

management of recreation sites within the state where the fees are collected.

III. Areas Covered by the Supplementary Rules

The proposed supplementary rules containing rules of conduct would apply to the developed campgrounds at Holter Dam, Holter Lake, Log Gulch, Departure Point, Devil's Elbow, Clark's Bay, Divide Bridge Campground, Upper Divide Bridge, Upper and Lower Toston Dam, Beartooth Landing, Carbella, Galena, Crow Creek, East Bank, Bryant Creek, Jerry Creek, and Dickie Bridge campgrounds, except as otherwise noted in the specific supplementary rules. All of these campgrounds are on public lands managed by the Butte Field Office, BLM.

A second set of the supplementary rules relating to permits and campsite administration apply at Holter Dam, Holter Lake, Log Gulch, Departure Point, Devil's Elbow, Clark's Bay, Divide Bridge Campgrounds.

IV. Discussion of the Supplementary Rules

The rules of conduct in section 1 of the supplementary rules are self-explanatory and do not require any commentary here. However, the administrative rules in section 2 may need a bit of background explanation.

a. We would require that you pay for boat ramp and other day-use facilities before you launch or otherwise use them, rather than waiting for the end of the day when you may be in a hurry to return home. At campgrounds, the BLM personnel will advise you what campsites are available. Once you select a site, you must return to the entrance station to make payment and complete your registration.

b. Each campsite has a wooden post to which you must attach your payment receipt. This way, we can see that you are properly registered without searching around your vehicle or otherwise bothering you during your visit.

c. We have had problems with people claiming or holding campsites for friends arriving later by placing coolers, deck chairs, vehicles, or other equipment on the sites. This is unfair to other visitors. Our campsites are available first come, first served.

d. Because of increasing demand for recreational sites, and because some of BLM's sites have been closed for maintenance and road construction, we propose to reduce the length-of-stay rule from 14 to 7 days for some campgrounds, as listed. We may restore the longer term at a later date if it turns

out that demand does not increase as we expect.

f. The same reasoning applies to claiming extra boat dock slips as to claiming extra campsites in paragraph c., discussed above.

h. We have had problems with vandalism and after-dark keg parties getting out of hand at the Clark's Bay day-use area, so we propose to close the area temporarily each day after dark to 9 a.m. from May through September and for the entire day during the off-season from October through April.

i. Although the Clark's Bay day-use area would be closed to vehicles and social gatherings during the periods identified in the preceding paragraph, individuals wishing to hike, jog, walk their dogs, or otherwise make pedestrian use of the area during the closure periods are welcome.

V. Procedural Matters

Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review

These supplementary rules are not a significant regulatory action and are not subject to review by Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866. These supplementary rules will not have an effect of \$100 million or more on the economy. They are not intended to affect commercial activity, but contain rules of conduct for public use of certain recreational areas. They 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 these proposed supplementary rules easier to understand, including answers to questions such as the following:

- (1) Are the requirements in the proposed supplementary rules clearly stated?
- (2) Do the proposed supplementary rules contain technical language or jargon that interferes with their clarity?
- (3) Does the format of the proposed supplementary rules (grouping and

order of sections, use of headings, paragraphing, etc.) aid or reduce their clarity?

(4) Would the supplementary rules be easier to understand if they were divided into more (but shorter) sections?

(5) Is the description of the proposed supplementary rules 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 rules easier to understand?

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

National Environmental Policy Act

BLM has prepared an environmental assessment (EA) or management agreement and has found that the proposed supplementary rules would not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment under section 102(2)(C) of the Environmental Protection Act of 1969 (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C). The supplementary rules merely contain rules of conduct for certain recreational lands in Montana. These rules are designed to protect the environment and the public health and safety. A detailed statement under NEPA is not required. BLM has placed the EA and the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) on file in the BLM Administrative Record at the address specified in the **ADDRESSES** section. The BLM invites the public to review these documents and suggests that anyone wishing to submit comments in response to the EA and FONSI do so in accordance with the "Public comment procedure" section above.

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 these proposed supplementary rules would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.