

State and county	Location and case No.	Chief executive officer of community	Community map repository	Date of modification	Community No.
Fairfax (FEMA Docket No.: B-2314).	Town of Vienna (22-03-0155P).	Mercury Payton, Town of Vienna Manager, 127 Center Street South, Vienna, VA 22180.	Public Works Department, 127 Center Street South, Vienna, VA 22180.	Mar. 29, 2023	510053
Loudoun (FEMA Docket No.: B-2304).	Unincorporated areas of Loudoun County (22-03-0603P).	Tim Hemstreet, Loudoun County Administrator, 1 Harrison Street Southeast, 5th Floor, Leesburg, VA 20175.	Loudoun County Government Center, 1 Harrison Street, Southeast, 3rd Floor, MSC #60, Leesburg, VA 20175.	Apr. 3, 2023	510090

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BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0035716; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Michigan has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and a present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to the University of Michigan. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the University of Michigan at the address in this notice by May 26, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Ben Secunda, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of Michigan, Office of Research, 3003 South State St., First Floor, Wolverine Tower, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1274, telephone (734) 615-8936, email bsecunda@umich.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and

Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains under the control of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. The human remains were removed from the Moundville site in Hale and Tuscaloosa Counties, AL.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the University of Michigan professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Poarch Band of Creek Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida; The Chickasaw Nation; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Human Remains

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Moundville site (1TU500) in Hale and Tuscaloosa Counties, AL. The Moundville site is located near the Black Warrior River. The site consists of multiple mounds surrounding a central plaza, and includes both burial and habitation areas. It is owned and managed by the University of Alabama. First excavated in 1840, the site has been excavated numerous times by multiple individuals. While publications report that thousands of burials were disinterred and objects removed during these excavations, the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropological Archaeology

(UMMAA) only possesses the ancestral human remains of a single individual. Not much is known regarding these ancestral human remains at the UMMAA. They were found in the osteological teaching collections during NAGPRA compliance work conducted in the early-1990s, at which time they were accessioned. To date, no records have been found describing when the ancestral human remains were disinterred or how they came into the possession of the UMMAA. The Museum's catalog book describes the ancestral human remains as from a "field near Mound M, Moundville, Hale Co, ALA 1HA48" and "burial 53." The ancestral human remains are also labeled "Moundville, Ala. Field near Md M Burial 53." The human remains belong to one adult of indeterminate sex. Based on general dating for the site, this individual was buried between A.D. 1050 and 1550. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains have been determined to be Native American based on accession documentation and archaeological context. A relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains from this site and the Muskogean peoples based on historical sources.

Determinations Made by the University of Michigan

Officials of the University of Michigan have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and The Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Ben

Secunda, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of Michigan, Office of Research, 3003 South State St., First Floor, Wolverine Tower, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1274, telephone (734) 615-8936, email bsecunda@umich.edu, by May 26, 2023. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

The University of Michigan is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 19, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0035714;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Mobile, AL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The cultural items were removed from Itawamba and Tishomingo Counties, MS.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after May 26, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Ms. Alexandria Smith, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, 109 St. Joseph Street, P.O. Box 2288, Mobile, AL 36628-0001, telephone (251) 690-2728, email Alexandria.N.Smith@usace.army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records held

by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

Description

Nineteen cultural items were removed from Itawamba County, MS. The White Springs site (22IT537) was originally recorded by Joseph Caldwell and S.D. Lewis in 1971, during a survey of the Canal Section of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. The site was identified as a 15-to-20-acre village site located in a field on the east side. Archeological phases identified at the site include Early Archaic, Gulf Formational, Middle and Late Woodland, and Mississippian. Testing excavations were conducted in April of 1971, and full-scale excavation was conducted between July and August of the same year by the University of Southern Mississippi. The 19 unassociated funerary objects consist of four lots of ceramics, six lots of lithics, three lots of faunal remains, one lot of shells, one lot of soil samples, one lot of projectile points, one lot of sandstone, one lot of petrified wood, and one lot of charcoal.

Fifteen cultural items were removed from Itawamba County, MS. Joseph Caldwell and S.D. Lewis identified the Walnut site (22IT539) in November of 1971 in a floodplain near the confluence of Mackeys and Big Brown Creeks. The site is located within the operational boundaries of the Canal Section of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. It was described as a village site measuring 100 feet by 150 feet located on a rise in swamp and low forest. According to the site form, the site had been looted and partly cleared for a powerline. Archeological phases associated with the site include Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Middle Gulf Formational, and Woodland. The 15 unassociated funerary objects consist of nine lots of perpetuity samples, one lot of macrobotanicals, one preform, one anvil stone, one lot of hammerstones, one lot of projectile points, and one lot of chipped stone fragments.

Seven cultural items were removed from Itawamba County, MS. The Poplar site (22IT576) was recorded in 1975 by J.R. Atkinson in the Canal Section of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Atkinson described the site as a circular Woodland midden mound with black soil approximately one half acre in size. The University of Alabama conducted archeological testing at the site in 1979 and full-scale excavations in 1980. Poplar is a multi-component site with Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland components. The seven unassociated funerary objects consist of two lots of

debris, two lots of faunal remains, one lot of hematite, and two lots of flakes.

Fourteen cultural items were removed from Tishomingo County, MS. The F.L. Brinkley Midden site (22TS729) is located in the Divide Cut Section of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. The site was documented as a stratified accretional midden dating from the Early Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods. The site was excavated by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama, between December 5, 1977, and July 7, 1978. The cultural items from this site presently reside at the Cobb Institute, Mississippi State University. Due to preservation concerns, most likely, no human remains were ever removed from the site. The 14 unassociated funerary objects consist of one lot of ceramics, four lots of lithics, one lot of sandstone, one lot of clay, five lots of float samples, and two lots of soil samples.

Cultural Affiliation

The cultural items in this notice are connected to one or more identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures. There is a relationship of shared group identity between the identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures and one or more Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: archeological, geographical, historical, other information, and expert opinion.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has determined that:

- The 55 cultural items described above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the cultural items and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; and The Chickasaw Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this