type and practice in the unit by the amount of insurance for the applicable type and practice;

(4) Totaling the results in section 12(a)(3);

(5) Subtracting the result in section 12(a)(4) from the result in section 12(a)(2); and

(6) Multiplying the result in section 12(a)(5) by your share.

(b) The acres with an established stand will include:

(1) Acreage that has at least 75 percent of a normal stand;

(2) Acreage abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent;

(3) Acreage damaged solely by an uninsured cause; or

(4) Acreage that is harvested and not reseeded.

(c) The amount of indemnity on any spring planted acreage determined in accordance with section 12(a) will be reduced 50 percent if the stand is less than 75 percent but more than 55 percent of a normal stand.

13. Written Agreements

Designated terms of this policy may be altered by written agreement in accordance with the following:

(a) You must apply in writing for each written agreement no later than the sales closing date, except as provided in section 13(e);

(b) The application for a written agreement must contain all variable terms of the contract between you and us that will be in effect if the written agreement is not approved;

(c) If approved, the written agreement will include all variable terms of the contract, including, but not limited to, crop type or variety, practice, premium rate, and amount of insurance;

(d) Each written agreement will only be valid for one year (If the written agreement is not specifically renewed the following year, insurance coverage for subsequent crop years will be in accordance with the printed policy); and

(e) An application for a written agreement submitted after the sales closing date may be approved if, after a physical inspection of the acreage, it is determined that no loss has occurred and the crop is insurable in accordance with the policy and written agreement provisions.

Signed in Washington, D.C., on March 14, 1997.

Kenneth D. Ackerman,

Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

[FR Doc. 97–7012 Filed 3–19–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–FA–P

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 77

[Docket No. 96–092–2]

Tuberculosis in Cattle and Bison; State Designation

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 tuberculosis regulations concerning the interstate movement of cattle and bison by raising the designation of Oklahoma from a modified accredited State to an accredited-free State. We have determined that Oklahoma meets the criteria for designation as an accredited-free state.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The interim rule was effective on December 26, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Mitchell A. Essey, Senior Staff Veterinarian, National Animal Health Programs, VS, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 36, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231, (301) 734–7727.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In an interim rule effective and published in the Federal Register on December 26, 1996 (61 FR 67928–67929, Docket No. 96–092–1), we amended the tuberculosis regulations in 9 CFR part 77 by removing Oklahoma from the list of modified accredited States in § 77.1 and adding it to the list of accredited-free States in that section.

Comments on the interim rule were required to be received on or before February 24, 1997. 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 12988, 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 77

Animal diseases, Bison, Cattle, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation, Tuberculosis.

PART 77—TUBERCULOSIS

Accordingly, we are adopting as a final rule, without change, the interim rule that amended 9 CFR part 77 and that was published at 61 FR 67928–67929 on December 26, 1996.

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 111, 114, 114a, 115-117, 120, 121, 134b, and 134f; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.2(d).

Done in Washington, DC, this 14th day of March 1997.

Terry L. Medley,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 97–7014 Filed 3–19–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

9 CFR Parts 102 and 104

[Docket No. 96–055–2]

Viruses, Serums, Toxins, and Analogous Products; Biologics Establishment Licenses and Biological Product Licenses and Permits

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are amending the regulations regarding veterinary biological products to remove the examples of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) forms for U.S. Veterinary Biologics Establishment Licenses and U.S. Veterinary Biological Product Licenses and Permits. This action resulted from a review of APHIS regulations in response to the President's Regulatory Reform Initiative. The amendments have the effect of removing unnecessary material from the regulations. The APHIS forms for product licenses and permits will still be used and provided by the agency—only the examples are removed from the regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 21, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. David Espeseth, Director, Licensing and Policy Development, Center for Veterinary Biologics, VS, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 148, Riverdale, MD 20737–1237, (301) 734–8245.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) conducted a review of the regulations under 9 CFR 101–118 pertaining to veterinary biologics initiated under the President's Regulatory Reform Initiative to remove unnecessary material from the regulations. As part of this initiative, on August 22, 1996, we published in the Federal Register (61 FR 43316–43317, Docket No. 96–055–1) a proposal to amend the regulations regarding veterinary biological products by removing the examples of APHIS forms for U.S. Veterinary Biologics Establishment Licenses and U.S. Veterinary Biological Product Licenses and Permits. We stated that the APHIS forms for establishment and product