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m. Individuals desiring to be included on the Commission's mailing list should so indicate by writing to the Secretary of the Commission.

n. *Comments, Protests, or Motions to Intervene*: Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, 385.211, 385.214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

o. *Filing and Service of Responsive Documents*: Any filings must bear in all capital letters the title "COMMENTS", "RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS", "PROTEST", OR "MOTION TO INTERVENE", as applicable, and the Project Number of the particular application to which the filing refers. A copy of any motion to intervene must also be served upon each representative of the Applicant specified in the particular application.

p. *Agency Comments*: Federal, state, and local agencies are invited to file comments on the described applications. A copy of the applications may be obtained by agencies directly from the Applicant. If an agency does not file comments within the time specified for filing comments, it will be presumed to have no comments. One copy of an agency's comments must also be sent to the Applicant's representatives.

q. Comments, protests and interventions may be filed electronically via the Internet in lieu of paper. See, 18 CFR 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Web

site at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the "e-Filing" link.

Philis J. Posey,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. E7-5015 Filed 3-19-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

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 April 13, 2007.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of New York (Anne McEwen, Financial Specialist) 33 Liberty Street, New York, New York 10045-0001:

1. *The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation*, New York, New York; to become a bank holding company by acquiring and merging with The Bank of New York Company, Inc., New York, New York, and thereby indirectly acquire The Bank of New York, New York, New York; B.N.Y. Holdings (Delaware) Corporation, Newark, Delaware; The Bank of New York

(Delaware), Newark, Delaware; Mellon Financial Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mellon Bank, N.A., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mellon United National Bank, Miami, Florida; Mellon 1st Business Bank, National Association, Los Angeles, California; and Mellon Trust of New England, N.A., Boston, Massachusetts.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Patrick M. Wilder, Assistant Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690-1414:

1. *1st Source Corporation*, South Bend, Indiana; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of FINA Bancorp, Inc., Valparaiso, Indiana, and thereby indirectly acquire First National Bank of Valparaiso, Valparaiso, Indiana.

C. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Tracy Basinger, Director, Regional and Community Bank Group) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105-1579:

1. *Belvedere SoCal*, San Francisco, California; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of Professional Business Bank, Pasadena, California. In connection with this application, Belvedere Capital Partners II, LLC, and Belvedere Capital Fund II, LP, San Francisco, California, will indirectly acquire up to 58 percent of the voting shares of Professional Business Bank, Pasadena, California.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, March 14, 2007.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. E7-4980 Filed 3-19-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Notice of Proposals to Engage in Permissible Nonbanking Activities or to Acquire Companies that are Engaged in Permissible Nonbanking Activities

The companies listed in this notice have given notice under section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843) (BHC Act) and Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225) to engage *de novo*, or to acquire or control voting securities or assets of a company, including the companies listed below, that engages either directly or through a subsidiary or other company, in a nonbanking activity that is listed in § 225.28 of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.28) or that the Board has determined by Order to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. Unless otherwise noted, these activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Each notice is available for inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notice also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the question whether the proposal complies with the standards of section 4 of the BHC Act. 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 the applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than April 3, 2007.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (A. Linwood Gill, III, Vice President) 701 East Byrd Street, Richmond, Virginia 23261-4528:

1. *PSB Holding Corp.*, Preston, Maryland; to engage *de novo* through its subsidiary, Community Bank Mortgage Corporation, Easton, Maryland, in the origination and sale of residential mortgage loans to the secondary market, pursuant to section 225.28(b)(1) of Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, March 14, 2007.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.E7-4981 Filed 3-19-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response; HHS Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise Strategy for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Threats

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States faces serious public health threats from the deliberate use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)—chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN)—by hostile States or terrorists, and from naturally emerging infectious diseases that have a potential to cause illness on a scale that could adversely impact national security. Effective strategies to prevent, mitigate, and treat the consequences of CBRN threats is an integral component of our national security strategy. To that end, the United States must be able to rapidly develop, stockpile, and deploy effective

medical countermeasures to protect the American people. This *HHS Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise Strategy (HHS PHEMCE Strategy)* establishes the goals and objectives that HHS will employ to ensure that medical countermeasures are available for effective use against the highest priority CBRN threats facing the Nation. The *HHS PHEMCE Strategy* considers the full spectrum of medical countermeasures-related activities, including research, development, acquisition, storage/maintenance, deployment, and utilization. The *HHS PHEMCE Strategy* is consistent with the President's *Biodefense for the 21st Century* and aligned with the National Strategy for *Medical Countermeasures against Weapons of Mass Destruction*.

DATES: This notice is effective as of March 14, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Susan Collier, Policy Analyst, Office of Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response at 330 Independence Ave., SW., Room G640, Washington, DC 20201 or by phone: 202-260-1200.

Introduction

The United States faces serious public health threats from the deliberate use of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by hostile states or terrorists, and from naturally emerging infectious diseases that have the potential to cause illness on a scale that could adversely impact national security. The type and magnitude of both CBRN and naturally-occurring threats are evolving. Chemical exposures can result from accidents as well as deliberate releases. Advances in biotechnology support the development of new medical treatments, but also make those same tools more widely available to adversaries who might use them to modify biological organisms with the intention to inflict harm. New diseases, like Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), emerge; and regionally endemic diseases, like West Nile Fever and Rift Valley Fever, are introduced into susceptible populations. Nuclear technologies may proliferate despite international efforts to contain them.

A failure to anticipate these threats or the lack of a capacity to effectively prevent them could leave an untold number of Americans dead or permanently disabled. The United States must be able to effectively develop, stockpile, and rapidly deploy

critical medical countermeasures to prevent, mitigate, and treat the adverse health consequences of threats both natural and manmade. Given the diverse and dynamic nature of these threats, and the expense and time required to develop threat agent-specific medical countermeasures, a strategy must be developed that prioritizes investment and optimizes the ability to protect the Nation.

The Role of the Department of Health and Human Services in Public Health Preparedness

Within the Federal government, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) leads the research, development, acquisition, deployment, and use of effective medical countermeasures to protect the civilian population from WMD. This key role was identified in the *National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction*,¹ *Biodefense for the 21st Century*,² and the National Strategy for *Medical Countermeasures against Weapons of Mass Destruction*,³ which together are the President's blueprint for addressing the Nation's CBRN defense programs.

Within HHS, multiple operating and staff divisions work together to develop and implement strategies to prevent and control disease, injury, illness, and disability from terrorist threats and naturally-occurring diseases capable of negatively impacting Government and social systems. In July 2006, HHS created the Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise (PHEMCE).⁴ The PHEMCE is a coordinated, intra-agency effort led by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response⁵ (ASPR) and includes three HHS internal agencies: the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The mission of the PHEMCE is to: (1) Define and prioritize requirements for public health emergency medical countermeasures; (2) integrate and coordinate research, early and late stage product development, and procurement activities addressing the requirements; and (3) set deployment and use

¹ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/12/WMDStrategy.pdf>.

² <http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/20040430.html>.

³ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/02/20070207-2.html>.

⁴ **Federal Register**, Vol. 71, No. 129, Thursday, July 6, 2006, Notices.

⁵ Formerly the Office of Public Health Emergency Preparedness; changed to reflect the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act enacted on December 19, 2006 (P.L. 109-417).