Issued in Arlington, Virginia, March 25, 2015.

Kelly D. Wheaton,

Deputy Chief Counsel, Enforcement.

March 2015

Annual Summary of Enforcement Actions Taken Under 49 U.S.C. § 114(v)

Annual Report

Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 114(v)(7)(A), TSA provides the following summary of

enforcement actions taken by TSA in calendar year 2013 under section 114(v).¹

Background

Section 114(v) of title 49 of the U.S. Code gave the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) new authority to assess civil penalties for violations of any surface transportation requirements under 49 U.S.C. and for any violations of chapter 701 of title 46 of the U.S.

Code, which governs transportation worker identification credentials. Specifically, section 114(v) authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to impose civil penalties of up to \$10,000 per violation of any surface transportation requirement under title 49 U.S.C. or any requirement related to transportation worker identification credentials (TWIC) under 46 U.S.C. chapter 701.²

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS TAKEN BY TSA IN CALENDAR YEAR 2013

TSA Case No./type of violation	Penalty proposed/assessed
TSA Case # 2013DAL0118, Rail Security Coordinator (49 CFR 1580.101)	None (Warning Notice). None (Letter of Correction). None (Letter of Correction). None (Letter of Correction). None (Letter of Correction). None (Warning Notice). None (Letter of Correction). None (Notice of Non-Compliance). None (Notice of Non-Compliance). None (Warning Notice). None (Warning Notice).

[FR Doc. 2015–07415 Filed 3–31–15; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG-2015-0144]

Light Lists—Changes in Distribution Methods

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is changing the way in which it makes Light Lists available to the public. The Coast Guard will continue to publish electronic versions of these publications and make them available free of charge, updated weekly, by means of the Internet, but will no longer produce printed Light List volumes.

DATES: Electronic-only publication of the Light Lists began February 23, 2015. **ADDRESSES:** The Coast Guard is not requesting but will accept public comments on this change. To make sure that your comments and related material are not entered more than once in the

docket, please submit them by only one of the following means:

- *Online—http://www.regulations.gov* following Web site instructions.
- Fax—202–493–2251.
- Mail or hand deliver—Docket Management Facility (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590–0001. Hours for hand delivery are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays (telephone 202–366–9329).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about this document call or email Mr. Frank Parker, Aids to Navigation Division, Commandant (CG–NAV–1), U.S. Coast Guard, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE., Stop 7418, Washington, DC 20593–7418; telephone (202) 372–1551, email franklin.l.parker@uscg.mil. For information about viewing or submitting material to the docket, call Cheryl Collins, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826, toll free 1–800–647–5527.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard has statutory and treaty obligations to make navigation information available to the public.

subsection; and (ii) include in each such summary the docket number of each enforcement action, the type of alleged violation, the penalty or penalties proposed, and the final assessment amount of each penalty.

Coast Guard Light Lists are a means for communicating aids to navigation information that is available nowhere else. Light Lists are available free of charge via the Internet or at a cost through the Government Publishing Office. However, based on emerging technology and the ability to update these volumes on a weekly basis, the cost and time for printing the Light List on an annual basis has reached obsolescence. Technology now allows us to provide the Light List in a timelier and less costly manner via the Internet. The Coast Guard has successfully published updated Light Lists electronically via the Internet for several years. Electronic Light Lists are available on the Coast Guard Navigation Center's Web site at http:// www.navcen.uscg.gov/ ?pageName=lightLists. Light Lists are updated weekly on the Coast Guard Navigation Center's Web site at http:// www.navcen.uscg.gov/ ?pageName=lightListWeeklyUpdates. Electronic nautical publications are authorized for use on commercial vessels. While the Light Lists will no longer be available in government printed form, commercial reproductions may be available in the future. The 2014

¹49 U.S.C. 114(v)(7)(A) states: In general. Not later than December 31, 2008, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall—(i) provide an annual summary to the public of all enforcement actions taken by the Secretary under this

 $^{^2}$ TSA exercises this function under delegated authority from the Secretary. See DHS Delegation No. 7060–2.

editions were the last government printed Light Lists.

Light Lists are referred to in two Coast Guard regulations, 33 CFR 72.05–1 and 72.05–5. They relate to Coast Guard agency management and are general policy statements without binding effect either on the public or on the Coast Guard. Therefore, under the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.), they can be amended without public notice and comment. We expect to revise these regulations to eliminate obsolete references to print distribution, as part of our forthcoming technical amendments to Title 33 of the CFR

This notice is issued under authority of 5 U.S.C. 552(a).

Dated: March 25, 2015.

Gary C. Rasicot,

Director, Senior Executive Service, U.S. Coast Guard, Marine Transportation Systems Management.

[FR Doc. 2015–07501 Filed 3–31–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-17619; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Gulf Breeze, FL

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Gulf Islands National Seashore 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 a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to Gulf Islands National Seashore. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Gulf Islands National Seashore at the address in this notice by May 1, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Daniel R. Brown, Superintendent, Gulf Islands National Seashore, 1801 Gulf Breeze Parkway, Gulf Breeze, FL 32563, telephone (850) 934–2600, email daniel_r_brown@ nps.gov.

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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Gulf Breeze, FL. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Top of Benchmark 2, Escambia County, FL.

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 Superintendent, Gulf Islands National Seashore.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Gulf Islands National Seashore professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians; Kialegee Tribal Town; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)): The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town: and Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from Top of Benchmark 2 in Escambia County, FL. These remains were donated to Gulf Islands National Seashore at an unknown date by Yulee Lazarus of the Fort Walton Temple Mound Museum. No known individuals were identified. The nine associated funerary objects are three untyped vessel fragments, two Weeden Island Incised vessel fragments, and four Wakulla Check Stamped vessel fragments.

Top of Benchmark 2 is a prehistoric midden site that dates from the Weeden Island to the Pensacola period (400 B.C.-A.D. 1700) and was first reported by William Lazarus and Gordon Simmons in the 1960s. Based on diagnostic ceramics, the Pensacola people were most likely the inhabitants of the area during this time. The Pensacola culture extended along the western Gulf coast of Florida, but also shared ceramic styles with groups in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Conflict in the 18th century displaced the Pensacola people in Florida, and historical evidence indicates that some were assimilated into the Choctaw. Others were likely absorbed by the Creek Indians when they overtook the area. Pensacola people are also believed to have gone west with other area tribes to join the Tunica-Biloxi Indians. The Pensacola spoke a Muscogean language: other Muscogee language family speakers include the Alabama, Seminole, Miccosukee, and Coushatta.

Determinations Made By Gulf Islands National Seashore

Officials of Gulf Islands National Seashore have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the nine objects described in this notice 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.
- 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 associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Daniel R. Brown, Superintendent, Gulf Islands National Seashore, 1801 Gulf Breeze Parkway,