

Plan, dogs are prohibited on public lands in the National Monument, with exceptions (65 FR 3473–3474, January 21, 2000).

The discharge of gas- and air-propelled weapons, recreational shooting, and entry with pets are prohibited or restricted on the following public lands:

**Santa Rosa Mountains**—All public lands within the National Monument in southeast ¼ Township 4 South, Range 4 East; Township 5 South, Range 5 East; Township 6 South, Range 5 East; east ½ Township 8 South, Range 5 East; south ½ Township 5 South, Range 6 East; Township 6 South, Range 6 East; Township 7 South, Range 6 East; Township 8 South, Range 6 East; west ½ Township 6 South, Range 7 East; Township 7 South, Range 7 East; Township 8 South, Range 7 East; and west ½ Township 8 South, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Meridian.

**San Jacinto Mountains**—All public lands within the National Monument in south ½ Township 3 South, Range 3 East; southwest ¼ Township 3 South, Range 4 East; west ½ Township 4 South, Range 4 East; and Township 5 South, Range 4 East, San Bernardino Meridian.

The decision to prohibit hang gliding and similar activities, prohibit the discharge of gas- and air-propelled weapons and simulated weapons, prohibit recreational shooting, and restrict entry with pets was approved by BLM and U.S. Forest Service on February 5, 2004, in the Record of Decision for the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Management Plan. The order prohibiting hang gliding activities was signed by the Field Manager, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, on February 2, 2005. The order prohibiting discharges of gas- and air-propelled weapons, prohibiting recreational shooting, and restricting entry with pets was signed by the Field Manager on March 24, 2005. Any person who fails to comply with these orders may be subject to the penalties provided in 43 CFR 8360.0–7, or the enhanced penalties provided for by 18 U.S.C. 3571.

**Gail Acheson,**  
Field Manager.

[FR Doc. 05–14937 Filed 7–27–05; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–40–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[OR–090–03–0158; HAG 05–0084]

#### Final Supplementary Rules for Public Land Within the West Eugene Wetlands, Eugene District, OR

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of final supplementary rules.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Land Management (BLM)'s Siuslaw Resource Area is publishing these final supplementary rules for use on public lands within the West Eugene Wetlands in the Siuslaw Resource Area, Eugene District, Lane County, Oregon. The final supplementary rules address issues of conduct for such things as occupancy, motor vehicle use, firearms and campfires. The final supplementary rules are needed in order to protect the area's natural resources and provide for public health and safety. The rules are needed in order to promote consistency with the ordinances that govern adjacent City of Eugene lands.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 28, 2005.

**ADDRESSES:** Personal delivery: BLM, Siuslaw Resource Area, 2890 Chad Drive, Eugene, Oregon, 97408; Mail: BLM, Siuslaw Resource Area/Field Office, at P.O. Box 10226, Eugene, Oregon, 97440–2226; or Internet e-mail: [Eugene\\_mail@blm.gov](mailto:Eugene_mail@blm.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Steve Calish, Siuslaw Resource Area Manager, 2890 Chad Drive, Eugene, Oregon, 97408, telephone (541) 683–6600.

I. Background

II. Discussion of the Supplementary Rules

#### I. Background

A “Notice of Proposed Establishment of Supplementary Rules” was published in the **Federal Register** on September 30, 2003 (68 FR 56310). The notice provided for a thirty day comment period that ended on October 30, 2003. We received no comments on the proposed supplementary rules.

#### II. Discussion of the Supplementary Rules

These final supplementary rules apply to the public lands within the West Eugene Wetlands, including any lands acquired within the described lands subsequent to the adoption of these rules. The West Eugene Wetlands is located in the southern Willamette Valley, in and immediately west of the

City of Eugene, Oregon, within Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of Township 17 South, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian, and sections 4 and 5 of Township 18 South, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian. These rules apply to BLM lands located south of Royal Avenue only. BLM has determined these rules 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.

In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), BLM for good cause finds it necessary to make these supplementary rules effective the date of publication. Due to the current extraordinary drought conditions in Oregon, it is essential that the fire control measures in the supplementary rules be effective immediately. Further, the supplementary rules are not controversial; no comments were received during the public comment period.

**Private Lands:** This order is in no way intended to affect the legal rights, or existing rights-of-way, of adjacent private land owners.

### III. Procedural Matters

#### Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review

These final 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 final 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 personal conduct for public use of certain public lands. 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 final supplementary rules will not create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency. The final 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.

#### National Environmental Policy Act

BLM has prepared an environmental assessment (EA) designated EA–08–01, dated June 18, 2001, which covers the West Eugene Wetlands Recreation,

Access and Environmental Education Plan, and has found that the final supplementary rules do 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 lands in Oregon. 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. It can also be found at [http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgibin/leaving.cgi?from=leavingFR.html&log=linklog&to=http://www.edo.or.blm.gov/nepa/ea\\_archive.htm](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgibin/leaving.cgi?from=leavingFR.html&log=linklog&to=http://www.edo.or.blm.gov/nepa/ea_archive.htm).

### **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 merely contains rules of personal conduct for public recreational use of specific public lands. Therefore, BLM has determined under the RFA that these final supplementary rules will 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 at 5 U.S.C. 804(2). Again, the supplementary rules merely contain rules of conduct for recreational use of certain public lands. 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 final supplementary rules have a significant or unique effect on state, local, or tribal governments or the private sector. The supplementary rules do not require

anything of state, local, or tribal governments. Therefore, 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 final supplementary rules do not represent a government action capable of interfering with constitutionally protected property rights, because all rules are only effective on public lands. Therefore, the Department of the Interior has determined that the rule will not cause a taking of private property or require further discussion of takings implications under this Executive Order.

### **Executive Order 13132, Federalism (Replaces Executive Orders 12612 and 13083)**

The final supplementary rules will not have a substantial direct effect on the 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. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 13132, BLM has determined that this final supplementary rules does not have sufficient Federalism implications to warrant preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

### **Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform**

Under Executive Order 12988, the Office of the Solicitor has determined that this final supplementary rules will not unduly burden the judicial system and that it meets the requirements of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of the Order.

### **Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments**

In accordance with Executive Order 13175, we have found that this final rule does not include policies that have tribal implications. The supplementary rules would not apply to Indian lands or resources, or trust lands or resources.

### **Paperwork Reduction Act**

These 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 Pat Johnston, Wetlands Project Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Siuslaw Resource Area, 2890 Chad Drive, Eugene, Oregon 97408, telephone (541) 683–6600.

### **Supplementary Rules for the West Eugene Wetlands**

#### *Sec. 1 Rules of conduct:*

Under 43 CFR 8365.1–6, the Bureau of Land Management will enforce the following rules on the public lands within the West Eugene Wetlands, Siuslaw Resource Area, Eugene District Office, Oregon. You must follow these rules:

- a. You must not litter.
- b. You must not enter areas that are posted or otherwise delineated, fenced, or barricaded to close them to public use.
- c. You must not use or occupy any area one hour after sunset through one hour before sunrise, unless you are traveling on the Fern Ridge Bike Path.
- d. You must not discharge fireworks, firearms, air guns, slingshots or use any other projectile launching device.
- e. You must not leave personal property unattended.
- f. You must not use or operate motorized vehicles on the Fern Ridge Bike Path, or operate motorized or non-motorized vehicles off those roads or paths or parking areas specifically designated for vehicle use. Motor vehicles being used by duly authorized emergency response personnel, including police, ambulance and fire suppression, as well as BLM or BLM-authorized vehicles being used for official duties, are excepted.
- g. You must not build or use campfires or other open flame fires. You must not smoke when it is determined by the authorized officer that smoking must be prohibited to protect natural resources and/or adjacent properties from wildfire hazard.
- h. You must not possess, disturb, or collect any natural resource unless specifically permitted by the authorized officer.
- i. You must not allow entry of pets or livestock into areas closed to pet or livestock use. Livestock are not permitted south of Royal Avenue. Pets must be restrained on a leash not to exceed six feet in length or be physically restricted at all times. Pet owners must clean up pet waste and pack it out or dispose of in garbage receptacle.
- j. You must not possess or consume alcoholic beverages.
- k. You must not possess glass beverage containers.

**Sec. 2 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 within the boundaries established in the 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 the enhanced fines provided for by 18 U.S.C. 3571.

On public lands fitting the criteria in the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670), under section 303(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1733(a) and 16 U.S.C. 670j(a)(2), any person who violates any of these supplementary rules on public lands within the boundaries established in the rules may be tried before a United States Magistrate and fined no more than \$500.00 or imprisoned for no more than six months, or both. Such violations may also be subject to the enhanced fines provided for by 18 U.S.C. 3571.

**Elaine M. Brong,**

*State Director, Oregon State Office, Bureau of Land Management.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE****Federal Bureau of Investigation**

[AAG/A Order No. 005-2005]

**Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records**

**AGENCY:** Federal Bureau of Investigation, DOJ.

**ACTION:** Notice to establish system of records.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) proposes to add a system of records to its inventory of record systems subject to the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), as amended. The FBI is establishing a new system of records to cover records maintained by the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC). These records were previously covered by the FBI Central Records System (Justice/FBI-002), last published in full text on February 20, 1998 (63 FR 8671) and amended in part on March 29, 2001 (66 FR 17200). Public comments are invited.

**DATES:** This action will be effective on September 6, 2005, unless comments are received that would result in a contrary determination.

**ADDRESSES:** Address all comments to Mary E. Cahill, Management Analyst, Management and Planning Staff, Justice Management Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530 (Room 1400, National Place Building).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mary E. Cahill, (202) 307-1823.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On September 16, 2003, President George W. Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive-6 (HSPD-6), which directed the establishment of an organization that would consolidate the government's approach to terrorism screening and provide for the appropriate and lawful use of terrorist information in screening processes. As a result, the Director of Central Intelligence, Secretaries of State and Homeland Security, and the Attorney General signed a memorandum of understanding creating the TSC and placing it within the FBI, U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). The Secretaries of the Treasury and Defense signed an addendum to the memorandum to join the partnership supporting the TSC. The TSC became operational on December 1, 2003 and is charged with consolidating and maintaining the U.S. government's terrorist watch list. In fulfilling its mission, the TSC collects and maintains records about individuals, described below, that are subject to the requirements of the Privacy Act. These records were previously covered by the FBI Central Records System (Justice/FBI-002) and upon the effective date of this notice they will be part of the Terrorist Screening Records System (TSRS), Justice/FBI-019.

Prior to HSPD-6, information about known or suspected terrorists was dispersed throughout the U.S. Government and no one agency was charged with consolidating it and making it available for use in terrorist screening. In March 2004, the TSC consolidated the government's terrorist watchlist information into a sensitive-but-unclassified database, known as the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB), containing only identifying information about known or suspected terrorists. As required by HSPD-6, the TSDB contains "information about individuals known or appropriately suspected to be or have been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or related to terrorism." Information from the TSDB is now used to screen for terrorists in a variety of contexts, including during law enforcement encounters, the adjudication of applications for U.S. visas or other immigration and citizenship benefits, at U.S. land borders

and ports of entry, and for civil aviation security purposes. The TSDB is included in the new TSRS.

Other records in the TSRS include those that document the operational support TSC provides to agencies that screen for terrorists ("screening agencies") and its internal quality assurance process to ensure the terrorist data is thorough, accurate and current. On a 24-hour basis, the TSC assists state, local and federal agencies in determining if an individual they have encountered is a positive identity match to a known or suspected terrorist. TSC also facilitates an appropriate and coordinated law enforcement response or other appropriate response (e.g., medical and containment response to a biological hazard) to positive terrorist encounters. TSC uses information from other government databases, some of which are classified, to facilitate the identity match process and incorporates that information into TSC records as appropriate.

The TSC also maintains records related to the resolution of terrorist watchlist-related complaints or inquiries. The TSC plans to include a misidentified persons list, which is intended to help clear individuals who have been repeatedly misidentified as matches to the TSDB during screening. Misidentified persons are not in the TSDB, but simply bear a close enough similarity in their name or other identifier to someone who is in the TSDB, such that the screening process cannot readily differentiate them. The remedy for misidentified persons is therefore not removal from the TSDB, because they are not in fact in it, but a mechanism to permit the screening agency to readily identify them as persons who have been repeatedly confused with a known or suspected terrorist in the past. When operational, this list would be used by the TSC and each screening agency that uses the TSC, to help distinguish misidentified persons during the screening process. This would consolidate and improve the current redress processes for misidentified persons, which vary from agency to agency and usually only provide relief with respect to one agency's screening programs, but not those run by other agencies. The ultimate goal of a consolidated misidentified persons list would be to drastically reduce, and ultimately eliminate altogether, the delay and inconvenience that misidentified persons have experienced as a result of terrorist screening.

Because TSRS contains information about known or suspected terrorists that is derived from law enforcement and