

Specification	Limit	Method Cited	Source for Obtaining Method
(8) Residual Methanol	Not more than 10 milligrams/kilogram.	Method listed in the monograph for "Sucrose Fatty Acid Esters" in the First Supplement to the 4th ed. of the <i>Food Chemicals Codex</i> (1997), pp. 44–45.	Do.
(9) Residual Dimethyl Sulfoxide	Not more than 2.0 milligrams/kilogram.	Do.	Do.
(10) Residual Isobutyl Alcohol	Not more than 10 milligrams/kilogram.	Do.	Do.
(11) Lead	Not more than 1.0 milligram/kilogram.	"Atomic Spectrophotometric Absorption Furnace Method," Method I, in the <i>Food Chemicals Codex</i> , 4th ed. (1996), pp. 763–765.	Do.

(c) The additive is used as an emulsifier (as defined in § 170.3(o)(8) of this chapter) or stabilizer (as defined in § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter) in chocolate and in butter-substitute spreads, at a level not to exceed 2.0 percent; except that the additive may not be used in a standardized food unless permitted by the standard of identity.

Dated: August 6, 2003.

L. Robert Lake,

*Director, Office of Regulations and Policy,
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition.*

[FR Doc. 03–21270 Filed 8–19–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

36 CFR Part 7

RIN 1024–AD10

Special Regulations, Areas of the National Park System; Saguaro National Park, Designated Bicycle Routes

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) is designating a trail where bicycles may be used off road in Saguaro National Park. This rule is necessary because the NPS regulations for bicycle use off park roads in units of the National Park System require that a special regulation be promulgated in order to allow use on trails outside of developed park areas.

DATES: The rule becomes effective September 19, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Superintendent, Saguaro National Park, 3693 South Old Spanish Trail, Tucson, AZ 85730–5601 e-mail:

SAGU_Cactus_Forest_Trail@nps.gov.
Fax: (520) 733–5183.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kym Hall, Regulations Program Manager, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW., Room 3145, Washington, DC 20240. Phone number: (202) 208–4206. e-mail: *Kym_Hall@nps.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description of Saguaro National Park

Saguaro National Park is an important national resource visited by approximately 755,618 people annually. The gross area acreage is 91,445.96 (Federal: 87,156.17; Nonfederal: 4,289.79) of which 71,400 acres are designated wilderness. Giant saguaro cacti, unique to the Sonoran Desert, sometimes reach a height of 50 feet in this cactus forest, which covers the valley floor and the slopes of the Rincon and Tucson Mountains. The Cactus Forest Trail is a multi-use trail (5.3 miles long) that originates at the northern boundary of the park and eventually bisects the Cactus Forest Loop Drive. The segment of the Cactus Forest Trail within the loop drive is 2.5 miles long. Cactus Forest Loop Drive, an 8 mile paved loop road located in the western portion of the Rincon Mountain District, originates from the main entrance and visitor center and is the only paved road in the east district of the park. The Cactus Forest Trail is designed along the natural topography and vegetation of the area and meanders through a relatively even elevation with rolling hills and gentle peaks. The trail is lined with a variety and abundance of desert trees and shrubs.

Legislation and Purposes of Saguaro National Park

Saguaro National Park was initially reserved as a national monument on March 1, 1933 (Proclamation No. 2032, 47 Stat. 2557), and transferred from the

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933. This area was of outstanding scientific interest because of the exceptional growth of various species of cacti, including the so-called giant saguaro cactus. Proclamation 3439 (November 16, 1961), enlarged the boundaries of the Saguaro National Monument to include certain lands within the Tucson Mountains containing a remarkable display of relatively undisturbed lower Sonoran desert vegetation, including a spectacular saguaro stand. Public Law 94–567 (October 1976) designated parts of Saguaro National Monument as a wilderness area, known as the Saguaro Wilderness.

On June 19, 1991 Congress passed the "Saguaro National Monument Expansion Act of 1991" to authorize the addition of approximately 3,540 acres to the Rincon unit of Saguaro National Monument in order to protect, preserve, and interpret the monument's resources, and to provide for education and benefit to the public. Under the Saguaro National Park Establishment Act of 1994, Saguaro National Monument was given full recognition and statutory protection and renamed a National Park. See 16 U.S.C. 410ZZ.

Management Plans

Saguaro National Park General Management Plan (GMP) was completed in 1988. The GMP envisions the Rincon Mountain District as a main attraction for the first-time visitors, with the focus on the Saguaro forest and the lower Sonoran desert. Suggested frontcountry recreational uses include " * * * biking, jogging, picnicking, sunset watching, and horseback riding", while the " * * * backcountry wilderness would continue to be used primarily by hikers and horseback riders." In the 1988 plan, the Cactus Forest trail is located in the