

indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than January 5, 2007.

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, Vallejo, 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 System, December 15, 2006.

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 Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (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 proposal 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 (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise 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 63166-2034:

1. First Banks, Inc., Hazelwood, Missouri, and The San Francisco Company, St. Louis, Missouri; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Royal Oaks Bancshares, Inc., Houston, Texas, and thereby indirectly acquire Royal Oaks Bank, SSB, Houston, Texas.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, December 15, 2006.

Robert DeV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. E6-21744 Filed 12-19-06; 8:45 am]

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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 a change to the Centralized Household Goods Traffic Management Program (CHAMP) and the Household Goods Standard Tender of Service (HTOS) to implement a mileage based Fuel Cost Price Adjustment on the shipment of household goods effective May 1, 2007.

DATES: Interested parties should submit written comments before January 10, 2007.

ADDRESSES: Mail comments to General Services Administration, Federal Acquisition Service, Travel and Transportation Management Division (6FBDX), 1500 East Bannister Road, Building 6, Kansas City, Missouri

64131. Comments may be sent via email to reg6.transportation@gsa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brian Kellhofer, Transportation Programs Branch, by telephone at 816-823-3646 or via email at brian.kellhofer@gsa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

GSA's CHAMP uses the Domestic Household Goods Government Rate Tender (415-G) published by the American Moving and Storage Association (AMSA) through its "Household Goods Carriers" Bureau Committee. The tender contains a Fuel Cost Price Adjustment (Surcharge) provision identified in Item 16, which GSA has utilized since May 2000. The current Fuel Cost Price Adjustment calculation is based on the net transportation charges of the line haul and the delivery in and delivery out of storage in transit (SIT). The Fuel Cost Price Adjustment is designed to compensate the Transportation Service Provider (TSP) when the cost of diesel fuel exceeds \$1.399. When applicable, a percentage as identified in Item 16 is taken against the net line haul charges.

GSA is proposing changing the Fuel Cost Price Adjustment methodology from a percentage based to a mileage 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 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.

Dated: December 14, 2006.

Tauna T. Delmonico

Director, Travel and Transportation Management Division (FBL), GSA

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

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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 are notified 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, 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 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>. Attentiveness to ensuring a work environment that is free from discrimination and reprisal is essential to maintain our world class workplace.