISON: Okay. Let's put the man under
L6	oath and let's get the questions from him under oath.
L7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: We have Mr. Clement's
L8	affidavit which was supplied under oath, and to that
L9	extent that is acceptable and admissible for the
20	exhibit. He will not be a witness in this case, but I
21	believe the questions that you would like to ask, that
22	Mr. Clement is answering as the President of the
23	company would be probably enhanced if we heard it from
24	the geologists and those people who use the data, or

what use could be made of that data. I believe it

1	would be more relevant to the kind of questions, at
2	least, that the Board has to hear this from the
3	geologists and the hydrologists who will be witnesses
4	in the case.
5	MR. ELLISON: With one exception, if I
6	might state, Judge Froehlich.
7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Sure.
8	MR. ELLISON: And that would be questions
9	having to do with the timing and acquisition of this
LO	data, because if this Board were to determine that
L1	this data is relevant to these proceedings, it would
L2	be very important for this Board to know whether
L3	Powertech timed its acquisition of this data to have
L4	it follow NRC review, the FSEIS being released, the
L5	license being released, and so that basically they can
L6	then argue well, it has nothing to do with these
L7	proceedings.
L8	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Let us hold any
L9	argument along that line until after we determine the
20	relevance or usefulness of well logs and enhanced
21	data. We'll take that up after we've gotten to that
22	
23	MR. ELLISON: Very well, sir.
24	MR. PUGSLEY: Your Honor, may I note for
25	the record that Mr. Fllison's statements here were

1	part of Mr. Parsons' motions in limine and motion for
2	cross-examination regarding the path forward for
3	cross-examination on this issue, and it was ruled
4	outside the scope of the contentions.
5	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And my bifurcation at
6	this point is consistent with the earlier approach of
7	the Board.
8	Are the hydrogeological witnesses who
9	would be testifying on Contentions 2, 3, and 4 present
10	at this point in time? That would include Dr. Moran,
11	Mr. Demuth, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Pirko,
12	and Ms. Henderson?
13	MR. PARSONS: Your Honor, for the tribe,
14	Mr. Moran is present. I may suggest that it could be
15	useful to allow Staff to respond. They're the only
16	party that has not stated anything, and it may just
17	for the purposes of the record be helpful to have
18	Staff's take on this.
19	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: I believe the
20	Consolidated Intervenors also wanted to be heard.
21	MR. PARSONS: Thank you.
22	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: All right. Before we
23	swear any witness or see if they're present, I would
24	like to hear from the Staff.
25	MR. CLARK: I'll be brief, Your Honor, and

thank you to Mr. Parsons for bringing up this point. Mr. Parsons is correct, if the Staff received this information we would review it. However, the Staff's review obligations and disclosure obligations are broader than those of Powertech, in part because the Staff has to provide a hearing file, and the hearing file updates to the Board and the parties in which they need to disclose or log as privileged all documents between the Staff and the Applicant regarding the application. So, had the Staff received these data, the Staff would have identified the data and claimed the privilege of proprietary information privilege. The Staff would not have disclosed these data.

Regarding the relevance, I think I'll be brief, and I think the Board's approach is a sound one to ask questions of the witnesses who can provide more insight. Given the information I've heard, I don't want to misstate the position of the Staff's witnesses. I believe Mr. Ellison is correct, what you've been hearing is a little bit of what you might be hearing from the witnesses, so I won't delay any further. I don't have anything more.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: All right. Mr. Ellison.

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MR. ELLISON: I guess I'm a little confused
about some of the proceedings that have happened here.

As Mr. Parsons pointed out, this Board in its August
6th order found these logs to be relevant to these
proceedings, and ordered them disclosed. And now we

7 party, who says well, without releasing this data we

want to tell you that this has nothing to do with what

have a Powertech affidavit, obviously an interested

9 you folks are involved with deciding.

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I don't really understand that from a due process standpoint. I guess I would object to any, and I would move to strike Mr. Clement's affidavit because if he is not subject to confrontation, we have no way of knowing what he's talking about. Не did acknowledge, as I understand it through Mr. Pugsley, that he hasn't even looked at all of this data, so he can't -- his affidavit is incomplete, therefore, because he's not looked at everything and, therefore, not able even from their perspective to give a full summary and evaluation of what this data consists of.

The whole purpose of a contested hearing is that the parties get to look at the evidence and get to from our respective positions make our arguments, cite appropriate law, regulations as to any of the issues that are involved. What Powertech

proposes is that we accept their word that this is irrelevant, which the Board has already found to be relevant. And, Judge, I think you were asking some very pointed questions. And I apologize because I think that I cut you off, and I -- from further inquiry of Mr. Pugsley. And I would like to encourage that you continue.

But the central question here that has to be decided here, or one of the central questions is, does the hydrogeology consist -- is it such that with existing technology it is reasonable for Powertech, for the NRC Staff to allege that they can contain this -- the mine fluids?

The whole question has been do we evaluate this from the most general data that's available, or look at very site-specific will available? Ιf this contribute to site characteristics in a very detailed manner, how could that not be relevant to the issues that we're deciding here? So, I guess I am really confused, because one of the questions is, are these leaky aquifers, or are these isolated aguifers? And I think as some of the questions that the Board was asking, that is data -the data that we're talking about may well include this.

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But, you know, what we would like to do, and I guess what I'd like to suggest again is, 2 like to encourage the Board to put Mr. Clement on there so that we can get not only -- we can get the history of this. I would also like to suggest that this data may well provide information as to whether there are faults or fractures in there, and the 8 details in between the existing e-logs that have been 9 produced, because everybody says that there are faults and fractures in this area except Powertech. So, this important, and feel is very, very Ι totally handicapped at being able to argue relevancy without having our experts have a chance to look at this data and tell me what it says. I'm not a geologist, I'm not 15 a hydrologist. I don't even try to pretend to be one, that's why I stumble with some questions. But my experts can answer those questions, and my experts

> CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Mr. Ellison, I think I as a lawyer suffer from the same disadvantage that many of the other lawyers in this room suffer from. For that reason, I'd like to ask questions regarding this data and its relevance to the case, to the issues in the case from the hydrologists, the geologists, and from the witnesses that will

tell me this is important data. Thank you.

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impacted by data from well logs. 2 3 MR. ELLISON: I understand, Your Honor. And 4 what I'd like to orally move is that we hear from the 5 experts then on just this question, and that we have any additional argument on the issue of relevance and 6 7 discovery that may be appropriate. And that the Board 8 then make а decision as to relevance and 9 discoverability before we proceed any further with the evidence on Contentions 2 and 3. Because if the Board 10 were to decide that it is relevant and discoverable, 11 then we might just have to do this again if the Board 12 orders disclosure, and six months or a year from now 13 14 we come back and have to go through the whole thing again because we didn't have important data. 15 16 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Let's not get ahead of 17 ourselves. MR. ELLISON: Yes, sir. 18 19 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Let's at this point get a combined understanding of what this data does or 20 doesn't show, and whether it's relevant or irrelevant 21 to the issues that are before the Board, the issues 22 that would be addressed by Panel 2. 23 24 MR. ELLISON: We do suffer from a slight 25 disadvantage though, Judge, because our expert, Dr.

testifying as to the issues that may or may not be

1 LeGarry is not here yet. CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: He's not here yet. 2 3 MR. ELLISON: No, sir. And, in addition, 4 earlier the Board said that we'd probably not get to 5 the --CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Right. 6 7 MR. ELLISON: -- the other contentions 8 today. So, I'm at an additional disadvantage by not 9 having my expert here to ask questions. 10 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: At this point, I don't think there's much to be gained by hearing what the 11 lawyers think these things are or aren't, and what 12 they show or don't show. I think we're going to hold 13 14 the balance of this argument in abeyance until tomorrow morning's session where at 9:00 we will have 15 the witnesses for Contention 2. It's the Board's 16 17 intention to swear them in and then to pick up this argument relevance, irrelevance, 18 as to the admissibility, 19 inadmissibility, discoverability, disclosure requirements that may follow from that. 20 Once we all have a better understanding of exactly 21 what we're talking about when we're discussing well 22 logs, or digitized well logs, or the type of data this 23 24 -- these type of logs present.

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have a

ELLISON:

MR.

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question

1	Clarification, Your Honor, II I may.
2	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Yes?
3	MR. ELLISON: You just mentioned Contention
4	2, did you mean Contentions 2-4?
5	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: 2, 3, 4.
6	MR. ELLISON: Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Right. To the extent
8	that this information that comes from people who are
9	trained in geology and hydrology can learn from these
10	type of tests, then we'll be able to assess the
11	relevance, the importance, the disclosurability as
12	opposed to discoverability in NRC parlance of the data
13	that's at question.
14	MR. CLARK: Your Honor, can I make one
15	point for the Staff? It's a legal point.
16	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Legal points from
17	lawyers are welcome.
18	MR. CLARK: That's for the Board has
19	already framed the contention, and the contention
20	includes within a claim that the Final EIS is
21	insufficient because it lacks these data.
22	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Right.
23	MR. CLARK: It's not the Board's role to
24	amend the contention. That needs to come from the
25	Intervenors. Regardless of whether the Board finds

Board's role is not to rewrite the contention --2 3 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Right. 4 MR. CLARK: -- to incorporate the claim of missing data. It's for the Intervenors to seek leave 5 to either amend their existing contention or file a 6 7 contention based on any new data 8 available, or any information such as Mr. Clement's 9 affidavit. And they have to meet the standards for 10 amending or filing a new contention. Unless they meet those standards, these data may be relevant to a 11 discovery violation which the Staff believes there's 12 no firm evidence right now, but they're not relevant 13 14 to the merits of any issue before the Board. That's to be decided, and it requires action by the Intervenors, 15 16 not this Board. 17 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Is not the merits determination among the contentions the ability for 18 19 fluids to migrate among or between strata? MR. CLARK: Correct. 20 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: And if that's an issue 21 in this case, this data may or may not be relevant to 22 fluid migration between strata. 23 MR. CLARK: But the contention is framed 24 against the Final EIS. It's whether the analysis in 25

these data are discoverable or not, or privileged, the

the EIS which did not include these data was sufficient.

MR. PARSONS: I would like to chime in here, Your Honor. We raised this argument at the application stage. It has both safety and environmental components to this. In fact, Staff attempted to seek summary disposition on any safety component to this contention, and that was denied by the Board.

MR. CLARK: Your Honor, there's a long precedent of cases under 10 CFR 51.92, the standard that applies to the Staff, and when the Staff needs to supplement an Environmental Impact Statement based on new and significant information. And the Commission is quite clear that the -- when the Intervenors seek to amend their contention based on new information, they have to meet those standards.

Now, I recognize, as Mr. Parsons said, the existing contention includes a claim that the Staff should have considered these missing data. However, to the extent they seek to broaden the contention to include new challenges based on any new data that the Board orders disclosed, it's their obligation to seek leave to amend their contention and do that. It's not within the Board's role to rewrite the contention for

them.

JUDGE BARNETT: So, if they see data that is relevant to this contention, that they would have to amend their contention, or could they use that data?

MR. CLARK: They can use -- they will need to amend their contention if they want to -- if the new data merely confirm some element of their existing contention, then possibly they don't need to amend it. But if they seek to add an additional basis for the contention, a new line or argument, then they would need to follow the rules for amending their contention.

JUDGE BARNETT: But not just new data. Right? I mean, data in and of itself would not mean that you had to amend the contention. Right? It would just be support for your existing contention. Is that correct?

MR. CLARK: It would depend what sort of challenges. The importance isn't the data, but the use they seek to make of the data. So, we don't know now it's -- it may be premature because we don't know yet whether the data is disclosable. And if so, what the nature of it is. The Board and the parties may learn tomorrow on that, but the Staff would just I guess

1 caution the Board against rewriting the contention to include new arguments raised for the first time either 2 3 during this hearing or after the hearing without the 4 Intervenors following Commission precedent on amending 5 contentions. 6 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Ι believe you've 7 accurately framed the Commission's regulations; 8 however, to the extent that the data supports, 9 attempts to support allegations that they made in the 10 existing contentions, it would clearly be not only relevant, it would be admissible if it tended to prove 11 or disprove, or to shed light on their contention as 12 fluid 13 say things like migration, 14 connectivity between -- continuity between various 15 strata. MR. CLARK: Judge Froehlich, I think it 16 17 would remain to be seen what use they seek to make of the data, so the --18 19 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Right. MR. CLARK: But that could be one avenue, 20 and you're correct, if that's the case. 21 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: If that's the case 22 they wouldn't need to amend, or enlarge, or change 23 their contention. Their contention has been that there 24

is communication between these strata, and if this is

1 evidence that either proves or disproves that, that enlargement their 2 wouldn't be an of 3 contention. Would it, Mr. Clark? 4 MR. CLARK: It could potentially be. I don't know. I wouldn't want to speculate right now. 5 6 Just the Staff will be I quess on the alert to make 7 sure the contention stays within the bounds admitted 8 by this Board. 9 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Are there any 10 other issues or concerns that any of the parties wish to raise before we conclude for the day with the 11 understanding that tomorrow when we reconvene at 9:00 12 a.m. we will swear in the panel, Panel 2, and we will 13 14 follow-up with the argument on the data, the newly acquired data referenced in the Powertech OST-19. 15 MR. PARSONS: Your Honor, Jeff Parsons over 16 17 here. At the risk of annoying the Board, the other issue that we had not quite got to was the premise or 18 19 the basis for the motion that we had filed seeking additional discovery. I just wanted to flag that. I'm 20 certainly happy to accede to the Board's intent to 21 adjourn for the day, if that's your preference, but 22 there is that issue. 23 24 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Just so I have that

clearly in mind, the additional data that you seek in

the follow-on motion, one that was filed Saturday includes what materials or what data beyond the new acquired data that was referenced in the press release?

MR. PARSONS: Sure, Your Honor. So, in the Powertech motion, for email lack of а better description of it on August 7th, Powertech referenced additional drill logs that were used, apparently, by their characterization, used to create maps and other figures and information that supported -- purported to support their application. They made reference to the fact that somehow we shouldn't get this new data because we never asked for that old data, which raised -- certainly raised a flag in my mind that we're not required to ask for data that's relevant. And if they use that data for creating the maps, and isopach maps, and other sorts of figures and data to support their application, then that information should have also been disclosed so we could verify or make use of it, and determine whether it would be an exhibit, or other information that would be not just relevant for disclosure purposes, but relevant for admission as evidence. So, that is the first category of contents.

The second has to do with a non-purposeful take application that was submitted to the Fish and

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Wildlife Service. In that part of that as application, they're required to submit essentially what amounts to an avian mitigation plan. One of our contentions in this case is that -- Contention 6, that the mitigation has not been properly vetted in this case. And, in fact, we specifically refer to the avian mitigation plan as a example of the lack of analysis, and the fact that this has been out there and not We think it's also relevant disclosed. to contention because it is an avian mitigation plan that the FSEIS did not review, as we allege, and as was admitted.

third piece of that motion apparently a letter from the United States Bureau of Land Management to Powertech in early July asking them for additional information on their plan of operations to the BLM. Obviously, we haven't seen that letter, it has not been disclosed. We would note that the criteria that the BLM uses for reviewing plans of overlap operations do considerably with NRC regulations, and they include such mitigation plans. They also deal with state and other permits. And what we suspect is that at least portions of that BLM letter relate to, or at least potentially intercept with our contentions in this case. And what

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we understood from that letter is that Powertech is preparing a response to BLM due in August of this month. It appears from their filing, or at least I won't characterize, but through conferral we understand that they have not filed that. I certainly would let them speak to that.

But to the extent that that information comes up and it includes data or other information that's relevant to our contentions, we think that the disclosure requirements apply to that, as well. This information was disclosed in an August 11th, essentially a quarterly filing with the Canadian -required by the Canadian Securities laws, and so it was brought to our attention through that sort of online filing database. And I think that is the extent of the additional material.

(Off record comment)

MR. PARSONS: Sorry. And that is it. I apologize.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. Since your motion was filed Saturday, the other parties have not had an opportunity to respond to it. Although, it might be helpful if at this point just before we take up these issues, which will be after we take care of the additional quality data, if you have an initial

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1 response as to whether the documents that Mr. Parsons seeks are subject to the mandatory disclosure rules. 2 3 MR. PUGSLEY: Your Honor, we don't -- we 4 have not had an opportunity to read this motion. We've 5 been preparing for this hearing, and unfortunately we don't have an initial response at this time. 6 7 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. The type of 8 documents that were described, Staff Counsel, 9 those the type of documents to be -- to the extent you 10 understand what is being asked for, are these the type documents that are normally required to be 11 of disclosed as part of the mandatory disclosure rules? 12 MR. CLARK: If the Staff -- again, if the 13 14 Staff received the documents because our disclosure obligations are broader, we would have disclosed them. 15 As to whether Powertech needs to disclose them, I 16 17 quess I'd say two things. First, these are fairly recent documents from July. The argument was that they 18 19 should have been disclosed in the August 1st updates. Typically, many NRC Boards close -- set a date for the 20 final disclosure which is typically about a month 21 before the hearing, so this is kind of unusual, just 22 that there hasn't been any cutoff date. 23 24 CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Right. CLARK: But the argument -- I don't 25

understand the relevance of -- I understand there are additional mitigation measures and that Contention 6 refers to mitigation, but the claim in the Contention 6 is the EIS, the Final EIS didn't discuss mitigation sufficiently. The existence of some later mitigation measures which were actually referred to in the EIS, they were referred to as being in progress, the avian monitoring plan which is mentioned extensively in the EIS, the Staff understood that the plan would be developed. I do not see how the fact that an avian monitoring plan was finalized either tends to prove or disprove the completeness of the Staff's review.

Likewise with the plan of operations, so I would agree with Mr. Parsons that there's very limited information, I won't want to take a so position on that. The Staff simply doesn't know enough about that. But the claim in Contention 6 is the Staff didn't sufficiently discuss mitigation measures, and failed to evaluate the effectiveness of that it mitigation measures. I don't see how the Staff could have evaluated something that did not exist until after -- until seven months after it finalized the EIS. Thus, I don't see it as being, obviously, relevant to Contention 6, and I don't see any strong basis for saying that Powertech needed to disclose the

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MR. PARSONS: Your Honor, point clarification. The mitigation plan that we're talking about being submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was submitted in January of 2014. There's no specific date, whether it was before or after the FSEIS. Well, presumably, that would have been before the ROD. I'm not sure if it was before or after the FSEIS, so I think it's not quite accurate to say that it was seven months after. The July we understand that -- but that's the BLM document, and then this previous data apparently was available at the time of the application, so that would seem to be well before the Staff had conducted their NEPA review. Just to clarify that we're not talking about documents that had all been created in July of this year.

 $$\operatorname{MR.\ CLARK}:$$  If I could respond briefly with the Board's permission.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Sure.

MR. CLARK: To the take permit, Contention 14 involved the claim the Staff failed to consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Staff doesn't see how the take permit application is relevant to that contention, former Contention 14A. Former Contention 14B involved the Staff's assessment of impacts to the

sage grouse, and whooping -- greater sage, grouse and whooping crane. Unless there's some information that the take permit covered those species, which seems unlikely, the Staff also doesn't see how the take permit application is relevant to former Contention 14B.

And I understand the claim that's relevant to mitigation measures but, again, the Staff referred to -- I'm confident referred to the take permit application in the Final EIS, and it wasn't information the Staff had available at the time. So, the existence of the document wouldn't call into question the scope of the Staff's analysis because the Staff didn't rely on that.

I'm just trying to recall exactly. The EIS is a large document, I can't -- I'm trying to mentally recall that section right now, and at quarter of 5, it's not coming to me, so I'll leave it at that. But the analysis in the EIS on mitigation measures stands for itself, and the existence of an application, I think the Board would need more to find that to take from an application which isn't obviously even -- doesn't obviously even go to mitigation is relevant to Contention 6.

CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay. I think we've

1	gone as far as we can for today. We will reconvene at
2	9:00 a.m. tomorrow. We'll proceed to swear in Panel 2.
3	The Board will proceed first to sort through the newly
4	acquired quality data referenced in the press release,
5	and then address the other discovery or disclosure
6	concerns that were raised by Mr. Parsons in his most
7	recent filing. Although, I realize the other parties
8	have not had an opportunity to file answers where they
9	can do their research and address the issues in the
LO	motion that was filed Saturday.
L1	MR. ELLISON: Judge Froehlich, if I may
L2	orally do so, the Consolidated Intervenors would join
L3	in the motion of the Oglala Sioux Tribe regarding
L4	those disclosures.
L5	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Okay.
L6	MR. ELLISON: Thank you.
L7	CHAIRMAN FROEHLICH: Thank you. We'll stand
L8	adjourned until 9:00 a.m. tomorrow morning. Thank you.
L9	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went
20	off the record at 4:38 p.m.)
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Applicant's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
APP-001	Dr. Lynne Sebastian Initial Testimony.	Identified and Admitted
APP-002	Dr. Lynne Sebastian CV.	Identified and Admitted
APP-003	Dr. Adrien Hannus Initial Testimony.	Identified and Admitted
APP-004	Dr. Adrien Hannus CV.	Identified and Admitted
APP-005	Representative Sample of ALAC Projects.	Identified and Admitted
APP-006	ACHP Section 106 Regulations: Text of ACHP's Regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties: (36 CFR Part 800) (incorporates amendments effective Aug. 5, 2004)".	Identified and Admitted
APP-007	National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, 1983	Identified and Admitted
APP-008	South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Guidelines for Cultural Resource Surveys and Survey Reports in South Dakota (For Review and Compliance), 2005.	Identified and Admitted
APP-009	Level III Cultural Resources Evaluation of Powertech (USA) Inc.'s Proposed Dewey-Burdock Uranium Project (Public Version), Vol. 3 Part 6; ML100670366.	Identified and Admitted
APP-010	Michael Fosha Initial Testimony.	Identified and Admitted
APP-011	Michael Fosha CV.	Identified and Admitted
APP-012	February 11, 2013 letter from Michael Fosha to SDDENR.	Identified and Admitted
APP-013	Hal Demuth Initial Testimony.	Identified and Admitted
APP-014	Hal Demuth CV.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-A	Revised Technical Report (TR) for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 1 of 22; Transmittal Letter, Change Index and Revised TR RAI Responses; ML14035A052.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-B	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 2 of 22; Text through Sec. 2.8.5.7; ML14035A029.	Identified and Admitted



Powertech (USA) Inc., (Dewey-Burdock In Situ Uranium Recovery Facility)

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Applicant's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
APP-015-C	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 3 of 22; Text Sec. 2.9 through 10.2; ML14035A030.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-D	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 4 of 22; Plates 1.5-1 through 2.6-8; ML14035A031.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-E	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 5 of 22; Plates 2.6-9 through 2.6-12; ML14035A032.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-F	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 6 of 22; Plates 2.6-13 through 2.6-15; ML14035A033.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-G	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 7 of 22; Plates 2.6-16 through 2.7-2; ML14035A034.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-H	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 8 of 22; Plates 2.8-1 through 5.7-1; ML14035A035.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-I	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 9 of 22; App. 2.2-A through 2.5-F; ML14035A036.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-J	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 10 of 22; App. 2.6-A through 2.6-G; ML14035A037.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-K	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 11 of 22; App. 2.6-H through 2.7-E; ML14035A038.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-L	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 12 of 22; App 2.7-F through 2.7-G; ML14035A039.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-M	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 13 of 22; App. 2.7-H 1 of 3; ML14035A040.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-N	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 14 of 22; App. 2.7-H 2 of 3; ML14035A041.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-O	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 15 of 22; App. 2.7-H 3 of 3; ML14035A042.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-P	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 16 of 22; App. 2.7-J through 2.7-L 1 of 2; ML14035A043.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-Q	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 17 of 22; App.2.7-L 2 of 2; ML14035A044	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-R	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 18 of 22; App. 2.7-M; ML14035A045.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-S	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 19 of 22; App 2.7-N through 2.8-H; ML14035A046.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-T	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 20 of 22; App. 2.8-I through 2.9-L; ML14035A047.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-U	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 21 of 22; App. 2.9-M through 3.1-A; ML14035A048.	Identified and Admitted
APP-015-V	Revised TR for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Part 22 of 22; App. 3.1-B through 7.3-D; ML14035A049.	Identified and Admitted



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Applicant's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
APP-016-A	Revised Response to the Request for Additional Information (RAI) for the Technical Report (TR) for the Dewey-Burdock Project; Cover Letter; ML11207A711.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-B	Revised TR RAI Response; Text Part 1: ML11208B712.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-C	Revised TR RAI response; Text Part 2; ML11208B719.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-D	Revised TR RAI response; Text Part 3; ML11208B714.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-E	Revised TR RAI Response; Exhibits Part 1; Exh. 2.6-1 through 2.6-4; ML11208B716.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-F	Revised TR RAI response; Exhibits Part 2; Exh. 2.6-5; ML11208B763.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-G	Revised TR RAI response; Exhibits Part 3; Exh. 2.6-6 through 3.1-1; ML11208B764.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-H	Revised TR RAI Responses; Exhibits Part 4; Exh. 3.1-2 through 5.7-1; ML11208B767.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-I	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 1; App. 2.5-D through 2.6-G; ML11208B765.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-J	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 2; App. 2.6-H 1 of 3; ML11208B766.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-K	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 3; App. 2.6-H 2 of 3; ML11208B769.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-L	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 4; App. 2.6-H 3 of 3; ML11208B770.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-M	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 5; App. 2.7-B through 2.7-G; ML11208B771.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-N	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 6; App. 2.7-H 1 of 4; ML11208B777.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-O	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 7; App. 2.7-H 2 of 4; ML11208B778.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-P	Revised TR RAI Response; Appendices Part 8; App. 2.7-H 3 of 4; ML11208B784.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-Q	Revised TR RAI Response; Appendices Part 9; App 2.7-H 4 of 4; ML11208B827.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-R	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 10; App. 2.7-K; ML11208B832.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-S	Revised TR RAI Response; Appendices Part 11; App. 2.7-L 1 of 4; ML112088833.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-T	Revised TR RAI Response; Appendices Part 12; App. 2.7-L 2 of 4; ML11208B868.	Identified and Admitted



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Applicant's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
APP-016-U	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 13; App. 2.7-L 3 of 4; ML11208B864.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-V	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 14; App. 2.7-L 4 of 4; ML11208B865.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-W	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 15; App. Vol. 4 Cover; ML11208B870.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-X	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 16; App. 2.7-M; ML11208B872.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-Y	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 17; App.2.9-B through 2.9-K; ML112150229.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-Z	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 18; App. 3.1-A 1 of 2; ML11208B922.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-AA	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 19; App. 3.1-A 2 of 2; ML11208B924.	Identified and Admitted
APP-016-BB	Revised TR RAI response; Appendices Part 20; App. 6.1-A through 7.3-C; ML11208B925.	Identified and Admitted
APP-017	Figures to Accompany Demuth Initial Testimony.	Identified and Admitted
APP-018	USGS Water-Supply Paper 2220, Basic Ground-Water Hydrology, 1983.	Identified and Admitted
APP-019	National Mining Association's (NMA) Generic Environmental Report in Support of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Generic Environmental Impact Statement for In Situ Uranium Recovery Facilities; ML080170159	Identified and Admitted
APP-020	ISR animation (Video of ISR Operation).	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-A	Dewey-Burdock Project Technical Report (TR); re-submitted August 2009; Part 1; Text thru Sec. 2.7.1; ML092870298	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-B	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 2; Text Sec. 2.7.2 thru 2.9; ML092870295.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-C	Dewey Burdock Project TR; Re-submittal August 2009, Part 3; Text Sec 3 thru End; ML092870299.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-D	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; Re-submitted August 2009; Part 4; Plate 1.5-1; ML092870313.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-E	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; Re-submitted August 2009; Part 5; Plate 1.5-2; ML092870314.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-F	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; Re-submittal August 2009; Part 6; Plate 2.5-1; ML092870315.	Identified and Admitted



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Applicant's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
APP-021-G	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 7; Plate 2.6-1; ML092870316.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-H	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; Re-submitted August 2009; Part 8; Plate 2.6-2; ML092870317.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-I	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; Re-submittal August 2009; Part 9; Plate 2.6-3; ML092870318.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-J	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; Re-submittal August 2009; Part 10; Plate 2.6-4; ML092870305.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-K	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 11; Plate 2.6-5; ML092870306.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-L	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 12; Plate 2.6-6; ML092870307.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-M	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; Re-submitted August 2009; Part 13; Plate 2.6-7; ML092870309.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-N	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 14; Plate 2.6-8; ML092870310.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-O	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; Re-submitted August 2009; Part 15; Plate 2.6-9; ML092870311.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-P	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; Re-submitted August 2009; Part 16; Plate 2.6-10; ML092870312.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-Q	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 17; Plate 2.6-11; ML092870320.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-R	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 18; Plate 2.6-12; ML092870321.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-S	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 19; Plate 2.6-13; ML092870322.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-T	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; Re-submitted August 2009; Part 20; Plate 2.6-14; ML092870323.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-U	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 21; Plate 2.6-15; ML092870324.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-V	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 22; Plate 2.8-1; ML092870325.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-W	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 23; Plate 2.8-2; ML092870326.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-X	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 24; Plate 2.8-3; ML092870327.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-Y	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 25; Plate 3.1-1; ML092870328.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-Z	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 26; Plate 3.1-2; ML092870329.	Identified and Admitted



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Applicant's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
APP-021-AA	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; Re-submitted August 2009; Part 27; App. 2.2-A thru 2.6-B; ML092870350.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-BB	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 28; App. 2.6-C thru 2.7-B(partial); ML092870351	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-CC	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; Re-submittal August 2009; Part 29, App. 2.7-B (Partial) thru 2.7-F; ML092870370.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-DD	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 30; App. 2.7-G thru 2.8-F (partial); ML092870354.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-EE	Dewey-Burdock TR; Re-submitted August 2009; Part 31; App. 2-8.F (Partial); ML092870357.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-FF	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 32; App. 2.8-G thru 2.9-A; ML092870358.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-GG	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 33; App. 4.2-A thru 7.3-A (partial); ML092870343.	Identified and Admitted
APP-021-HH	Dewey-Burdock Project TR; re-submitted August 2009; Part 34; App. 7.3-A (partial) thru 7.3-B; ML092870344.	Identified and Admitted
APP-022	Geochemical Data from Groundwater at the Proposed Dewey Burdock Uranium In-situ Recovery Mine, Edgemont, South Dakota: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2012-1070.	Identified and Admitted
APP-023	Uranium In-Situ Recovery and the Proposed Dewey Burdock Site, Edgemont, South Dakota, Public Meeting Talk Given by Dr. Raymond Johnson, U.S. Geological Survey, in Hot Springs, SD on Feb. 7, 2013 and Custer, SD on May 22, 2013.	Identified and Admitted
APP-024	Pre-Licensing Well Construction, Lost Creek ISR Uranium Recovery Project; ML091520101.	Identified and Admitted
APP-025	Numerical Modeling of Hydrogeologic Conditions, Dewey-Burdock Project, February 2012; ML12062A096.	Identified and Admitted
APP-026	Update on USGS research at the proposed Dewey Burdock uranium in-situ recovery mine, Edgemont, South Dakota, presentation to EPA Region 8 in Denver, CO on Feb. 22, 2012, based on USGS OFR 2012-1070.	Identified and Admitted



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Applicant's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
APP-027-A	Report to Accompany Madison Water Right Permit Application, June 2012; ML12193A239.	Identified and Admitted
APP-027-B	Report to Accompany Madison Water Right Permit Application, June 2012, Appendix A; ML12193A234.	Identified and Admitted
APP-027-C	Report to Accompany Madison Water Right Permit Application, June 2012, Appendix B; ML12193A235.	Identified and Admitted
APP-028	Report to the Chief Engineer on Water Permit Application No. 2685-2 [Madison Aquifer], ADAMS Accession No. ML13165A160, November 2, 2012.	Identified and Admitted
APP-029	Letter Agreement between Powertech and Fall River County Commission.	Identified and Admitted
APP-030	NUREG/CR-6733, A Baseline Risk-Informed, Performance-Based Approach for In Situ Leach Uranium Extraction Licensees - Final Report, July 2001; ML012840152.	Identified and Admitted
APP-031	Decision of the TCEQ Executive Director regarding Uranium Energy Corporation's Permit No. UR03075.	Identified and Admitted
APP-032	In-Situ Leach Uranium Mining in the United States of America: Past, Present and Future, by D.H. Underhill, in IAEA TECDOC-720, Uranium In Situ Leaching, Proceedings of a Technical Committee Held in Vienna, 5-8 October 1992, September 1993.	Identified and Admitted
APP-033	Safety Evaluation Report for the Moore Ranch ISR Project in Campbell County, Wyoming, Materials License No. SUA-1596; ML101310291.	Identified and Admitted
APP-034	Safety Evaluation Report for the Nichols Ranch In Situ Recovery Project in Johnson and Campbell Counties, Wyoming, Material License No. SUA-1597; ML102240206.	Identified and Admitted
APP-035	Safety Evaluation Report for the Lost Creek Project in Sweetwater County, Wyoming, Materials License No. SUA-1598; ML112231724.	Identified and Admitted
APP-036	Safety Evaluation Report for the Strata Energy, Inc. Ross ISR Project, Crook County, Wyoming, Materials License No. SUA-1601; ML14002A107.	Identified and Admitted
APP-037	Errol Lawrence Initial Testimony.	Identified and Admitted
APP-038	Errol Lawrence CV.	Identified and Admitted



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Applicant's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
APP-039	Materials License SUA-1597 for the Nichols Ranch ISR Project, July 2011; ML111751649.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-A	Dewey-Burdock Project Environment Report (ER); Re-submittal August 2009; Part 1; Cover thru Sec. 3.4.2.1.1; ML09270345.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-B	Dewey-Burdock Project Environmental Report (ER); re-submitted August 2009; Part 2; Sec. 3.4.2.1.2 thru 3.12; ML092870346.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-C	Dewey-Burdock Project Environmental Report (ER); re-submitted August 2009; Part 1; Sec. 4 thru end; ML092870360.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-D	ER Plate 3.1-1; ML092870380.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-E	ER Plate 3.3-1; ML0921870381.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-F	ER Plate 3.3-1; ML092870381.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-G	ER Plate 3.3-3; ML092870383.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-H	ER Plate 3.3-4; ML092870591.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-I	ER Plate 3.3-5; ML092870386.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-J	ER Plate 3.3-6; ML092870387.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-K	ER Plate 3.3-7; ML092870388.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-L	ER Plate 3.3-8; ML092870389.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-M	ER Plate 3.3-9; ML092870390.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-N	ER Plate 3.3-10; ML092870592.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-O	ER Plate 3.3-11; ML092870586.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-P	ER Plate 3.3-12; ML092870588.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-Q	ER Plate 3.3-13; ML092870589.	Identified and Admitted

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Applicant's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
APP-040-R	ER Plate 3.3-14; ML092870590.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-S	ER Plate 3.3-15; ML092870394.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-T	ER Plate 3.5-1; ML092870395.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-U	ER Plate 3.5-2; ML092870397.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-V	ER Plate 6.1-1; ML092870593.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-W	ER Replacement Plates; ML093370652.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-X	ER App. 3.3-A thru 3.3-E; ML092870411.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-Y	ER App. 3.3-F thru 3.4-A; ML092870421.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-Z	ER App. 3.4-B thru 3.4-E; ML092870414.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-AA	ER App.3.5-A thru 3.5-F; ML092870416.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-BB	ER App. 3.5-F thru 3.5-I; ML092870422.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-CC	ER App. 3.5-J thru 3.6-C; ML092870407.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-DD	ER App. 4.6-A; ML092870409.	Identified and Admitted
APP-040-EE	ER App. 4.14-C thru 6.1-G; ML092870413.	Identified and Admitted
APP-041	Using Groundwater and Solid-phase Geochemistry for Reactive Transport Modeling at the Proposed Dewey Burdock Uranium In-situ Recovery Site, Edgemont, South Dakota, presentation given to EPA on April 11, 2012.	Identified and Admitted
APP-042-A	Dewey-Burdock Project Revised Class III Underground Injection Control Permit Application, Revised July 2012, Cover Letter; ML12244A519.	Identified and Admitted
APP-042-B	Dewey-Burdock Project Revised Class III Underground Injection Control Permit Application, Revised July 2012, Text thru Sec. 4; ML12244A522.	Identified and Admitted



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Applicant's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
APP-042-C	Dewey-Burdock Project Revised Class III Underground Injection Control Permit Application, Revised July 2012, Text Sec. 5 thru 8; ML12244A520.	Identified and Admitted
APP-042-D	Dewey-Burdock Project Revised Class III Underground Injection Control Permit Application, Revised July 2012, Text Sec. 9 thru end; ML12244A521.	Identified and Admitted
APP-043	Revised Response to TR RAI 5.7.8-3(b), June 27, 2012, ML12179A534.	Identified and Admitted
APP-044	Results of Acceptance Review for TR RAI Responses; ML110470245.	Identified and Admitted
APP-045	Responses to Technical Review Comments for Dewey-Burdock Large Scale Mine Permit Application; ML13144A182.	Identified and Admitted
APP-046	Doyl Fritz Initial Testimony.	Identified and Admitted
APP-047	Doyl Fritz CV.	Identified and Admitted
APP-048	Report to the Chief Engineer on Water Permit Application No. 2686-2 [Inyan Kara Aquifer], ADAMS Accession No. ML13165A168, November 2, 2012.	Identified and Admitted
APP-049	Water Right Permit No. 2626-2 Application and Permit.	Identified and Admitted
APP-050	ER RAI Responses, transmittal letter and text; ML102380516.	Identified and Admitted
APP-051	Groundwater Discharge Plan (GDP) permit application, as updated with replacement pages through November 2012.	Identified and Admitted
APP-052	Dewey-Burdock BLM Site Determinations; January 10, 2014 letter from BLM to SD SHPO; ML14014A303.	Identified and Admitted
APP-053	Gwyn McKee Initial Testimony.	Identified and Admitted
APP-054	Gwyn McKee CV.	Identified and Admitted
<del>APP-055</del>	Greater Sage-Grouse Management Plan, South Dakota, 2008-2017; ML12241A215.	Not Offered
<del>\PP-056</del>	A Report on National Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Measures.	Not Offered
<del>APP-057</del>	Greater Sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus ) Conservation Objectives: Final Report.	Not Offered



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	Applicant's Exhibits			
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status		
<del>PP-058</del>	Endangered Species Act Consultation Handbook, Procedures for Conducting Section 7 Consultations and	Not Offered		
	Conferences, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service,1998			
<del>(PP-059</del>	Frequently Asked Questions on ESA Consultations, USFWS.	Not Offered		
<del>PP-060</del>	Whooping Crane (Grus americana ) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation, USFWS.	Not Offered		
<del>PP-061</del>	Division of Migratory Bird Management, Important Information for Sandhill Hunters, Fall Whooping Crane Sightings 1943-1999.	Not Offered		
<del>PP-062</del>	Black-Footed Ferret Recovery Plan, Second Revision, Nov. 2013.	Not Offered		
APP-063	Answering Testimony of Dr, Lynne Sebastian.	Identified and Admitted		
APP-064	Dr. Adrien Hannus Answering Testimony.	Identified and Admitted		
APP-065	Hal Demuth Answering Testimony.	Identified and Admitted		
APP-066	Errol Lawrence Answering Testimony.	Identified and Admitted		
APP-067	Figure to Accompany Errol Lawrence Answering Testimony.	Identified and Admitted		
APP-068	Doyl Fritz Answering Testimony.	Identified and Admitted		
APP-069	Figures to Accompany Doyl Fritz Answering Testimony.	Identified and Admitted		
APP-070	Gwyn McKee Answering Testimony.	Identified and Admitted		
APP-071	2013 Wildlife Monitoring Report for the Dewey-Burdock Project.	Identified and Admitted		



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Consolidated Intervenor's Exhibits			
ADAMS Number	Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
INT-001	Testimony of D	r. Louis Redmond regarding Lakota Cultural Resources.	Identified and Admitted
INT-002	10/31/09 Repo	rt of Dr. Richard Abitz on Powertech Baseline Report.	Identified and Admitted
INT-003	Statement of P	rofessional Qualifications of Dr. Louis Redmond.	Identified and Admitted
INT-004	Statement of P	rofessional Qualifications of Dr. Hannan LaGarry	Identified and Admitted
INT-005	Statement of P	rofessional Qualifications of Dr. Richard Abitz.	Excluded by Board Order (August 1, 2014)
INT-006	Declaration of	Wilmer Mesteth regarding Lakota Cultural Resources.	Identified and Admitted
INT-007	Testimony of Su	usan Henderson regarding water resources issues and concerns of downflow rancher.	Identified and Admitted
INT-008	Testimony of D	r. Donald Kelley a former forensic pathologist regarding the radiological impact on humans als.	Excluded by Board (At Hearing)
INT-008a	<del>Dr. Donald Kell</del>	<del>ey Affidavit</del>	Excluded by Board (At Hearing)
<del>INT-009</del>	Statement of Q	ualifications of Dr. Kelley.	Excluded by Board (At Hearing)
INT-010	Testimony of P	eggy Detmers a Wildlife Biologist Regarding the D-B Site and Endangered Species.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010a	Statement of Q	ualifications of Peggy Detmers.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010b	Map - Beaver C	reek Watershed.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010c	Map - Central F	lyway.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010d	Map - Whoopir	ng Crane Route.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010e	Map - D-B Proje	ect Site.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010f	Google Photo -	Dewey Project - close.	Identified as Proffered



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Powertech (USA) Inc., (Dewey-Burdock In Situ Uranium Recovery Facility)

Consolidated Intervenor's Exhibits			
ADAMS Number	Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
INT-010g	Google Photo -	Dewey Project - Medium Height.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010h	Google Photo -	Dewey Project - Wide.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010i	Map - 5 state a	rea - D-B Project.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010j	GPS Google Ph	oto - D-B Project - Close-up.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010k	GPS Google Ph	oto - D-B Project - Drainage.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010l	GPS Google Ph	oto - D-B Project - wideshot.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010m	Map - D-B area		Identified as Proffered
INT-010n	GPS Google Ph	oto - D-B Project - triangle.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010o	Diagram - Who	oping Crane Bioaccumulaton.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010p	Beaver Creek F	inal Fecal Coliform.	Identified as Proffered
INT-010q	<del>IPAC</del>		NOT FILED
INT-011	Testimony of M water quantity	larvin Kammera, a rancher, on potential impacts on down flow ranchers as to Inyan Kara and quality.	Identified and Admitted
INT-012		ayton Hyde, Owner/Operator of Black Hills Wild Horse Sanctuary, on Potential Impacts and t Proposed ISL Mine on Downflow Surface and Underground Water Resources.	Identified and Admitted
INT-013		r. Hannon LaGarry a geologic stratigrapher regarding fractures, faults, and other geologic lequately considered by Powertech or NRC staff.	Identified and Admitted
INT-014	Testimony of Li Animal Species	nsey McLane, a Bio-chemist Regarding Bioaccumulation of Heavy Metals in Plant and .	Identified and Admitted
INT-014a	Powerpoint of animal species	Linsey McLane, a biochemist regarding bioaccumulation of heavy metals in plants and	NOT FILED
NT-014b	Linsey McLane	Affidavit	Identified and Admitted



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Consolidated Intervenor's Exhibits			
ADAMS Number	Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
INT-15	INT Comments	on DSEIS , with Exhibits	NOT FILED
INT-016	Petition to Inte	rvene, with Exhibits.	Identified and Admitted
INT-017	Statement of C	ontentions on DSEIS, with Exhibits.	Identified and Admitted
INT-018	INT Statement	of Contentions on FSEIS, with Exhibits.	Identified and Admitted
INT-019	Dr. Redmond R	ebuttal Letter.	Identified and Admitted
INT-020	Rebuttal Writte	en Testimony of Dr. Hannan LaGarry.	Identified and Admitted
INT-020A	<b>Expert Opinion</b>	Regarding the Proposed Dewey-Burdock Project ISL Mine Near Edgemont, South Dakota.	Identified and Admitted
INT-021A	Violation Histor	ry - Crow Butte ISL mine in Crawford, Nebraska.	Identified and Admitted
INT-021B	Violation Histor	ry - Crow Butte ISL mine in Crawford, Nebraska.	Identified and Admitted
INT-021C	Violation Histor	ry - Crow Butte ISL mine in Crawford, Nebraska.	Identified and Admitted
INT-022A	Violation Histor	ry - Smith Highland Ranch.	Identified and Admitted
INT-022B	Violation Histor	ry - Smith Highland Ranch.	Identified and Admitted
NT-022C	Violation Histor	ry - Smith Highland Ranch.	Identified and Admitted
INT-023	Violation Histor	ry Irigaray Christiansen Ranch	NOT FILED



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Powertech (USA) Inc., (Dewey-Burdock In Situ Uranium Recovery Facility)

NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
NRC-001	Initial Testimony and Affidavits from Haimanot Yilma, Kellee L. Jamerson, Thomas Lancaster, James Prikryl, and Amy Hester	Identified and Admitted
NRC-002-R	REVISED - Statement of Professional Qualifications of Po Wen (Kevin) Hsueh.	Identified and Admitted
NRC-003	Statement of Professional Qualifications of Haimanot Yilma	Identified and Admitted
NRC-004	Statement of Professional Qualifications of Kellee L. Jamerson	Identified and Admitted
NRC-005	Statement of Professional Qualifications of Thomas Lancaster	Identified and Admitted
NRC-006	Statement of Professional Qualifications of James Prikryl	Identified and Admitted
NRC-007	Statement of Professional Qualifications of Amy Hester	Identified and Admitted
NRC-008-A-1	NUREG-1910, Supplement 4, Vol. 1, Final Report, Environmental Impact Statement for the Dewey-Burdock Project in Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota: Supplement to the Generic Environmental Impact	Identified and Admitted
NRC-008-A-2	NUREG-1910, Supplement 4, Vol. 1, Final Report, Environmental Impact Statement for the Dewey-Burdock Project in Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota: Supplement to the Generic Environmental	Identified and Admitted
NRC-008-B-1	NUREG-1910, Supplement 4, Vol. 2, Final Report, Environmental Impact Statement for the Dewey-Burdock Project in Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota: Supplement to the Generic Environmental	Identified and Admitted
NRC-008-B-2	NUREG-1910, Supplement 4, Vol. 2., Final Report, Environmental Impact Statement for the Dewey-Burdock Project in Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota: Supplement to the Generic Environmental Impact Statement for In-Situ Leach	Identified and Admitted
NRC-009-A-1	NUREG-1910, Supplement 4, Vol. 1, Draft Report for Comment, Environmental Impact Statement for the Dewey-Burdock Project in Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota: Supplement to the Generic Environmental Impact Statement	Identified and Admitted



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	NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status	
NRC-009-A-2	NUREG-1910, Supplement 4, Vol. 1, Draft Report for Comment, Environmental Impact Statement for the Dewey-Burdock Project in Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota: Supplement to the Generic	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-009-B-1	NUREG-1910, S4, V2, DFC, EIS for the Dewey-Burdock Project in Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota: Suppl to the GEIS for In-Situ Leach Uranium Milling Facilities (Chapter 5 to 11 and Appendices)	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-009-B-2	NUREG-1910, Supplement 4, Vol. 2, Draft Report for Comment, Environmental Impact Statement for the Dewey-Burdock Project in Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota: Supplement to the Generic	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-010-A-1	NUREG-1910, Vol. 1, Final Report, Generic Environmental Impact Statement for In-Situ Leach Uranium Milling Facilities (Chapters 1 through 4) (May 2009) (ADAMS Accession No	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-010-A-2	NUREG-1910, Vol. 1, Final Report, Generic Environmental Impact Statement for In-Situ Leach Uranium Milling Facilities (Chapters 1 through 4)(May 2009) (ADAMS Accession No. ML091480244 Page 153-512	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-010-A-3	NUREG-1910, Vol. 1, Final Report, Generic Environmental Impact Statement for In-Situ Leach Uranium Milling Facilities (Chapters 1 through 4) (May 2009) (ADAMS Accession No. ML091480244) Pages 513-704.	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-010-B-1	NUREG-1910, Vol. 2, Final Report, Generic Environmental Impact Statement for In-Situ Leach Uranium Milling Facilities (Chapters 5 through 12 and Appendices) (May 2009) (ADAMS Accession No. ML091480188). Pages 1-272.	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-010-B-2	NUREG-1910, Vol. 2, Final Report, Generic Environmental Impact Statement for In-Situ Leach Uranium Milling Facilities (Chapters 5 through 12 and Appendices) (May 2009) (ADAMS Accession No. ML091480188). Pages 273-612.	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-011	Dewey-Burdock Record of Decision (Apr. 8, 2014) (ADAMS Accession No. ML14066A466).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-012	Materials License SUA-1600, Powertech (USA), Inc. (Apr. 8, 2014) (ADAMS Accession No. ML14043A392).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-013	NUREG-1569, Standard Review Plan for In-Situ Leach Uranium Extraction License Applications (June 4, 2003) (ADAMS Accession No. ML031550272).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-014	NUREG-1748, Final Report, Environmental Review Guidance for Licensing Actions Associated with NMSS Programs (Aug. 2003) (ADAMS Accession No. ML032450279).	Identified and Admitted	



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NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
NRC-015	Dewey-Burdock ISR Project Summary of Tribal Outreach Timeline (Apr. 8, 2014) (ADAMS Accession No. ML14099A010).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-016	Submittal of Comments on Draft Programmatic Agreement for the Proposed Dewey-Burdock ISR Uranium Mining Project. (ADAMS Accession No. ML14077A002)	Identified and Admitted
NRC-017	Dewey-Burdock ISR Project Documents Pertaining to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (June 10, 2014), available at http://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/materials/uranium/licensed-facilities/dewey-burdock/section-106-docs.html	Identified and Admitted
NRC-018-A	Final PA for the Dewey-Burdock Project. (ADAMS Accession Nos. ML14066A347).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-018-B	Final Appendix for the Dewey-Burdock Project PA. (ADAMS Accession No. ML14066A350).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-018-C	NRC PA Signature Page. (ADAMS Accession No. ML14098A464).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-018-D	Letter from ACHP finalizing Section 106. (ADAMS Accession No. ML14099A025).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-018-E	ACHP PA Signature Page. (ADAMS Accession No. ML4098A1550).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-018-F	BLM signature on PA; (Mar. 25, 2014) (ADAMS Accession No. ML14098A102).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-018-G	South Dakota SHPO PA Signature Page. (ADAMS Accession No. ML14098A107).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-018-H	Powertech PA Signature Page. (ADAMS Accession No. ML14098A110).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-019	Summary Report Regarding the Tribal Cultural Surveys Completed for the Dewey-Burdock Uranium In Situ Recovery Project. (Dec. 16, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13343A142).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-020	NRC Letter transmitting the Applicant's Statement of Work to all consulting parties. (May 7,2012). (ADAMS Accession No. ML121250102).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-021	3/19/2010 NRC sent initial Section 106 invitation letters to 17 tribes requesting their input on the proposed action. ADAMS Accession No. ML100331999.	Identified and Admitted
NRC-022	Letter to Oglala Sioux Tribe Re: Request for Updated Tribal Council Members Consultation (Sep. 8, 2010) ADAMS Accession No. ML102450647).	Identified and Admitted



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	NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status	
NRC-023	Powertech Dewey-Burdock Draft Scope of Work and Figures - Identification of Properties of Religious and Cultural Significance (Mar.07,2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML120870197).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-024	NRC Staff Letter Postponing fall 2012 tribal survey. (12/14/2012). ADAMS Accession No. ML12335A175.	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-025-A	HDR, Engineering Inc., "Assessment of the Visual Effects of the Powder River Basin Project, New Build Segment, on Previously Identified Historic Properties in South Dakota and Wyoming"	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-025-B	HDR, Engineering Inc. "Assessment of the Visual Effects of the Powder River Basin Project, New Build Segment, on Previously Identified Historic Properties in South Dakota and Wyoming."	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-026	WY SHPO (Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office). "Dewey-Burdock Line of Sight Analysis." Email (September 4) from R. Currit, Senior Archaeologist, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office to H. Yilma,NRC. September 4,2013	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-027	ACHP, National Register Evaluation Criteria, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. (Mar. 11, 2008) (2012 ADAMS Accession No. ML12262A055).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-028	Email from Waste Win Young to NRC Staff re SRST Comments Final Draft PA Dewey-Burdock SRST THPO Comments (Feb. 20, 2014) (ADAMS Accession No. ML14105A367).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-029	Letter to Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe re: Response Received Regarding Tribal Survey for Dewey-Burdock (Dec. 14, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12335A175).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-030	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Comments - Final Draft PA Dewey-Burdock SRST-THPO Comments (Feb. 05, 2014) (ADAMS Accession No. ML14055A513).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-031	04/07/2014 Letter from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Concerning the Dewey- Burdock ISR Project, SD. ADAMS Accession No. ML14115A448.	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-032		NOT FILED	
NRC-033	09/13/2012 Summary of August 30,2012 Public Meeting with Powertech Inc, to Discuss Powertech's Proposed Environmental Monitoring Program related to the proposed Dewey-Burdock Project. ADAMS Accession No. ML12255A258.	Identified and Admitted	



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Powertech (USA) Inc., (Dewey-Burdock In Situ Uranium Recovery Facility)

	NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status	
NRC-034	Letter to Ponca Tribe of Nebraska Re: Invitation for Formal Consultation Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Mar. 4, 2011) (ADAMS Accession No. ML110550372).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-035	Letter to Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska Re: Invitation for Formal Consultation Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Mar. 4, 2011) (ADAMS Accession No. ML110550172).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-036	Letter to Crow Tribe of Montana Re: Invitation for Formal Consultation Under Section 106 of the national Historic Preservation Act (Mar. 04,2011) (ADAMS Accession No. ML110550535).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-037	12/3/2010 Yankton Sioux tribe requests face-to-face meeting to discuss past and current project as well as request for TCP survey. Sisseton Wahpeton and Fort Peck tribes also asked for face-to-face meeting via phone	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-038-A	Invitation for Informal Information-Gathering Meeting Pertaining to the Dewey-Burdock, Crow Butte North Trend, and Crow Butte License Renewal, In-Situ Uranium Recovery Projects (May 12, 2011)(ADAMS Accession No. ML111320251).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-038-B	Informal Information Gathering Meeting - Pine Ridge, SD Invitation to Section 106 Consultation Regarding Dewey-Burdock Project (ADAMS Accession No. ML111870622) (Package).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-038-C	Memo to Kevin Hsueh Re: Transcript for the June 8, 2011 Informal Information - Gathering Meeting Held in Pine Ridge, SD (July 8, 2011) (ADAMS Accession No. ML111870623).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-038-D	Attendee List - Informal Information Gathering Meeting Held in Pine Ridge, SD (July 8, 2011) (ADAMS Accession No. ML111870624).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-038-E	Transcript Re: Informal Information-Gathering Meeting Pertaining to Crow Butte Inc. and Powertech Inc. Proposed ISR Facilities (June 8, 2011) (ADAMS Accession No. ML111721938) (Pages 1-195).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-038-F	Presentation Slides for the Section 106 Consultation Meeting Pertaining to the Proposed Dewey-Burdock, Crow Butte North Trend, and Crow Butte LR In-Situ Uranium Recovery Projects (June 8, 2011) (ADAMS Accession No. ML111661428).	Identified and Admitted	



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	NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status	
NRC-039	Meeting Agenda for Informal Information Gathering Pertaining to Dewey-Burdock, Crow Butte.  Accompanying NRC letter with map of the proposed project boundary and digital copies of the Class III	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-040	Letter to Richard Blubaugh, Powertech, Re: NRC Information Request Relating to Section 106 and NEPA Reviews for the Proposed Dewey-Burdock Project (Aug. 12, 2011) (ADAMS Accession No. ML112170237).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-041	8/31/2011 NRC letter from Powertech letter and proposal in response to the Aug 12, 2011 request for NHPA Section 106 info. This letter enclosed a proposal which outlined a phased approach to	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-042	10/20/2011 NRC provided copies of the 6/8/2011 meeting transcripts to all the Tribes. Thank you Letter to James Laysbad of Oglala Sioux Tribe Enclosing the Transcript of the Information-Gathering Meeting and Unredacted Survey Pertaining	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-043		NOT FILED	
NRC-044	1/19/2012 NRC invitation letters to all THPOs for a planned Feb 2012 meeting to discuss how best to conduct the TCP survey. (ADAMS Accession No. ML12031A280).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-045	2/01/2012 (February 14-15, 2012 meeting agenda). (ADAMS Accession No. ML120320436).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-046	3/28/2012 - NRC transmitted transcripts of the NRC face-to-face meeting in Rapid City, SD to discuss how best to conduct the TCP survey. (ADAMS Accession Nos. ML120670319).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-047	Meeting the "Reasonable and Good Faith" Identification Standard in Section 106 Review (ACHP), availablae at http://www.achp.gov/docs/reasonable_good_faith_identification.pdf.	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-048	NEPA and NHPA, A Handbook for Integrating NEPA and Section 106 (CEQ and ACHP), available at http://www.achp.gov/docs/NEPA NHPA Section 106 Handbook Mar2013.pdf.	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-049	Letter to Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Re: Transmittal of Applicant's Draft Statement of Work (May 7, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML 121250102).	Identified and Admitted	



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NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
NRC-050	Letter to Oglala Sioux Tribe Re: Transmittal of Transcript from Teleconference Conducted on April 24, 2012 (June 26, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12177A109).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-051	NRC Email Re: August 9, 2012 Teleconference Invitation and Revised Statement of Work Transmittal (Aug. 07, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12261A375).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-052	NRC Request Re: Scope of Work with Coverage Rate, Start Date, Duration, and Cost (Aug 30, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12261A470).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-053	Letter to Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Re: Transmittal of Tribes' Proposal and Cost Estimate of the Dewey-Burdock ISR Project (Oct. 12, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12286A310).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-054	Letter to James Laysbad, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Re: Information Related to Traditional Cultural Properties; Dewey-Burdock, Crow Butte North Trend, and Crow Butte LR ISP Projects (Oct. 28, 2011) (ADAMS Accession No. ML112980555)	Identified and Admitted
NRC-055	Letter to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers Re: Request for a Proposal with Cost Estimate for Dewey Burdock Project (Sep. 18, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12264A594).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-056	H. Yilma Email Re: Draft PA for Dewey-Burdock Project (Nov. 22, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13329A420).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-057	Dewey-Burdock Project Draft Programmatic Agreement (Nov. 22, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML ML13329A466).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-058	Draft Appendix A for Dewey-Burdock Project PA (Nov. 22, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13329A468).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-059	Table 1.0 - NRC NRHP Determinations for Dewey-Burdock Draft PA (Nov. 22, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13329A470).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-060	STB Finance Docket No. 33407, Dakota, Minnesota & Eastern Railroad Corporation Construction into the Powder River Basin: Request for Review and Comment on 21 Archaeological Sites, Surface Transportation Board	Identified and Admitted



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NRC Staff's Exhibits			
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status	
NRC-061	Letter to Oglala Sioux Tribe Re: Transmittal of TCP Survey Report for Dewey-Burdock Project (Dec. 23, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13357A234).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-062	NRC Overall Determinations of Eligibility and Assessments of Effects (Dec. 16, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13343A155).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-063	Draft NRC NRHP Determinations - Table 1.0 for Draft PA (Dec. 13, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13354B948).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-064	Letter from John Yellow Bird Steele, President of the Oglala Sioux Tribe Re: Refusal to Accept Dewey-Burdock In Situ Project Proposal (Nov. 5, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13026A005).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-065	Letter from Sisseton Wahpeton Oyaye Tribe Re: Refusal to Accept Dewey-Burdock In Situ Recovery Project Proposal (Nov. 6, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13036A104).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-066	Letter from Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Re: Tribal Survey Using Persons Without Sioux TCP Expertise to Identify Sioux TCP (Nov. 5, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13036A110).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-067	Email from Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Providing Comments on Final Draft PA Dewey-Burdock SRST-THPO (Feb. 20, 2014) (ADAMS Accession No. ML14059A199).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-068	Email Re: Transmittal of a Follow-up Email Pertaining to an Upcoming Field Survey for the Dewey-Burdock Project (Feb. 08, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13039A336).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-069	Letter to Oglala Sioux Tribe Re: Notification of Intention to Separate the NHPA Section 106 Process from NEPA Review for Dewey-Burdock ISR Project (Nov. 6, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13308B524.	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-070	Letter to J. Fowler, ACHP, Re: Notification of Intention to Separate the NHPA Section 106 Process from NEPA Review for Dewey-Burdock IS Project (Nov. 13, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13311B184).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-071	Letter from Department of State Re: Keystone XL Pipeline Project Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) Studies (Aug. 4, 2009).	Identified and Admitted	



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NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
NRC-072	A Level III Cultural Resources Evaluation of Powertech (USA) Incorporated's Proposed Dewey-Burdock Uranium Project Locality within the Southern Black Hills, Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota, Vol. I, (Page 1.2 through Page 4.18)	Identified and Admitted
NRC-073	A Level III Cultural Resources Evaluation of Powertech (USA) Incorporated's Proposed Dewey-Burdock Uranium Project Locality within the Southern Black Hills, Custer and Fall River Counties, South Dakota (Pages 5.53 through 5.106)	Identified and Admitted
NRC-074	NRC (1980). Regulatory Guide 4.14, Radiological Effluent and Environmental Monitoring at Uranium Mills. ADAMS Accession No. ML003739941.	Identified and Admitted
NRC-075	NRC, 2009. Staff Assessment of Ground Water Impacts from Previously Licensed In-Situ Uranium Recovery Facilities, Memorandum from C. Miller to Chairman Jaczko, et al. Washington DC: USNRC, July 10, 2009d ADAMS Accession No. ML091770385.	Identified and Admitted
NRC-076	NUREG/CR-6705, Historical Case Analysis of Uranium Plume Attenuation (Feb. 28, 2001) (ADAMS Accession No. ML010460162).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-077	05/28/2010 NRC Staff Request for Additional Information for Proposed Dewey-Burdock In Situ Recovery Facility (ADAMS Accession No. ML101460286).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-078	09/13/2012 NRC Staff RAI: Summary of August 30, 2012 Public Meeting with Powertech Inc, to Discuss Powertech's Proposed Environmental Monitoring Program related to the proposed Dewey-Burdock Project. (ADAMS Accession No. ML12255A258).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-079	09/09/2013 NRC Staff RAI: Email Concerning Review of Powertech's Additional Statistical Analysis of Radium-226 Soil Sampling Data and Gamma Measurements and Request for Information. ADAMS (Accession No	Identified and Admitted
NRC-080	12/09/2013 NRC Staff RAI: NRC Staff review of revised statistical analysis of the Radium 226 (soil) and gamma radiation correlation for screening surveys at the proposed Dewey-Burdock Project requesting additional information	Identified and Admitted



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NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
NRC-081	Gott, G.B., D.E. Wolcott, and C.G. Bowles. Stratigraphy of the Inyan Kara Group and Localization of Uranium Deposits, Southern Black Hills, South Dakota and Wyoming. ML120310042. U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Investigation Report	Identified and Admitted
NRC-082	Driscoll, D.G., J.M. Carter, J.E. Williamson, and L.D. Putnam. Hydrology of the Black Hills Area, South Dakota. U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Investigation Report 02-4094. (ADAMS Accession No. ML12240A218). 2002.	Identified and Admitted
NRC-083	Braddock, W.A. Geology of the Jewel Cave SW Quadrangle Custer County, South Dakota. U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1063-G. (08 April 2013)	Identified and Admitted
NRC-084-A	Butz, T.R., N.E. Dean, C.S. Bard, R.N. Helgerson, J.G. Grimes, and P.M. Pritz. Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Detailed Geochemical Survery for Edgemont, South Dakota, Wyoming. National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) Program	Identified and Admitted
NRC-084-B	Butz, T.R., N.E. Dean, C.S. Bard, R.N. Helgerson, J.G. Grimes, and P.M. Pritz. Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Detailed Geochemical Survey for Edgemont, South Dakota, Wyoming. National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) Program,	Identified and Admitted
NRC-084-C	Butz, T.R., N.E. Dean, C.S. Bard, R.N. Helgerson, J.G. Grimes, and P.M. Pritz. Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Detailed Geochemical Survey for Edgemont, South Dakota, Wyoming. National Uranium	Identified and Admitted
NRC-084-D	Butz, T.R., N.E. Dean, C.S. Bard, R.N. Helgerson, J.G. Grimes, and P.M. Pritz. Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Detailed Geochemical Survery for Edgemont, South Dakota, Wyoming. National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) Program	Identified and Admitted
NRC-084-E	Butz, T.R., N.E. Dean, C.S. Bard, R.N. Helgerson, J.G. Grimes, and P.M. Pritz. Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Detailed Geochemical Survery for Edgemont, South Dakota, Wyoming. National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) Program	Identified and Admitted
NRC-084-F	Butz, T.R., N.E. Dean, C.S. Bard, R.N. Helgerson, J.G. Grimes, and P.M. Pritz. Hydrogeochemical and Stream Sediment Detailed Geochemical Survery for Edgemont, South Dakota, Wyoming. National Uranium	Identified and Admitted



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NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
NRC-085	Darton, N.H. Geology and Water Resources of the Northern Portion of the Black Hills and Adjoining Regions of South Dakota and Wyoming. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 65. 1909	Identified and Admitted
NRC-086	Epstein, J.B. "Hydrology, Hazards, and Geomorphic Development of Gypsum Karst in the Northern Black Hills, South Dakota and Wyoming. "U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resource Investigation Report 01-4011	Identified and Admitted
NRC-087	NUREG-1910, Final Report, Supplement 1, Environmental Impact Statement for the Moore Ranch ISR Project in Campbell County, Wyoming, Supplement to the Generic Environmental Impact Statement for In-Situ Leach Uranium Milling Facilities	Identified and Admitted
NRC-088	NUREG-1910, Final Report, Supplement 1, Environmental Impact Statement for the Moore Ranch ISR Project in Campbell County, Wyoming, Supplement to the Generic Environmental Impact Statement for In-Situ Leach Uranium Milling Facilities	Identified and Admitted
NRC-089	NUREG-1910, Final Report, Supplement 3, Environmental Impact Statement for the Lost Creek ISR Project in Sweetwater County, Wyoming. Supplement to the Generic Environmental Impact Statement for In-Situ Leach Uranium Milling Facilities	
NRC-090	SDDENR. "Report to the Chief Engineer on Water Permit Application No. 2686-2, Powertech (USA) Inc., November 2, 2012." November 2012a. ADAMS Accession No. ML13165A168.	Identified and Admitted
NRC-091	NRC. "Staff Assessment of Groundwater Impacts from Previously Licensed In-Situ Uranium Recovery Facilities." Memorandum to Chairman Jaczko, Commissioner Klein, and Commissioner Svinicki, NRC from C. Miller	Identified and Admitted
NRC-092		NOT FILED
NRC-093	EPA comments on FSEIS; (ADAMS Accession No. ML14070A230).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-094	NRC Regulatory Guide 3.11, Rev. 3, Design, Construction, and Inspection of Embankment Retention Systems at Uranium Recovery Facilities, November 2008, (ADAMS Accession No. ML082380144).	Identified and Admitted



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NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
NRC-095	Letter to P. Strobel Re: EPAs Response Comment to FSEIS (Mar. 25, 2014) (ADAMS Accession No. ML14078A044).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-096	Comment (14) of Robert F. Stewart on Behalf of the Dept. of the Interior, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance on Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS), Dewey-Burdock Project	Identified and Admitted
NRC-097	Request for Information Regarding Endangered or Threatened Species and Critical Habitat for the Powertech Inc. Proposed Dewey-Burdock In-Situ Recovery Facility Near Edgemont South Dakota (Mar. 15, 2010).(ADAMS Accession No. ML100331503).	Not Offered
NRC-098	FWS. Whooping Cranes and Wind Development - An Issue Paper. (Apr. 2009)	Not Offered
NRC-099	Avian Power Line Interaction Committee. "Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006" (ADAMS Accession No. ML12243A391).	Not Offered
NRC-100	Informal Information-Gathering Meetings Trip Summery (Dec. 9, 2010) (ADAMS Accession No. ML093631627).	Not Offered
NRC-101	Email from Mitchell Iverson of BLM. (June 25, 2012) & Wildlife Stipulations in the Current 1986 South Dakota Resource Management Plan. (ADAMS Accession No. ML12249A030).	Not Offered
NRC-102	USGS. "Fragile Legacy, Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Animals of South Dakota, Black-footed Ferret (Mustela nigripes)." (2006), available at http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/wildlife/sdrare/species/mustnigr.htm.	Not Offered
NRC-103	FWS. "Species Profile, Whooping Crane (Grus Americana)".	Not Offered
NRC-104	BLM. "Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Dewey Conveyor Project." DOI-BLM-MT-040-2009-002-EIS. (Jan. 2009b) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12209A089).	Not Offered
NRC-105	BLM. "Final Statewide Programmatic Biological Assessment: Black-Footed Ferret (Mustela nigripes)."  August, 2005. Cheyenne, Wyoming: U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Wyoming State Office.	Not Offered



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NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
NRC-106	FWS. "South Dakota Field Office, Black-Footed Ferret," (Sep. 9, 2013), available at http://www.fws.gov/southdakotafieldoffice/b-fferret.htm.	Not Offered
NRC-107	FWS. "Black-Footed Ferret Draft Recovery Plan." Second Revision, (Feb. 2013), available at	Not Offered
NRC-108	South Dakota State University. "South Dakota GAP Analysis Project." Brookings, South Dakota: South Dakota State University, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences (Jan. 13, 2012), available at <a href="http://www.sdstate.edu/nrm/gap/index.cfm">http://www.sdstate.edu/nrm/gap/index.cfm</a> .	Not Offered
NRC-109	South Dakota State University. "Suitable Habitat Predicted for the Black-Footed Ferret in South Dakota." available at http://www.sdstate.edu/nrm/gap/mammals/upload/blfootferret-model.pdf.	Not Offered
NRC-110		NOT FILED
NRC-111	Dewey-Burdock Record of Decision (Apr. 8, 2014) (ADAMS Accession No. ML14066A466).	Not Offered
NRC-112	Travsky, A., Beauvais, G.P. "Species Assessment for the Whooping Crane (Grus Americana) in Wyoming."  October 2004.Cheyenne, Wyoming: United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land  Management,	Not Offered
NRC-113	Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 12-Month Findings for Petitions to List the Greater Sage-Grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus) as Threatened or Endangered. 75 Fed. Reg. 13,909-13,959	Not Offered
NRC-114	Habitat Assessment and Conservation Strategy for Sage Grouse and Other Selected Species on Buffalo Gap National Grassland, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Sep. 2005) (ADAMS Accession No	Not Offered
NRC-115	Email with Attachments from Mitchell Iverson, BLM, RE: Meeting at 11:30 EST(June 25, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12250A802).	Not Offered
NRC-116	Attachment 1, Appendix C, South Dakota Field Office Mitigation Guidelines (June 25, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12250A827).	Not Offered
NRC-117	Appendix D South Dakota Field Office Reclamation Guidelines.	Not Offered



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NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
NRC-118	BLM. Email Subject "Appendix E Wildlife Stipulations" and attachments. From M. Iverson, BLM, Acting Field Manager, South Dakota Field Office, to A. Hester, CNWRA, Southwest Research Institute. (June 25, 2012.)	Not Offered
<del>NRC-119</del>	BLM. Email Subject "Wildlife and Special Status Stipulations in the 1896 South Dakota Resource  Management Plan" and attachment. From M. Iverson, BLM, Acting Field Manager, South Dakota Field  Office, to H. Yilma, Project Manager	Not Offered
NRC-120	Peterson, R.A. "The South Dakota Breeding Bird Atlas." Jamestown, North Dakota: Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center. 1995.http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/%20%20resource/birds/sdatlas/index.htm	Not Offered
NRC-121	BLM. "Newcastle Resource Management Plan." (2000) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12209A101).	Not Offered
NRC-122	Sage-Grouse Working Group (Northeast Wyoming Sage-Grouse Working Group). "Northeast Wyoming Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan." (2006) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12240A374).	Not Offered
NRC-123	SDGFP. "Sage Grouse Population Dynamics." (Nov. 20, 2009), available at http://gfp.sd.gov/hunting/small-game/sage-grouse-population-dynamics.aspx	Not Offered
NRC-124		NOT FILED
NRC-125	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Press Release and Draft Report to Help Sage-Grouse Conservation Objectives (August 23, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12276A248)	Not Offered
NRC-126	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. "Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus) Conservation Objectives: Final Report"(Feb. 2013), available at http://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/ea/03252013_COT_Report.pdf	Not Offered
NRC-127	Department of Environment And Natural Resources Recommendation Powertech (USA) Inc. Large Scale Mine Permit Application. (April 15, 2013), available at http://denr.sd.gov/des/mm/documents/Powertech1/DENRRec4-15-13.pdf.	Not Offered



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NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
NRC-128	SDGFP. "Colony Acreage and Distribution of the Black-Tailed Prairie Dog in South Dakota, 2008" (Aug. 2008), available at http://gfp.sd.gov/wildlife/docs/prairedog-distribution-report.pdf	Not Offered
NRC-129	S. Larson, FWS letter re Environmental Comments on Powertech Dewey-Burdock Project, Custer and Fall River County, South Dakota. (Mar. 29, 2010) (ADAMS Accession No. ML1009705560).	Not Offered
NRC-130	E-mail from Terry Quesinberry, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to Amy Hester, Research Scientist, Center for Nuclear Waste Regulatory Analyses, Southwest Research Institute	Not Offered
NRC-131	E-mail from Terry Quesinberry, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to Haimanot Yilma, Environmental Project Manager for Dewey-Burdock, Office of Federal and State Materials and Environmental	Not Offered
NRC-132	Improving the Process for Preparing Efficient and Timely Environmental Reviews under NEPA.	Identified and Admitted
NRC-133		NOT FILED
NRC-134	Safety Evaluation Report for the Dewey-Burdock Project Fall River and Custer Counties, South Dakota. Materials License No. SUA-1600 (April 2014) ADAMS Accession No. ML14043A347.	Identified and Admitted
NRC-135	Safety Evaluation Report for the Dewey-Burdock Project Fall River and Custer Counties, South Dakota, Materials License No. SUA-1600, Docket No. 40-9075 (March 2013), ADAMS Accession No. ML13052A182.	Identified and Admitted
NRC-136-A	A - Palmer, L. and J.M. Kruse. "Evaluative Testing of 20 Sites in the Powertech (USA) Inc. Dewey-Burdock Uranium Project Impact Areas." Black Hills Archaeological Region. Volumes I and II. Archaeological Contract Series No. 251	Identified and Admitted
NRC-136-B	Palmer, L. and J.M. Kruse Evaluative Testing of 20 Sites in the Powertech (USA) Inc. Dewey-Burdock Uranium Project Impact Areas Black Hills Archaeological Region Volumes I and II	Identified and Admitted
NRC-136-C	Palmer, L. and J.M. Kruse. "Evaluative Testing of 20 Sites in the Powertech (USA) Inc. Dewey-Burdock Uranium Project Impact Areas." Black Hills Archaeological Region. Volumes I and II. Archaeological	Identified and Admitted



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NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
NRC-137	Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Recommendation, Powertech (USA) Inc, Large Scale Mine Permit Application at 6 (April 15, 2013), available at http://denr.sd.gov/des/mm/documents/Powertech1/DENRRec4-15-13.pdf.	Identified and Admitted
NRC-138	Jack R. Keene (1973). Ground-Water Resources of the Western Half of Fall River County, South Dakota. South Dakota Department of Natural Resource Development, Geological Survey, Report of Investigations, No. 109, 90 pg	Identified and Admitted
NRC-139	U.S. Geological Survey, 2006, Quaternary fault and fold database for the United States, accessed June 20, 2014, from USGS web site: http://earthquakes.usgs.gov/regional/qfaults/.	Identified and Admitted
NRC-140		NOT FILED
NRC-141-A	Dewey-Burdock Project Supplement to Application for NRC Uranium Recovery License Dated February 2009, Prepared by Powertech (USA) Inc. Greenwood Village, Colorado, CO. (Aug 31, 2009) (ADAMS Accession No. ML092870155). Pages 1-42	Identified and Admitted
NRC-141-B	Dewey-Burdock Project Supplement to Application for NRC Uranium Recovery License Dated February 2009, Prepared by Powertech (USA) Inc. Greenwood Village, Colorado, CO. (Aug 31, 2009) (ADAMS Accession	Identified and Admitted
NRC-141-C	Dewey-Burdock Project Supplement to Application for NRC Uranium Recovery License Dated February 2009, Prepared by Powertech (USA) Inc. Greenwood Village, Colorado, CO. (Aug 31, 2009) (ADAMS Accession No. ML092870155). Pages 124-132	Identified and Admitted
NRC-141-D	Dewey-Burdock Project Supplement to Application for NRC Uranium Recovery License Dated February 2009, Prepared by Powertech (USA) Inc. Greenwood Village, Colorado, CO. (Aug 31, 2009) (ADAMS Accession No. ML092870155). Pages 133-143	Identified and Admitted
NRC-141-E	Dewey-Burdock Project Supplement to Application for NRC Uranium Recovery License Dated February 2009, Prepared by Powertech (USA) Inc. Greenwood Village, Colorado, CO. (Aug 31, 2009) (ADAMS Accession No. ML092870155).	Identified and Admitted



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NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
NRC-142	Submittal of Comments on Draft Programmatic Agreement for the Proposed Dewey-Burdock ISR Uranium Mining Project. (Mar. 17, 2014) (ADAMS Accession No. ML14077A002. Pages 5-1	Identified and Admitted
NRC-143	Letter to Oglala Sioux Tribe re: Invitation for Government-to-Government Meeting Concerning Licensing Actions for Proposed Uranium Recovery Projects. (Mar. 12, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13071A653).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-144	SRI (SRI Foundation). "Overview of Places of Traditional and Cultural Significance, Cameco/Powertech Project Areas." Rio Rancho, New Mexico: SRI Foundation. (June 8, 2012) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12262A113).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-145-A	Guidelines for Evaluation and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties. National Register Bulletin, U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. (ADAMS Accession No. ML12240A371). Pages 1-14	Identified and Admitted
NRC-145-B	Guidelines for Evaluation and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties. National Register Bulletin, U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. (ADAMS Accession No. ML12240A371). Pages 15-18	Identified and Admitted
NRC-146	2013/03/13 Powertech Dewey-Burdock LA - RE: field survey in the spring of 2013. (Mar. 13, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13078A388).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-147	2013/03/13 Powertech Dewey-Burdock LA - RE: field survey for Dewey-Burdock. (Mar. 13, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13078A384).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-148	Letter from Oglala Sioux Tribe in response to February 8, 2013 letter to Tribal Historic Preservation Officer March 23, 2013 (ADAMS Accession No. ML13141A362).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-149	2013/08/30 Powertech Dewey-Burdock LA - Request for Availability to discuss development of a PA for the Dewey Burdock Project. (Aug. 30, 2013) (ADAMS Accession No. ML13267A221).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-150	2013/11/14 Powertech Dewey-Burdock LA - Reminder: Teleconference to discuss the development of the PA for the Dewey Burdock project is scheduled for Friday. (Nov. 15, 2013. (ADAMS Accession No. ML13322B658).	Identified and Admitted
NRC-151	NRC Staff Rebuttal Testimony.	Identified and Admitted
NRC-152	Statement of Professional Qualifications of Hope E. Luhman.	Identified and Admitted



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	NRC Staff's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status	
NRC-153	Excerpt from Parker, P. and T. King. Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties, National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 38. (1990) (ADAMS Accession No. ML12240A371).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-154	Excerpt from Bates, R. and J. Jackson. Dictionary of Geological Terms 3rd Edition. (1984).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-155	Letter from South Dakota Historical Society re: Dewey-Burdock Project, (Jan. 2014).	Identified and Admitted	
NRC-156	Johnson, R. H. "Reactive Transport Modeling for the Proposed Dewey-Burdock Uranium In-Situ Recovery Mine, Edgemont, South Dakota, USA." International Mine Water Association, Mine Water-Managing the Challenges. 2011.	Identified and Admitted	



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Oglala Sioux Tribe's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
OST-001	Opening Written Testimony of Dr. Robert E. Moran.	Identified and Admitted
OST-002	U.S. EPA, 2007, TENORM Uranium Occupational and Public Risks Associated with In- Situ Leaching; Append. III, PG 1-11.	Identified and Admitted
OST-003	US EPA, 2008, Technical Report on Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials from Uranium Mining, Volume 1: Mining and Reclamation Background: Previously published on-line and printed as Vol. 1 of EPA 402-R-05-007	Identified and Admitted
OST-004	U.S. EPA, 2011 (June), CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO POST-CLOSURE MONITORING OF URANIUM IN-SITU LEACH/IN-SITU RECOVERY (ISL/ISR) SITES, Draft Technical Report; [Includes Attachment A: Development of the Groundwater Baseline for Burdock ISL Site	Identified and Admitted
OST-005	Powerpoint presentation prepared by Dr. Robert E. Moran.	Identified and Admitted
OST-006	Boggs, Jenkins, ?Analysis of Aquifer Tests Conducted at the Proposed Burdock Uranium Mine Site, Burdock, South Dakota,? Tennessee Valley Authority, Report No. WR28-1-520-109, May 1980.	Identified and Admitted
OST-007	Boggs, Hydrogeologic Investigations at Proposed Uranium Mine Near Dewey, South Dakota (1983).	Identified and Admitted
OST-008	Keene, Ground-water Resources of the Western Half of Fall River County, S.D., Dept. of Natural Resource Development Geological Survey, Univ. S.D., Report of Investigations No. 109 (1973).	Identified and Admitted
OST-009	TVA, Draft Environmental Statement, Edgemont Uranium Mine.	Identified and Admitted
OST-010	OST Petition to Intervene, with Exhibits.	Identified and Admitted
OST-011	OST Statement of Contentions on DSEIS, with Exhibits.	Identified and Admitted
OST-012	OST Statement of Contentions on FSEIS, with Exhibits.	Identified and Admitted
OST-013	OST Statement of Undisputed Facts submitted with OST Motion for Summary Disposition.	Identified and Admitted
OST-014	Declaration of Michael CatchesEnemy.	Identified and Admitted
OST-015	Declaration of Wilmer Mesteth.	Identified and Admitted



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Oglala Sioux Tribe's Exhibits		
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title (as reflected in ADAMS)	Exhibit Status
OST-016	February 20, 2013 letter from Standing Rock Sioux to NRC Staff.	Identified and Admitted
OST-017	March 22, 2013 letter from Oglala Sioux Tribe to NRC Staff.	Identified and Admitted
OST-018	Rebuttal Testimony of Dr. Robert E. Moran.	Identified and Admitted
OST-019	Powertech Press Release.	Identified and Admitted
OST-020	E-Mail from Chris Pugsley, Powertech, re NRC Proceeding.	Identified and Admitted
OST-021	Powertech Quarterly Management Discussion and Analysis.	Identified and Admitted