

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 May 18, 2004.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (Nadine W. Wallman, Assistant Vice President) 1455 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44101-2566:

1. *Deborah Elder Bogenstose*, Dublin, Ohio, and *Nancy Elder Trepashko*, Glenview, Illinois, together as the Elder Group; to retain voting shares of Empire Bancshares, Inc., Hicksville, Ohio, and thereby indirectly retain voting shares The Hicksville Bank, Hicksville, Ohio.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, April 28, 2004.

Robert deV. Frierson,
Deputy Secretary of the Board.

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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.ffcic.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 May 28, 2004.

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

1. *Popular Inc., Popular International Bank, Inc.*, both of San Juan, Puerto Rico, and *Popular North America, Inc.*, Mount Laurel, New Jersey; to indirectly acquire Quaker City Bancorp, Whittier, California, and thereby engage in operating a savings association, pursuant to section 225.28(b)(4) of Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, April 28, 2004.

Robert deV. Frierson,
Deputy Secretary of the Board.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-50-04]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) publishes a list of information collection requests under review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). To request a copy of these requests, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer at (404) 498-1210. Send written comments to CDC, Desk Officer, Human Resources and Housing Branch, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395-6974. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project: Exposure to Volatile Organic Compounds in Drinking Water

and Specific Birth Defects and Childhood Cancers at United States Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina—New—The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR).

ATSDR is mandated pursuant to the 1980 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and its 1986 Amendments, the Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA), to prevent or mitigate adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life resulting from exposure to hazardous substances in the environment. ATSDR plans activities to address these issues which include conducting health studies at sites on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Priorities List (NPL) to determine whether and to what degree exposure to hazardous substances at these sites are harmful to human health.

The United States Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, is one of the federal facilities on EPA's National Priorities List. In 1982, periodic sampling of drinking water sources began at Camp Lejeune to comply with regulations of the national Safe Drinking Water Act. The sample results showed that the drinking water supplied to some of the base housing units was contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The specific chemicals of concern were trichloroethylene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene (or perchloroethylene) (PCE), dichloroethylene, and methylene chloride. These chemicals are used as solvents to clean machinery and weapons and in dry cleaning operations. A 1997 ATSDR public health assessment (PHA) of the base recommended that an epidemiological study be considered to determine if mothers exposed to VOCs in drinking water during their pregnancies were at higher risk of giving birth to a child with health problems such as a birth defect or a childhood cancer. ATSDR's initial response to the PHA

recommendation was to conduct a study at Camp Lejeune to evaluate whether mothers who were exposed to the contaminated drinking water during pregnancy were at higher risk of having a child which was "small for gestational age" (i.e., an infant weighing less than the 10th percentile based on published sex-specific growth curves). This study was completed in 1998 and found an association between mothers' exposures to the contaminated drinking water during pregnancy and small for gestational age infants. The association between birth defects and drinking