10. FOMC Minutes
11. FOMC Transcripts (5-Year Lag)

D. One-time or Occasional Publications
1. Purposes and Functions
2. FR Act and Related Statutes (Red Book)
3. Individual Regulations of the Board of Governors (about 30 documents)
4. Preparedness Program for Emergencies in Banking
5. Guide to Flow of Funds Accounts (1993)
6. U.S. Economy in an Interdependent World: A Multicountry Model (5/84)
7. Industrial Production 1986 Edition (12/86)
8. Financial Futures and Options in the US Economy (12/86)
9. Financial Sectors in Open Economies: Empirical Analysis and Policy Issues (8/90)
10. Risk Measurement and Systemic Risk: Proceedings of a 1996 Joint Central Bank Research Conference
11. Public Policy and Capital Formation
12. Research Staff Studies
13. Finance and Economic Discussion Papers
14. International Finance Discussion Papers
15. Speeches and Testimony
16. Press Releases
17. Board Telephone and Public Information Directory
18. Processing Applications through the Federal Reserve

E. Brochures and Booklets
1. Consumer Handbook on Adjustable Rate Mortgages
2. Consumer Handbook on Credit Protection Laws
3. A Guide to Business Credit for Women, Minorities, and Small Business
4. Series Structure of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
5. The Federal Open Market Committee
6. Federal Reserve Bank Board of Directors
7. Federal Reserve Banks
8. Keys to Vehicle Leasing
9. A Consumer's Guide to Mortgage Lock-Ins
10. A Consumer's Guide to Mortgage Settlement Costs
11. A Consumer's Guide to Mortgage Refinancing
12. Home Mortgages: Understanding the Process and Your Right to Fair Lending
13. How to File a Consumer Complaint about a Bank
14. Making Sense of Savings
15. Shop: The Card You Pick Can Save You Money
16. Welcome to the Federal Reserve
17. When Your Home Is on the Line: What You Should Know about Home Equity Lines of Credit
18. Looking for the Best Mortgage
19. Government in the Sunshine
20. Guide to Federal Reserve Regulations

By Order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, October 27, 1999.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 99–28588 Filed 11–1–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[File No. 991 0178]

El Paso Energy Corporation; Analysis To Aid Public Comment

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Proposed consent agreement.

SUMMARY: The consent agreement in this matter settles alleged violations of federal law prohibiting unfair or deceptive acts or practices or unfair methods of competition. The attached Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes both the allegations in the draft complaint that accompanies the consent agreement and the terms of the consent order—embodied in the consent agreement—that would settle these allegations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 23, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be directed to: FTC/Office of the Secretary, Room 159, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard Parker or Phillip Broyles, FTC/H–374, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20580 (202) 326–2574 or 326–2805.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 6(f) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 38 Stat. 721, 15 U.S.C. 46 and § 2.34 of the Commission's rules of practice (16 CFR 2.34), notice is hereby given that the above-captioned consent agreement containing a consent order to cease and desist, having been filed with and accepted, subject to final approval, by the Commission, has been placed on the public record for a period of thirty (30) days. The following Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes the terms of the consent agreement, and the allegations in the complaint. An electronic copy of the full text of the consent agreement package can be obtained from the FTC Home Page (for October 22, 1999), on the World Wide Web, at ''http://www.ftc.gov/os/actions97.htm.'' A paper copy can be obtained from the FTC Public Reference Room, Room H–130, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20580, either in person or by calling (202) 326–3627.

Public comment is invited. Comments should be directed to: FTC/Office of the Secretary, Room 159, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington DC 20580. Two paper copies of each comment should be filed, and should be accompanied, if possible, by a 3½ inch diskette containing an electronic copy of the comment. Such comments or views will be considered by the Commission and will be available for inspection and copying at its principal office in accordance with § 4.9(b)(6)(ii) of the Commission's rules of practice (16 CFR 4.9(b)(6)(ii)).

Analysis of the Draft Complaint and Proposed Consent Order To Aid Public Comment

I. Introduction

The Federal Trade Commission (''Commission'') has accepted for public comment from El Paso Energy Corporation (''El Paso'') an Agreement Containing Consent Order (''the proposed consent order''). El Paso has also reviewed a draft complaint that the Commission contemplates issuing. The proposed consent order is designed to remedy likely anticompetitive effects arising from El Paso's proposed acquisition of all of the voting securities of Sonat Inc.

II. Description of the Parties and the Proposed Acquisition

El Paso, a Delaware corporation headquartered in Houston, Texas, owns and operates natural gas transmission, gas gathering and processing, energy, marketing, power generation and international energy infrastructure development companies. It operates through the following business units: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, East Tennessee Natural Gas Company, El Paso Natural Gas Company, El Paso Field Services Company, El Paso Energy Marketing Company, and El Paso Energy International Company.

In addition to its wholly-owned interests, El Paso also controls offshore pipelines through its interest in Leviathan Gas Pipeline Partners, L.P. (''Leviathan''), a publicly held Delaware limited partnership. El Paso holds a 34.5 percent effective ownership interest in, and is the general partner of, Leviathan. Leviathan owns interests in pipelines across the Gulf of Mexico, including Stingray and Viosca Knoll Gathering

Company (''VKGC''), the two pipelines relevant to this matter. El Paso operates both of these pipelines.

Sonat, a Delaware corporation headquartered in Birmingham, Alabama, is an integrated energy company engaged in exploration and production of oil and natural gas, interstate transmission of natural gas and energy services. Through its natural gas transmission segment, Sonat owns interests in more than 14,000 miles of natural gas pipelines. Sonat's Southern Natural Gas Company is the major pipeline in the southeast, with customers in seven states. Sonat's 50 percent-owned Florida Gas Transmission Company is the principal pipeline serving Florida. Sonat's revenues for the year ending 1998 were $3.7 billion. It has assets of nearly $4.4 billion.

On March 13, 1999, El Paso and Sonat entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger pursuant to which El Paso intended to acquire 100 percent of the voting securities of Sonat.

III. The Draft Complaint

The draft complaint alleges two relevant lines of commerce: the transportation of natural gas out of producing fields and the transportation of natural gas into gas consuming areas.

A. Transportation of Natural Gas Out of the Producing Fields

The draft complaint alleges two relevant sections of the country in which to analyze the acquisition by El Paso of Sonat's natural gas pipelines out of the producing fields. The first is the area of the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of the State of Louisiana that contains portions of the areas known as the West Cameron Area, West Cameron South Addition Area, East Cameron Area, East Cameron South Addition Area, Vermillion Area and Vermillion Area South Addition, and the Garden Banks Area. Pipeline capacity for transporting natural gas out of this section of the country is approximately 2900 million cubic feet per day.

El Paso and Sonat are direct and substantial horizontal competitors in this relevant market. El Paso, through its interests in Leviathan, controls a 50 percent share of Stingray Pipeline Company, which owns a large natural gas transmission system extending more than 100 miles into the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Louisiana. It gathers gas from these areas and delivers the gas to shore. Sonat owns and operates Sea Robin Pipeline Company which starts from shore a few miles east of Stingray. Sea Robin also gathers gas from these area and delivers it to shore.

The draft complaint alleges that the post-merger market would be highly concentrated and that the acquisition would substantially increase concentration in the market. The acquisition would increase the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (commoly referred to as ''HHI'') [1] in the geographic market by over 1000 points to over 4400.

The draft complaint further alleges that the effect of the acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in the transportation of natural gas out of producing fields in the relevant section of the country by eliminating actual and potential competition between El Paso and Sonat; by eliminating actual and potential competition among competitors generally; and by increasing concentration in the transportation of natural gas out of producing fields in the relevant section of the country, therefore increasing the likelihood of collusion.

The draft complaint alleges that entry would not be timely, likely or sufficient to prevent anticompetitive effects in the relevant markets.

The second relevant offshore geographic market consists of portions the offshore Gulf of Mexico areas known as the Main Pass, including its additions and extensions; South Pass; South Pass East Addition; Viosca Knoll; and Mississippi Canyon. Pipeline capacity for transporting natural gas out of this section of the country is approximately 3050 million cubic feet per day.

El Paso, through its control of VKGC, and Sonat, through its ownership interests in Destin Pipeline Company, L.L.C. (''Destin''), and in other ways, are direct and substantial competitors in the business of transporting natural gas out of producing fields in the relevant sections of the country listed above. VKGC operates a large natural gas gathering system extending more than 100 miles into the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Louisiana. Destin owns a large natural gas gathering system extending more than 100 miles into the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Louisiana. Sonat owns a one-third membership interest in Destin and operates the pipeline owned by Destin.

The draft complaint alleges that the post-merger market would be highly concentrated, and that the acquisition would substantially increase concentration in the market. The acquisition would increase the HHI in the geographic market by over 1000 points to over 4300.

The draft complaint alleges that the effect of the acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in the transportation of natural gas out of producing fields in the relevant section of the country by eliminating actual and potential competition between El Paso and Sonat; by eliminating actual and potential competition among competitors generally; and by increasing concentration in the transportation of natural gas out of producing fields in the relevant section of the country, therefore increasing the likelihood of collusion.

The draft complaint further alleges that entry would not be timely, likely, or sufficient to prevent anticompetitive effects in the relevant market.

B. Transportation of Natural Gas Into Gas Consuming Areas

The draft complaint alleges that a relevant line of commerce is the transportation of natural gas into gas consuming areas and a relevant section of the country is eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia and submarkets thereof. This region includes the metropolitan areas of Atlanta, Georgia and Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tennessee. Customers in this area of the country purchase contracts for the transportation and delivery of over 750 million cubic feet of natural gas per day.

El Paso and Sonat are direct and substantial competitors in the business of transporting natural gas into this section of the country. El Paso's Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company owns and operates a large natural gas transmission system extending from producing fields in the Gulf of Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana through several states in the southern United States, including Tennessee, and on into the northern United States. In the State of Tennessee, Tennessee Gas Pipeline interconnects with, and delivers natural gas to, a pipeline owned and operated by East Tennessee Natural Gas Company (''ETNG''), also an El Paso subsidiary. ETNG transports natural gas received from Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, and from other sources, to many local gas distribution utilities in eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia. Sonat owns Southern Natural Gas Company, which owns and operates a large natural gas transmission system extending from producing fields in the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana through several states in the southern United States, including Georgia and Tennessee. Sonat, either directly, or via interconnection with East Tennessee Natural Gas, transport

[1] The HHI is a measurement of market concentration calculated by summing the squares of the individual market shares of all the participants.

natural gas for many local gas distribution utilities in east Tennessee and northern Georgia. El Paso offered reduced transportation rates to local gas distribution utilities located in eastern Tennessee in response to a threat by Sonat to by-pass ETNG by extending its own pipeline.

The draft complaint alleges that the post-merger market would be highly concerned, and that the acquisition would substantially increase concentration in the market. In the least concentrated submarket of the geographic market, the acquisition would increase the HHI by over 1000 points over 5700. In certain other submarkets, the acquisition would increase the HHI by over 4500 points to 1000.

The draft complaint alleges that the effect of the acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in the transportation of natural gas into the relevant section of the country by eliminating actual and potential competition between El Paso and Sonat; by eliminating actual and potential competition among competitors generally; and by increasing concentration in the transportation of natural gas into the relevant section of the country, therefore increasing the likelihood of collusion.

The draft complaint further alleges that entry would not be timely, likely or sufficient to prevent anticompetitive effects in the relevant markets.

IV. Terms of the Proposed Consent Order

The proposed consent order is designed to remedy the Commission's competitive concerns about the proposed acquisition. To solve the competitive concerns in the onshore market, the proposed consent order requires El Paso to divest ETNG, the owner of the El Paso system that serves cities in east Tennessee and northern Georgia. To solve the competitive concerns offshore, the proposed order requires El Paso to divest Sea Robin (a wholly owned subsidiary of Sonat) and Sonat's 33½ percent interest in Destin.

The proposed consent order requires divestiture of the relevant assets within six months of the date on which the consent agreement was signed at no minimum price to a buyer and in a manner that is approved by the Commission. In the event divestiture has not occurred within six months, the proposed order provides that the Commission may appoint a trustee to divest the assets. The proposed order does not require that EL Paso present the Commission with a buyer of the assets to be divested before acceptance of the proposed consent agreement for public comment (an ''up-front buyer'') because El Paso has satisfied the Commission that, in this instance, consumers will not be harmed by a post-order divestiture.

In some cases the Commission has required a respondent to divest ''crown jewel'' assets in the event the respondent fails to divest a narrower package of assets promptly. Such a crown jewel is unnecessary in this case. El Paso has agreed to divest a package of assets that includes ETNG and Sea Robin in their entirety, which should help ensure that the divestiture will convey a saleable and competitively viable set of assets. This will increase the likelihood of finding a buyer acceptable to the Commission in a timely manner. Therefore, the proposed divestiture should readily suffice to remedy consumer harm.

The proposed order contains ancillary provisions in both the onshore and offshore markets. Many customers on the ETNG system have ETNG and Tennessee Gas Pipeline transportation and/or storage contracts with renewal elections to be made in the midst of the proposed ETNG divestiture process. The proposed order extends the renewal deadline for these contracts until 60 days following the divestiture of ETNG, provides customers the option of extending the expiration dates of these contracts, and allows customers to terminate certain other ETNG and Tennessee Gas Pipeline contracts entered into as the proposed divestiture process is underway. The purpose of these provisions is to permit the customer to know the identity of the acquirer of ETNG before having to commit to new contracts for transportation or storage either on ETNG or, more significantly, on the trunklines that transport the gas from the Gulf of Mexico into ETNG. The Commission anticipates that the acquirer of ETNG will open additional interconnections with trunklines that currently intersect with the ETNG system so as to provide customers with alternative routes for gas supply. The tolling provision will give customers the option of using these new sources if they so choose.

The proposed order also contains ancillary provisions regarding VKGC which are in effect in the event Sonat's Destin interest is sold to a natural gas producer. The sale of Sonat's interest to a producer could result in Destin's being less than fully competitive in certain instances in which the producer elected to serve its own producing interests by reserving one part of the Destin system at the expense of independent producers seeking access to certain other parts of the Destin system. To remedy the potential for the divestiture to have this anticompetitive result, the proposed consent order requires El Paso to cause VKGC to adhere to benchmarks established by competition between VKGC and Destin. Specifically, the proposed order requires El Paso to cause VKGC to allow any shipper to obtain access to VKGC, which would be at the shipper's expense if any construction of pipe is required, and to allow any other pipeline to interconnect with VKGC, at the expense of the pipeline requesting the connection. The proposed consent prohibits El Paso from engaging in discrimination in scheduling, rates and terms and conditions of service on VKGC. The connecting pipeline can elect to submit a dispute regarding the terms and conditions of a connection to binding arbitration. El Paso is required to publish the arbitration clause in the order on Leviathan's electronic web site and to incorporate it into further contracts with shippers and connecting pipelines. El Paso is also required to notify the Commission of arbitration proceedings initiated under the proposed order. The requirement to provide open and non-discriminatory access to VKGC may be suspended upon a showing by El Paso that at least one-third of the membership interest in Destin is controlled by a person who does not have an interest in wells or leases in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico.

V. Opportunity for Public Comment

The proposed consent order has been placed on the public record for 30 days for receipt of comments by interested persons. Comments received during this period will become part of the public record. After 30 days, the Commission will again review the proposed consent order and the comments received and will decide whether it should withdraw from the agreement or make the proposed consent order final.

By accepting the proposed consent order subject to final approval, the Commission anticipates that the competitive problems alleged in the complaint will be resolved. The purpose of this analysis is to invite public comment on the proposed consent order in order to aid the Commission in its determination of whether to make the proposed consent order final. This analysis is not intended to constitute an official interpretation of the proposed consent order nor is it intended to modify the terms of the proposed consent order in any way.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–28552 Filed 11–1–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Advisory Committee to the Director, NCEH, Meeting

The Advisory Committee for the Director of the National Center for Environmental Health of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the following committee meeting.

Name: Advisory Committee to the Director, NCEH, Meeting.

Times and Dates: 10 a.m.–5 p.m. (EST), November 22, 1999; 8:30 a.m.–3 p.m. (EST), November 23, 1999.

Place: Swissotel, 3391 Peachtree Street, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30326.

Status: Open to the public for observation and comment, limited only by the space available. The meeting room accommodates approximately 60 people.

Purpose: The Secretary, the Assistant Secretary for Health, and by delegation, the Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, are authorized under Section 301 (42 U.S.C. 241) and Section 311 (42 U.S.C. 243) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, to (1) conduct, encourage, cooperate with, and assist other appropriate public authorities, scientific institutions, and scientists in the conduct of research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and studies relating to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control, and prevention of physical and mental diseases, and other impairments; (2) assist States and their political subdivisions in the prevention of infectious diseases and other preventable conditions, and in the promotion of health and well being; and (3) train State and local personnel in health work.

Matters To Be Discussed: Agenda items will include communication issues, the NCEH research agenda, and updates on bioterrorism, genetics and disabilities.

Contact Person for More Information: Marilyn R. DiSirio, Designated Federal Official, CDC, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, MS F–29, Atlanta, Georgia 30341–3724; telephone 770–488–7020, fax 770–488–7024; e-mail: mrd2@cdc.gov.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities for both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Dated: October 27, 1999.

Carolyn J. Russell,

Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 99–28583 Filed 11–1–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection and Control Advisory Committee: Meeting

In accordance with section 10(a) (2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the following committee meeting.

Name: Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection and Control Advisory Committee.

Times and Dates: 1 p.m.–5 p.m., November 2, 1999; 9 a.m.–4 p.m., November 3, 1999.

Place: The Westin Atlanta North at Perimeter, Seven Concourse Parkway, Atlanta, Georgia 30328–9937, telephone 770/395–3900, fax 770/395–3918.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available.

Purpose: The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection and Control Advisory Committee is charged with providing advice and guidance to the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary for Health, and the Director of CDC, regarding the early detection and control of breast and cervical cancer and to evaluate the Department's current breast and cervical cancer early detection and control activities.

Matters To Be Discussed: The discussion will focus on the research agenda for the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. Current research efforts will be highlighted and gaps will be identified and prioritized. Persons wishing to make oral presentations at the meeting should contact Ms. Tamikio Bohler 770/488–3199 or Ms. Madeline Cutler 770/488–4751 by 4 p.m. All requests will be limited to five minutes and should contain the name of the presenter and an outline of the meeting should be given to Ms. Cutler prior to the meeting.

Justification for **Federal Register** *Notice Being Posted Less Than the 15–Day Notice:* Due to administrative error, the posting for this meeting was not submitted in time for the required 15-day advance notice to be listed in the Federal Register. All committee members have been informed of this meeting and agenda topics. The meeting will be held as planned.

For Further Information Contact: Tamikio Bohler, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, M/S K–64, Atlanta, Georgia 30341–3717, telephone 770/488–4751.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities, for both CDC and ATSDR.

Dated: October 28, 1999.

Carolyn J. Russell,

Director, Management Analysis and Services Office Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 99–28695 Filed 11–1–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18 P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Public Health Response to Asthma

The National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the following meeting:

Name: A Public Health Response to Asthma.

Times and Dates:

1 p.m.–8 p.m., February 15, 2000.

8 a.m.–5 p.m., February 16, 2000.

8 a.m.–12 p.m., February 17, 2000.

Place: Sheraton Atlanta Hotel, 165 Courtland St; Atlanta, Georgia 30303 Telephone, 404/659–6500.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by space available. The meeting space accommodates approximately 250 people.

Purpose: The purpose of this conference is to provide a forum for increasing knowledge regarding asthma prevention and control and an update of current asthma surveillance and intervention activities in State and local health agencies. It will also provide a forum for interaction with colleagues from across the country.

Matters To Be Discussed: Agenda items include a discussion of asthma surveillance; community interventions; barriers to adequate disease management, and lessons learned from ongoing programs. Concurrent workgroups, round tables, and topic tables will be held to further detailed discussions on asthma related topics.

Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

Contact Person for More Information: Leslie Boss, Ph.D., Air Pollution and Respiratory Health Branch, Division of Environmental Hazards and Health Effects, NCEH, CDC, Mailstop F–39, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30341–3724. Telephone 770/488–7320, e-mail LPB1@cdc.gov.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities for both the Centers for Disease Control and