

information about respondents, will be available for public review at (address) during regular business hours (7:45 a.m. to 3:45 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to request that BLM consider withholding your name, street address, and other contact information (such as: Internet address, FAX or phone number) from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. BLM will honor requests for confidentiality on a case-by-case basis to the extent allowed by law. BLM will make available for public inspection in their entirety all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses.

II. Discussion of the Supplementary Rule

This supplementary rule will apply to the public lands within the Bear Creek Recreation Site. Bear Creek Recreation Site is an 8-site campground located along a remote stretch of State Highway 42, approximately 30 miles east of Myrtle Point, Oregon, or 30 miles west of Roseburg, Oregon, within Section 9 of Township 30 South, Range 9 West of the Willamette Meridian. Since the early 1960s, Bear Creek has been a popular stop for travelers between Roseburg and Coos Bay. Although camping is permitted, visitor use surveys have shown the site is used primarily as a "highway rest stop." A reroute of State Highway 42 in the late 1970s significantly diminished the rustic character of the site as a campground. Due to its remote location and distance from the Coos Bay District Office, it has been difficult for BLM personnel to maintain an adequate presence at Bear Creek. As a result, there have been numerous and persistent site management problems such as: Assault, illicit drug sales and use, public drunkenness, unsanitary conditions and activities, intimidation of visitors, vandalism, litter, violation of stay limit, *etc.* BLM proposes to reduce the occupancy and camping stay limit from 14 days to 24 hours. Overnight camping will still be permitted; however, after 24 hours, occupants must move with all of their personal possessions and cannot camp on BLM administered land within a 10-mile radius for 14 days. BLM has determined this rule necessary to protect the area's natural resources and to provide for safe public recreation, public health, and reduce the potential

for damage to the environment and to enhance the safety of visitors and neighboring residents.

III. Procedural Matters

Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review

This supplementary rule is not a significant regulatory action and is not subject to review by Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866. This supplementary rule will not have an effect of \$100 million or more on the economy. It is not intended to affect commercial activity, but merely revises a camping stay limit. It will not adversely affect, in a material way, the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or state, local, or tribal governments or communities. These proposed supplementary rules will not create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency. The supplementary rules do not alter the budgetary effects of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the right or obligations of their recipients; nor do they raise novel legal or policy issues.

Clarity of the Supplementary Rules

Executive Order 12866 requires each agency to write regulations that are simple and easy to understand. We invite your comments on how to make the proposed supplementary rule easier to understand, including answers to questions such as the following:

- (1) Are the requirements in the proposed supplementary rule clearly stated?
- (2) Does the proposed supplementary rule contain technical language or jargon that interferes with clarity?
- (3) Does the format of the proposed supplementary rule (grouping and order of sections, use of headings, paragraphing, *etc.*) aid or reduce their clarity?
- (4) Would the supplementary rule be easier to understand if they were divided into more (but shorter) sections?
- (5) Is the description of the proposed supplementary rule in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this preamble helpful in understanding the proposed supplementary rules? How could this description be more helpful in making the supplementary rule easier to understand?

Please send any comments you have on the clarity of the supplementary rule to the address specified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

National Environmental Policy Act

BLM has determined that this proposed supplementary rule changing the occupancy and camping stay limit at Bear Creek Recreation Site from 14 days to 24 hours is a purely administrative action. Therefore, it is categorically excluded from environmental review under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act, pursuant to 516 Departmental Manual (DM), Chapter 2, Appendix 1. In addition, the proposed rule does not meet any of the 10 criteria for exceptions to categorical exclusions listed in 516 DM, Chapter 2, Appendix 2. Pursuant to Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR 1508.4) and the environmental policies and procedures of the Department of the Interior, the term "categorical exclusions" means a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and that have been found to have no such effect in procedures adopted by a Federal agency and for which neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Congress enacted the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) of 1980, as amended, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, to ensure that Government regulations do not unnecessarily or disproportionately burden small entities. The RFA requires a regulatory flexibility analysis if a rule would have a significant economic impact, either detrimental or beneficial, on a substantial number of small entities. The supplementary rules do not pertain specifically to commercial or governmental entities of any size, but to public recreational use of specific public lands. Therefore, BLM has determined under the RFA that the proposed supplementary rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA)

This supplementary rule does not constitute a "major rule" as defined at 5 U.S.C. 804(2). Again, the supplementary rule merely revises a camping stay limit. The supplementary rule has no effect on business—commercial or industrial—use of the public lands.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This supplementary rule does not impose an unfunded mandate on state, local, or tribal governments or the private sector of more than \$100 million per year; nor does the proposed