

is available in this Docket (RSPA-97-2879) and on the OPS website at <http://ops.dot.gov>. The study shows that installing and using RCVs can effectively limit the time required to isolate ruptured pipe sections when manual valve operation is not feasible, thereby minimizing the consequences of certain gas pipeline ruptures. The study supports RCVs' effectiveness, technical feasibility, and potential for reducing risk. We base these conclusions on an October 30, 1997, public meeting in Houston, Texas, a field evaluation of RCVs conducted by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation (TETCO), comments from the Technical Pipeline Safety Standards Committee (TPSSC), and a review of technical studies of RCVs and other valves.

Several factors must be considered in determining whether to establish a standard. Our study shows that the most significant consequences, including injuries, fatalities, and the majority of property and environmental damage, occur within the first few minutes of a rupture, before any valves (including RCVs) can be operated. Also, once valves have closed, a fire burning the residual gas in the isolated section could continue for the better part of an hour, depending on variables such as the section's length, pipe diameter, and operating pressure. Our study indicates that the quantifiable costs of RCV installations would almost always exceed the benefits.

However, we believe that significant risk exists at many locations as long as gas is being supplied to a rupture site, and operators lack the ability to quickly close existing manual valves. Any fire would be of greater intensity, and would have greater potential for damaging surrounding infrastructure, if the fire were constantly replenished with gas. Our data show that as much as 45% of gas transmission pipelines traverse commercial areas (including highways, railroads, other pipelines, airports, and businesses) and 6% are located within U.S. Census Bureau defined urban areas. The degree of disruption in these areas would be in direct proportion to the duration of the fire. Although we lack data to quantify the potential consequences, we believe considering a new standard limiting the time to isolate failed pipe in these areas merits further exploration. Under certain circumstances, we believe it may be appropriate to require RCVs or other measures to promptly isolate a failed pipeline section.

Also, setting a time limit for isolating a line following a rupture would determine when a fire could be extinguished. This knowledge provides

a basis for risk assessment and response planning, important considerations in heavily populated or commercial areas, and important factors in maintaining public confidence in the safety of natural gas transmission pipelines.

Although it may be appropriate to issue a standard limiting the time to isolate failed pipe sections, we need additional information. At the November 4 public meeting we will present findings from our study on RCVs and solicit public comments and suggestions. To focus on the issue of establishing a time limit for isolating a ruptured pipeline section, we request that oral comments at the public meeting and written comments submitted to Docket No. RSPA-97-2879 include responses to the following six questions—

(1) What are the variables that should be considered in establishing a time-to-isolate standard? As an example, one variable could be the time for gas contained in the ruptured section to burn, if there is a fire, after the section is isolated by closing valves on each side of the rupture.

(2) Should an operator's time to isolate a ruptured pipeline section be the same in each class location? If not, what difference should there be in the time to isolate for each of the four class locations?

(3) Should the definitions for class location in 49 CFR 192.5 be revised to provide for more stringent requirements in areas where there would be more significant consequences from a ruptured transmission pipeline where the escaping gas caught fire? Examples of areas of more significant consequences are commercial areas and apartment buildings with high population concentrations.

(3)a. What are other examples of areas subject to more significant consequences in case of a transmission pipeline rupture where the escaping gas catches fire?

(3)b. Should areas of more significant consequences be included in the definitions for Class 3 and 4 locations or should separate sub-class locations be established for these areas?

(4) Should the transmission line valve spacing requirement in 49 CFR 192.179 be reduced for Class 3 and 4 locations in order to reduce the risk in locations of highest consequences? If not, why not?

(5) What should be the maximum time for closing valves to isolate a ruptured valve section? Should RCVs be installed to assure the closing time is not exceeded?

(6) Should there be a tiered approach to establishing a time-to-isolate

standard, e.g., less time in Class 4 than in Class 3 locations?

Issued in Washington, DC, on September 30, 1999.

Richard B. Felder,

Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety.
[FR Doc. 99-25843 Filed 10-4-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-60-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Customs Service

List of Foreign Entities Violating Textile Transshipment and Country of Origin Rules

AGENCY: U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This document notifies the public of foreign entities which have been issued a penalty claim under section 592 of the Tariff Act, for certain violations of the customs laws. This list is authorized to be published by section 333 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information regarding any of the operational aspects, contact Scott Greenberg, National Seizures and Penalties Officer, Seizures and Penalties Division, Office of Field Operations, (415) 782-9442. For information regarding any of the legal aspects, contact Ellen McClain, Office of Chief Counsel, at (202) 927-6900.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 333 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA)(Public Law 103-465, 108 Stat. 4809)(signed December 8, 1994), entitled Textile Transshipments, amended Part V of title IV of the Tariff Act of 1930 by creating a section 592A (19 U.S.C. 1592A), which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to publish in the **Federal Register**, on a semiannual basis, a list of the names of any producers, manufacturers, suppliers, sellers, exporters, or other persons located outside the Customs territory of the United States, when these entities and/or persons have been issued a penalty claim under section 592 of the Tariff Act, for certain violations of the customs laws, provided that certain conditions are satisfied.

The violations of the customs laws referred to above are the following: (1) Using documentation, or providing documentation subsequently used by the importer of record, which indicates

a false or fraudulent country of origin or source of textile or apparel products; (2) Using counterfeit visas, licenses, permits, bills of lading, or similar documentation, or providing counterfeit visas, licenses, permits, bills of lading, or similar documentation that is subsequently used by the importer of record, with respect to the entry into the Customs territory of the United States of textile or apparel products; (3) Manufacturing, producing, supplying, or selling textile or apparel products which are falsely or fraudulently labeled as to country of origin or source; and (4) Engaging in practices which aid or abet the transshipment, through a country other than the country of origin, of textile or apparel products in a manner which conceals the true origin of the textile or apparel products or permits the evasion of quotas on, or voluntary restraint agreements with respect to, imports of textile or apparel products.

If a penalty claim has been issued with respect to any of the above violations, and no petition in response to the claim has been filed, the name of the party to whom the penalty claim was issued will appear on the list. If a petition, supplemental petition or second supplemental petition for relief from the penalty claim is submitted under 19 U.S.C. 1618, in accord with the time periods established by sections 171.32 and 171.33, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 171.32, 171.33) and the petition is subsequently denied or the penalty is mitigated, and no further petition, if allowed, is received within 30 days of the denial or allowance of mitigation, then the administrative action shall be deemed to be final and administrative remedies will be deemed to be exhausted. Consequently, the name of the party to whom the penalty claim was issued will appear on the list. However, provision is made for an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury by the person named on the list, for the removal of its name from the list. If the Secretary finds that such person or entity has not committed any of the enumerated violations for a period of not less than 3 years after the date on which the person or entity's name was published, the name will be removed from the list as of the next publication of the list.

Reasonable Care Required

Section 592A also requires any importer of record entering, introducing, or attempting to introduce into the commerce of the United States textile or apparel products that were either directly or indirectly produced, manufactured, supplied, sold, exported, or transported by such named person to

show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, that such importer has exercised reasonable care to ensure that the textile or apparel products are accompanied by documentation, packaging, and labeling that are accurate as to its origin. Reliance solely upon information regarding the imported product from a person named on the list is clearly not the exercise of reasonable care. Thus, the textile and apparel importers who have some commercial relationship with one or more of the listed parties must exercise a degree of reasonable care in ensuring that the documentation covering the imported merchandise, as well as its packaging and labeling, is accurate as to the country of origin of the merchandise. This degree of reasonable care must involve reliance on more than information supplied by the named party.

In meeting the reasonable care standard when importing textile or apparel products and when dealing with a party named on the list published pursuant to section 592A of the Tariff Act of 1930, an importer should consider the following questions in attempting to ensure that the documentation, packaging, and labeling is accurate as to the country of origin of the imported merchandise. The list of questions is not exhaustive but is illustrative.

- (1) Has the importer had a prior relationship with the named party?
- (2) Has the importer had any detentions and/or seizures of textile or apparel products that were directly or indirectly produced, supplied, or transported by the named party?
- (3) Has the importer visited the company's premises and ascertained that the company has the capacity to produce the merchandise?
- (4) Where a claim of an origin conferring process is made in accordance with 19 CFR 102.21, has the importer ascertained that the named party actually performed the required process?
- (5) Is the named party operating from the same country as is represented by that party on the documentation, packaging or labeling?
- (6) Have quotas for the imported merchandise closed or are they nearing closing from the main producer countries for this commodity?
- (7) What is the history of this country regarding this commodity?
- (8) Have you asked questions of your supplier regarding the origin of the product?
- (9) Where the importation is accompanied by a visa, permit, or

license, has the importer verified with the supplier or manufacturer that the visa, permit, and/or license is both valid and accurate as to its origin? Has the importer scrutinized the visa, permit or license as to any irregularities that would call its authenticity into question?

The law authorizes a semiannual publication of the names of the foreign entities and/or persons. On April 6, 1999, Customs published a Notice in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 16781) which identified 24 (twenty-four) entities which fell within the purview of section 592A of the Tariff Act of 1930.

592A List

For the period ending September 30, 1999, Customs has identified 26 (twenty-six) foreign entities that fall within the purview of section 592A of the Tariff Act of 1930. This list reflects the addition of 8 new entities and 6 removals to the 24 entities named on the list published on April 6, 1999. The parties on the current list were assessed a penalty claim under 19 U.S.C. 1592, for one or more of the four above-described violations. The administrative penalty action was concluded against the parties by one of the actions noted above as having terminated the administrative process.

The names and addresses of the 26 foreign parties which have been assessed penalties by Customs for violations of section 592A are listed below pursuant to section 592A. This list supersedes any previously published list. The names and addresses of the 26 foreign parties are as follows (the parenthesis following the listing sets forth the month and year in which the name of the company was first published in the **Federal Register**):

Austin Pang Gloves & Garments Factory, Ltd., Jade Heights, 52 Tai Chung Kiu Road, Flat G, 19/F, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong. (9/99)

Beautiful Flower Glove Manufactory, Kar Wah Industrial Building, 8 Leung Yip Street, Room 10-16, 4/F, Yuen Long, New Territories, Hong Kong. (9/99)

BF Manufacturing Company, Kar Wah Industrial Building, Leung Yip Street, Flat 13, 4/F, Yeun Long, New Territories, Hong Kong. (9/99)

Cupid Fashion Manufacturing Ltd., 17/F Block B, Wongs Factory Building, 368-370 Sha Tsui Road, Tsuen Wan, Hong Kong. (9/97)

Ease Keep, Ltd., 750 Nathan Road, Room 115, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/99)

Excelsior Industrial Company, 311-313 Nathan Road, Room 1, 15th Floor, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/98)

- Eun Sung Guatemala, S.A., 13 Calle 3-62 Zona Colonia Landivar, Guatemala City, Guatemala. (3/98)
- Everlast Glove Factory, Goldfield Industrial Centre, 1 Sui Wo Road, Room 15, 15th Floor, Fo Tan, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong. (3/99)
- Fabrica de Artigos de Vestuario E-Full, Lda. Rua Um doi Bairro da Concordia, Deificio Industrial Vang Tai, 8th Floor, A-D, Macau. (9/99)
- Fabrica de Artigos de Vestuario Fan Wek Limitada, Av. Venceslau de Morais, S/N 14 B-C, Centro Ind. Keck Seng (Torre 1), Macau. (9/99)
- Fabrica de Artigos de Vestuario Pou Chi, Avenida General Castelo Branco, 13, Andar, "C" Edificio Wang Kai, Macau. (9/99)
- Glory Growth Trading Company, No. 6 Ping Street, Flat 7-10, Block A, 21st Floor, New Trade Plaza, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong. (9/98)
- Great Southern International Limited, Flat A, 13th floor, Foo Cheong Building, 82-86 Wing Lok Street, Central, Hong Kong. (9/98)
- G.T. Plus Ltd., Kowloon Centre, 29-43 Ashley Road, 4/FI, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (3/99)
- Jentex Industrial, 7-1 Fl., No. 246, Chang An E. Rd., Sec. 2, Taipei, Taiwan. (3/97)
- Jiangxi Garments Import and Export Corp., Foreign Trade Building, 60 Zhangqian Road, Nanchang, China. (3/98)
- Liabie Trading Company, 1103 Kai Tak Commercial Building, 62-72 Stanley Street, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/98)
- Lucky Mind Industrial Limited, Lincoln Centre, 20 Yip Fung Street, Flat 11, 5/F, Fan Ling, New Territories, Hong Kong. (9/99)
- Mabco Limited, 6/F VIP Commercial Centre, 116-120 Canton Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (3/99)
- McKowan Lowe & Company Limited, 1001-1012 Hope Sea Industrial Centre, 26 Lam Hing Street, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/98)
- Rex Industries Limited, VIP Commercial Center, 116-120 Canton Road, 11th Floor, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/98)
- Sannies Garment Factory, 35-41 Tai Lin Pai Road, Gold King Industrial Building, Flat A & B, 2nd Floor, Kwai Chung, New Territories, Hong Kong. (9/98)
- Shing Fat Gloves & Rainwear, 2 Tai Lee Street, 1-2 Floor, Yuen Long, New Territories, Hong Kong. (9/98)
- Sun Kong Glove Factory, 188 San Wan Road, Units 32-35, 3rd Floor, Block B, Sheung Shui, New Territories, Hong Kong. (9/98)
- Sun Weaving Mill Ltd., Lee Sum Factory Building, Block 1 & 2, 23 Sze Mei Street, Sanpokong, Bk 1/2, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/97)
- Takhi Corporation, Huvsgalchdyn Avenue, Ulaanbaatar 11, Mongolia. (3/98)
- Any of the above parties may petition to have its name removed from the list. Such petitions, to include any documentation that the petitioner deems pertinent to the petition, should be forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, United States Customs Service, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20229.
- Additional Foreign Entities**
- In the April 6, 1999, **Federal Register** notice, Customs also solicited information regarding the whereabouts of 31 foreign entities, which were identified by name and known address, concerning alleged violations of section 592. Persons with knowledge of the whereabouts of those 31 entities were requested to contact the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, United States Customs Service, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20229.
- In this document, a new list is being published which contains the names and last known addresses of 32 entities. This reflects the addition of two new entities and the removal of 1 entity to the list of 31 entities published on April 6, 1999.
- Customs is soliciting information regarding the whereabouts of the following 32 foreign entities concerning alleged violations of section 592. Their names and last known addresses are listed below (the parenthesis following the listing sets forth the month and year in which the name of the company was first published in the **Federal Register**):
- Au Mi Wedding Dresses Company, Dragon Industry Building, 98, King Law Street, Unit F, 9/F, Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/99)
- Balmor Export Pte. Ltd., No. 7 Kampong Kayu Road, Singapore, 1543. (3/98)
- Envestisman Sanayi A.S., Buyukdere Cad 47, Tek Is Merkezi, Istanbul, Turkey. (9/97)
- Essence Garment Making Factory, Splendid Centre, 100 Larch Street, Flat D, 5th Floor, Taikoktsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (3/98)
- Fabrica de Artigos de Vest. Dynasty, Lda., Avenida do Almirante Magalhaes Correia, Edificio Industrial Keck Seng, Block III, 4th Floor "UV", Macau. (3/98)
- Fabrica de Artigos de Vestuario Lei Kou, No. 45 Estrada Marginal de Areia Preta, Edif.Ind.Centro Polytex, 6th Floor, D, Macau. (9/98)
- Fabrica de Vestuario Wing Tai, 45 Estrada Marginal Da Areia Preta, Edif. Centro Poltex, 3/E, Macau. (3/98)
- Galaxy Gloves Factory, Annking Industrial Building, Wang Yip East Street Room A, 2/F, Lot 357, Yuen Long Industrial Estate, Yuen Long, New Territories, Hong Kong. (3/98)
- Golden Perfect Garment Factory, Wong's Industrial Building, 33 Hung To Road, 3rd Floor, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/98)
- Golden Wheel Garment Factory, Flat A, 10/F, Tontex Industrial Building, 2-4 Sheung Hei Street, San Po Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/99)
- Grey Rose Maldives, Phoenix Villa, Majeedee Magu, Male, Republic of Maldives. (3/98)
- K & J Enterprises, Witty Commercial Building, 1A-1L Tung Choi Street, Room 1912F, Mong Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/98)
- Konivon Development Corp., Shun Tak Center, 200 Connaught Road, No. 3204, Hong Kong. (3/98)
- Kwuk Yuk Garment Factory, Kwong Industrial Building, 39-41 Beech St., Flat A, 11th Floor, Tai Kok Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (3/98)
- Land Global Ltd., Block c, 14/F, Y.P. Fat Building, Phase 1, 77 Hoi Yuen Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/97)
- Leader Glove Factory, Tai Ping Industrial Centre, 57, Ting Kok Road, 25/F, Block 1, Flat A, Tai Po, New Territories, Hong Kong. (3/98)
- Maxwell Garment Factory, Unit C, 21/F, 78-84, Wang Lung Street, Tseun Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong. (3/99)
- New Leo Garment Factory Ltd, Galaxy Factory Building, 25-27 Luk Hop Street, Unit B, 18th Floor, San Po Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/98)
- Patenter Trading Company, Block C. 14/F, Yip Fat Industrial Building, Phase 1, 77 Hoi Yuen Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/97)
- Penta-5 Holding (HK) Ltd., Metro Center II, 21 Lam Hing Street, Room 1907, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/98)
- Round Ford Investments, 37-39 Ma Tau Wai Road, 13/f Tower B, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (9/97)
- Shanghai Yang Yuan Garment Factory, 2 Zhaogao Road, Chuanshin, Shanghai, China. (9/97)
- Silver Pacific Enterprises Ltd., Shun Tak Center, 200 Connaught Road, No. 3204, Hong Kong. (3/98)
- Tak Hing Textile Company Limited, Wo Fung Industrial Building, 3/F, block D, Lot No. 5180, IN D.D 51, On Lok Village, Fanling, New Territories, Hong Kong. (3/99)
- Tat Hing Garment Factory, Tat Cheong Industrial Building, 3 Wing Ming

Street, Block C, 13/F, Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (3/98)
 Tientak Glove Factory Limited, 1 Ting Kok Road, Block A, 26/F, Tai Po, New Territories, Hong Kong. (3/98)
 United Textile and Weaving, P.O. Box 40355, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. (3/97)
 Wealthy Dart, Wing Ka Industrial Building, 87 Larch Street, 7th Floor, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (3/98)
 Wilson Industrial Company, Yip Fat Factory Building, 77 Hoi Yuen Road, Room B, 3/F, Kwun Yung, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (3/98)
 Wing Lung Manufacturing, Hing Wah Industrial Building, Units 2, 5-8, 4th Floor YLTL 373, Yuen Long, New Territories, Hong Kong. (9/98)
 Yogay Fashion Garment Factory Ltd, Lee Wan Industrial Building, 5 Luk Hop Street, San Po Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong. (3/98)
 Zuun Mod Garment Factory Ltd., Tuv Aimag, Mongolia. (9/97)

If you have any information as to a correct mailing address for any of the above 32 firms, please send that information to the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs Service, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20229.

Dated: September 29, 1999.

Charles W. Winwood,

Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations.

[FR Doc. 99-25786 Filed 10-4-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4820-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Open Meeting of Citizen Advocacy Panel, Brooklyn District

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: An open meeting of the Brooklyn District Citizen Advocacy Panel will be held in Queens, New York.

DATES: The meeting will be held Friday October 29, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin McKeon at 1-888-912-1227 or 718-488-3555.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. (1988) that an operational meeting of the Citizen Advocacy Panel will be held Friday October 29, 1999, 6:00 p.m. to

9:00 p.m. at the Internal Revenue Service Brooklyn Building located at One Lefrak City Plaza, Corona, Queens, NY 11368. For more information or to confirm attendance, notification of intent to attend the meeting must be made with Kevin McKeon. Mr. McKeon can be reached at 1-888-912-1227 or 718-488-3555. The public is invited to make oral comments from 6:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. on Friday October 22, 1999.

Individual comments will be limited to 5 minutes. If you would like to have the CAP consider a written statement, please call 1-888-912-1227 or 718-488-3555, or write Kevin McKeon, CAP Office, P.O. Box R, Brooklyn, NY, 11201. The Agenda will include the following: various IRS issues.

Note: Last minute changes to the agenda are possible and could prevent effective advance notice.

Dated: September 24, 1999.

MaryClare Whitehead,

Executive Assistant to the National Taxpayer Advocate.

[FR Doc. 99-25879 Filed 10-4-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-U

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Open Meeting of Citizen Advocacy Panel, Brooklyn District

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: An open meeting of the Brooklyn District Citizen Advocacy Panel will be held in Brooklyn, New York.

DATES: The meeting will be held Friday October 8, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin McKeon at 1-888-912-1227 or 718-488-3555.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. (1988) that an operational meeting of the Citizen Advocacy Panel will be held Friday October 8, 1999, 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. at the Internal Revenue Service Brooklyn Headquarters Building located at 625 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201.

For more information or to confirm attendance, notification of intent to attend the meeting must be made with Kevin McKeon. Mr. McKeon can be reached at 1-888-912-1227 or 718-488-3555. The public is invited to make oral comments from 6:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. on Friday October 8, 1999.

Individual comments will be limited to 5 minutes. If you would like to have the CAP consider a written statement, please call 1-888-912-1227 or 718-488-3555, or write Kevin McKeon, CAP Office, P.O. Box R, Brooklyn, NY 11201. The Agenda will include the following: various IRS issues.

Note: Last minute changes to the agenda are possible and could prevent effective advance notice.

Dated: September 24, 1999.

MaryClare Whitehead,

Executive Assistant to the National Taxpayer Advocate.

[FR Doc. 99-25880 Filed 10-4-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-U

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Open Meeting of Citizen Advocacy Panel, South Florida

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: An open meeting of the So. Florida Citizen Advocacy Panel will be held in Sunrise, Florida.

DATES: The meeting will be held Friday, October 15, 1999 and Saturday, October 16, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Ferree at 1-888-912-1227, or 954-423-7973.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. (1988) that an open meeting of the Citizen Advocacy Panel will be held Friday, October 15, 1999 from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. and Saturday, October 16, 1999 from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., in Room 225, CAP Office, 7771 W. Oakland Park Blvd., Sunrise, Florida 33351. The public is invited to make oral comments. Individual comments will be limited to 10 minutes. If you would like to have the CAP consider a written statement, please call 1-888-912-1227 or 954-423-7973, or write Nancy Ferree, CAP Office, 7771 W. Oakland Park Blvd., Rm. 225, Sunrise, FL 33351. Due to limited conference space, notification of intent to attend the meeting must be made with Nancy Ferree. Ms. Ferree can be reached at 1-888-912-1227 or 954-423-7973. The agenda will include the following: various IRS issue updates and reports by the CAP sub-groups.

Note: Last minute changes to the agenda are possible and could prevent effective advance notice.