

criminal activity in the maritime context, along with a general description of the typical roles played in this connection by State and local agencies and the private sector; conduct an assessment of the nature and effectiveness of coordination among Federal, State and local government agencies, including intelligence efforts; and provide recommendations for improving the response of Federal, State and local governments to the problem of serious crime, including resource requirements and mandatory crime reporting.

2. *Terrorism, Threats, and Environmental Crime*

The Commission will: Assess the threat of terrorism in the maritime context, both from domestic and foreign sources; identify major vulnerabilities to terrorist activity at U.S. seaports, in the transportation of cargo to and from ports, and at foreign ports where cargo is laded aboard ships bound for the U.S.; and recommend improvements in overall seaport security intended to make ports less susceptible to terrorist acts.

Also, the Commission will focus on potential threats of environmental terrorism and negligence in and around the nation's seaports, including the risk of marine accidents and pollution occasioned by, among other things, hazardous commodities such as petroleum; assess environmental consequences and vulnerabilities in this area; and make recommendations for improvements in environmental protection and safety at seaports and on coastal and inland waterways.

3. *Security and Prevention*

The Commission will evaluate the overall state of security existing at U.S. seaports, including measures for controlling access to ports, safeguarding passengers and cargo, and ensuring the security of possible military mobilization operations (at selected seaports); the Commission will develop recommendations, including identifying new techniques, on enhancing seaport security standards, and on whether such standards should be mandatory or voluntary.

4. *Cargo Control*

The Commission will analyze the effectiveness and integrity of cargo control mechanisms at U.S. seaports that deal, for example, with false manifesting and the diversion of cargo (inbound, outbound, and in-bond); and make recommendations on how cargo control procedures may be improved.

5. *Technology*

The Commission will seek to identify and recommend state-of-the-art technology for use in combating crime and bolstering security at seaports.

6. *Legislation/Regulation/Funding*

The Commission will identify, and develop recommendations for appropriate changes in, Federal laws and regulations pertaining to seaport crime, terrorism and security. Furthermore, the Commission will seek to identify potential sources of funding, as necessary to implement its recommendations in all areas.

Input From Private Sector Requested

The issues involving U.S. seaport security affect many different private sector interests in a variety of ways. Accordingly, the Commission hereby invites, and will take full account of, the views and expertise of interested members of the private sector in addressing the issues of serious crime and overall security in U.S. seaports. All comments in this matter are welcome. In concert with the subject areas generally outlined above, the Commission believes input as to the following would be most helpful:

- (1) Describing particular problems that need to be solved concerning crime, terrorism and security in seaports;
- (2) Proposals for new laws or regulations, programs or other courses of action to combat crime and terrorism and increase security in seaports;
- (3) Suggested methods for ensuring better reporting and more accurate collection of data on crime in relation to the maritime context; and
- (4) Possible ways to improve coordination and cooperation among Federal, State and local government agencies, in combating criminal activity and fostering greater security in seaports.

The Commission believes that the experience and knowledge that members of the private sector can bring to this undertaking will enable the Commission to conduct its evaluation of seaport crime and security in a more effective and reliable manner, and help ensure that the Commission's report contains recommendations that are realistic and that can be effectively implemented.

Dated: June 9, 1999.

D. Lynn Gordon,

Executive Director.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Deschutes Provincial Interagency Executive Committee (PIEC), Advisory Committee; Meeting

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Deschutes PIEC Advisory Committee will meet on July 13 and 14, 1999 at the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Forestry and Fire Management Conference Room at 4430 Upper Dry Creek Road. The first day will be an overnight field trip to the Lower Deschutes river to discuss topics which affect the river as well as the province. These include noxious weeds, grazing, and dispersed camping. The second day will be a business meeting which will begin at 11 p.m. and finish at 4 p.m. Agenda items include Hosmer Lake Working Group Recommendations, the PAC/IAC Summit, FERC update, ICBEMP update, the September meeting agenda, the Regional Problem Solving Effort, and a public forum starting 3:30 p.m. All Deschutes Province Advisory Committee Meetings are open to the public.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mollie Chaudet, Province Liaison, USDA, Bend-Ft. Rock Ranger District, 1230 NE 3rd, Bend, OR 97701, phone (541) 383-4769.

Dated: June 8, 1999.

Sally Collins,

Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 99-15199 Filed 6-15-99; 8:45 am]

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COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Amended Sunshine Act Notice

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

DATE AND TIME: Friday, June 18, 1999, 9:30 a.m.

PLACE: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 624 Ninth Street, NW., Room 540, Washington, DC 20425.

STATUS:

Agenda

- I. Approval of Agenda
- II. Approval of Minutes of May 14, 1999 Meeting
- III. Announcements
- IV. Staff Director's Report
- V. Racial and Ethnic Tensions in American Communities: Poverty, Inequality, and Discrimination—The New York Report