noted, nonbanking activities will be
standards in section 4 of the BHC Act
includes whether the acquisition of the
nonbanking company complies with the
proposal also involves the acquisition of
persons may express their views in
available for inspection at the offices of
Board, are available for immediate
inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank
indicated or the offices of the Board of
Governors not later than January 16,
A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
(Patrick M. Wilder, Assistant Vice
President) 230 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Illinois 60690-1414:
1. Thomas M. Marcuccilli and James
C. Marcuccilli, both of Fort Wayne,
Indiana, and their immediate families;
Sandra Joan Marcuccilli, Fort Wayne,
Indiana; Dr. Meagan M. Marcuccilli,
Irvine, California; Meredith A.
Marcuccilli, Cincinnati, Ohio; Kathryn
L. Marcuccilli, South Bend, Indiana;
Patrice Marcuccilli, Fort Wayne,
Indiana; Morgan Marcuccilli, Vallojo,
California; Kristin Marcuccilli, South
Bend, Indiana and Thomas P.
Marcuccilli, Chicago, Illinois; to retain
voting shares of STAR Financial Group,
Inc., Fort Wayne, Indiana, and thereby
indirectly acquire STAR Financial Bank,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve
Robert deV. Frierson,
Deputy Secretary of the Board.
[FR Doc. E6–21745 Filed 12–19–06; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6210–01–S

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Formations of, Acquisitions by, and
Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice
have applied to the Board for approval,
pursuant to the Bank Holding Company
(BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR Part
225), and all other applicable statutes
and regulations to become a bank
holding company and/or to acquire the
assets or the ownership of, control of, or
the power to vote shares of a bank or
bank holding company and all of the
banks and nonbanking companies
owned by the bank holding company,
including the companies listed below.
The applications listed below, as well
as other related filings required by the
Board, are available for immediate
inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank
indicated. The application also will be
available for inspection at the offices of
the Board of Governors. Interested
persons may express their views in
writing on the standards enumerated in
the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the
proposals also involves the acquisition of
a nonbanking company, the review also
includes whether the acquisition of the
nonbanking company complies with the
standards in section 4 of the BHC Act
noted, nonbanking activities will be
conducted throughout the United States.
Additional information on all bank
holding companies may be obtained
from the National Information Center
website at www.ffiec.gov/nic/.
Unless otherwise noted, comments
regarding each of these applications
must be received at the Reserve Bank
indicated or the offices of the Board of
Governors not later than January 16,
2007.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
(Patrick M. Wilder, Assistant Vice
President) 230 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Illinois 60690-1414:
1. First Busey Corporation, Urbana,
Illinois, to merge with Main Street
Trust, Inc., Champaign, Illinois, and
thereby indirectly acquire Main Street
Bank & Trust, Champaign, Illinois.
B. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
(Glenda Wilson, Community Affairs
Officer) 411 Locust Street, St.
Louis, Missouri 63101-2015:
1. First Banks, Inc., Hazelwood,
Missouri, and The San Francisco
Company, St. Louis, Missouri; to
acquire 100 percent of the voting shares
of Royal Oak Bancshares, Inc.,
Houston, Texas, and thereby indirectly
acquire Royal Oaks Bank, SSB, Houston,
Texas.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve
Robert deV. Frierson,
Deputy Secretary of the Board.
[FR Doc. E6–21744 Filed 12–19–06; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6210–01–S

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
Implementation of a mileage based
Fuel Cost Price Adjustment (Surcharge)
for Household Goods

AGENCY: Federal Acquisition Service,
GSA
ACTION: Notice for Comments

SUMMARY: GSA is proposing changing the Fuel
Cost Price Adjustment methodology
based calculation. The mileage based
Fuel Cost Price Adjustment will be
calculated on the distance between
the shipment’s origin and destination, and
if applicable, the distance for delivery in
or delivery out of storage in transit
(SIT), using the billable mileage as
currently identified by ALK Technologies. When the cost of diesel
fuel exceeds $1.399, as identified by the
Department of Energy (DOE) on the first
Monday of every month, with an
effective date of the 15th day of the
same month, the TSP may calculate a
fuel surcharge based on the difference
between the DOE price and the trigger
price of $1.40. Effective May 1, 2007,
this will be accomplished by first taking
the number of billable miles and
dividing it by 4.5 to identify the number
of gallons of fuel used. The total will
then be multiplied by the cost difference
between the DOE price and $1.399.
Beginning May 1, 2008, the number of
billable miles will be divided by five (5)
to identify the number of gallons of fuel
used.

B. Substantive Changes
The implementation of the mileage
based Fuel Cost Price Adjustment
reflects a more accurate view of the
additional cost incurred by TSPs for the
increases in the fuel costs. It eliminates
weight pricing and aligns the fuel cost with the distance the shipment travels and the fuel usage. As a result of this change, agencies should realize transportation cost savings.


Tauna T. Delmonico
Director, Travel and Transportation Management Division (FBL), GSA

[FR Doc. E6–21732 Filed 12–19–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–99–S

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

2006–N01

No FEAR Act Notice

AGENCY: General Services Administration

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration is publishing this notice to inform Federal employees, former Federal employees and applicants for Federal employment of the rights and protections available to them under Federal antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jearline Nicome at (202) 501–2143.

No FEAR Act Notice

The General Services Administration is committed to ensuring that Federal employees, former Federal employees and applicants for Federal employment of the rights and protections available to them under Federal antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws. 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.” 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. Although not covered by the No FEAR Act, discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation is prohibited by Executive Order 11478, as amended by Executive Order 13087.

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 1614. If you believe that you have been the victim of unlawful discrimination on the basis of age, you must either contact an EEO counselor 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, directly or 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 appropriate offices within your agency (e.g., EEO/ civil rights office, human resources office or legal office). 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. Attention to ensuring a work environment that is free from discrimination and reprisal is essential to maintain our world class workplace.