

Dated: January 28, 2002.

James Wesley Abbott,

Acting State Director, California.

Note: These rules will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Supplementary Rules for Public Lands at the Piedras Blancas Light Station

Public Land Order 7501, published in the **Federal Register** on October 12, 2001 (66 FR 52149), authorized the Bureau of Land Management to manage the Piedras Blancas Light Station on behalf of the American people. The supplementary rules listed below are established under authority of 43 CFR 8364.1, 43 CFR 8365.1–6, and 43 CFR 8341.2(b).

1. You must not enter the lighthouse, other building or structure, grounds, beach area, trails, and access roads unless you are part of a scheduled tour, or at scheduled times as determined by the BLM. You must not camp or stay overnight without a permit from the BLM. You must not leave a scheduled tour and enter areas not covered by the tour.

2. You must not take, disturb, or harass wildlife. You must not approach elephant seals in a manner likely to disturb, alarm, or harm the animals. You must not collect or cut vegetation or collect wildlife except under the terms and conditions of a permit issued by the BLM.

3. You must not enter an area posted as closed. You must not walk, hike, or ride a bicycle on areas or trails not designated for this purpose.

4. You must not drive off the designated access roads and designated parking areas. You must not park a vehicle in a manner which prevents the movement of other vehicles. You must not park a vehicle in an area posted as a No Parking zone. You must not drive a vehicle faster than 15 miles per hour along the entrance road to the area.

5. You must not collect natural features such as rocks and minerals without a permit issued by the BLM. You must not conduct research projects and scientific studies without a permit from the BLM.

6. You must not allow domestic animals or pets to be on the site. Seeing-eye and hearing-ear dogs, and pets belonging to the resident staff are excepted. Domesticated pets belonging to the resident staff must be under control of the owner at all times.

7. You must not kindle, start, or attend a fire. You must not use any cooking device on the grounds of the area. You must not throw, place, discard or store litter, refuse, waste, garbage,

peelings, pits, or wrappers anywhere except in litter receptacles or litter bags.

8. You must not be under the influence of drugs (as defined by Section 11550 of the California Health and Safety Code) or alcohol (blood alcohol level of 0.8%) within the area.

9. You must not discharge any firearms (except for law enforcement officials in the performance of their duties), air guns, slingshots or use any projectile launching device.

10. You must not engage in fighting, physically threatening or violent behavior.

11. You must not violate any of the laws of the State of California or ordinances of the County of San Luis Obispo. You must not violate regulations of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration which are in effect within the area.

Supplementary Rules 1 Through 5 Do Not Apply to:

1. Any public official in the performance of fire, emergency, rescue, medical, law enforcement or other similar duty.

2. Any Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Coast Guard, or other authorized personnel while in the performance of their duties, except as restricted by the BLM.

3. Any person or member of a group or institution expressly authorized by permit, license agreement, or other similar authorization while in the performance of activities covered by the authorization, except as restricted by the BLM.

Penalties

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, if you violate any of these supplementary rules on public lands within the boundaries established in the rules, you 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 the enhanced fines provided for by 18 U.S.C. 3571.

[FR Doc. 02–8887 Filed 4–12–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–40–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Arkansas Archeological Survey professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1967, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from Barkman Mound (3CL7), Clark County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1969, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from Rorie Place (3CL23), Clark County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1969, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from Old Salt Works (3CL27), Clark County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1969, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from the Flenniken site (3CL55), Clark County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1969, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from

Moore Mound (3CL56), Clark County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on material culture, the Moore Mound has been identified as a Social Hill phase (A.D. 1500-1600) occupation.

In 1969, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from Malvern Sewage Pond (3HS36), Hot Spring County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1970, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from Allen's Field (3CL97), Clark County, AR, were collected by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1970, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from the Myers site (3HS38), Hot Spring County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1971, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals from the Kirkham Place/May Mound site (3CL29), Clark County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1971, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from Shepherd Mound (3CL39), Clark County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1971, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the Bill Duke #3 site (3CL90), Clark County, AR, during rescue excavations conducted by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1971, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from site 3GR7, Grant County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1971, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from Bob Fisher Mound (3HS22), Hot Spring County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an

unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1971, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from the "Middle of the Road" site (3PL24), Pike County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1972, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals from the Middle Meadow site (3HS19), Hot Spring County, AR, were acquired by the Arkansas Archeological Survey. This collection consists of human remains recovered by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel and donations to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by unknown donors. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1972, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals from the Sam Hedges site (3HS60), Hot Spring County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on material culture, site 3HS60 has been dated to the Caddo IV (A.D. 1500-1700) and Social Hill phase (A.D. 1500-1600) periods.

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from the Old Salt Works site (3CL27), Clark County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals from site 3CL63, Clark County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from H. Jones Place (3CL79), Clark County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of 24 individuals from site 3HS60, Hot Spring County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on material culture, site 3HS60 has been identified as a Social Hill phase (A.D. 1500-1600) to Caddo IV (A.D. 1500-1700) period settlement.

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from an unprovenience site along the Little Missouri River, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of 14 individuals from Saline Bayou (3CL24), Clark County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on material culture, the Saline Bayou site has been identified as a Caddoan-Mid-Ouachita phase (A.D. 1400-1500) occupation.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals from Moore Mound (3CL56), Clark County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on material culture, the Moore Mound has been identified as a Social Hill phase (A.D. 1500-1600) occupation.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of 22 individuals from Copeland Ridge (3CL195), Clark County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on material culture, the Copeland Ridge site has been identified as a Social Hill phase (A.D. 1500-1600) to the Caddo IV period (A.D. 1500-1700) occupation.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals from Denham Mound (3HS15), Hot Spring County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a shell hoe. Based on material culture, the Denham Mound site has been identified as a Caddo III (A.D. 1400-1500) phase through Caddo IV (A.D. 1500-1700) phase site.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from Upper Meador Farm (3HS33), Hot Spring County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1975, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from Smith Mound (3CL162), Clark County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individual was

identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1975, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were recovered from the Standridge site (3MN53), Montgomery County, AR, during excavations conducted by the Arkansas Archeological Survey for the Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program. No known individuals were identified. The 61 associated funerary objects include arrow points, shell beads, a celt, a chipped biface, a ceramic bottle, ceramic jars, ceramic bowls, ceramic vessels, turtle shell objects, bone pins, a worked deer ulna, a beaver incisor, river mussel shells, a lump of clay, turquoise beads, and a shell cup. Based on the types of associated funerary objects, these burials have been dated to the Caddo III period (A.D. 1400-1500).

In 1978, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from the Duval site (3GR61), Grant County, AR, were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1979, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from Old Salt Works (3CL27), Clark County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1979, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from the surface of the Kirkham Place/May Mound site (3CL29), Clark County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from the surface of Kirkham Place (3CL29), Clark County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1979, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from Hardin Mound (3CL196), Clark County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1979, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from the Hardin #3 site (3CL320), Clark County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1979, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from Cooper Place (3HS1), Hot Spring County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1979, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from the Henson site (3MN280), Montgomery County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1979, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from the Joe Walker #10 site (3SA127), Saline County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1979, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from the Joe Walker #11 site (3SA128), Saline County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1980, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from the Allen's Field site (3CL97), Clark County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1980, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from site 3HS147, Hot Spring County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1987, human remains representing a minimum of 24 individuals were recovered from the Hardman site (3CL418), Clark County, AR, during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Sponsored Research Program of the Arkansas Archeological Survey under contract to the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department. No known individuals were identified. The 106 associated funerary objects include arrow points, ceramic bottles, ceramic bowls, a ceramic cup, ceramic jars, a green clay patty, river cobbles, freshwater bivalve shells, shell beads, and shell discs. Based on the types of associated funerary objects, these burials have been dated to the Late Caddo, Deceiper phase (A.D. 1600-1700).

In 1989, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from an unprovenienced site near Arkadelphia, Clark County, AR, were donated to the

Arkansas Archeological Survey by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from an unprovenienced site in southwestern Arkansas came into the possession of the Arkansas Archeological Survey under unknown circumstances. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from site 3MN8, Montgomery County, AR, by Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Archeological evidence indicates that approximately 1,000 years ago, a coherent pattern of material culture characteristics, settlement patterns, mound building, and burial practices emerged across southwestern Arkansas and neighboring states that continues (with localized changes in attributes such as pottery shapes, decorative design choices, and arrow point shapes) until the 18th century. Direct historic evidence from sites in neighboring States indicates that this lifeway was directly ancestral to the historic Caddo cultural tradition. Therefore, archeologists have identified these late pre-contact and proto-historic sites and material culture as "Caddoan" or "Caddo," although no unequivocally documented historic Caddo settlements have been found in the State of Arkansas.

The geographic distribution of sites with a distinct collection of artifacts, features, burial practices, and mound construction are found throughout southwestern Arkansas south and west of the Arkansas River, and as far south on the Ouachita and Saline Rivers as the transition zone between the western Gulf Coastal plain and the Felsenthal lowland extension of the Lower Mississippi Valley ecosystem. This area is currently considered coincident with the distribution of ancestral Caddo tradition sites in Arkansas, and in cases where diagnostic artifacts are few or unreported, there is a presumptive assumption that sites of this time period are ancestral Caddoan. After the beginning of the 18th century, the possibility that Native sites (or sites of Old World populations) are non-Caddo increases.

The human remains listed here are from sites that are identifiable as ancestral Caddoan, Mississippian period and protohistoric era settlements. These evidences may be from surface

collections and/or collections made through research independent of the disinterment of these individuals. Therefore, although most of these individuals had no associated funerary objects, general geographic location and archeological data; existing evidence from the sites has been used to associate these remains with the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Arkansas Archeological Survey have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 140 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Arkansas Archeological Survey also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 168 objects listed above 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. Lastly, officials of the Arkansas Archeological Survey have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Thomas Green, Director, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 North Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville, AR 72704, telephone (501) 575-3556, before May 15, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 22, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02-9095 Filed 4-12-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

[OJP(OJJDJP)-1351]

Meeting of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Announcement of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention meeting.

DATES: A meeting of this advisory committee, chartered as the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, will take place in the District of Columbia, beginning at 10 a.m. on Friday, May 17, 2002, and ending at noon, ET.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will take place at the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Main Conference Room, 3rd Floor, 810 Seventh Street, NW., Washington, DC 20531.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daryl Dunston, Program Manager, Juvenile Justice Resource Center at (301) 519-6473. [This is not a toll-free number.]

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coordinating Council, established pursuant to section 3(2)A of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2), will meet to carry out its advisory functions under Section 206 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 5601 *et seq.*). This meeting will be open to the public. Members of the public who wish to attend the meeting should notify the Juvenile Justice Resource Center at the number listed above by 5 p.m., ET, on Friday, May 3, 2002. For security purposes, picture identification will be required.

Dated: April 9, 2002.

Terrence S. Donahue,

Acting Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

[FR Doc. 02-9004 Filed 4-12-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Youth Development Practitioner Apprenticeship (YDPA) Initiative; Availability of Funds and Solicitation of Grant Applications

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice of availability of funds and solicitation for grant applications (SGA).

This Notice Contains All of the Necessary Information and Forms Needed To Apply for Grant Funding

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, announces the competitive grants to be awarded under the Youth Development Practitioner Apprenticeship (YDPA) initiative. This initiative targets incumbent and prospective professional youth workers working directly with young people. The funding available for these grants to register apprenticeship programs and apprentices is \$900,000 and includes two categories of national organizations for application and award. There are two categories of national organizations: (1) National organizations and (2) National organizations awarded a national organization grant award in response to the Youth Development Practitioner Apprenticeship (YDPA) Implementation Grant SGA published in Vol. 66, No. 65/Wednesday, April 4, 2001.

DATES: Applications will be accepted commencing April 15, 2002. The closing date for receipt of applications is May 15, 2002, by 4:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight saving time. No exceptions to the mailing and hand-delivery conditions set forth in this notice will be granted. Applications that do not meet the conditions set forth in this notice will not be considered.

ADDRESSES: Applications must be mailed or hand-delivered to: Mamie D. Williams, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Division of Federal Assistance, Room S-4203, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210. Reference SGA/DFA 02-110.

Note: Your application should specify on the cover sheet whether you are applying for a category one or two grant.

Delivery of Applications

Hand Delivered Proposals. It is preferred that applications be mailed at least five days prior to the closing date. To be considered for funding, hand-delivered applications must be received by 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Saving Time), on the closing date at the specified address.

Telegraphed and/faxed applications will not be honored. Failure to adhere to the above instructions will be a basis for a determination of non-responsiveness.

Late Proposals. A proposal received at the designated office after the exact time specified for receipt will not be considered unless it is received before the award is made and it: