

became Oregon State University in 1962. In 1975, Keith Chamberlain gifted the cranium to the John B. Horner Museum of the Oregon Country. The Horner Museum closed in 1995. Currently, cultural items from the Horner Museum are referred to as the Horner Collection, which is owned by, and in the possession of, Oregon State University. It is unknown whether the human remains were removed by Mr. Chamberlain. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains have been identified as Native American based on the presence of cranial deformation and museum records that identify the human remains as a "flathead skull", cranial deformation is consistent with practices of the Chinook-speaking groups and, to a lesser degree, by the Sahaptin-speaking groups. The Memaloose Islands were used during the post-contact period by local Native American peoples for the burial of their dead. The Memaloose Islands are within the traditional territory of Chinook- and Sahaptin-speaking Indian groups represented today by the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, Washington, and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon has submitted a claim for the human remains.

Officials of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University have also determined that, 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 Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, Washington, and Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Sabah Randhawa, Executive Vice President and Provost, President's Office, Oregon State University, 600 Kerr Administration Building, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737-8260, before March 6, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of

Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Horner Collection, Oregon State University is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington, and Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 20, 2006.

**C. Timothy McKeown,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*  
[FR Doc. E6-1380 Filed 2-1-06; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Renton Historical Society and Museum, Renton, WA

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

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 in the control of the Renton Historical Society and Museum, Renton, WA. The human remains were removed from King County, WA.

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 human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Renton Historical Society and Museum professional staff in consultations with representatives of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington.

In the early 1900s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown site on the beach of southern Lake Washington, Renton, King County, WA, by Carl Mattison, a local resident. In 1978, the human remains were donated to the Renton Historical Society and Museum by Marilyn Calcaterra and Judith Matson. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on a cursory physical examination of the human remains and general knowledge of indigenous habitation of the Lake Washington area prior to colonization by Europeans, the

human remains are presumed to comprise the partial skeleton of an individual of Native American ancestry. According to museum records, the donor speculated that a mass burial site, similar to those used by Native Americans, was within the general area where the human remains were unearthed. Moreover, Native Americans have been known to populate the area surrounding Lake Washington since before contact. Descendants of the original inhabitants are members of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington, and the Lake Washington area is within their aboriginal territory.

Officials of the Renton Historical Society and Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Renton Historical Society and Museum also have determined that, 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 Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Laura Crawford, Acting Collections Manager, Renton Historical Museum, 235 Mill Avenue South, Renton, WA 98055, telephone (425) 255-2330, before March 6, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Renton Historical Society and Museum is responsible for notifying the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 20, 2006.

**C. Timothy McKeown,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*  
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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Reclamation

#### Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Revisions to a Currently Approved Information Collection; Request for Comments

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.