

Just say "NO" to Uranium Mining in the Colorado River/Grand Canyon!

Halt Mine Development

Consider

Alternative  
"B"

Up or down  
Stream Colo.  
River

use - keep it  
Safe & away from  
Water / Grand Canyon!

790+6714

Healthcare from don't (2011) (see) (1) (K) (see) (2)



Bureau Land Mgt,  
Arizona Strip District  
345 E. Riverside Drive  
St. George, UT.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
ARIZONA STRIP FIELD OFFICE

MAR 07 2011

84790

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
ARIZONA STRIP FIELD OFFICE

MAR 07 2011

Judy Kirtley  
339 W. 20<sup>th</sup> Street  
New York, NY 10011

Ken Salazar, Secretary, U.S. Department of the Interior  
c/o Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District  
345 East Riverside Drive  
St. George, UT 84790

Dear Secretary Salazar,

I support protecting the Grand Canyon's entire 1-million-acre watershed from uranium mining as outlined in Alternative B in the Draft Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Environmental Impact Statement and Revisions to the Withdrawal Application, Arizona.

Grand Canyon National Park is an international treasure. The diversity of habitats resulting from its great depth, its diverse topography, and its isolated seeps, springs and caves make it one of the most biologically diverse national parks in the United States.

Uranium mining threatens to industrialize iconic wildlands surrounding the Grand Canyon with dozens of new mines, damage wildlife habitat, and pollute and deplete aquifers feeding the Grand Canyon's biologically critical seeps, springs and caves.

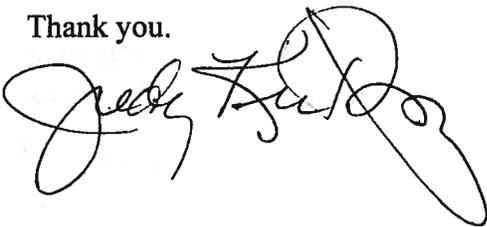
Neither the federal government nor mining companies can guarantee that mining would not contaminate or deplete aquifers feeding Grand Canyon's seeps, springs and caves. And if it did happen, that pollution would be impossible to clean up.

Public lands surrounding the Grand Canyon -- and Grand Canyon National Park itself -- already suffer from a legacy of uranium mining pollution. More uranium mining would only add to that legacy in a time when the government should be focused on cleaning that legacy up.

Grand Canyon National Park supplies hundreds of millions of dollars of annual revenue to Arizona, Utah and Nevada. Contamination or industrialization from uranium mining threatens that tourism industry and the livelihoods of local residents who depend on it.

Please protect the Grand Canyon watershed by withdrawing the entire area described in Alternative B from location and entry under the Mining Law for 20 years.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Judy Kirtley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

March 2, 2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
ARIZONA STRIP FIELD OFFICE

MAR 07 2011

To Whom It May Concern,

Please extend the Dept. of Interior's current two-year moratorium that bans new mining claims and development of existing claims across the one million acres of watershed around the Grand Canyon. I support that protection for 20 years by withdrawing public lands through "Alternative B" as defined on the DOI February 17, 2011 press release.

This action will prevent new uranium mines that would threaten the Grand Canyon and contaminate underground aquifers that drain directly into the Colorado River--an invaluable water source for 30 million people and 3 million acres of farms. Please place my comments in the official public record of the Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,



Julie Kenkel

1121 W University Heights Dr. South

Flagstaff, AZ 86001

I support the full withdrawal of all segregation areas on the plateau around Grand Canyon National Park from uranium mining, for at least 20 years.

PERMANENTLY.

David L. KEELER  
10855 El NOPAL  
SANTEE, CALIF. 92071

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
ARIZONA STRIP FIELD OFFICE

MAR 07 2011



FRONT  
(address)  
be

TO: POST CARD

Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Project  
ATTN: Scott Florence, District Manager  
Bureau of Land Management,  
Arizona Strip District  
345 E. Riverside Drive  
St. George, UT 84790-6714



Stephen Griner  
1923 Dresden Drive NE  
Atlanta, GA 30319

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
ARIZONA STRIP FIELD OFFICE

March 2, 2011

MAR 07 2011

Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District  
345 East Riverside Drive  
St. George, UT 84790

To Whom It May Concern,

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This action will prevent new uranium mines that would threaten the Grand Canyon and contaminate underground aquifers that drain directly into the Colorado River--an invaluable water source for 30 million people and 3 million acres of farms. Please place my comments in the official public record of the Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,



Stephen L. Griner

# THE HOPI TRIBE



LeRoy N. Shingoitewa  
CHAIRMAN

Herman G. Honanie  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
ARIZONA STRIP FIELD OFFICE

MAR 07 2011

February 28, 2011

Scott Florence, District Manager  
Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District Office  
345 East Riverside Dr.  
St George, Utah 84790

Re: Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Project

Dear Mr. Florence,

This letter is in preliminary response to your correspondence dated February, 2011, and your administrative meeting with the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office on February 23, 2011, regarding the Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). As we have stated throughout the review process for this DEIS, the Hopi Tribe enthusiastically supports the Proposed Action, Alternative B, to withdraw approximately one million acres surrounding the Grand Canyon from mineral entry under the General Mining Law of 1872.

The Grand Canyon is a Traditional Cultural Property of the Hopi Tribe. These "public lands" are part of our ancestral lands. Hopi people emerged into this World at the Grand Canyon, known to us as *Ongtuqa*, or Salt Canyon. *Ongtuqa* is our birthplace as a People. These lands contain the testimony of our ancestors' occupation and use for thousands of years, manifest in the prehistoric ruins, the rock "art" and artifacts, and the human remains of our ancestors *Hisatsinom*, People of Long Ago, who continue to inhabit them. *Hopisinom* have returned to *Ongtuqa* on salt gathering pilgrimages since time immemorial, and continue to do so today.

The Hopi Tribe provided testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands of the Committee on Natural Resources at a hearing entitled *Community Impacts of Proposed Uranium Mining Near Grand Canyon National Park* on March 28, 2008, in Flagstaff, Arizona. In that testimony, Chairman Nuvamsa expressed the Hopi Tribal government and *Hopisinom*, or Hopi people's, opposition to uranium exploration and mining around the Grand Canyon.

We understand that thousands of new mining claims have been filed around the Grand Canyon on United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands. Therefore, we support the Proposed Action that would protect one million acres around the Grand Canyon from uranium mining and exploration by withdrawing the Tusayan Ranger District and Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the vicinity of Kanab Creek and in Rock House Valley from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws.

Scott Florence  
February 28, 2011  
Page 2

*Patuwaquatsi*. Means “ocean” and is used literally by some as “water is life.” For over a thousand years, the springs and waters of the Hopi Mesas have provided life to *Hopisinom*. The legacy of past uranium mining has left wounds on our land, our water, and our people. These wounds are not scars, for they have not healed. Two of our Villages, Upper and Lower *Munqapi* (Moenkopi), were established by residents of *Orayvi* (Oraibi), recognized as the oldest continuously occupied community in the United States. These Villages are now threatened by a uranium contaminated plume of ground water from the former Rare Metals mine near Tuba City.

*Hopisinom* and many other Native American people suffer an ongoing legacy of death by cancer, chronic health problems, and radioactive contamination including water contamination on tribal lands. We know first hand from our experience at *Munqapi*, that the contamination will travel, that it does not stay in one place, and that it spreads contamination as it moves. We hold the position that the federal government should clean up and reclaim existing contaminated sites before it promotes renewed uranium mining.

The 1872 mining law is a 19<sup>th</sup> Century tool of archaic law used to “discover,” “claim,” and “take” Native Americans’ lands, and continues today as a policy of disregard and disrespect toward the beliefs and sacred ties that Hopi and Native American people have with the Earth. The legacy of uranium mining has devastated the people and the land, and the 1872 mining law continues to destroy the land and lives of *Hopisinom*, Native Americans, and Americans alike.

*Koyaanisqatsi*, told in Hopi history and prophesy, is life out of balance, or a state of life that calls for another way of living. This state of life characterizes the risks we face together in modern times. If Americans are to live together in America in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, we must call together for another way of living. The laws of the past that are now being used against all American people must be consigned to the past, and replaced with laws that support life, and not destruction and death.

We agree that a qualifying threat to the Grand Canyon currently exists. Although we are disappointed that the Bureau of Land Management did not consider our recommendation that an area larger than the Proposed Action be included as an alternative in this DEIS, we nevertheless offer our complete support for the Proposed Action to require the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw these lands pursuant to the Federal Land Policy Management Act.

As discussed at your administrative meeting with the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, the Hopi Tribe is interested in pursuing further consultations on the DEIS, additional protection of cultural resources within the withdrawal area, and the potential application of this DEIS to lands outside the withdrawal area. I look forward to that meeting. Please continue to communicate with the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office on confirming a time and date. Subsequent to that meeting, the Hopi Tribe may offer additional comments on the DEIS. *Kwa'kway*. Thank you.

Respectfully,

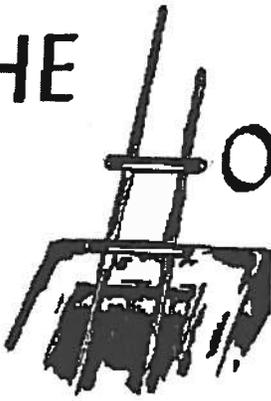


LeRoy N. Shingoitewa  
Chairman

THE HOPI TRIBE

Enclosures: April 11, 2006 letter; March 28, 2008 testimony; September 4, 2009 and January 29, 2010 letters

# THE HOPI TRIBE



Ivan Sidney, Sr.  
CHAIRMAN

Todd Honyaoma, Sr.  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

## HOPI CULTURAL PRESERVATION OFFICE

April 11, 2006

Scott Florence, Arizona Strip District Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
345 East Riverside Drive  
St. George, Utah 84790

Dear Mr. Florence,

This letter is in response to the Draft Resource Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Arizona Strip Field Office, the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, and the BLM and NPS portions of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. As you know, the Hopi Tribe claims cultural affiliation to the prehistoric cultural groups in the Arizona Strip, and therefore we appreciate your continuing solicitation of our input and your efforts to address our concerns.

As you also know, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office supports the identification and avoidance of archaeological sites and Traditional Cultural Properties. We understand the Arizona Strip National Monuments were created in part to preserve the outstanding cultural resources within their boundaries, including prehistoric pueblo ruins and spectacular rock art, and untold numbers of undiscovered sites.

Therefore, we support Alternative B in this draft Resource Management Plans and Environmental Impact Statement. We support Alternative B because it

Places an emphasis on minimal human use/influence, and potentially provides the fewest miles of open roads and trails. It focuses on natural processes and other unobtrusive methods for ecosystem restoration, resource management, and scientific research; more protection and enhancement of remoteness and primitive recreation; and the least amount of motorized recreation opportunities.

Alternative B upholds the claim, "Where the West Stays Wild."

### The Parashant mission

is a model of land management for the BLM and NPS that conserves the natural, scientific, and historic resources and includes ecological restoration and protection in a broad ecosystem context, while honoring the history and living traditions of the people who came before us.

Alternative B upholds this mission. The other alternatives including Alternative E, the Preferred Alternative, degrade the claim "Where the West Stays Wild," prominently displayed in the Draft Resource Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

We further note that Alternative B

responds to those public comments desiring greater focus on ecological health and the protection of naturalness, opportunities for solitude, and primitive recreation.

We contend that the development of Alternative E does not respond to those comments. The selection and implementation of Alternative B will respond to those comments, as well as ours.

However, we anticipate that the Bureau of Land Management will select Alternative E, the Preferred Alternative. Alternative E is described as an attempt to balance human use/ influence with resource protection. We believe Alternative E undermines Alternative B and the public review process by avoiding or deferring an actual management direction.

The determination that Alternative E is the NPS Environmentally Preferred Alternative because Alternative B

does not provide for proactive visitor or resource management...does not achieve a balance between visitor use/access and protection of resource conditions

is an example of how Alternative E undermines the claim, "Where the West Stays Wild." Therefore, we also support Alternative B as the appropriate Environmentally Preferred Alternative.

As demonstrated by the determination of Alternative E as the NPS Environmentally Preferred Alternative. we believe combining National Monuments with a Bureau of Land Management planning area in this the draft Resource Management Plans and Environmental Impact Statement diminishes the preservation values of the National Monuments and their purpose to those of a multi-use Bureau of Land Management planning area.

Finally, we note the NPS Impairment Analysis on page 4-368 states:

Avoidance of American Indian sacred sites and traditional use areas is the only real means of preventing impairment of these resources... Indeed, the key to avoiding impairment of American Indian resources under any of the proposed alternatives is successful and ongoing consultation with

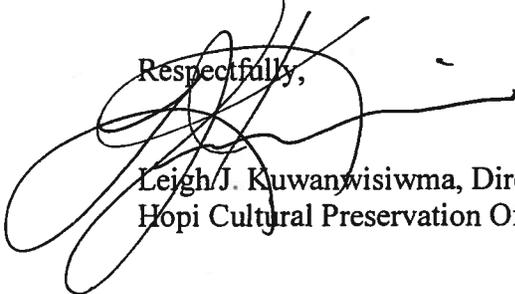
Scott Florence  
April 11, 2006  
Page 3

the federally recognized Tribes traditionally affiliated with the NPS portion of the Parashant.

This statement applies to all of the Arizona Strip. Therefore, we request continuing consultation on the selection and allocation of our ancestral sites for interpretive development, educational uses, public visitation, and scientific uses.

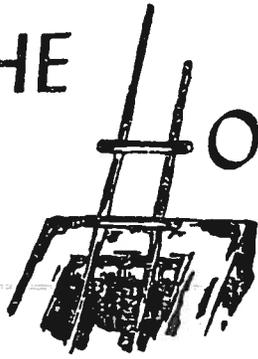
Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Terry Morgart at the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office. Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,



Leigh J. Kuwanwisiwma, Director  
Hopi Cultural Preservation Office

THE



OPI TRIBE

Leroy Shingoitewa  
CHAIRMAN

Herman G. Honanie  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Testimony of Benjamin H. Nuvamsa  
Chairman, The Hopi Tribe  
to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands  
of the Committee on Natural Resources  
*Community Impacts of Proposed Uranium Mining Near Grand Canyon National Park*  
March 28, 2008, Flagstaff, Arizona

*Loloma.* Good morning. On behalf of the Hopi people, it is my responsibility as Chairman of the Hopi Tribe to be here today to express the Hopi Tribal government and *Hopisenom*, or Hopi people's opposition to uranium exploration and mining around the Grand Canyon. We understand that thousands of new mining claims have been filed around the Grand Canyon on United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands. These "public lands" are part of our ancestral lands.

Therefore, it is my pleasure as Chairman of the Hopi Tribe to be here today to express the Hopi Tribe and *Hopisenom* support for The Grand Canyon Watersheds Protection Act of 2008. H.R. 5583 would protect one million acres around the Grand Canyon from uranium mining and exploration by withdrawing "the Tusayan Ranger District and Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the vicinity of Kanab Creek and in Rock House Valley from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and for other purposes."

The Grand Canyon is a Traditional Cultural Property of the Hopi Tribe. Hopi people emerged into this World at the Grand Canyon, known to us as *Ongtupqa*, or Salt Canyon. *Ongtupqa* is our birthplace as a People.

With our emergence from *Ongtupqa*, Hopi people entered into a sacred Covenant with *Maasaw*, the Earth Guardian, in which it is our responsibility to be preservers and protectors, or Stewards of the Earth. In accordance with that Covenant, our ancestors migrated to and settled in these lands, and then migrated from them to Hopi, *Tuuwanasavi*, the Center of the Universe.

These lands contain the testimony of our ancestors' "discovery" thousands of years ago, manifest in the prehistoric ruins, the rock "art" and artifacts, and the human remains of our ancestors, *Motisenom*, First People, and *Hisatsenom*, People of Long Ago, who continue to inhabit them. *Hopisenom* have returned to *Ongtupqa* on salt pilgrimages since time immemorial, and continue to do so today.

*Patuwaquatsi*. Water is life. The legacy of past uranium mining has left wounds on our land, our water, and our people. These wounds are not scars, for they have not healed. Two of our Villages, Upper and Lower *Munqapi* (Moencopi), were established by residents of *Orayvi* (Oraibi), recognized as the oldest continuously occupied community in the United States. These Villages are now threatened by a uranium contaminated plume of ground water from the former Rare Metals mine near Tuba City.

For over a thousand years, the springs and waters of *Munqapi* have provided life to *Hopisenom*. These springs and waters, farms and people are threatened now from the legacy of past uranium mining. The federal government is proposing new studies of these wounds, apparently because action to heal them is beyond current technological capabilities. Although the Rare Metals mine is now closed, the wounds it left are continuing to infect the lives of our Villages and people.

The hard rock mining law of 1872 offers very little protection for lands. Rather, it essentially prioritizes the interests of mining companies over those of the public. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Toxics Release Inventory, mining metals is the country's leading source of toxic pollution, and as a result the EPA estimates that more than 40% of Western watersheds have contamination in their headwaters. According to the Arizona Game and Fish Department, in the mining of uranium, "all the methods have the potential for radioactive pollution."

*Hopisenom* and many other Native American people suffer an ongoing legacy of death by cancer, chronic health problems, and radioactive contamination including water contamination on tribal lands. We appreciate the efforts of the Navajo Nation and President Shirley in opposing uranium mining on and around the Navajo Nation. We know first hand from our experience at *Munqapi*, that the contamination will travel, that it does not stay in one place, and that it spreads contamination as it moves. We are facing just this situation in *Munqapi* today. We share President Shirley's position that "The federal government should clean up existing contaminated sites before it promotes renewed uranium mining."

The 1872 mining law is a 19<sup>th</sup> Century tool of Manifest Destiny used to "discover," "claim," and "take" Native Americans' lands, continues today as a policy of disregard and disrespect toward the beliefs and sacred ties that Hopi and Native American people have with the Earth. The legacy of uranium mining has devastated the people and the land, and the 1872 mining law continues to destroy the land and lives of *Hopisenom*, Native Americans, and Americans alike.

Hopi Cultural Preservation Office consultations with the United States Forest Service, Kaibab National Forest and Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip confirm that these agencies proclaim that "The 1872 Mining Law specifically authorizes the taking of valuable mineral commodities from Public Domain Lands. A 'No Action' alternative is not an option that can be considered."

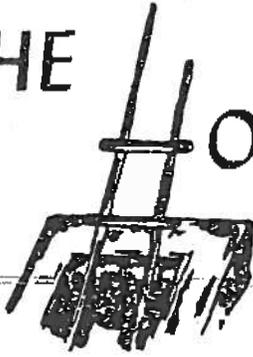
*Koyaanisqatsj*, told in Hopi history and prophesy, is life out of balance, or a state of life that calls for another way of living. This state of life characterizes the risks we face together in modern times. If Americans are to live together in America in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, we must call together for another way of living. The laws of the past that are now being used against all American people must be consigned to the past, and replaced with laws that support life, and not destruction and death.

We would like to gratefully thank Representative Grijalva for his leadership in the United States House of Representatives' recent passage of a bill reforming the 1872 Mining Law, which includes a provision for Native American sacred sites preservation and protection. We hope the Senate acts positively on that House bill and the President signs it into law.

We would also like to thank Representative Grijalva for introducing The Grand Canyon Watersheds Protection Act of 2008. We look forward to working with the Grand Canyon Trust and the Tribes in the Grand Canyon area, including the Navajo, Hualapai, Havasupai, and Kaibab Paiute Tribes, to develop a collective Tribal policy opposing uranium development around the Grand Canyon. We also look forward to working with Representative Grijalva, Governor Napolitano, the Coconino County Board of Supervisors, and others to ensure that *Ongtupqa* is protected and preserved for future generations of Hopisenom, Americans, and all the people and living things of the Earth. As *Lomasumi'nangwtukwsiwmani*, the Hopi Foundation, says, "Our destiny together is a matter of choice, since we are the community we make."

*Hopisenom* say, "We're not just farming, we're growing children. This is why it is my responsibility as well as my pleasure to be here today: to express the Hopi Tribe and *Hopisenom* opposition to the 1872 mining law and uranium development around *Ongtupqa*, and our support for the reform of that law and the Grand Canyon Watersheds Protection Act of 2008, H.R. 5583. We join others calling Arizona's delegation in the House and Senate to act and act quickly to protect the Grand Canyon. *Kwa'kwai*. Thank you.

# THE HOPI TRIBE



Leroy Shingoitewa  
CHAIRMAN

Herman G. Honanie  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

September 4, 2009

Lorraine M. Christian, Field Manager  
Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip Field Office  
345 East Riverside Drive  
St. George, Utah 84790

Dear Ms. Christian,

This letter is in response to your correspondence dated August 19, 2009, regarding the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District, U.S. Forest Service, Kaibab National Forest, National Park Service, Grand Canyon National Park, and United States Geological Survey collaborating on an Environmental Impact Statement for a proposed mining withdrawal in the vicinity of the Grand Canyon.

The Hopi Tribe claims cultural affiliation to the prehistoric cultural groups in the 993,549-acre proposed mining withdrawal area, and the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office supports identification and avoidance of prehistoric archaeological sites and Traditional Cultural Properties. The Grand Canyon and Red Butte are Traditional Cultural Properties of the Hopi Tribe. The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office also considers the archaeological sites of our ancestors to be Traditional Cultural Properties. Therefore, we appreciate your continuing solicitation of our input and your efforts to address our concerns.

Enclosed is the Hopi Tribe's testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands regarding community impacts of proposed uranium mining near Grand Canyon National Park, which states:

The legacy of past uranium mining has left wounds on our land, our water, and our people... These wounds are not scars, for they have not healed... These springs and waters, farms and people are threatened now from the legacy of past uranium mining... *Hopisimom* and many other Native American people suffer an ongoing legacy of death by cancer, chronic health problems, and radioactive contamination including water contamination on tribal lands... The legacy of uranium mining has devastated the people and the land, and the 1872 mining law continues to destroy the land and lives of *Hopisimom*, Native Americans, and Americans alike... The laws of the past that are now being used against all American people must be consigned to the past, and replaced with laws that support life, and not destruction and death...

Lorraine M. Christian  
September 4, 2009  
Page 2

Also enclosed are our recent letters to the Forest Service regarding uranium exploration projects proposed on the Kaibab National Forest within this proposed mining withdrawal area. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management had assured us that they had no choice but to approve categorical exclusions, and that no long-term adverse environmental impacts were expected from drilling exploration projects.

We share the position that the federal government should clean up existing contaminated sites before it promotes renewed uranium mining. Therefore, we welcome this Environmental Impact Statement and look forward to being informed of its status and the status of any associated studies.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Terry Morgart at the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office at 928-734-3619 or [tmorgart@hopi.nsn.us](mailto:tmorgart@hopi.nsn.us). Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

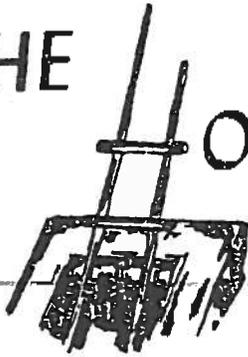
*LSI*

Leigh J. Kuwanwisiwma, Director  
Hopi Cultural Preservation Office

Enclosures: March 28, 2008, Hopi Testimony  
August, 2009, letters to KNF

xc: Mike Williams, Mike Lyndon, Kaibab National Forest, 800 South 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Williams, Arizona 86046  
Angela Parker, Tusayan Ranger District  
Congressman Grijalva; Sierra Club; Grand Canyon Trust  
Steve Martin, Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park  
Havasupai and Hualapai Tribes  
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office

# THE HOPI TRIBE



Leroy Shingoltewa  
CHAIRMAN

Herman G. Honanie  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

January 29, 2010

Scott Florence, District Manager  
Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District Office  
345 East Riverside Drive  
St. George, Utah 84790

Dear Mr. Florence,

This letter is in response to your correspondence dated January 20, 2010, regarding the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Arizona Strip District, U.S. Forest Service, Kaibab National Forest, National Park Service (NPS), Grand Canyon National Park, and United States Geological Survey collaborating on an Environmental Impact Statement for a proposed mining withdrawal in the vicinity of the Grand Canyon.

The Hopi Tribe claims cultural affiliation to the prehistoric cultural groups in the 993,549-acre proposed mining withdrawal area, and the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office supports identification and avoidance of prehistoric archaeological sites and Traditional Cultural Properties. The Grand Canyon and Red Butte are Traditional Cultural Properties of the Hopi Tribe. The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office also considers the archaeological sites of our ancestors to be Traditional Cultural Properties. Therefore, we appreciate your continuing solicitation of our input and your efforts to address our concerns.

Enclosed are the Hopi Tribe's September 4, 2009, letter and our testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands regarding community impacts of proposed uranium mining near Grand Canyon National Park. We reiterate that we share the position that the federal government should clean up existing contaminated sites before it promotes renewed uranium mining, and we welcome and support the proposed action in this Environmental Impact Statement for the mining withdrawal in the vicinity of the Grand Canyon.

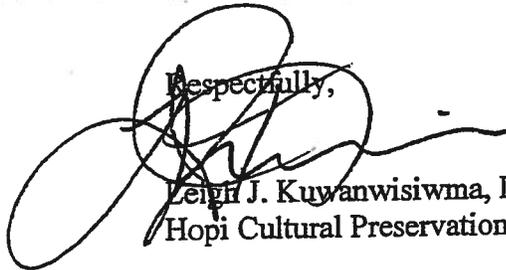
Your correspondence included a *Study Summary-Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal (AZA 35138)*. We have been contacted by the NPS regarding the Traditional Cultural Properties study, and we are interested in receiving copies of all of the draft studies for review and comment. Your correspondence did not include a copy of the draft consultation plan. Please provide us with a copy of the draft consultation plan for review and comment.

Scott Florence  
January 29, 2009  
Page 2

We were disappointed to hear that the BLM approved the opening of a uranium mine while simultaneously developing this Environmental Impact Statement.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Terry Morgart at the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office at 928-734-3619 or [tmorgart@hopi.nsn.us](mailto:tmorgart@hopi.nsn.us). Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,



Leigh J. Kuwanwisiwma, Director  
Hopi Cultural Preservation Office

Enclosures: September 4, 2009, letter; March 28, 2008, Hopi Testimony

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Angela Parker, Tusayan Ranger District; Congressman Grijalva; Sierra Club; Grand Canyon Trust;  
Steve Martin, Grand Canyon; Havasupai, Zuni and Hualapai Tribes; Arizona State Historic Preservation Office