

**United States Department of Labor;
Office of the Secretary, Washington, DC**

Certification of States to the Secretary of the Treasury Pursuant to Section 3304(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986

In accordance with the provisions of Section 3304(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 3304(c)), I hereby certify the following named States to the Secretary of the Treasury for the 12-month period ending on October 31, 2006, in regard to the unemployment compensation laws of those States which heretofore have been approved under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act:

Alabama	Nebraska
Alaska	Nevada
Arizona	New Hampshire
Arkansas	New Jersey
California	New Mexico
Colorado	New York
Connecticut	North Carolina
Delaware	North Dakota
District of Columbia	Ohio
Florida	Oklahoma
Georgia	Oregon
Hawaii	Pennsylvania
Idaho	Puerto Rico
Illinois	Rhode Island
Indiana	South Carolina
Iowa	South Dakota
Kansas	Tennessee
Kentucky	Texas
Louisiana	Utah
Maine	Vermont
Maryland	Virginia
Massachusetts	Virgin Islands
Michigan	Washington
Minnesota	West Virginia
Mississippi	Wisconsin
Missouri	Wyoming
Montana	

This certification is for the maximum normal credit allowable under Section 3302(a) of the Code.

Signed at Washington, DC, on October 31, 2006.

Elaine L. Chao,

Secretary of Labor.

**United States Department of Labor;
Office of the Secretary, Washington, DC**

Certification of State Unemployment Compensation Laws to the Secretary of the Treasury Pursuant to Section 3303(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of Section 3303(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 3303(b)(1)), I hereby certify the unemployment compensation laws of the following named States, which heretofore have been certified pursuant to paragraph (3) of Section 3303(b) of

the Code, to the Secretary of the Treasury for the 12-month period ending on October 31, 2006:

Alabama	Nebraska
Alaska	Nevada
Arizona	New Hampshire
Arkansas	New Jersey
California	New Mexico
Colorado	New York
Connecticut	North Carolina
Delaware	North Dakota
District of Columbia	Ohio
Florida	Oklahoma
Georgia	Oregon
Hawaii	Pennsylvania
Idaho	Puerto Rico
Illinois	Rhode Island
Indiana	South Carolina
Iowa	South Dakota
Kansas	Tennessee
Kentucky	Texas
Louisiana	Utah
Maine	Vermont
Maryland	Virginia
Massachusetts	Virgin Islands
Michigan	Washington
Minnesota	West Virginia
Mississippi	Wisconsin
Missouri	Wyoming
Montana	

This certification is for the maximum additional credit allowable under Section 3302(b) of the Code.

Signed at Washington, DC, on October 31, 2006.

Elaine L. Chao,

Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc. 06-9202 Filed 11-14-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-P

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

No FEAR Act Notice

AGENCY: Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act) requires that each Federal agency provide notice to all employees, former employees, and applicants for employment about the rights and remedies available under Antidiscrimination laws and Whistleblower protection laws applicable to them. By this document, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (the Commission) fulfills the requirement to publish the initial notice in the **Federal Register**.

DATES: This notice is effective November 17, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Ebner, EEO Director, Federal

Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, 601 New Jersey Avenue, NW., Suite 9500, Washington, DC 20001, telephone 202-434-9935; FAX: 202-434-9944.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The "Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002" was passed to require that Federal agencies be accountable for violations of discrimination and whistleblower protection laws. The Act recognized that agencies cannot be run effectively if those agencies practice or tolerate discrimination. This notice serves to notify all of the Commission's employees, former employees, and applicants about the rights and remedies available under the Antidiscrimination Laws and Whistleblower Protection Laws applicable to them.

No Fear Act Notice

On May 15, 2002, Congress enacted the "Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002," Public Law 107-174, 116 Stat. 566, which is now known as the No FEAR Act. One purpose of the Act is to "require that Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws." Public Law 107-174, Summary. In support of this purpose, Congress found that "agencies cannot be run effectively if those agencies practice or tolerate discrimination." Public Law 107-174, Title I, General Provisions, section 101(1).

The Act also requires this agency to provide this notice to Federal employees, former Federal employees and applicants for Federal employment to inform you of the rights and protections available to you under Federal antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws.

Antidiscrimination Laws

A Federal agency cannot discriminate against an employee or applicant with respect to the terms, conditions or privileges of employment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, marital status or political affiliation. Discrimination on these bases is prohibited by one or more of the following statutes: 5 U.S.C. 2302(b)(1), 29 U.S.C. 206(d), 29 U.S.C. 631, 29 U.S.C. 633a, 29 U.S.C. 791 and 42 U.S.C. 2000e-16.

If you believe that you have been the victim of unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin or disability, you must contact an Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) counselor within 45 calendar days of the alleged discriminatory action, or, in the case of

a personnel action, within 45 calendar days of the effective date of the action, before you can file a formal complaint of discrimination with your agency. *See, e.g.* 29 CFR part 1614. At the Commission, you must contact the EEO Director within the 45 day limit, who will arrange for an EEO counselor to notify you. If you believe that you have been the victim of unlawful discrimination on the basis of age, you must either contact the EEO Director as noted above or give notice of intent to sue to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) within 180 calendar days of the alleged discriminatory action. If you are alleging discrimination based on marital status or political affiliation, you may file a written complaint with the U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC) (*see* contact information below). In the alternative (or in some cases, in addition), you may pursue a discrimination complaint by filing a grievance through your agency's administrative or negotiated grievance procedures, if such procedures apply and are available.

Whistleblower Protection Laws

A Federal employee with authority to take, direct others to take, recommend or approve any personnel action must not use that authority to take or fail to take, or threaten to take or fail to take, a personnel action against an employee or applicant because of disclosure of information by that individual that is reasonably believed to evidence violations of law, rule or regulation; gross mismanagement; gross waste of funds; an abuse of authority; or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, unless disclosure of such information is specifically prohibited by law and such information is specifically required by Executive Order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or the conduct of foreign affairs.

Retaliation against an employee or applicant for making a protected disclosure is prohibited by 5 U.S.C. 2302(b)(8). If you believe that you have been the victim of whistleblower retaliation, you may file a written complaint (Form OSC-11) with the U.S. Office of Special Counsel at 1730 M Street NW., Suite 218, Washington, DC 20036-4505 or online through the OSC Web site <http://www.osc.gov>.

Retaliation for Engaging in Protected Activity

A Federal agency cannot retaliate against an employee or applicant because that individual exercises his or her rights under any of the Federal antidiscrimination or whistleblower

protection laws listed above. If you believe that you are the victim of retaliation for engaging in protected activity, you must follow, as appropriate, the procedures described in the Antidiscrimination Laws and Whistleblower Protection Laws sections or, if applicable, the administrative or negotiated grievance procedures in order to pursue any legal remedy.

Disciplinary Actions

Under the existing laws, each agency retains the right, where appropriate, to discipline a Federal employee for conduct that is inconsistent with Federal Antidiscrimination and Whistleblower Protection Laws up to and including removal. If OSC has initiated an investigation under 5 U.S.C. 1214, however, according to 5 U.S.C. 1214(f), agencies must seek approval from the Special Counsel to discipline employees for, among other activities, engaging in prohibited retaliation. Nothing in the No FEAR Act alters existing laws or permits an agency to take unfounded disciplinary action against a Federal employee or to violate the procedural rights of a Federal employee who has been accused of discrimination.

Additional Information

For further information regarding the No FEAR Act regulations, refer to 5 CFR part 724, as well as the office of the EEO Director within your agency. Additional information regarding Federal antidiscrimination, whistleblower protection and retaliation laws can be found at the EEOC Web site—<http://www.eeoc.gov> and the OSC Web site—<http://www.osc.gov>.

Existing Rights Unchanged

Pursuant to section 205 of the No FEAR Act, neither the Act nor this notice creates, expands or reduces any rights otherwise available to any employee, former employee or applicant under the laws of the United States, including the provision of law specified in 5 U.S.C. 2302(d).

Dated: November 9, 2006.

Thomas A. Stock,

Executive Director, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

[FR Doc. E6-19278 Filed 11-14-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6735-01-P

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

No FEAR Act Notice

AGENCY: Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), National

Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Institute of Museum and Library Services is publishing this notice under the "Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002," which is known as the No FEAR Act, to inform current employees, former employees, and applicants for IMLS employment of the rights and protections available to them under Federal antidiscrimination, whistleblower protection and retaliation laws.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nancy E. Weiss, General Counsel, Institute of Museum and Library Services, 1800 M Street, NW., 9th Floor, Washington, DC 20036. IMLS Internet e-mail: nweiss@imls.gov (for e-mail messages, the subject line should include the following reference—"No FEAR Act Notice"); Telephone: 202-653-4640; fax: 202-653-4625. A copy of the No FEAR Act Notice will be posted on IMLS's Web site <http://www.IMLS.gov>). Persons who cannot access this No FEAR Act Notice through the Internet may request a paper or electronic copy by contacting Ms. Weiss at the address, e-mail address, telephone numbers, or fax number listed above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On May 15, 2002, Congress enacted the "Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002," which is now known as the No FEAR Act. One purpose of the Act is to require that Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws. In support of this purpose, Congress found that "agencies cannot be run effectively if those agencies practice or tolerate discrimination." Public Law 107-174, Section 101(1), 116 Stat. 566.

The Act also requires this Agency to provide this notice to Federal employees, former Federal employees and applicants for Federal employment to inform them of the rights and protections available to them under Federal antidiscrimination, whistleblower protection, and retaliation laws.

Antidiscrimination Laws

A Federal agency cannot discriminate against an employee or applicant with respect to the terms, conditions or privileges of employment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, marital status or political affiliation. Discrimination on these bases is prohibited by one or more of the