**§§ 1924.123–1924.149 [Reserved]**

**§ 1924.150 OMB Control Number.**

The reporting requirements contained in this subpart have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and have been assigned OMB control number 0575–0164. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to vary from 5 minutes to 10 minutes per response, with an average of .13 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to the Department of Agriculture, Clearance Officer, OIRM, Ag Box 7630, Washington, D.C. 20250; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (OMB #0575–0164), Washington, D.C. 20503.

*Exhibit A of Subpart C [Removed and Reserved]*

3. Exhibit A of subpart C is removed and reserved.

Dated: April 14, 1995.

**Michael V. Dunn,**

*Acting Under Secretary for Rural Economic and Community Development.*

[FR Doc. 95–11309 Filed 5–8–95; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–07–U**

## Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

## 9 CFR Part 78

**[Docket No. 94–134–2]**

## Brucellosis in Cattle; State and Area Classifications; Colorado

**AGENCY:** Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Affirmation of interim rule as final rule.

**SUMMARY:** We are adopting as a final rule, without change, an interim rule that amended the brucellosis regulations concerning the interstate movement of cattle by changing the classification of Colorado from Class A to Class Free. We have determined that Colorado meets the standards for Class Free status. The interim rule was necessary to relieve certain restrictions on the interstate movement of cattle from Colorado.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 8, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Michael J. Gilsdorf, Senior Staff Veterinarian, Cattle Diseases and Surveillance Staff, VS, APHIS, USDA, Suite 3B08, 4700 River Road Unit 36, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236; (301) 734–4918.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

### Background

In an interim rule effective and published in the **Federal Register** on January 23, 1995 (60 FR 4371–4372, Docket No. 94–134–1), we amended the brucellosis regulations in 9 CFR part 78 by removing Colorado from the list of Class A States in § 78.41(b) and adding it to the list of Class Free States in § 78.1(a).

Comments on the interim rule were required to be received on or before March 24, 1995. We did not receive any comments. The facts presented in the interim rule still provide a basis for the rule.

This action also affirms the information contained in the interim rule concerning Executive Order 12866 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act, Executive Orders 12372 and 12778, and the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Further, for this action, the Office of Management and Budget has waived the review process required by Executive Order 12866.

### List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 78

Animal diseases, Bison, Cattle, Hogs, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation.

### PART 78—BRUCELLOSIS

Accordingly, we are adopting as a final rule, without change, the interim rule that amended 9 CFR 78.41 and that was published at 60 FR 4371–4372 on January 23, 1995.

**Authority:** 21 U.S.C. 111–114a–1, 114g, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123–126, 134b, and 134f; 7 CFR 2.17, 2.51, and 371.2(d).

Done in Washington, DC, this 28th day of April 1995.

**Lonnie J. King,**

*Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*

[FR Doc. 95–11373 Filed 5–8–95; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–34–P**

## 9 CFR Part 113

**[Docket No. 93–071–2]**

## Viruses, Serums, Toxins, and Analogous Products; Detection of Extraneous Agents by the Fluorescent Antibody Technique

**AGENCY:** Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** We are amending the regulations concerning testing by the fluorescent antibody technique for extraneous agents (viruses) in cells of animal origin that are used in the manufacture of veterinary biologics. The amendment allows the use of alternative fluorochromes that may be conjugated to an antibody, revises the list of extraneous agents to be tested for, and includes extraneous agents for which equine cells are to be tested. In addition, the word ''agent'' is replaced with the word ''virus'' since this is the agent being tested for. The amendment is necessary to update the requirements related to the testing for extraneous viruses.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 8, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. David A. Espeseth, Deputy Director, Veterinary Biologics, BBEP, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 148, Riverdale, MD 20737–1237, (301) 734–8245.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

### Background

In accordance with the regulations contained in 9 CFR part 113, standard requirements are prescribed for the preparation of veterinary biological products. A standard requirement consists of specifications, procedures, and test methods which define the standards of purity, safety, potency, and efficacy for a given type of veterinary biological product. Microorganisms, animal cells, and ingredients of animal origin used in production are required to be tested for extraneous viruses. In part, this involves testing for the presence of extraneous viruses by the fluorescent antibody technique described in § 113.47. When the current standard requirement was established, fluorescent antibodies were constructed by conjugating antibodies to one of the fluorochromes, fluorescein. Fluorochromes are any of a variety of chemicals used in cytochemistry to produce a secondary fluorescence in the specimen. In the intervening years, additional fluorochromes have been developed for use as cytochemical markers or stains.

Standard requirements included in the regulations specify that cells, master seed virus, and most ingredients of animal origin used in the production of biological products be tested for contaminating bacteria, fungi, mycoplasma, cytopathogenic organisms, viruses, hemadsorbing agents, and extraneous agents (viruses) detectable by the fluorescent antibody technique. The presence of specific fluorescence associated with the use of certain antibodies, in comparison with the