

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, October 31, 2003.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 03-27915 Filed 11-5-03; 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/](http://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 November 20, 2003.

**A. Federal Reserve Bank of New York** (Jay Bernstein, Bank Supervision Officer) 33 Liberty Street, New York, New York 10045-0001:

1. *United Overseas Bank Limited*, Singapore; to engage *de novo* through UOB Kay Hian Inc., New York, New York, in private placement and securities brokerage services, pursuant to section 225.28(b)(7)(i) and (iii) of Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, October 31, 2003.

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Secretary of the Board.

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## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

### Office of Governmentwide Policy; Cancellation of an Optional Form by the Department of State

**AGENCY:** Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of State is cancelling the following Optional Form: OF 253, Diplomatic Pouch Certification and Receipt.

**DATES:** Effective November 6, 2003.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Charles Cunningham, Department of State, 202-312-9605.

Dated: October 27, 2003.

Barbara M. Williams,

Deputy Standard and Optional Forms Management Officer, General Services Administration.

[FR Doc. 03-27887 Filed 11-5-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-34-M

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

#### Diseases Transmitted Through the Food Supply

**AGENCY:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

**ACTION:** Notice of annual update of list of infectious and communicable diseases that are transmitted through handling the food supply and the methods by which such diseases are transmitted.

**SUMMARY:** Section 103(d) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Pub. L. 101-336, requires the Secretary to publish a list of infectious and communicable diseases that are transmitted through handling the food supply and to review and update the list annually. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) published a final list on August 16, 1991 (56 FR 40897) and updates on September 8, 1992 (57 FR 40917); January 13, 1994 (59 FR 1949); August 15, 1996 (61 FR 42426); September 22, 1997 (62 FR 49518-9); September 15, 1998 (63 FR 49359), September 21, 1999 (64 FR 51127); September 27, 2000 (65 FR 58088), September 10, 2001 (66 FR 47030), and September 27, 2002 (67 FR 61109). The final list has been reviewed in light of new information and has been revised as set forth below.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 6, 2003.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Art Liang, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1600 Clifton Road, NE., Mailstop G-24, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, telephone (404) 639-2213

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 103(d) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 12113(d), requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to:

1. Review all infectious and communicable diseases which may be transmitted through handling the food supply;

2. Publish a list of infectious and communicable diseases which are transmitted through handling the food supply;

3. Publish the methods by which such diseases are transmitted; and

4. Widely disseminate such information regarding the list of diseases and their modes of transmissibility to the general public.

Additionally, the list is to be updated annually.

Since the last publication of the list on September 27, 2002 (67 FR 61109), new information has been reviewed and added. Norwalk and Norwalk-like viruses, previously listed in Part I, are now identified as Noroviruses so as to conform with current scientific nomenclature.

#### I. Pathogens Often Transmitted by Food Contaminated by Infected Persons Who Handle Food, and Modes of Transmission of Such Pathogens

The contamination of raw ingredients from infected food-producing animals and cross-contamination during processing are more prevalent causes of foodborne disease than is contamination of foods by persons with infectious or contagious diseases. However, some pathogens are frequently transmitted by food contaminated by infected persons. The presence of any one of the following signs or symptoms in persons who handle food may indicate infection by a pathogen that could be transmitted to others through handling the food supply: Diarrhea, vomiting, open skin sores, boils, fever, dark urine, or jaundice. The failure of food-handlers to wash hands (in situations such as after using the toilet, handling raw meat, cleaning spills, or carrying garbage, for example), wear clean gloves, or use clean utensils is responsible for the foodborne transmission of these pathogens. Non-foodborne routes of transmission, such as from one person to another, are also major contributors