

and the E-Government Act (Title III: FISMA of 2002 Section 301).

Within USDA, access to system data is granted on a limited basis to USDA customers, employees, administrators, help desk individuals, and other Federal agencies to facilitate electronic user authentication and authorization. Users can use their account's user ID and password to access to modify basic personal data such as address and email. Users do not have access to modify sensitive data such as level of access of permissions associated with an account. Only system administrators have access to update sensitive fields, and only do so when a ticket is escalated from the help desk.

System administrators have access to user information on a limited basis allowing them to only perform their specific job function. Access is limited to administrators on a least privileged basis utilizing separation of duties. Administrators and help desk persons have eAuthentication accounts with the appropriate level of access and permissions that allow them to access and modify user data. These permissions are granted by a limited number of management personnel.

Information obtained by the eAuthentication Service is stored and maintained electronically on secure USDA-owned and operated systems in St. Louis, MO and Fort Collins, CO. In addition, information stored electronically will be available only to authorized personnel, whose identity will be authenticated by eAuthentication Service.

The system provides for eight types of routine user releases, as follows:

Routine use 1 permits disclosure to USDA applications protected by eAuthentication, as a user requests access to individual applications.

Routine use 2 permits disclosure to external Web applications integrated with the government's federated architecture for authentication. Under this architecture, the user will request access to an external application with their USDA credential prior to any disclosure of information. All external applications will have undergone rigorous testing before joining the architecture.

Routine use 3 permits referral to the appropriate agency, whether Federal, State, local, or foreign, charged with the responsibility of investigating or prosecuting violation of law, or of enforcing or implementing a statute, rule, regulation, or order issued pursuant thereto, of any record within this system when information available indicates a violation or potential

violation of law, whether civil, criminal, or regulatory in nature.

Routine use 4 permits disclosure to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, or to opposing counsel in a proceeding before a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, of any record within the system that constitutes evidence in that proceeding, or which is sought in the course of discovery, to the extent that USDA determines that the records sought are relevant to the proceeding.

Routine use 5 permits disclosure to a congressional office from the record of an individual response to any inquiry from the congressional office made at the request of that individual.

Routine use 6 permits disclosure at the individuals' request to any Federal department, State or local agency, or USDA partner utilizing or interfacing with eAuthentication to provide electronic authentication for electronic transactions. The disclosure of this information is required to securely provide, monitor, and analyze the requested program, service, registration, or other transaction.

Routine use 7 permits disclosure to USDA employees or contractors, partner agency employees or contractors, or private industry employed to identify patterns, trends, and anomalies indicative of fraud, waste, or abuse.

Routine use 8 permits disclosure to determine compliance with program requirements.

A copy of the forms developed to collection information is attached to this report. These proposed information collections are at OMB for review and clearance in conjunction with the Paperwork Reduction Act.

The system of records will not be exempt from any provisions of the Privacy Act.

eAuthentication Forms for Collection for SORN Narrative Statement

Main Page: <http://www.eauth.egov.usda.gov/index.html>.

Select *Create an Account* from *Left Navigation Bar*. From the first sentence on this page, select the *USDA Employee Create an Account* link. Select the "Continue" button at the bottom right of the screen to move through the account creation process. Select the "Continue" button at the bottom right of the screen again, which opens the *Employee Account Creation, Step 1 of 6: Employee Information* page. Follows steps.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS-2006-0015]

Availability of an Addendum to Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for Field Release of Genetically Engineered Pink Bollworm

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that we have supplemented with an addendum the environmental assessment for a proposed field trial of pink bollworm genetically engineered to express green fluorescence as a marker. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) proposes to use this marked strain to assess the effectiveness of lower doses of radiation to create sterile insects for its pink bollworm sterile insect program. This program, using sterile insect technique, has been conducted by APHIS, with State and grower cooperation, since 1968. Data gained from this field experiment will be used to improve the current program. APHIS has supplemented its environmental assessment in order to evaluate a new location and new conditions for the field test and has concluded that this field test will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment. Based on its finding of no significant impact, APHIS has determined that an environmental impact statement need not be prepared for this field test.

DATES: *Effective Date:* July 26, 2006.

ADDRESSES: You may read the environmental assessment (EA), the supplement, the finding of no significant impact (FONSI), and any comments that we received on Docket No. APHIS-2006-0015 in our reading room. The reading room is located in room 1141 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 690-2817 before coming. The supplemented EA and FONSI are also available on the Internet at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/brs/aphisdocs/05_09801r_ea.pdf.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Robyn Rose, Biotechnology Regulatory Services, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 147, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; (301) 734-0489. To obtain copies of the EA,

FONSI, and response to comments, contact Ms. Ingrid Berlinger at (301) 734-4885; e-mail: ingrid.e.berlinger@aphis.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The regulations in 7 CFR part 340, "Introduction of Organisms and Products Altered or Produced Through Genetic Engineering Which Are Plant Pests or Which There Is Reason to Believe Are Plant Pests," regulate, among other things, the introduction (importation, interstate movement, or release into the environment) of organisms and products altered or produced through genetic engineering that are plant pests or that there is reason to believe are plant pests. Such genetically engineered organisms and products are considered "regulated articles." A permit must be obtained or a notification acknowledged before a regulated article may be introduced. The regulations set forth the permit application requirements and the notification procedures for the importation, interstate movement, or release into the environment of a regulated article.

On April 8, 2005, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) received a permit application (APHIS No. 05-098-01r) from APHIS' Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Center for Plant Health Science and Technology (CPHST) Decision Support and Pest Management Systems Laboratory in Phoenix, AZ, for a field trial using the pink bollworm (PBW), *Pectinophora gossypiella* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae), that has been genetically engineered to express an enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) derived from the jellyfish *Aequora victoria*. A piggyBac transposable element derived from the plant pest cabbage looper (*Trichoplusia ni*) was used to transform the subject PBW, and expression of the EGFP is controlled through use of a *Bombyx mori* cytoplasmic actin promoter.

On February 13, 2006, APHIS published a notice¹ in the **Federal Register** (70 FR 7503-7504, Docket No. APHIS-2006-0015) announcing the availability of an environmental assessment (EA) for the proposed field trial. During the 30-day comment period, APHIS received two comments. The two comments were not site-specific in nature.

¹ To view the notice, EA, and the comments we received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, click on the "Advanced Search" tab, and select "Docket Search." In the Docket ID field, enter APHIS-2006-0015, then click on "Submit." Clicking on the Docket ID link in the search results page will produce a list of all documents in the docket.

On April 19, 2006, APHIS published a notice in the **Federal Register** (71 FR 20068-20069, Docket No. APHIS-2006-0015) announcing the availability of a final EA and a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) to issue this permit. The two comments we received in response to our February 2006 notice were also addressed in this notice. The FONSI was signed on April 10, 2006. On April 12, 2006, APHIS received a request to amend this permit application. The amendment includes a change of location from Pima County, AZ, to Yuma County, AZ. This change is necessary because the Southwest Pink Bollworm Eradication Program has moved into Phase 2, which includes Pima County. The program and the field trial must be spatially isolated to ensure that the data collected in the field trial is not influenced by the eradication program. The changes also included new field conditions, including releasing fewer insects over a smaller area. These changes have resulted from factors associated with moving the field trial. None of these changes raised new plant pest issues.

To inform the public of the changes described above, APHIS published a notice of availability for an addendum to the EA in the **Federal Register** on June 20, 2006 (71 FR 35408-35409, Docket No. APHIS-2006-0015). The notice provided for a 14-day comment period, which ended on July 5, 2006. APHIS received no comments by that date.

The subject transgenic PBW is considered a regulated article under the regulations in 7 CFR part 340 because the recipient organism is a plant pest. The proposed field test will evaluate the mating efficiency and competitiveness of the transgenic insects in the field. The transgenic PBW will be reared in the Phoenix PBW genetic rearing facility and treated with radiation levels suitable to induce F1 sterility. The irradiated insects will be released into a 4.6 acre field site in the middle of a 40 to 80 acre field of cotton expressing the Bt toxin, which is toxic to PBW. This release is part of the research to support and improve CPHST's PBW sterile insect program. Information resulting from this research will be used in support of APHIS' efforts to eradicate the PBW in the United States.

Additional information on the PBW eradication plan for the United States may be found at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/pdmp/cotton/pinkbollworm/eradication/eradication.pdf>. An EA prepared for the Southwest Pink Bollworm Eradication Program may be found at <http://>

www.aphis.usda.gov/ppd/es/pdf%20files/swpbwea.pdf.

Pursuant to its regulations (7 CFR 340) promulgated under the Plant Protection Act, APHIS has determined that this field trial will not pose a risk of the introduction or dissemination of a plant pest for the following reasons:

EGFP transgenic insects will not persist in the environment. They will be sterilized by irradiation (Tothova and Merez, 2001). The EGFP PBW line to be released has significantly lower fecundity than wild-type PBW. Redundant mitigation measures are incorporated into the experimental procedures to ensure that genetically modified EGFP PBW will not become established in the environment. These measures are as follows:

- The cotton in the proposed release site expresses *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) toxin that kills PBW larvae.

- There are no sexually compatible relatives of the PBW in the United States, so the transgene cannot spread via hybridization with other species.

- The piggyBac-derived transposable element used to make the transforming construct has no functional transposase gene, thereby eliminating its ability to mobilize itself.

- The release area will be monitored intensively with pheromone traps that attract and collect PBW male moths. Traps will be set up to 5 miles away from the site.

- If adverse persistence is observed, unwanted bollworms will be killed with insecticides. Larvae from eggs oviposited on Bt cotton will not survive.

- PBW populations can be suppressed by flooding the area with a high ratio of sterilized bollworms to field insects.

- All moths will be securely managed and contained in production and transport using standard operating procedures with extremely high reliability developed for a long-running sterile insect technique program.

- All living bollworms reared for this field trial that are not used as part of the environmental release will be killed.

Based on the factors described above and the analysis contained in the EA, APHIS has determined that the proposed field trial will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

The EA, the addendum to the EA, and the FONSI were prepared in accordance with: (1) The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), (2) regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500-1508), (3) USDA regulations

implementing NEPA (7 CFR part 1b), and (4) APHIS' NEPA Implementing Procedures (7 CFR part 372). Copies of the EA and FONSI are available from the individual listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

Done in Washington, DC, this 20th day of July 2006.

Kevin Shea,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. E6–11939 Filed 7–25–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Housing Service

Notice of Request for Collection of Public Information With the Use of a Survey

AGENCY: Rural Housing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed collection; comments requested.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Rural Housing Service's (RHS) intention to request clearance for continuation of information collection to measure the quality of loan servicing provided by the RHS, Centralized Servicing Center (CSC) in St. Louis, MO.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by September 25, 2006, to be assured of consideration.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Terrie Barton, Customer Service Branch Chief, Centralized Servicing Center, 1520 Market Street, Room 3622, St. Louis, Missouri 63103, phone (314) 206–2108, e-mail: Terrie.barton@stl.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Rural Development—Customer Satisfaction Survey.

Type of Request: Extension of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: RHS, provides insured loans to low- and moderate-income applicants located in rural geographic areas to assist them in obtaining decent, sanitary and safe dwellings. RHS currently processes loan originations through approximately 700 Field Offices. The CSC provides support to the Field Offices and is responsible for loan servicing functions for RHS program borrowers. The CSC was established to achieve a high level of customer service and operating efficiency. The CSC has

established a fully integrated call center and is able to provide borrowers with convenient access to their loan account information.

To facilitate CSC's mission and in an effort to continuously improve its services, a survey has been developed that will measure the change in quality of service that borrower's receive when they contact the CSC. Two previous surveys have been completed under prior authorization. Respondents will only need to report information on a one-time basis.

The results of the survey will provide a general satisfaction level among borrowers throughout the nation. The data analysis will provide comparisons to prior surveys and reveal areas of increased satisfaction as well as areas in need of improvement. CSC's goal is to continuously improve program delivery, accessibility and overall customer service satisfaction. A follow up survey will be conducted in 18–24 months, but may or may not be sent to the same initial respondents. Additionally, in accordance with Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), the survey will enable CSC to measure the results and overall effectiveness of customer services provided as well as implement action plans and measure improvements.

Estimate of Burden: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response.

Respondents: Borrowers who have a Rural Housing Program services loan.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 6,000.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Responses: 6,000.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 1,000 hours.

Copies of this information collection can be obtained from Cheryl Thompson, Regulations and Paperwork Management Branch, Support Services Division at (202) 692–0043.

Comments: Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate

automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Comments may be sent to Cheryl Thompson, Regulations and Paperwork Management Branch, Support Services Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, STOP 0742, 1400 Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20250–0742. All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Dated: July 20, 2006.

Russell T. Davis,

Administrator, Rural Housing Service.

[FR Doc. E6–11946 Filed 7–25–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–XV–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Commerce (DOC) has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

Agency: Bureau of Industry and Security.

Title: BIS Program Evaluation.

Agency Form Number: N/A.

OMB Approval Number: 0694–0125.

Type of Request: Renewal of an existing collection.

Burden: 500 hours.

Average Time per Response: 10 minutes per response.

Number of Respondents: 3,000 respondents.

Needs and Uses: This survey capability is needed by BIS seminar instructors for seminar programs conducted throughout the year. Seminar participants will be asked to evaluate seminar content and to provide input for future programs. Their responses will provide useful and practical information that BIS can use to determine whether or not it is providing a quality program and gives BIS information useful to making recommended improvements.

Affected Public: Individuals, businesses or other for-profit institutions.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

OMB Desk Officer: David Rostker.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Diana Hynek, DOC Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482–