

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Bureau of Land Management****[AZ-050-02-1232-EB-AZ11; 8371]****Notice of Proposed Supplementary Rules on Public Lands Within all Arizona and California Long-Term Visitor Areas****AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.**ACTION:** Publication of supplementary rules for Long-Term Visitor Areas managed by the California Desert District office, California, and the Yuma Field Office, Arizona.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Yuma Field Office, Palm Springs Field Office, and El Centro Field Office are proposing revised supplementary rules applying to the Long-Term Visitor Area (LTVA) Program. The program, which was instituted in 1983, established designated LTVAs and identified an annual long-term use season from September 15 to April 15. During the long-term season, visitors who wish to camp on public lands in one location for extended periods must stay in the designated LTVAs and purchase an LTVA permit. The revised supplementary rules are necessary to allow safe accommodation by BLM of increasing demand for long-term winter visitation and provide for protection of natural resources through improved management.

DATES: Comments on the supplementary rules must be received or postmarked by January 13, 2003 to be assured consideration. In developing final supplementary rules, BLM may not consider comments postmarked or received in person or by electronic mail after this date.

ADDRESSES: Internet e-mail: Mark_Lowans@blm.gov. Mail, personal, or messenger delivery: Yuma Field Office, 2555 East Gila Ridge Road, Yuma, Arizona 85365 (Attention: Mark Lowans); Palm Springs Field Office, 690 West Garnet Avenue, North Palm Springs, California 92258 (Attention: Anna Atkinson); or El Centro Field Office, 1661 South Fourth Street, El Centro, California 92243 (Attention: Bob Haggerty).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Lowans, Outdoor Recreation Planner, telephone (928) 317-3210; or Anna Atkinson, Outdoor Recreation Planner, telephone (760) 251-4800; or Bob Haggerty, Outdoor Recreation Planner, telephone (760) 337-4400; or by e-mail: Mark_Lowans@blm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Public Comment Procedures**

Please submit your comments on issues related to the proposed supplementary rules, in writing, according to the **ADDRESSES** section above. Comments on the supplementary rules should be specific, should be confined to issues pertinent to the supplementary rules, and should explain the reason for any recommended change. When possible, your comments should reference the specific section or paragraph of the proposal that you are addressing.

BLM may not necessarily consider or include in the Administrative Record for the final supplementary rules, comments that BLM receives after the close of the comment period or comments delivered to an address other than those listed above.

BLM will make your comments, including your name and address, available for public review at the Yuma Field Office, BLM located at 2555 Gila Ridge Road, Yuma, Arizona, 85365 during regular business hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays). Under certain conditions, BLM can keep your personal information confidential. You must prominently state your request for confidentiality at the beginning of your comment. You may include reasons for your request. BLM will consider withholding your name, street address, and other identifying information on a case-by-case basis to the extent allowed by law. BLM will make available to the public all submissions from organizations and businesses and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses.

II. Discussion of the Supplementary Rules

These supplementary rules will apply to all lands within designated Long-Term Visitor Areas in Arizona and California. The BLM has determined these supplementary rules are necessary to protect the natural resources and to provide for safe public recreation and public health, to reduce the potential for damage to the environment, and to enhance the safety of visitors. The purpose of the LTVA program is to provide areas for long-term winter camping use. The sites designated as LTVAs are, in most cases, the traditional use areas of long-term visitors. Designated sites were selected using criteria developed during the land management planning process, and BLM wrote environmental assessments for each site location.

The program was established for safe and proper accommodation of the increasing demand for long-term winter visitation and for natural resource protection through improved management of this use. The designation of LTVAs ensures that specific locations are available for long-term use year after year, and that inappropriate areas are not used for extended periods.

Visitors may camp without an LTVA permit outside LTVAs, for up to 14 days in any 28-day period, on public lands not otherwise posted or closed to camping.

The authority for the designation of LTVAs is contained in 43 CFR 8372.0-3 and 8372.0-5(g). The authority for the establishment of an LTVA program is contained in 43 CFR 8372.1. The authority for the payment of fees is contained in 36 CFR subpart 71. The authority for establishing supplementary rules is contained in 43 CFR 8365.1-6. The LTVA supplementary rules have been developed to meet the goals of individual resource management plans. These rules will be available in each local office having jurisdiction over the lands, sites, or facilities affected, and will be posted near and/or within the lands, sites, or facilities affected. Violations of supplementary rules are punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100,000 and/or imprisonment not to exceed 12 months.

III. Procedural Information*Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review*

These supplementary rules are not a significant regulatory action and are not subject to review by the 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 directed at the effective management of developed Long-Term Visitor 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 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 supplementary rules easier to understand, including answers to questions such as the following:

- (1) Are the requirements in the supplementary rules clearly stated?
- (2) Do the supplementary rules contain technical language or jargon that interferes with their clarity?
- (3) Does the format of the 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 supplementary rules in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this preamble helpful in understanding the 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 addresses specified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

National Environmental Policy Act

BLM has prepared environmental assessment documents including the Yuma Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement dated 1988; La Posa Interdisciplinary Management Plan and Environmental Assessment dated July 1997; California Desert Conservation Area Plan as amended and final Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed Plan dated 1980 and has found that the supplementary rules would not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Protection Act of 1969 (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C). The supplementary rules will enable effective BLM management of its Long-Term Visitor Areas for the public. BLM has placed the Environmental Assessment (EA) and the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) on file in the BLM Administrative Record at the address specified in the **ADDRESSES** section. 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 to the addresses in the **ADDRESSES** section above.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Congress enacted the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, (RFA) 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 contain rules to protect the health and safety of individuals, property, and resources on the public lands. Therefore, BLM has determined under the RFA that these supplementary rules would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA)

These supplementary rules do not constitute a “major rule” as defined in SBREFA at 5 U.S.C. 804(2). Again, the supplementary rules pertain only to individuals who wish to camp on public lands. In this respect, the regulation of such use is necessary to protect the public lands, facilities, and those, including small business concessioners, who use them. The supplementary rules have no effect on business, commercial, or industrial use of the public lands.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

These supplementary rules do not impose an unfunded mandate on state, local, or tribal governments or the private sector of more than \$100 million per year; nor do these supplementary rules have a significant or unique effect on state, local, or tribal government or the private sector. The supplementary rules do not require anything of state, local, or tribal governments. 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)

The supplementary rules do not represent a government action capable of interfering with constitutionally protected property rights. The supplementary rules do not address property rights in any form and do not cause the impairment of anyone’s property rights. Therefore, the Department of the Interior has determined that the supplementary rules would not cause a taking of private

property or require further discussion of takings implications under this Executive Order.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism

The supplementary rules will not have a substantial direct effect on States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. The supplementary rules apply in Arizona and California, and do not address jurisdictional issues involving the State governments. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 13132, BLM has determined that these supplementary rules do not have sufficient Federalism implications to warrant preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

In accordance with E.O. 13175, we have found that this final rule would not include policies that have tribal implications. The rule would not affect lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. The rule would apply only to persons engaged in long-term camping on certain designated public lands in Arizona and California.

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

This rule is not a significant energy action. It will not have an adverse effect on energy supplies. It will have no discernible effect on the production or sale of energy minerals, and any effect on the consumption of such minerals, either in manufacturing camping and mobile home or trailer equipment or traveling to LTVA areas, will be imperceptible, since the provision should not have a measurable effect on either activity.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The 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 these supplementary rules is Mervin G. Boyd of the Yuma, Arizona, Field Office, assisted by Ted Hudson of the Regulatory Affairs Group, Washington Office, BLM.

For the reasons stated in the Preamble, and under the authority of 43

CFR 8365.1–6, the Bureau of Land Management proposes supplementary rules for public lands in Arizona and California, to read as follows:

Dated: July 19, 2002.

Carl Rountree,

State Director, Arizona.

James Wesley Abbott,

Acting State Director, California.

Supplementary Rules on Use of Long-Term Visitor Areas in Arizona and California

The following are the supplemental rules for the designated Long Term Visitor Areas (LTVAs) and are in addition to rules of conduct set forth in 43 CFR subpart 8365. The supplemental rules apply year-long to all public land users who enter the LTVAs.

Sec. 1 Permit Requirements and Fees

You must have a permit to camp in a designated LTVA between September 15 and April 15. The permit authorizes you to camp within any designated LTVA using those camping or dwelling unit(s) indicated on the permit between the period from September 15 to April 15. There are two types of permits: Long-term and Short-visit. The long-term permit fee is \$125.00, U.S. funds only, for the entire season and any part of the season. The short-term permit is \$25.00, U.S. funds only, for 14 consecutive days. The short-visit permit may be renewed an unlimited number of times for the cost of \$25.00 for 14 consecutive days. BLM will not refund permit fees.

Sec. 2 Displaying the Permit

To make it valid, at the time of purchase, you must affix your short-visit permit decal or long-term permit decal, using the adhesive backing, to the bottom right-hand corner of the windshield of all transportation vehicles and in a clearly visible location on all camping units. You may use no more than 2 secondary vehicles within the LTVA.

Sec. 3 Permit Transfers

You may not reassign or transfer your permit.

Sec. 4 Permit Revocation

An authorized BLM officer may revoke, without reimbursement, your LTVA permit if you violate any BLM rule or regulation, or if your conduct or that of your family or guest is inconsistent with the goal of BLM's LTVA Program. Failure to return any LTVA permit to an authorized BLM officer upon demand is a violation of these supplementary rules. If BLM

revokes your permit, you must remove all of your property and leave the LTVA system within 12 hours of notice, and you may not enter any other LTVA in Arizona or California for the remainder of the LTVA season.

Sec. 5 Unoccupied Camping Units

Do not leave your LTVA camping unit or campsite unoccupied for a period of greater than 5 days unless an authorized BLM officer approves in advance.

Sec. 6 Parking

For your safety and privacy, you must maintain a minimum of 15 feet of space between dwelling units.

Sec. 7 Removal of Wheels and Campers

Campers, trailers, and other dwelling units must remain mobile. Wheels must remain on all wheeled vehicles. You may set trailers and pickup campers on jacks manufactured for that purpose.

Sec. 8 Quiet Hours

Quiet hours are from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. under applicable state time zone standards, or as otherwise posted.

Sec. 9 Noise

Do not operate audio devices or motorized equipment, including generators, in a manner that makes unreasonable noise as determined by the authorized BLM officer. Outdoor amplified music is allowed only within La Posa and Imperial Dam LTVAs and only in locations designated by BLM and when approved in advance by an authorized BLM officer.

Sec. 10 Access

Do not block roads or trails commonly in public use with your parked vehicles, stones, wooden barricades, or by any other means.

Sec. 11 Structures and Landscaping

a. Fixed fences, dog runs, storage units, windbreaks, and other such structures are prohibited. Temporary structures of these types must conform to posted policies.

b. Do not alter the natural landscape by painting rocks or defacing or damaging any natural or archaeological feature.

Sec. 12 Livestock

Do not board or keep livestock (horses, cattle, sheep, goats, etc.) within LTVA boundaries, unless an authorized BLM officer approves in advance.

Sec. 13 Pets

Pets must be kept on a leash at all times. Keep an eye on your pets. Unattended and unwatched pets may

fall prey to coyotes or other desert predators. You are responsible for clean-up and sanitary disposal of your pet's waste.

Sec. 14 Cultural Resources

Do not disturb any archaeological or historical values, including, but not limited to, petroglyphs, ruins, historic buildings, and artifacts that may occur on public lands.

Sec. 15 Trash

You must place all trash in designated receptacles. Public trash facilities are shown in the LTVA brochure. Do not deposit trash or holding-tank sewage in vault toilets. An LTVA permit is required for trash disposal within all LTVA campgrounds. You may not change motor oil, vehicular fluids, or dispose of or possess these used substances within an LTVA.

Sec. 16 Dumping

Do not dump sewage, gray water, or garbage on the ground. This includes motor oil and any other waste products. Federal, state, and county sanitation laws and county ordinance specifically prohibit these practices. Sanitary dump station locations are shown in the LTVA brochure. You must have an LTVA permit for dumping within all LTVA campgrounds.

Sec. 17 Self-Contained Vehicles

a. In Pilot Knob, Midland, Tamarisk, and Hot Springs LTVAs, you may camp only in self-contained camping units. The La Posa, Imperial Dam, and Mule Mountain LTVAs are restricted to self-contained camping units, except within 500 feet of a vault or rest room.

b. Self-contained camping units must have a permanent, affixed waste water holding tank of 10-gallon minimum capacity. BLM does not consider port-a-potty systems, or systems that utilize portable holding tanks or permanent holding tanks of less than 10-gallon capacity, to be self-contained.

Sec. 18 Campfires

You may have campfires in LTVAs, subject to all local, state, and Federal regulations. You must comply with posted rules.

Sec. 19 Wood Collection

Do not collect wood within LTVAs. You may not possess native firewood (*i.e.*, mesquite, ironwood, palo verde) within LTVAs. Please contact the nearest BLM office for current regulations concerning wood collection.

Sec. 20 Speed Limit

The speed limit in LTVAs is 15 miles per hour or as otherwise posted.

Sec. 21 Off-Highway Vehicle Use

Motorized vehicles must remain on existing roads, trails, and washes.

Sec. 22 Vehicle Use

Do not operate any vehicle in violation of state or local laws and regulations relating to use, standards, registration, operation, and inspection.

Sec. 23 Firearms

Do not discharge or otherwise use firearms or weapons inside or within 1/2 mile of LTVAs.

Sec. 24 Vending Permits

You must have a vending permit to carry on any commercial activity. Please contact the nearest BLM office for information on vending or concession permits.

Sec. 25 Aircraft Use

Do not land or take off in aircraft, including ultralights and hot air balloons, in LTVAs.

Sec. 26 Perimeter Camping

Do not camp within 1 mile outside the boundaries of Hot Springs, Tamarisk, and Pilot Knob LTVAs and within 2 miles outside the boundary of Midland LTVA.

Sec. 27 Hot Springs Spa and Day Use Area

Do not consume, possess, or use food, beverages, glass containers, soap, pets, or motorized vehicles within the fenced-in area at the Hot Springs Spa. Day use hours are 5 a.m. to midnight.

Sec. 28 Mule Mountain LTVA

You may camp only at designated sites within Wiley's Well and Coon Hollow campgrounds. You may have only one (1) camping or dwelling unit per site.

Sec. 29 Imperial Dam and La Posa LTVAs

Do not camp overnight in desert washes in Imperial Dam and La Posa LTVAs.

Sec. 30 La Posa LTVA

You may enter La Posa LTVA only by legal access roads along U.S. Highway 95. Do not create or use any other access points. Do not remove or modify barricades, such as fences, ditches, and berms.

Sec. 31 Posted Rules

You must observe and obey all posted rules. Individual LTVAs may have additional specific rules in addition to these supplementary rules. If posted rules differ from these supplementary rules, the posted rules take precedence.

Sec. 32 Other Laws

If you hold an LTVA permit, you must observe and obey all Federal, state, and local laws and regulations applicable to the LTVA.

Sec. 33 Campsite Maintenance

You must keep the LTVA and, specifically, your campsite, in a neat, orderly, and sanitary condition.

Sec. 34 Length of Stay

Between April 16 and September 14, you may stay in an LTVA only 14 days in any 28-day period. After your 14th day of occupation at an LTVA, you must move outside of a 25-mile radius of that LTVA.

Sec. 35 Penalties

Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1733(a)), if you knowingly and willfully violate or fail to comply with any of the supplementary rules provided in this notice, BLM may revoke your LTVA permit, and you may be subject to a fine under 18 U.S.C. 3571 or other penalties in accordance with 43 U.S.C. 1733.

[FR Doc. 02-30991 Filed 12-11-02; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337-TA-475]

Certain Electronic Educational Devices and Components Thereof; Notice of Commission Decision Not To Review an Initial Determination Granting Complainant Franklin Electronic Publishers, Inc.'s Motion for Leave To Withdraw the Complaint and for Termination of the Investigation

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to review an initial determination ("ID") issued by the presiding administrative law judge (ALJ) in the above-captioned investigation granting complainant Franklin Electronic Publisher, Inc.'s motion for leave to withdraw its amended complaint and for termination of investigation as to all respondents.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Liberman, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-3115. Copies of the ALJ's ID and all other nonconfidential documents filed

in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-2000. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS-ON-LINE) at <http://dockets.usitc.gov/eol/public>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on August 9, 2002, based on a complaint filed by Franklin Electronic Publishers, Inc. of Burlington, New Jersey ("Franklin"), against LeapFrog Enterprises, Inc. of Emeryville, California, and Jetta Company Ltd. of Fanling, N.T., Hong Kong. 67 FR 51686 (Aug. 2002). The complaint alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 in the importation and sale of certain electronic educational devices and components thereof by reason of infringement of claims 1-4 of U.S. Patent No. 5,203,705. On November 5, 2002, Franklin filed an unopposed motion for leave to withdraw its complaint and terminate the investigation. On November 12, 2002, the Commission investigative attorney filed a response in support of Franklin's motion.

On November 14, 2002, ALJ issued an ID granting Franklin's motion. No party filed a petition for review of the ALJ's ID. The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in section 210.42 of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (19 CFR 210.42).

Issued: December 6, 2002.

By order of the Commission.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 02-31309 Filed 12-11-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P