making no claim to the minerals in the eastern portion of Tract B–115 that are within the other five surveys. A review of the land status records and title records provided by the applicants indicate that the Corps purchased Tract B–115 in May 1950. As was the case in the initial Disclaimer of Interest, prior to the Corps’ acquisition of Tract B–115, the mineral estate was transferred from J.W. Corn to his daughters, and the Corps did not acquire the mineral estate under Tract B–115. In order to remove the cloud on the title, the BLM intends to disclaim the land described as:


Tract B–115, situated in the County of Tarrant, State of Texas, the Tract described is shown upon a portion the U.S. Army, Corps, Office of the Fort Worth District Engineer, Southwest Project Map, entitled “REAL ESTATE BENBROOK LAKE,” dated November 5, 1986, supplementing this Disclaimer of Interest. The area contains 73.12 acres as identified by the Corps documents listed above.

This Disclaimer of Interest does not address any surface interest that may still be vested with the United States of America.

The public is hereby notified that comments may be submitted to the Deputy State Director, Lands and Resources, at the address shown earlier within the comment period identified in this notice. Any adverse comments will be evaluated by the State Director who may modify or vacate this action and issue a final determination.

In the absence of any valid objection, this notice will become the final determination of the Department of the Interior and a Disclaimer of Interest may be issued 90 days from publication of this notice.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

[Authority: 43 CFR 1864.2(a)]

Melanie G. Barnes,
Deputy State Director, Land and Resources.

[FR Doc. 2019–22219 Filed 10–9–19; 8:45 am]

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personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

[Authority: 43 CFR 1784.4–2]

Jeff Rose,
District Manager.

[FR Doc. 2019–22216 Filed 10–9–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0028960; PPWOCRANO–PCU00R14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion:
Cochise College, Douglas, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Cochise College has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to Cochise College. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects will be made publicly available at any time. 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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation
A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Cochise College professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cocopah Tribe of Arizona; Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Fort Mohave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California & Nevada; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O’odham Nation of Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai–Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona); and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as “The Tribes”).

History and Description of the Remains
From 1968 to 1969, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from site AZ:FF:8:9 (Price Canyon Ranch), in Cochise County, AZ, as part of a Cochise College archeological field school. Burial #1–A consists of two fragmentary mandibular rami from a 3–5 year old child. Burial #1–B consists of post cranial remains of a 5–7 year old child. Burial #1–C consists of the charred fragments of the cranial vault, left mandibular MI and fragments of the right ilium, both humeri, both scapulae, the right clavicle and the right femur of a 7–9 year old child. Burial #1–D consists of the skeletal human remains of an adult male’s mandible with much of the mandibular body missing. The human remains were analyzed by T.M.J. Mulinski and Dr. Walter Birkby from the Arizona State Museum, Human Identification Laboratory in 1971. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

From 1969 to 1971, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from site AZ:FF:7:2 (the San Bernardino site), in Cochise County, AZ, as part of a Cochise College archeological field school. Burial #1 is the incomplete skeleton of a male, 30–40 years old. Burial #2 is the flexed incomplete skeleton of a female, approximately 25 years old. Burial #3 is the flexed incomplete skeleton of a male, 20–35 years old. No known individuals were identified. In 1970, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site AZ:EE:12:1 in Cochise County, AZ, by an unknown individual. The burial contained the extended, incomplete skeletal remains of a female, 18–24 years old. This individual had previously been removed from a Preceramic site on state land in Cochise County leased to the S O Ranch. No known individual was identified. In 1970, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site AZ:CC:15:1, Chiricahua Cave in the Colorado National Forest in Cochise County, AZ. The human remains were found by weekend explorers. In 1970, portions of a human skull and mandible, plus other bones, were given to Cochise College. No known individual was identified. Sometime before 1970, human remains representing, at minimum one individual were removed from an unknown location in Cochise County, AZ. The human remains—a small amount of calcined human bones—were enclosed in a burial urn. A local rancher found this pot (tentatively identified as Pantano Red on Brown) on the surface, just east of the Mule Mountains in the Sulphur Springs Valley, and donated it to Cochise College in 1970. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is the burial urn.

Sometime before 1970, human remains representing, at minimum, one