

in Affiliated Underwritings and the amount purchased directly from an Underwriting Affiliate have changed significantly from prior years. The Board will take any appropriate actions based on its review, including, if appropriate, the institution of procedures designed to assure that purchases of securities in Affiliated Underwritings are in the best interest of shareholders.

14. Each Index Fund will maintain and preserve permanently in an easily accessible place a written copy of the procedures described in the preceding condition, and any modifications to such procedures, and will maintain and preserve for a period of not less than six years from the end of the fiscal year in which any purchase in an Affiliated Underwriting occurred, the first two years in an easily accessible place, a written record of each purchase of securities in Affiliated Underwritings once an investment by an Investing Fund in the securities of the Index Fund exceeds the limits in section 12(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, setting forth from whom the securities were acquired, the identity of the underwriting syndicate's members, the terms of the purchase, and the information or materials upon which the Board's determinations were made.

15. Before investing in an Index Fund in excess of the limits in section 12(d)(1)(A), the Investing Fund and the Index Fund will execute a Participation Agreement stating, without limitation, that their boards of directors or trustees and their investment advisers, and the trustee and Sponsor of an Investing Trust, as applicable, understand the terms and conditions of the order, and agree to fulfill their responsibilities under the order. At the time of its investment in Shares of an Index Fund in excess of the limit in section 12(d)(1)(A)(i), an Investing Fund will notify the Index Fund of the investment. At such time, the Investing Fund will also transmit to the Index Fund a list of names of each Investing Fund Affiliate and Underwriting Affiliate. The Investing Fund will notify the Index Fund of any changes to the list of names as soon as reasonably practicable after a change occurs. The Index Fund and the Investing Fund will maintain and preserve a copy of the order, the Participation Agreement, and the list with any updated information for the duration of the investment and for a period of not less than six years thereafter, the first two years in an easily accessible place.

16. Before approving any advisory contract under section 15 of the Act, the board of directors or trustees of each

Investing Management Company, including a majority of the disinterested directors or trustees, will find that the advisory fees charged under such advisory contract are based on services provided that will be in addition to, rather than duplicative of, the services provided under the advisory contract(s) of any Index Fund in which the Investing Management Company may invest. These findings and their basis will be recorded fully in the minute books of the appropriate Investing Management Company.

17. Any sales charges and/or service fees charged with respect to shares of an Investing Fund will not exceed the limits applicable to a fund of funds as set forth in Conduct Rule 2830 of the NASD.

18. No Index Fund will acquire securities of any investment company or company relying on sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Act in excess of the limits contained in section 12(d)(1)(A) of the Act, except to the extent permitted by exemptive relief from the Commission that allows the Index Fund to purchase shares of a money market fund for short-term cash management purposes.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, pursuant to delegated authority.

Nancy M. Morris,
Secretary.

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TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

No FEAR Act

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

ACTION: No FEAR Act Notice.

SUMMARY: 5 CFR part 724.202 requires that each Federal agency provide notice in the **Federal Register** to its employees, former employees, and applicants for employment about the rights and remedies available under the Antidiscrimination Laws and Whistleblower Protection Laws.

No FEAR Act Notice

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, or disability. 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 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.

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 a 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 the Tennessee Valley Authority (e.g., Equal Opportunity Compliance, Human Resources, the Office of the Inspector General, and TVA's Ombudsman). 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Linda J. Sales-Long, 865-632-2515.

Dated: January 17, 2008.

Linda J. Sales-Long,
Director, Equal Opportunity Compliance.
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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Availability of Draft Purpose and Need Working Paper for the Proposed Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport, Las Vegas, Clark County, NV

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration.

ACTION: Notice of Availability of Draft Purpose and Need Working Paper.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), is issuing this notice to advise the public that the Draft Purpose and Need Working Paper for the Draft EIS will be made available for public comment pursuant to section 304 of the Vision 100 Century of Aviation Act of 2003 (Pub. L. 108-176) [49 U.S.C. 47171(l)]. The Draft Purpose and Need Working Paper has been prepared for the construction and operation of the proposed Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport, located along Interstate Highway 15 about 30 miles south of Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada. FAA is seeking comments on the Draft Purpose and Need Working Paper.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Andrew Brooks, Environmental Protection Specialist, AWP-610.6, Airports Division, Federal Aviation Administration, Western-Pacific Region, P.O. Box 92007, Los Angeles, California 90009-2007, Telephone: 650/922-1899. Comments on the Draft Purpose and Need Working Paper should be submitted to the address above and must be received no later than 5 p.m. Pacific Standard Time, Friday, February 29, 2008.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), is preparing a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport (SNSA). The need to prepare an Environmental Impact

Statement (EIS) is based on the procedures described in FAA Order 1050.1E, *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures*, FAA Order 5050.4B, *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Implementing Instructions for Airport Actions*, and BLM NEPA Handbook H-1790-1. Further, the FAA and BLM are preparing this EIS jointly pursuant to the Ivanpah Valley Airport Lands Transfer Act of 2000, (Pub. L. 106-362). Clark County proposes to build the airport along Interstate Highway 15 north of the Nevada/California border about 30 miles south of Las Vegas, between Primm and Jean in Clark County, Nevada. The purpose of the proposed airport is to provide additional capacity to accommodate the forecasted growth in air carrier aircraft operations and aviation passenger demand into the Las Vegas area. This airport would supplement existing air carrier capacity at McCarran International Airport (LAS). The Draft EIS is also being prepared by FAA and BLM pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

FAA and BLM are making the Draft Purpose and Need Working Paper available to the public and governmental agencies for review and comment. This working paper contains information that the FAA and BLM will include into the Purpose and Need Section of the Draft EIS. FAA and BLM will consider all comments received for the purpose of developing future documents supporting the Draft EIS. FAA and BLM will accept comments on the Draft Purpose and Need Working Paper until 5 p.m. Pacific Standard Time, Friday, February 23, 2008.

Copies of the Draft Purpose and Need Working Paper are available for public review at the following locations during normal business hours:

U.S. Department of Transportation,
Federal Aviation Administration,
Western-Pacific Region, Office of the
Airports Division, 15000 Aviation
Boulevard, Hawthorne, California
90261

U.S. Department of Transportation,
Federal Aviation Administration,
National Headquarters, Office of
Airports, Planning and Environmental
Needs Division, 800 Independence
Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591

Bureau of Land Management, Las Vegas
Field Office, 4701 North Torrey Pines,
Las Vegas, Nevada 89130

The document is also available for public review at the following libraries and other locations and at the following Web site: <http://www.snvairpor teis.com>: