

these entities. Therefore, the BLM is not required to prepare a statement containing the information required by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference With Constitutionally Protected Property Rights (Takings)

These final supplementary rules do not have significant takings implications, nor are they capable of interfering with constitutionally protected property rights. Therefore, the BLM has determined that these rules will not cause a "taking" of private property or require preparation of a takings assessment.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism

The final supplementary rules will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the Federal Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. The final supplementary rules do not conflict with any Idaho State law or regulation. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 13132, the BLM has determined that these final supplementary rules do not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform

The BLM has determined that these final supplementary rules would not unduly burden the judicial system and that they meet the requirements of Sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988.

Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

The BLM has found that these supplementary rules do not include policies that have Tribal implications. The supplementary rules prohibit the illegal use of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs on public lands and do not involve Indian Tribal rights.

Information Quality Act

The Information Quality Act (Section 515 of Pub. L. 106–554) requires Federal agencies to maintain adequate quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of the information that they disseminate. In developing these supplementary rules, the BLM did not conduct or use a study, experiment, or survey or disseminate any information to the public.

Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

These final supplementary rules do not constitute a significant energy action. The final supplementary rules will not have an adverse effect on energy supplies, production, or consumption, and have no connection with energy policy.

Paperwork Reduction Act

These final supplementary rules do not contain information collection requirements that the Office of Management and Budget must approve under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

Author

The principal author of this supplementary rule is Keith McGrath, State Staff Law Enforcement Ranger, Bureau of Land Management.

For the reasons stated in the Preamble, and under the authority of 43 CFR 8365.1–6, the Idaho State Director, Bureau of Land Management, issues supplementary rules for public lands in Idaho, to read as follows:

Supplementary Rules for the State of Idaho

Definitions

Alcoholic beverage means any liquid or solid, patented or not, containing alcohol, spirits, or wine, and susceptible of being consumed by a human being, for beverage purposes, and containing more than 3 percent of alcohol by weight.

Alcohol means the product of distillation of any fermented liquor, rectified either once or more often, whatever may be the origin thereof, or synthetic ethyl alcohol.

Beer means any alcoholic beverage obtained by the alcoholic fermentation of an infusion or decoction of barley, malt and/or other ingredients in drinkable water.

Wine means any alcoholic beverage obtained by the fermentation of the natural sugar content of fruits (grapes, apples, *etc.*) or other agricultural products containing sugar (honey, milk, *etc.*).

Vehicle means any motorized transportation conveyance designed and licensed for use on roadways, such as an automobile, bus, or truck, and any motorized conveyance originally equipped with safety belts.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) means any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain.

On public land administered by the BLM within the State of Idaho:

A. You must not violate any State laws relating to the purchase, possession, supply, use or consumption of alcohol.

B. You must not drink or possess an open alcoholic beverage, including beer or wine, while operating or as a passenger in or on either a vehicle or off highway vehicle.

C. You must not possess any drug paraphernalia in violation of any State law.

Penalties: On public lands under section 303(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1733(a)) and 43 CFR 8360.0–7, any person who violates any of these supplementary rules may be tried before a United States Magistrate and fined no more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for no more than 12 months, or both. Such violations may also be subject to enhanced fines provided for by 18 U.S.C. 3571.

Peter J. Ditton,

BLM Idaho State Director, Acting.

[FR Doc. 2011–17149 Filed 7–7–11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decrees

Notice is hereby given that on July 1, 2011, two proposed Consent Decrees were lodged with the United States District Court for the Central District of California. The Consent Decrees were lodged in the case *United States et al. v. Seachrome Corporation*, Civil Action No. 11–0382 (C.D. Cal.) (consolidated with, *inter alia*, Civil Action No. 02–4565 (C.D. Cal.)).

The United States of America ("United States"), on behalf of the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control ("Department") filed a complaint pursuant to Section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. 9607, seeking reimbursement of response costs incurred or to be incurred for response actions taken in connection with the release or threatened release of hazardous substances at the South El Monte Operable Unit of the San Gabriel Valley Area 1 Superfund Site in South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California (the "South El Monte O.U."). The United States' and Department's suit was consolidated with existing lawsuits also related to the South El Monte O.U.

Under the first proposed Consent Decree, Aerojet-General Corp., a potentially responsible party with respect to the South El Monte O.U., will pay a total of about \$6.8 million to the United States, the Department, and certain plaintiffs in the consolidated lawsuits. Under the second Consent Decree, Mammoet Western, Inc., Time Realty Investments, and Tonks Properties, potentially responsible parties with respect to the South El Monte O.U., will collectively pay a total

of \$545,000 to EPA and certain plaintiffs in the consolidated lawsuits. In exchange for the payments, the plaintiffs covenant not to sue each settling defendant under Section 106 or 107 of CERCLA.

The Department of Justice will receive for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication comments relating to the proposed Consent Decrees. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and either e-mailed to pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov or mailed to P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044-7611, and should refer to: *United States et al. v. Seachrome Corp.* (C.D. Cal.), D.J. Ref. 90-11-2-09121/5.

The proposed Consent Decrees may be examined at EPA's Regional Office, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105. During the public comment period, the Consent Decrees may also be examined on the following Department of Justice Web site: http://www.usdoj.gov/enrd/Consent_Decrees.html. A copy of the proposed Consent Decrees may also be obtained by mail from the Consent Decree Library, P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044-7611 or by faxing or e-mailing a request to Tonia Fleetwood (tonia.fleetwood@usdoj.gov), fax No. (202) 514-0097, phone confirmation No. (202) 514-1547. In requesting a copy from the Consent Decree Library, please enclose a check payable to the "U.S. Treasury" or, if by e-mail or fax, forward a check in that amount to the Consent Decree Library at the stated address, in the following amount (25 cents per page reproduction cost): \$6.50 for the Aerojet Consent Decree (without attachments) or \$8.75 for the Mammoet Consent Decree (without attachments).

Henry S. Friedman,

Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

[OJP (OJJDP) Docket No. 1563]

Final Plan for Fiscal Year 2011

AGENCY: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of Final Plan for Fiscal Year 2011.

SUMMARY: The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is publishing this notice of its Final Plan for fiscal year (FY) 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention at 202-307-5911. [This is not a toll-free number.]

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is a component of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) in the U.S. Department of Justice. Provisions within Section 204(b)(5)(A) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 5601 *et seq.* (JJDP Act), direct the OJJDP Administrator to publish for public comment a Proposed Plan describing the program activities that OJJDP proposes to carry out during FY 2011 under Parts D and E of Title II of the JJDP Act, codified at 42 U.S.C. Sec. 5651-5665a, 5667, 5667a. Because the Office's discretionary activities extend beyond Parts D and E, the Acting Administrator of OJJDP published a proposed plan outlining a more comprehensive listing of the Office's programs. OJJDP invited the public to comment on the Proposed Plan for FY 2011, which was published in the **Federal Register** on January 12, 2011 (76 FR 2135). The deadline for submitting comments on the Proposed Plan was February 28, 2011.

The Acting Administrator reviewed and analyzed the public comments that OJJDP received, and a summary of OJJDP activities since the comment period ended appears later in this document. The Acting Administrator took these comments into consideration in developing this Final Plan, which describes the program activities that OJJDP intends to fund during FY 2011.

Since early in FY 2011, OJJDP has posted on its Web site (<http://www.ojjdp.gov>) solicitations for competitive programs to be funded under the Final Plan for FY 2011. These funding opportunities are announced via OJJDP's JUVJUST listserv and other methods of electronic notification. To obtain information about OJJDP and other OJP funding opportunities, visit Grants.gov's "Find Grant Opportunities" Web page at http://www.grants.gov/applicants/find_grant_opportunities.jsp. No proposals, concept papers, or other forms of application should be submitted in response to this Final Plan.

Department Priorities: OJJDP has structured this plan to reflect the high priority that the Administration and the

Department have placed on addressing youth violence and victimization and improving protections for youth involved with the juvenile justice system. The programs presented here represent OJJDP's current thinking on how to advance the Department's priorities during this fiscal year. This Final Plan also incorporates feedback from OJJDP's ongoing outreach to the field seeking ideas on program areas and the most promising approaches for those types of areas.

OJJDP's Purpose: Congress established OJJDP through the JJDP Act of 1974 to help states and communities prevent and control delinquency and strengthen their juvenile justice systems and to coordinate and administer national policy in this area.

Although states, American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities,¹ and other localities retain primary responsibility for administering juvenile justice and preventing juvenile delinquency, OJJDP supports and supplements the efforts of public and private organizations at all levels through program funding via formula, block, and discretionary grants; administration of congressional earmark programs; research; training and technical assistance; funding of demonstration projects; and dissemination of information. OJJDP also helps administer Federal policy related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention through its leadership role in the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

OJJDP's Vision: OJJDP strives to be the recognized authority and national leader dedicated to the future, safety, and well-being of children and youth in, or at risk of entering, the juvenile justice system and to serving children, families, and community organizations that protect children from harm and exploitation.

OJJDP's Mission: OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization by supporting states, Tribal jurisdictions, and communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective coordinated prevention and intervention programs and improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety, holds offenders accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitation services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.

Guiding Principles for OJJDP's National Leadership: OJJDP provides

¹ In this plan, the terms "Tribes" and "Tribal jurisdictions" refer to both American Indian and Alaska Native communities.