

OSDBU and the contracting officer immediately upon receipt of notice from the protégé;

(4) A description of the type of developmental program that will be provided by the mentor firm to the protégé firm, to include a description of the subcontract work, a schedule for providing assistance, and criteria for evaluation of the protégé's developmental success;

(5) A listing of the number and types of subcontracts to be awarded to the protégé firm;

(6) Program participation term;

(7) Termination procedures;

(8) Plan for accomplishing work should the agreement be terminated; and

(9) Other terms and conditions, as appropriate.

#### Review of Agreement

(1) OSDBU will review the information to ensure the mentor and protégé are both eligible and the information that is required in this Mentor-Protégé Program Guide is included. OSDBU may consult with the Contracting Officer on the adequacy of the proposed mentor-protégé arrangement, and its review will be completed no later than 30 calendar days after receipt by OSDBU.

(2) Upon completion of the review, the mentor may implement the developmental assistance program.

(3) The agreement defines the relationship between the mentor and protégé firms only. The agreement itself does not create any privity of contract between the mentor or protégé and the USAID.

(a) An approved agreement will be incorporated into the mentor or protégé firm's contract with the USAID. It should be added to the subcontracting plan of the contract.

(b) If the application is disapproved, the mentor may provide additional information for reconsideration. OSDBU will complete review of any supplemental material no later than 30 days after receipt. Upon finding deficiencies the USAID considers correctable, OSDBU will notify the mentor and request information regarding correction of deficiencies to be provided within 30 days.

#### Annual Reporting Burden:

Total annual responses: 20.

Total annual hours requested: 5.

Dated: January 10, 2006.

**Joanne Paskar,**

Chief, Information and Records Division,  
Office of Administrative Services, Bureau for  
Management.

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## AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Meeting; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, notice is hereby given of the one hundred and forty-sixth meeting of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD). The meeting will be held from 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on February 2, 2006 in the ground floor meeting room of the National Association of State Universities & Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC), at 1307 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

The BIFAD will hear USAID's briefings on the status and future of USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade and on the Bureau for Africa's regional strategic framework; discussions on possible topics for policy papers to be commissioned by BIFAD; the status of portfolio of the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs), and other items of current interest.

The meeting is free and open to the public. Those wishing to attend the meeting or obtain additional information about BIFAD should contact John Rifembark, the Designated Federal Officer for BIFAD. Write him in care of the U.S. Agency for International Development, Ronald Reagan Building, Office of Agriculture, Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Room 2.11-085, Washington, DC 20523-2110 or telephone him at (202) 712-0163 or fax (202) 216-3010.

**John T. Rifembark,**

USAID Designated Federal Officer for BIFAD,  
Office of Agriculture, Bureau for Economic  
Growth, Agriculture & Trade, U.S. Agency  
for International Development.

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. 04-105-2]

#### Melaleuca; Availability of an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** We are advising the public that an environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact have been prepared by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service relative to the issuance of a permit for the environmental release of the nonindigenous fly *Fergusonina turneri* Taylor and its obligate nematode *Fergusonina quinqueremata* Davies and Giblin-Davis, which are potential biological control agents of *Melaleuca quinquenervia*. The environmental assessment documents our review and analysis of environmental impacts associated with, and alternatives to, issuing a permit for the environmental release of the fly and its obligate nematode in the continental United States. Based on its finding of no significant impact, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that an environmental impact statement need not be prepared.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact are available for public inspection 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 environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact are also available on the Regulations.gov Web site. Go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, click on the "Advanced Search" tab, and select "Docket Search." In the Docket ID field, enter APHIS-2005-0120 then click on "Submit" to view the documents.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. L. Joseph Vorgetts, Permits Evaluation Specialist, Plant Health Programs, PPH, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; (301) 734-5405.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The Australian broad-leaved paperbark tree, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, commonly called melaleuca, has become a successful invasive weed in southern Florida because of its ability to produce large quantities of seed. Individual trees bear up to 100 million seeds. Massive, simultaneous seed release occurs after fire or when some other event causes drying of the seed capsules, but a steady seed rain occurs even without such an event. Densities of seedlings may be as