

**Regulatory Certifications for
Final Permanent Seasonal Recreational Shooting Order
Pole Mountain Area
Laramie Ranger District
Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests**

September 6, 2023

Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Orders 12866 and 13563). Consistent with Executive Order (EO) 12866, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in the Office of Management and Budget will determine whether final permanent hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting orders are significant as defined by EO 12866 and will review any significant final permanent hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting orders before they are issued. OIRA has determined that this final permanent order is not significant as defined by EO 12866. EO 13563 reaffirms the principles of EO 12866 while calling for improvements in the nation's regulatory system to promote predictability, to reduce uncertainty, and to use the best, most innovative, and least burdensome tools for achieving regulatory ends. The Forest Service has developed this final permanent order consistent with EO 13563.

Congressional Review Act. Pursuant to Subtitle E of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (known as the Congressional Review Act) (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), OIRA will determine whether final permanent hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting orders are major rules as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2) before they are issued. OIRA has designated this final permanent order as not a major rule as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The final permanent order will prohibit recreational shooting in the Pole Mountain Area from March 31 to September 10 annually. The Forest Service analyzed the effects of this final permanent recreational shooting order as part of the Allotment Management Plan Revisions for the Pole Mountain Grazing Allotments and Limiting Firearm Use Within the Pole Mountain Area Environmental Assessment and has concluded additional NEPA analysis is not required for issuance of this final permanent order.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis. The Forest Service has considered the final permanent order under the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 602 *et seq.*). This final permanent order will not have any direct effect on small entities as defined by the Regulatory Flexibility Act. The final permanent order will not impose recordkeeping requirements on small entities; will not affect their competitive position in relation to large entities; and will not affect their cash flow, liquidity, or ability to remain in the market. Therefore, the Forest Service has determined that the final permanent order will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Federalism. The Forest Service has considered the final permanent order under the requirements of EO 13132, *Federalism*. The Forest Service has determined that the final permanent order conforms with the federalism principles set out in this EO; will not impose any compliance costs on the states; and will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship

between the federal government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, the Forest Service has concluded that the final permanent order does not have federalism implications.

Consultation with Tribal Governments. The Forest Service has determined that national Tribal consultation is not necessary for the final permanent order.

Environmental Justice. The Forest Service has considered the final permanent order under the requirements of EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*. The Forest Service has determined that the final permanent order is not expected to result in disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority or low-income populations or the exclusion of minority and low-income populations from meaningful involvement in decision-making.

No Takings Implications. The Forest Service has analyzed the final permanent order in accordance with the principles and criteria in EO 12630, *Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights*. The Forest Service has determined that the final permanent order will not pose the risk of a taking of private property.

Energy Effects. The Forest Service has reviewed the final permanent order under EO 13211, *Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use*. The Forest Service has determined that the final permanent order will not constitute a significant energy action as defined in EO 13211, and OIRA has not otherwise designated the final permanent order as a significant energy action.

Civil Justice Reform. The Forest Service has analyzed the final permanent order in accordance with the principles and criteria in EO 12988, *Civil Justice Reform*. Upon issuance of the final permanent order, (1) all state and local laws and regulations that conflict with the final permanent order or that impede its full implementation will be preempted; (2) no retroactive effect will be given to this final permanent order; and (3) it will not require administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court challenging its provisions.

Unfunded Mandates. Pursuant to Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531-1538), signed into law on March 22, 1995, the Forest Service has assessed the effects of the final permanent order on state, local, and Tribal governments and the private sector. The final permanent order will not compel the expenditure of \$100 million or more by any state, local, or Tribal government or anyone in the private sector. Therefore, a statement under section 202 of the Act is not required.

Controlling Paperwork Burdens on the Public. The final permanent order does not contain information collection requirements as defined in 5 CFR Part 1320 that are not already required by law or not already approved for use. Accordingly, the review provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations at 5 CFR Part 1320 do not apply.