

the notice of hearing. These changes are described below:

Mixtures of distillates. The phrase, "and also includes mixtures solely of such distillates", which appears in the present standard of identity for Tequila, was inadvertently left out of the text published in the notice of hearing. Accordingly, the phrase is reinstated in its proper place in 27 CFR 5.22(g). This will make it clear that Tequila can be a mixture of distillates fermented within the limits prescribed. (§ 5.22(g) amended)

Bottling proof. The phrase, "and bottled at not less than 80° proof", is relocated towards the end of the first sentence in 27 CFR 5.22(g). The text as published in the notice of hearing had this phrase at the end of the second sentence. This gave some readers the impression that Tequila could not be bottled outside of Mexico. The new word order makes it clear that, although Tequila must be manufactured entirely within Mexico, it may be bottled outside of Mexico. (§ 5.22(g) amended)

SPECIFIC CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO NOTICE OF HEARING

1. Paragraph 1. is changed to read as set forth below.

2. Paragraph 2. is changed to read as set forth below.

This Treasury decision shall become effective on February 1, 1973.

(27 U.S.C. 205 and 206 (49 Stat. 981, as amended, 985, as amended))

[SEAL] REX D. DAVIS,
Director, Bureau of Alcohol,
Tobacco and Firearms.

LEONARD LEHMAN,
Acting Commissioner,
U.S. Customs Service.

Approved: November 29, 1973.

EDWARD L. MORGAN,
Assistant Secretary of the
Treasury.

TEQUILA AS A DISTINCTIVE PRODUCT OF
MEXICO

PARAGRAPH 1. The regulations in 27 CFR 5.22(g) are amended to recognize Tequila as a distinctive product of Mexico. As amended, § 5.22(g) reads:

§ 5.22 The standards of identity.

(g) *Class 7; Tequila.*—"Tequila" is an alcoholic distillate from a fermented mash derived principally from the Agave Tequilana Weber ("blue" variety), with or without additional fermentable substances, distilled in such a manner that the distillate possesses the taste, aroma, and characteristics generally attributed to Tequila and bottled at not less than 80° proof, and also includes mixtures solely of such distillates. Tequila is a distinctive product of Mexico, manufactured in Mexico in compliance with the laws of Mexico regulating the manufacture of Tequila for consumption in that country.

PAR. 2. The regulations in 27 CFR 5.52(c) are amended to require a cer-

ificate of authenticity for all Tequila imported in bottles. As amended, § 5.52(c) reads:

§ 5.52 Certificates of age and origin.

(c) *Tequila.*—(1) Tequila, imported in bottles, shall not be released from customs custody for consumption unless a certificate of a duly authorized official of the Mexican Government that the product is entitled to be designated as Tequila under the applicable laws and regulations of the Mexican Government is filed with the application for release.

(2) If the label of any Tequila imported in bottles, contains any statement of age, the Tequila shall not be released from customs custody for consumption unless a certificate of a duly authorized official of the Mexican Government as to the age of the youngest Tequila in the bottle is filed with the application for release. The age certified shall be the period during which the Tequila has been stored in oak containers after distillation and before bottling.

[FR Doc. 73-25787 Filed 12-4-73; 8:45 am]

Title 28—Judicial Administration CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Tax Division Directive No. 19]

PART O—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Redelegation of Authority To Compromise, Settle, and Close Claims

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Part O of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, particularly §§ 0.70, 0.160, 0.162, 0.164, 0.166, and 0.168, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The Chiefs of the General Litigation Section, the Appellate Section, the Court of Claims Section, and the Refund Trial Sections are authorized to reject offers in compromise, regardless of amount, without reference to the Review Section, provided that such action is not opposed by the agency or agencies involved.

Sec. 2. The Executive Assistant and the Chief of the Litigation Control Unit are authorized to reject offers in compromise in post-judgment collection cases, regardless of amount, without reference to the Review Section, provided that such action is not opposed by the agency or agencies involved.

Sec. 3. Subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in section (8) hereof, the Chiefs of the Court of Claims Section and the Refund Trial Sections are authorized to accept offers in compromise of claims against the United States in cases in which the amount of the refund does not exceed \$35,000, provided that such action is not opposed by the agency or agencies involved.

Sec. 4. Subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in section (8) hereof, the Chief of the General Litigation Section is authorized to accept offers in compromise of claims in behalf of the

United States in all cases in which the difference between the gross amount of the original claim and the proposed settlement does not exceed \$35,000, provided that such action is not opposed by the agency or agencies involved.

Sec. 5. Subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in section (8) hereof, the Executive Assistant and the Chief of the Litigation Control Unit are authorized to accept offers in compromise of claims in behalf of the United States in post-judgment collection cases in which the difference between the gross amount of the original claim and the proposed settlement does not exceed \$35,000, provided that such action is not opposed by the agency or agencies involved.

Sec. 6. Subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in section (8) hereof, the Chief of the Review Section shall have authority to—

(A) Accept offers in compromise of claims in behalf of the United States in all cases in which the difference between the gross amount of the original claim and the proposed settlement does not exceed \$50,000, and of claims against the United States in all cases in which the amount of the refund does not exceed \$50,000;

(B) Approve administrative settlements not exceeding \$50,000;

(C) Close (other than by compromise or by entry of judgment) civil claims asserted by the Government in all cases in which the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$50,000; and

(D) Reject offers in compromise, regardless of amount.

Provided, That the action is not opposed by the agency or agencies involved or the chief of the section to which the case is assigned.

Sec. 7. Subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in section (8) hereof, the Deputy Assistant Attorneys General and the Deputy for Refund Litigation each shall have authority to—

(A) Accept offers in compromise of claims in behalf of the United States in all cases in which the difference between the gross amount of the original claim and the proposed settlement does not exceed \$250,000, and of claims against the United States in all cases in which the amount of the refund does not exceed \$250,000;

(B) Approve administrative settlements not exceeding \$250,000;

(C) Close (other than by compromise or by entry of judgment) civil claims asserted by the Government in all cases in which the gross amount of the original claim does not exceed \$250,000; and

(D) Reject offers in compromise, or disapprove administrative settlements or closings, regardless of amount;

Provided, That the limiting amount in (A), (B), and (C) shall be \$100,000, if the proposed disposition of the claim is opposed by the agency or agencies involved or if the case is subject to reference to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 8. The authority redelegated herein shall be subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(A) When, for any reason, the compromise or administrative settlement or closing of a particular claim, as a practical matter, will control or adversely influence the disposition of other claims totaling more than the respective amounts designated in sections (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7), the case shall be forwarded for review at the appropriate level.

(B) When, because of the importance of a question of law or policy presented, the position taken by the agency or agencies or by the United States Attorney involved, or any other considerations, the person otherwise authorized herein to take final action is of the opinion that the proposed disposition should be reviewed at a higher level, he shall forward the case for such review.

(C) Nothing in this Directive shall be construed as altering any provision of Subpart Y of Part 0 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations requiring the submission of certain cases to the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or the Solicitor General.

(D) Authority to approve recommendations that the Government confess error, or make administrative settlements, in cases on appeal, is excepted from the foregoing redelegations.

(E) The Assistant Attorney General, at any time, may withdraw any authority delegated by this Directive as it relates to any particular case or category of cases, or to any part thereof.

SEC. 9. This Directive supersedes Tax Division Directive No. 16 approved May 22, 1971.

SEC. 10. This Directive shall become effective December 4, 1973.

Dated: November 27, 1973.

SCOTT P. CRAMPTON,
Assistant Attorney General.

Approved:

ROBERT H. BORK,
Acting Attorney General.

[FR Doc.73-25668 Filed 12-4-73;8:45 am]

Title 32A—National Defense Appendix

CHAPTER VI—DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

[BDC Del. 5 Formerly BDSA-NPA Del. 10, 4-26-51—Revocation]

BDC NOTICE 3—DESIGNATION OF BDC ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950, AS AMENDED

Revocation of Delegation of Authority

BDC Del. 5, April 26, 1951 (16 FR 3669) is hereby revoked. This delegation by the Administrator of National Production Authority (NPA), U.S. Department of Commerce to Administrator of Production and Marketing Administration (PMA), U.S. Department of Agriculture,

delegated authority necessary to the implementation of an agreement (16 FR 3410) covering respective allocation and priority functions regarding foods which have industrial uses. The aforementioned agreement has now been superseded by an agreement signed on November 7, November 12 and November 10, 1973, by the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, respectively.

BUREAU OF DOMESTIC COMMERCE,
GARY M. COOK,
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Domestic Commerce.
[FR Doc.73-25721 Filed 12-4-73;8:45 am]

Title 33—Navigation and Navigable Waters

CHAPTER I—COAST GUARD, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[CGD-73-101R]

PART 62—UNITED STATES AIDS TO NAVIGATION SYSTEM

PART 74—CHARGES FOR COAST GUARD AIDS TO NAVIGATION WORK

Funding of, and Change of Address Concerning Requests for, Aids to Navigation Projects

These amendments revise the provisions for funding aids to navigation projects required by an armed force and change the Coast Guard address to which an armed force or a Federal agency should send its requests and recommendations concerning an aid to navigation.

Section 74.05-1 is revised without substantive change, and § 62.10-5(c) is deleted to eliminate duplications in the regulations providing for the funding of aids to navigation projects requested by an armed force.

Sections 62.10-5(d) and 74.10-5 are deleted to remove the provisions for charging the Corps of Engineers for marking sunken wrecks. These charges are no longer authorized under 14 U.S.C. 86.

Sections 62.10-5 (a) and (b) and § 62.10-10 are deleted to remove the existing provisions, explaining where an armed force or a Federal agency should send a request or recommendation concerning an aid to navigation. Section 62.10-1 provides that such requests can be sent to Commandant or the District Commander concerned.

A new § 74.05-5 is added to provide for marking danger, restricted, and prohibited areas at Coast Guard expense. Section 62.01-25 is revised and § 74.10-1 is deleted to remove the provisions that provide for marking these same areas at Coast Guard expense.

Since these amendments are rules of agency procedure and practice they are exempt from the notice of proposed rulemaking requirements in 5 U.S.C. 553(b).

In accordance with the foregoing, Parts 62 and 74 of Chapter I of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations are amended as follows:

1. Section 62.01-25 is revised to read as follows:

§ 62.01-25 Danger, restricted, and prohibited areas.

The Coast Guard may mark, at the request of the cognizant District Engineer, danger, restricted, and prohibited areas that have been so designated by the Secretary of the Army.

2. Section 62.10-1 is amended to read as follows:

§ 62.10-1 Maritime aids.

(a) Requests and recommendations pertaining to maritime aids to navigation and reports of aids no longer needed should be mailed to the District Commander concerned or to the Commandant (G-WAN), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. 20590.

* * * * *

§ 62.10-5 [Revoked]

3. Section 62.10-5 is deleted.

§ 62.10-10 [Revoked]

4. Section 62.10-10 is deleted.

5. The title of Subpart 74.05 is revised to read as follows:

Subpart 74.05 Charges to Armed Forces

6. Section 74.05-1 is revised to read as follows:

§ 74.05-1 Armed Forces.

(a) When requests by the Armed Forces for establishment of aids to navigation requiring expenditure of considerable funds are not received in sufficient time to permit the Coast Guard to budget for the necessary funds, aid establishment may be delayed until funds are available. When the Coast Guard is unable, with its own funds, to establish aids to navigation as soon as the requesting Armed Force desires, earlier action by the Coast Guard will depend upon the Armed Force's ability to make the necessary funds available.

(b) Requests not requiring the expenditure of considerable funds are normally accomplished at Coast Guard expense.

(c) The Coast Guard does not charge the Armed Forces for vessel time or other costs incurred in maintaining aids to navigation.

7. A new § 74.05-5 is added to read as follows:

§ 74.05-5 Danger, restricted, and prohibited areas.

Danger, restricted, and prohibited areas described in § 62.01-25 of this chapter are marked at Coast Guard expense.

Subpart 74.10—[Revoked]

8. Subpart 74.10 and §§ 74.10-1 and 74.10-5 therein are deleted.

(14 U.S.C. 81, 86, 93, 633, Sec. 6(b)(1), 80 Stat. 937 (49 U.S.C. 1655(b)(1)); 49 CFR 1.46(b))

Effective date: December 9, 1973.

Dated: November 26, 1973.

C. R. BENDER,
Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard
Commandant.

[FR Doc.73-25705 Filed 12-4-73;8:45 am]

[CGD 72-154R]

PART 66—PRIVATE AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Designation of Navigable Waters as State Waters for Private Aids to Navigation

The purpose of this amendment to the aids to navigation regulations is to bring the list of navigable waters that have been designated as State waters for private aids to navigation up-to-date.

As defined in 33 CFR 66.05-5, "State waters for private aids to navigation" means those navigable waters of the United States which the Commandant, acting upon a request by a State Administration, has designated as waters within which the State government may regulate the establishment, operation, and maintenance of marine aids to navigation, including regulatory markers. The waters designated by the Commandant are in 33 CFR 66.05-160, 66.05-169, and 66.05-173. This list was published in the April 25, 1968 issue of the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (33 FR 6291) and has not been updated since then. This document does the following:

a. Adds to the list of designated waters—

(1) All the navigable waters within Alabama not marked with Coast Guard aids to navigation on March 26, 1971;

(2) All the navigable waters within Wisconsin not marked with Coast Guard aids to navigation on November 17, 1969;

(3) All the navigable waters within North Carolina not marked with Coast Guard aids to navigation on June 1, 1973.

(4) The portions of Toledo Bend Reservoir that are within Louisiana and Texas;

(5) All the navigable waters within Missouri except the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers;

(6) The portion of Gaston, Holston, John H. Kerr, and Philpott Reservoirs within Virginia;

(7) The portion of Lake Havasu within Arizona, except the portion within Havasu Lake National Wildlife Refuge;

(8) Claytor and Leesville Lakes in Virginia; and

(9) The portion of Missouri River within Montana between the U.S. Highway 287 bridge near Townsend and Great Falls, including Rainbow Dam Reservoir, Black Eagle Dam Reservoir, Holter Lake, Hauser Lake, and Canyon Ferry Reservoir.

b. Eliminates the redundancy in § 66.05-100 and lists in this section the designated waters; and

c. Revokes §§ 66.05-160, 66.05-169, and 66.05-173 and adds the names of the waters listed in these sections to the revised § 66.05-100.

The amendments in this document that relate to agency management are excepted by 5 U.S.C. 553(a) from notice of proposed rule making and from the requirements of an effective date of not less than 30 days after publication in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*. The rest of the amendments are editorial changes which impose no additional burden on any person; therefore, public rule making procedures are unnecessary and they may be made effective in less than 30 days.

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 66 of Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

1. By revising § 66.05-100 to read as follows:

§ 66.05-100 Designation of navigable waters as State waters for private aids to navigation.

In accordance with the procedures contained in § 66.05-10(d), the following navigable waters listed by the State in which they are located, are designated as State waters for private aids to navigation:

(a) *Alabama*. Each water within the State not marked with Coast Guard aids to navigation on March 26, 1971.

(b) *Arizona*. The portion of Lake Havasu within the State, except that portion within Havasu Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

(c) *Louisiana*. The portion of Toledo Bend Reservoir within the State.

(d) *Missouri*. Each water within the State except the—

(1) Mississippi River; and
 (2) Missouri River.

(e) *Montana*. The portion of Missouri River between the U.S. Highway 287 bridge near Townsend and Great Falls including the following impoundments:

(1) Black Eagle Dam Reservoir.
 (2) Canyon Ferry Reservoir.
 (3) Hauser Lake.
 (4) Holter Lake.
 (5) Rainbow Dam Reservoir.

(f) *North Carolina*. Each navigable water within the State not marked with Coast Guard aids to navigation on June 1, 1973.

(g) *Pennsylvania*. The portion of Youghiogheny River Reservoir within the State.

(h) *Texas*. The portion of Toledo Bend Reservoir within the State.

(i) *Virginia*. (1) Claytor Lake, on the New River in Pulaski County.

(2) Leesville Lake, on the Roanoke River below Smith Mountain Dam.

(3) The portions of the following reservoirs within the State:

(i) Gaston.
 (ii) Holston.
 (iii) John H. Kerr.
 (iv) Philpott.

(j) *Wisconsin*. Navigable waters within the State not marked with Coast Guard aids to navigation on November 17, 1969.

§§ 66.05-160, 66.05-169, and 66.05-173 [Revoked]

2. By revoking §§ 66.05-160, 66.05-169, and 66.05-173.

(14 U.S.C. 83, Sec. 6(b)(1), 80 Stat. 937 (49 U.S.C. 1655(b)(1)); 49 CFR 1.46(b).)

Effective date. These amendments become effective on December 9, 1973.

Dated: November 26, 1973.

C. R. BENDER,
*Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard
 Commandant.*

[FR Doc. 73-25704 Filed 12-4-73; 8:45 am]

[CGD 72-103R]

PART 110—ANCHORAGE REGULATIONS

Special Anchorage Area, Casco Bay, Falmouth, Maine

This amendment to the anchorage regulations of Casco Bay, Maine, enlarges the special anchorage area in Mussel Cove and adjacent waters at Falmouth Foreside, Falmouth. In special anchorage areas, vessels under 65 feet in length, when at anchor, are not required to carry or exhibit anchor lights.

This amendment is based on a notice of proposed rulemaking published in the Friday, June 16, 1972, issue of the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (37 FR 11977) and Public Notice No. 1-6 issued by the Commander, First Coast Guard District on November 29, 1971.

Ten comments were received in response to the notices of proposed rulemaking. Three of the comments opposed enlarging the anchorage saying that the increased number of vessels using the enlarged anchorage would increase the number of discharges of sewage into the water from the sewage devices aboard their vessels. The Coast Guard is currently developing regulations that would provide for marine sanitation devices aboard vessels in the navigable waters of the United States to alleviate the problem of discharge of sewage. An advanced notice of proposed rulemaking concerning marine sanitation devices was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* of June 18, 1973 at pages 15918-15921.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recommended that consideration be given to providing an open channel through the mooring pattern in the special anchorage and to marking Prince Point Ledge and Underwood Ledge with day beacons or other aids. The marking of the two ledges is under evaluation by the Coast Guard, and the Harbor Master will be asked to consider establishing an open channel.

The other comments received had no objections to enlarging the anchorage. In consideration of the foregoing, Part 110 of Chapter I of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by revising § 110.5(d) to read as follows:

§ 110.5 Casco Bay, Maine.

(d) *Mussel Cove and adjacent waters at Falmouth Foreside, Falmouth*. All of the waters enclosed by a line beginning at the Dock House (F.S.) located at latitude 43°44'22" N., longitude 70°11'41" W.; thence 123°, 200 yards; thence 204°, 1,760 yards; thence 220°, 1,950 yards to Prince Point; thence along the shoreline to the point of beginning.

(Sec. 1, 30 Stat. 98, as amended, sec. 6(g) (1)(B), 80 Stat. 937; (33 U.S.C. 180), (49 U.S.C. 1655(g)(1)(B), 49 CFR 1.46(c)(2), 33 CFR 1.05-1(c)(1)).

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective on January 7, 1974.

Dated: November 27, 1973.

W. M. BENKERT,
*Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard
 Chief, Office of Marine Environment and Systems.*

[FR Doc. 73-25707 Filed 12-4-73; 8:45 am]

[CGPR 71-162R]

PART 110—ANCHORAGE REGULATIONS**Anchorage Grounds, St. Johns River, Florida**

This amendment to the anchorage regulations terminates Anchorage A and Anchorage B on the St. Johns River, Florida, as published in 33 CFR 110.183 (a) (1) and (2). These anchorages are no longer used by maritime interests.

This amendment is based on a notice of proposed rulemaking published in the Wednesday, December 22, 1971, issue of the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (36 FR 24228) and Public Notice 3171 issued by the Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District.

No comments concerning the termination of the anchorages were received.

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 110 of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by revoking paragraphs (a) (1) and (a) (2) of § 110.183. As amended, § 110.183 reads as follows:

§ 110.183 St. Johns River, Florida.

(a) *The anchorage grounds.* (1) [Reserved]
(2) [Reserved]

(Sec. 7, 38 Stat. 1053, as amended, sec. 6(g) (1) (A), 80 Stat. 937; 33 U.S.C. 471, 49 U.S.C. 1055(g) (1) (A); 46 CFR 1.46(c) (1), 33 CFR 1.05-1(C) (1))

Effective date: This amendment shall become effective on January 7, 1974.

Dated: November 27, 1973.

W. M. BENKERT,
Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard,
Chief, Office of Marine Environment and Systems.

[FR Doc. 73-25708 Filed 12-4-73:8:45 am]

Title 36—Parks, Forests and Public Property**CHAPTER II—FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****PART 212—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOREST DEVELOPMENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM****Trail System Operation**

Proposed regulations for trail system operation on National Forest Development Trails were published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (36 FR 20247) on October 19, 1971. The purpose of that publication was to give Federal, State and local governmental agencies, private organizations, and land users who are directly or otherwise affected by the trail regulations, a further opportunity to give us their advice and assistance in the preparation of the final regulations.

A number of comments were received, both within and after the 30-day comment period, and all have been carefully evaluated before finalizing the regulations herein.

Most of the comments received were in support of prohibiting motorized vehicles on the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. This was provided for in the National Trails System Act of October 1968. The regulations apply only on

and along National Forest Development Trails.

The Forest Service, in developing these regulations, has had them specifically reviewed by the Appalachian Trail Conference, the members of the Pacific Crest Advisory Council, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management, in addition to the review by the general public.

Final adoption of the regulation has been delayed pending the adoption of regulations governing use of off-road vehicles (36 CFR, Part 295; 38 FR 26723, September 25, 1973).

In consideration of the foregoing, §§ 212.20 and 212.21 of Title 36 CFR, are added as follows:

§ 212.13–212.19 [Reserved]**§ 212.20 National Forest Development Trail System Operation.**

(a) *Applicability and Scope.* The regulations in this section prescribe the use and protection of, and maintenance of good conduct on the National Forest Development Trail System on lands, or interest in lands, of the United States, including Forest Service administered segments of the National Trails System within the exterior boundaries of the National Forests.

(b) *National Forest Development Trails.* National Forest Development Trails shall be designated on a map or plan available to the public at the offices of the Forest Supervisors and District Rangers and shall be marked on the ground by appropriate signs which reasonably bring their location to the attention of the public.

(c) *Use and protection of National Forest Development Trails.* Foot travel or use of stock or bicycles (see CFR, Part 295, for use of off-road vehicles) on trails may be restricted by the Chief of the Forest Service for public safety or for the protection of the trails, resources and environment or to minimize conflicts among the various uses of the trail. Such restrictions may include exceptions for official or emergency use or use under a permit, lease, license or contract.

(1) *Planning.* Evaluation of potential impacts on soil, watersheds, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, management of other resources and types of potential uses will be analyzed prior to determining restrictions to be imposed on the use of each trail.

(2) *Public participation.* The public will be provided the opportunity to participate in determining the restrictions to be posted.

(3) *Designation procedures.* Public notices shall be posted in such locations as will reasonably bring such restrictions to the attention of the public. A copy of such restrictions shall be available to the public in the offices of the District Rangers and Forest Supervisors.

(4) *Prohibited use.* Use of a trail in violation of restrictions imposed pursuant to this subsection is prohibited.

(d) *Maintenance of good conduct.* The following acts are prohibited on all National Forest Development Trails:

(1) The willful tearing down, removal, or defacing any sign, marker, or notice of the Forest Service.

(2) Mutilating, defacing, disturbing, removing, or destroying objects of natural beauty or of scenic value.

(3) Destroying, damaging, or removing any living tree or plant, except during maintenance operations and for resource management.

(4) Creating an unsanitary condition by leaving refuse, debris, garbage or other wastes exposed, or permitting the discharge of harmful pollutants or objectionable wastes into streams, lakes, or other water sources.

(5) Blocking, restricting or otherwise interfering with the use of the trail.

§ 212.21 Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail as defined by the National Trails System Act, 82 Stat. 919, shall be administered primarily as a footpath and horseback riding trail by the Forest Service in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. The use of motorized vehicles along the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail is prohibited, except that the Federal agency administering the segment of the trail involved may authorize by permit use of such vehicles when necessary to meet emergencies or to enable adjacent landowners or land users to have reasonable access to their lands or timber rights.

(Sec. 1, 30 Stat. 35, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 551, sec. 205, 72 Stat. 907, 23 U.S.C. 205 and 82 Stat. 919, 16 U.S.C. 1241, *et seq.*)

Effective Date. These regulations shall become effective on December 10, 1973.

PAUL A. VANDER MYDE,
Acting Assistant Secretary for
Conservation, Research and
Education.

NOVEMBER 30, 1973.

[FR Doc. 73-25710 Filed 12-4-73:8:45 am]

Title 46—Shipping**CHAPTER I—COAST GUARD, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION****SUBCHAPTER H—PASSENGER VESSELS**

[CGD 73-247R]

PART 77—VESSEL CONTROL AND MISCELLANEOUS SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT**SUBCHAPTER I—CARGO AND MISCELLANEOUS VESSELS****PART 96—VESSEL CONTROL AND MISCELLANEOUS SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT****SUBCHAPTER U—OCEANOGRAPHIC VESSELS****PART 195—VESSEL CONTROL AND MISCELLANEOUS SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT****Change in Approval Procedure for
Explosion-Proof Flashlights**

The purpose of the amendments in this document is to reflect in §§ 77.35-5 (c), 96.35-5(c), and 195.35-5(c) of Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations the current specifications for explosion-proof flashlights.

Explosion-proof flashlights, required as equipment of firemen on passenger cargo and miscellaneous, and oceano-