Dated: March 4, 2004. L.M. Bynum, Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense. [FR Doc. 04–5458 Filed 3–10–04; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 5001–06–M

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Office of the Secretary

#### **Defense Science Board**

**AGENCY:** Department of Defense. **ACTION:** Notice of Advisory committee meeting.

SUMMARY: The Defense Science Board Task Force on High Performance Microchip supply will meet in closed session on April 13-14, 2004; May 20-21, 2004; June 23-24, 2004; and July 29-30, 2004, at Strategic Analysis Inc., 3601 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA. The Task Force will assess the implications of the movement of manufacturing capability and design of high performance microchips and will address the Department of Defense's (DoD) ability to obtain radiation hardened microchips, the ability to produce limited quantities of special purpose microchips in a timely and secure manner, and the ability to produce microchips in a timely manner to meet emerging needs.

The mission of the Defense Science Board is to advise the Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology & Logistics on scientific and technical matters as they affect the perceived needs of the Department of Defense. Specifically, the Task Force will look at root causes associated with the migration of the manufacturing capability of high performance semiconductors; policies or technology investments that DoD, either alone or in conjunction with other U.S. government agencies, can pursue which will influence the migration of manufacturing to foreign shores; alternatives to the creation of trusted foundries based on U.S. territory; whether testing is a viable alternative and if so, the level of assurance testing will provide to guarantee that only intended functions are built into the microchip; alternative manufacturing techniques which may allow overseas fabrication of the microchips and subsequent interconnect development in the U.S.; and future technologies which the U.S. may invest in to replace the current microchip technology

In accordance with section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92–463, as amended (5 U.S.C. app. II), it has been determined that these Defense Science Board Task Force meetings concern matters listed in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(1) and that, accordingly, the meetings will be closed to the public.

Dated: March 4, 2004.

## L.M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense. [FR Doc. 04–5460 Filed 3–10–04; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 5001–06–M

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Office of the Secretary

## **Defense Science Board**

**AGENCY:** Department of Defense. **ACTION:** Notice of advisory committee meetings.

**SUMMARY:** The Defense Science Board Task Force on Corrosion Control will meet in closed sessions on March 15– 16, 2004, at Strategic Analysis Inc., 3601 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA. The Task Force will address corrosion control throughout a combat system's life cycle: Design, construction, operation and maintenance.

The mission of the Defense Science Board is to advise the Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology & Logistics on scientific and technical matters as they affect the perceived needs of the Department of Defense. At this meeting, the Task Force will assess current on-going corrosion control efforts across the Department of Defense with particular attention to: Duplication of research efforts; application of current and future technology which currently exists in one area to other areas (i.e., submarine application which might translate to aircraft applications); the current state of operator and maintenance personnel training with regards to corrosion control and prevention; the current state of maintenance processes with regards to corrosion control and prevention; the incorporation of corrosion control and maintainability in current acquisition programs (during the design and manufacturing stages); the identity of unique environments important to National Security but with little commercial applications (e.g., nuclear weapons). The Task Force will conduct an analysis of the findings generated and determine which areas, if adequate resources were applied, would provide the most significant advances in combat readiness. In addition, the Task Force will assess best commercial practices

and determine their applicability to DOD needs.

In accordance with section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92–463, as amended (5 U.S.C. app. II), it has been determined that this Defense Science Board Task Force meeting concerns matters listed in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(1) and that, accordingly, the meeting will be closed to the public.

Due to scheduling conflicts, there is insufficient time to provide timely notice required by section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act and subsection 101–6.1015(b) of the GSA Final Rule on Federal Advisory Committee Management, 41 CFR part 101–6, which further requires publication at least 15 calendar days prior to the meeting of this Task Force.

Dated: March 3, 2004.

### L.M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense. [FR Doc. 04–5461 Filed 3–10–04; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 5001–06–M

# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Office of the Secretary

### **Defense Science Board**

**AGENCY:** Department of Defense. **ACTION:** Notice of advisory committee meeting.

**SUMMARY:** The Defense Science Board Task Force on Contributions of Space Based Radar to Missile Defense will meet in closed session on March 19, 2004, at the Institute for Defense Analyses, 1801 N. Beauregard Street, Alexandria, VA. This Task Force will assess potential contributions of Space Based Radar (SBR) to missile defense.

The mission of the Defense Science Board is to advise the Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology & Logistics on scientific and technical matters as they affect the perceived needs of the Department of Defense. This Task Force will: Assess the impact of adding a missile defense mission on the ability of SBR satellites to conduct their primary missions; assess how different SBR architectures and technical approaches might affect the ability of the satellites to achieve their primary missions and to contribute to missile defense; assess the value of potential SBR capabilities in the context of the family of sensors being developed by the Missile Defense Agency; and recommend any future actions that might be desirable related to SBR contributions to missile defense.