

meeting agenda and information on public participation is provided below under the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section.

**DATES:** The meeting will take place on Thursday, November 21, 2024. The meeting will begin at 1:00 p.m. and will adjourn at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST). As listed in the Public Participation section below, requests to attend the meeting, to address the STSAC, and/or for accommodations because of a disability, must be received by November 14, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** This meeting will be held in-person at TSA Headquarters, located at 6595 Springfield Center Drive, Springfield, Virginia 20598, and virtually via Microsoft Teams. See Public Participation below for information on how to register to attend the meeting. Attendance information will be provided upon registration.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Gary Click, Surface Transportation Security Advisory Committee, Designated Federal Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration, 6595 Springfield Center Drive, Springfield, Virginia, 20598, [STSAC@tsa.dhs.gov](mailto:STSAC@tsa.dhs.gov), 571-227-5866.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Background**

Section 1969 of the TSA Modernization Act,<sup>1</sup> established the STSAC to advise, consult with, report to, and make recommendations to the TSA Administrator on surface transportation security matters, including the development, refinement, and implementation of policies, programs, initiatives, rulemakings, and security directives pertaining to surface transportation security. The STSAC also considers risk-based security approaches in the performance of its duties. While section 1969(f) exempts the STSAC from the Federal Advisory Committee Act,<sup>2</sup> paragraph 1969(c)(6)(B) requires that TSA hold at least one public meeting each year.

##### **Meeting Agenda**

- Welcoming remarks and introductions
- Committee and subcommittee briefings on activities, key issues, and focus areas (cybersecurity information sharing; emergency management and resiliency; insider threat; and security risk and intelligence)
- Public comments

<sup>1</sup> Division K of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115-254 (132 Stat. 3186; Oct. 5, 2018), codified at 6 U.S.C. 204.

<sup>2</sup> 5 U.S.C. ch. 10.

- Closing comments and adjournment

##### **Public Participation**

The meeting will be open to the public via Microsoft Teams and attendance may be limited due to Microsoft Teams meeting constraints. Members of the public who wish to participate are asked to register via email by submitting their name, contact number, and affiliation (if applicable) to [STSAC@tsa.dhs.gov](mailto:STSAC@tsa.dhs.gov) by November 14, 2024. Attendees will be admitted on a first-to-register basis. Attendance information will be provided upon registration.

Members of the public wishing to present oral or written statements must make advance arrangements by November 14, 2024. The statements must specifically address issues pertaining to the items listed in Meeting Agenda discussed above. Advance requests to present and/or written statements must be submitted via email to [STSAC@tsa.dhs.gov](mailto:STSAC@tsa.dhs.gov). Oral presenters are requested to limit their comments to 3 minutes.

The STSAC and TSA are committed to providing equal access to this meeting for all participants. If you need alternative formats or services because of a disability, please contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by November 14, 2024.

Dated: October 16, 2024.

**Eddie D. Mayenschein,**

*Assistant Administrator, Policy, Plans, and Engagement.*

[FR Doc. 2024-24487 Filed 10-22-24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9110-05-P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0038924; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Eastern Washington University has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after November 22, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Kate Valdez, NAGPRA Coordinator, Eastern Washington University, 214 Showalter Hall, Cheney, WA 99004, telephone (509) 359-3116, email [vvaldez6@ewu.edu](mailto:vvaldez6@ewu.edu).

**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 Eastern Washington University, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### **Abstract of Information Available**

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. In 1951, human remains were removed from Old Man House (45-KP-2 in Kitsap County WA, at Old Man House State Park, by Warren Snyder, as part of a University of Washington Field Expedition. No known individuals were identified. The human remains were transferred to the Burke Museum where they were later accessioned (Burke Accn. 1966-81). No known individuals were identified. Sometime in the early 1990s, these human remains were transferred to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, then subsequently transferred in 1992 to Eastern Washington University for identification. In 2004, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission returned ownership of the land and collections from the 1951 excavation to the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, WA.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. In 1949, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, WA, by Carroll Burroughs and Douglas Osborne, part of a University of Washington field expedition. No known individuals were identified. The human remains were transferred to the Burke Museum where they were accessioned in 1950 (Burke Accn. 3608). No known individuals were identified. Sometime in the early 1990s, these human remains were transferred to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, then subsequently transferred in 1992 to Eastern Washington University for identification.

#### **Cultural Affiliation**

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural

affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

#### Determinations

The Eastern Washington University has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation.

#### Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under

**ADDRESSES.** Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 22, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Eastern Washington University must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Eastern Washington University is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

*Authority:* Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: October 11, 2024.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2024-24417 Filed 10-22-24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Drug Enforcement Administration

**David Carlos Rodriguez, M.D.;**  
**Decision and Order**

On September 11, 2023, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or

Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to David Carlos Rodriguez, M.D. (Registrant), of Lake City, South Carolina. Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Exhibit (RFAAX) 1, at 1, 7. The OSC proposed the revocation of Registrant's DEA Certificate of Registration (registration) No. BR6910803, alleging that Registrant has committed such acts as would render his registration inconsistent with the public interest. *Id.* at 3 (citing 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), 824(a)(4)).<sup>1</sup>

The OSC notified Registrant of his right to file with DEA a written request for hearing, and that if he failed to file such a request, he would be deemed to have waived his right to a hearing and be in default. *Id.* at 5–6 (citing 21 CFR 1301.43). Here, Registrant did not request a hearing. RFAA, at 2.<sup>2</sup> “A default, unless excused, shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of the registrant's/applicant's right to a hearing and an admission of the factual allegations of the [OSC].” 21 CFR 1301.43(e).

Further, “[i]n the event that a registrant . . . is deemed to be in default . . . DEA may then file a request for final agency action with the Administrator, along with a record to support its request. In such circumstances, the Administrator may enter a default final order pursuant to [21 CFR] § 1316.67.” *Id.* § 1301.43(f)(1). Here, the Government has requested final agency action based on Registrant's default pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43(c), (f), 1301.46. RFAA, at 1; *see also* 21 CFR 1316.67.

#### I. Findings of Fact

The Agency finds that, in light of Registrant's default, the factual allegations in the OSC are admitted.<sup>3</sup> Registrant is deemed to have admitted and the Agency finds that from at least January 2018 through at least January 2019, Registrant issued multiple controlled substance prescriptions to five patients that lacked a legitimate

<sup>1</sup> According to Agency records, Registrant's registration expired on April 30, 2024. The fact that a registrant allows his registration to expire during the pendency of an OSC does not impact the Agency's jurisdiction or prerogative under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) to adjudicate the OSC to finality. *Jeffrey D. Olsen, M.D.*, 84 FR 68,474, 68,476–68,479 (2019).

<sup>2</sup> Based on the Government's submissions in its RFAA dated December 5, 2023, the Agency finds that service of the OSC on Registrant was adequate. Specifically, the RFAA indicates that on October 16, 2023, Registrant was personally served with the OSC by a DEA Diversion Investigator. RFAA, at 1; RFAAX 2.

<sup>3</sup> The Agency need not adjudicate the criminal violations alleged in the instant OSC. *Ruan v. United States*, 142 S. Ct. 2,370 (2022) (decided in the context of criminal proceedings).

medical purpose and were issued outside the usual course of professional practice. RFAAX 1, at 3, 5.

#### A. Prescribing to C.R.

Registrant is deemed to have admitted that between May 2018 and December 2018, on approximately a monthly basis, Registrant issued prescriptions for various quantities of oxycodone 30 mg (a Schedule II opioid) to C.R. RFAAX 1, at 3. Registrant issued these controlled substance prescriptions without conducting an appropriate evaluation, without making a proper diagnosis, without providing a therapeutic plan, and without discussing the risks, benefits, and treatment options with the patient. *Id.* Further, during several of C.R.'s visits to Registrant's office, Registrant engaged in sexual conduct with C.R. prior to issuing C.R. the prescriptions. *Id.*

#### B. Prescribing to K.D.

Registrant is deemed to have admitted that between January 2018 and December 2018, on an approximately monthly basis, Registrant issued prescriptions for various quantities of alprazolam 2 mg (a Schedule IV benzodiazepine), zolpidem tartrate 10 mg (a Schedule IV sedative), and dextroamphetamine-amphetamine 20 mg (a Schedule II stimulant) to K.D. *Id.* at 4. Registrant issued these controlled substance prescriptions without conducting an appropriate evaluation, without making a proper diagnosis, without providing a therapeutic plan, and without discussing the risks, benefits, and treatment options with the patient. *Id.*

#### C. Prescribing to R.R.

Registrant is deemed to have admitted that between October 2018 and December 2018, on an approximately monthly basis, Registrant issued prescriptions for various quantities of alprazolam 0.5 mg and acetaminophen-hydrocodone 325/10 mg (a Schedule II opioid) to R.R. *Id.* Again, Registrant issued these controlled substance prescriptions without conducting an appropriate evaluation, without making a proper diagnosis, without providing a therapeutic plan, and without discussing the risks, benefits, and treatment options with the patient. *Id.* On several of these occasions, Registrant prescribed opioids with a benzodiazepine, which Registrant is deemed to have admitted is a drug cocktail that is associated with diversion, without adequately documenting his reasoning for issuing