Dated: July 23, 2007.

Gloria D. Car,

Designated Federal Officer.

[FR Doc. E7–14676 Filed 7–27–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

[Docket No. 07–05]

K.E.I. Enterprise dba KEI Logix v. Greenwest Activewear, Inc.; Greenwest Activewear, Inc. v. K.E.I. Enterprise dba KEI Logix and Great White Fleet, Ltd.; Notice of Filing of Cross-Complaint

Notice is given that a cross-complaint has been filed with the Federal Maritime Commission (''Commission'') by Greenwest Activewear, Inc. (''Cross-Complainant'') against K.E.I. Enterprise dba KEI Logix (''KEI Logix'') and Great White Fleet, Ltd. (''Great White'') (collectively, ''Cross-Respondents'') in this proceeding noticed at 72 FR 32,666. Cross-Complainant alleges that Cross-Respondents violated the Shipping Act of 1984 by failing to establish, observe and enforce just and reasonable practices in connection with its shipments of fabric to Guatemala. 46 U.S.C. 41102(c). Cross-Complainant is demanding that Cross-Respondents pay its claim of $152,152.90 for loss of cargo plus attorneys fees. In the alternative, Cross-Complainant asks that its request for damages be offset ''by the amount of freight charges claimed by KEI Logix less the amount of KEI Logix invoice relative to the lost shipment * * * and the difference paid to them.''

Cross-Complainant asserts that it booked the transport of fabric in August 2006 with KEI Logix from Port Hueneme, California, to Villanueva, Guatemala. KEI Logix and Great White issued separate bills of lading as through bills to the aforementioned ports in California and Guatemala. Great White issued its bill of lading depicting KEI Logix as the shipper. Cross-Complainant alleges that the cargo was stolen while in transit by an inland carrier in Guatemala booked by Great White. In September 2006, Cross-Complainant filed its claim of $152,152.90 for the stolen cargo with KEI Logix, who then presented the claim to Great White for disposition.

Cross-Complainant contends that Great White wrongfully denied the claim by evoking force majeure pursuant to an inland bill of lading that Cross-Complainant believes was never produced. Moreover, Cross-Complainant asserts that Great White failed to prove that the goods were released in Guatemala with the customary escort and security practices required of all carriers for that particular area.

Cross-Complainant alleges that it negotiated the disposition of its claim directly with KEI Logix and continued to do business with the company. Cross-Complainant contends that in May 2007, KEI Logix not only breached the agreement reached by the parties for the disposition of the claim, but also refused to deliver three containers in transit unless Cross-Complainant immediately paid the full amount of its outstanding invoices. Cross-Complainant alleges that KEI Logix did this to recoup the money that it owed to Cross-Complainant in their agreement. Accordingly, to mitigate its prospective damages attributable to KEI Logix's breach, Cross-Complainant asserts that it had no alternative but to tender three checks totaling $101,019.08 for the release of its containers, then to place a stop-payment order on them. Cross-Complainant claims that it offered to reissue the checks and to pay $2,500 in attorneys fees, but KEI Logix declined the offer.

Cross-Complainant requests that the Commission require Cross-Respondents to pay reparations of $152,152.90 for the stolen cargo plus attorneys fees, and to mitigate damages relative to freight charges. Additionally, Cross-Complainant requests that any hearings be conducted in either Washington, DC at the Federal Maritime Commission or in Los Angeles, California.

Bryant L. VanBrakle,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 07–3692 Filed 7–27–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisition of Shares of Bank or Bank Holding Companies

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notices also will be available for inspection at the office of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than August 14, 2007.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (David Tatum, Vice President) 1000 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309:

1. The John Charles Simpson, Jr., Trust; the Angela Katherine Simpson Trust (the Trusts); Simeon A. Thibeaux, Jr., as trustee of the Trusts, all of Alexandria, Louisiana; and John C. Simpson, New Orleans, Louisiana; to retain control of the outstanding shares of Red River Bancshares, Inc., and thereby retain control of Red River Bank, both of Alexandria, Louisiana.

In addition, the Trusts, Simeon Thibeaux, Jr., and John Simpson also have applied to collectively acquire additional voting shares of Red River Bancshares, Inc., and Red River Bank.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, July 25, 2007.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. E7–14656 Filed 7–27–07; 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