Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230. Paper submissions should include a version on diskette in ASCII, Word Perfect (please specify version), or Microsoft Word (please specify version) format.

Comments submitted in electronic form may be sent to privatization@ntia.doc.gov. Electronic comments should be submitted in the formats specified above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Milton Brown, NTIA/OCC, (202) 482–1816.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

INTELSAT is a treaty-based global communications satellite cooperative with 143 member countries. INTELSAT was created to enhance global communications and to spread the risks of creating a global satellite system across telephone operating companies from many countries.[2] Inmarsat was created to improve the global maritime communications satellite system that would provide distress, safety, and communications services to seafaring nations in a cooperative, cost-sharing entity. Inmarsat privatized on April 15, 1999.

As an intergovernmental satellite organization, INTELSAT is governed by ''Parties'' and managed by ''signatories.'' The Parties are the national government members of the organizations who have signed the INTELSAT Agreement. Signatories are designated by each party to participate in the commercial operations of the organization. They hold ownership interests in varying degrees. They also assist with the operation and management of the systems and are distributors of ISO services in their own countries. Signatories may be government-owned or controlled telecommunications monopolies or other telecommunications service providers. The publically traded Comsat Corporation (Comsat) is the U.S. Signatory to INTELSAT.[3] INTELSAT is subject to oversight by the Assembly of Parties, and signatories are subject to oversight by their respective governments.

To implement public service obligations effectively and as part of INTELSAT's unique treaty status as an international organization, it benefits from certain privileges and immunities. As such, it is generally immune from suit, including private or public prosecution on antitrust charges.[4] Moreover, INTELSAT does not pay taxes on revenues, and exemptions extend to import duties and taxes, communications and property taxes. Signatories, however, are subject to national taxes, including taxes on their share of the organization's distributed returns.

The International Anti-Bribery and Fair Competition Act of 1998, Pub. L. 105–366, requires the Secretary of Commerce to submit a report to the House of Representatives and the Senate that contains information regarding the OECD Convention including the following: (1) A list of countries that have ratified the Convention; (2) a description of the domestic laws enacted by each party to the Convention that implements commitments under the Convention; and (3) an assessment of the measures taken by each party to the Convention during the previous year to fulfill its obligations under the Convention. See Pub. L. 105–366, sec. 6(a). Accordingly, the Secretary of Commerce is required to report, *inter alia,* on the ''terms of market access, government ownership, government contracts or connections, privileges and immunities, favorable treatment by national regulatory authorities or tax treatment * * * in the countries or regions served by the (INTELSAT), and the reasons for such advantages.'' H.R. Rep. No. 105–802, at 9 (1998). In preparation for this report, the Secretary of Commerce is required to seek and incorporate comments from the private sector, including competing satellite companies and satellite services users. *Id.* The Secretary of Commerce issued the first report in July 1999. See Addressing the Challenges of International Bribery and Fair Competition—The First Annual Report Under Section 6 of the International Anti-Bribery and Fair Competition Act of 1998, July 1999. The report may be viewed at http://www.ita.doc.gov/legal/master.html.

We are now formally soliciting public comment for the Secretary's second annual report on the advantages, in terms of immunities, market access, or otherwise, in the countries or regions served by INTELSAT, the reasons for such advantages, and an assessment of progress toward fulfilling a pro-competitive privatization of this organization. ''Pro-competitive privatization'' is defined as ''privatization that the President determines to be consistent with the United States policy of obtaining full and open competition to such organizations (or their successors), and nondiscriminatory market access, in the provision of satellite services.'' See Pub. L. 105–366, sec. 5(a)(2). Respondents may find it useful to review the full text of the International Anti-Bribery and Fair Competition Act of 1998.

On March 17, 2000, the President signed into law the Open-market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications (ORBIT) Act. Pub. L. 106–180. The purpose of the ORBIT Act is ''to promote a fully competitive global market for satellite communications services for the benefit of consumers and providers of satellite services and equipment by fully privatizing the intergovernmental satellite organizations, INTELSAT and Inmarsat.'' *Id.* at sec. 2. To achieve this goal, the ORBIT Act provides specific criteria for licensing and market access for INTELSAT, Inmarsat and New Skies Satellites, and changes the statutes affecting Comsat. In addition, the ORBIT Act requires the President to provide an annual report to Congress on the progress of privatization in relation to the objectives, purposes, and provisions of the Act including the ''(v)iews of the industry and consumers on privatization'' and the ''(i)mpact privatization has had on United States industry, United States jobs, and United States industry's access to the global marketplace.'' See *id.* at section 646(b)(3) and (4). By this public notice and RFC, we are also soliciting the views of the industry and consumers on the privatization of INTELSAT and Inmarsat with respect to the goals of achieving a pro-competitive privatization of these organizations. Respondents may find it useful to review the full text of the ORBIT Act.

Kathy Smith,

Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. 00–9628 Filed 4–17–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–60–P

[2] *See* Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

[3] We note that there is a pending merger between Comsat and Lockheed Martin Corporation.

[4] We also note that the ORBIT Act limits privileges and immunities previously afforded Comsat as the U.S. Signatory to INTELSAT. See Pub. L. 106–180, sec. 642(b).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Program Integration, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and its implementing regulations, the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Program Integration (DUSD(PI)), Department of Defense, hereby announces that it is seeking renewal of the following currently approved information collection activity. Before submitting this information collection requirement for clearance by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), DUSD (PI) is soliciting public comment on specific aspects of the activity identified below.

DATES: Comments are due no later than June 19, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Forward comments to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel & Readiness, Program Integration, Legal Policy, 4000 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–4000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lt Col Karen J. Kinlin, OUSD (P&R) PI–LP, 4000 Defense Pentagon, Room 4C763, Washington, DC 20301–4000; telephone (703) 697–3387; facsimile (703) 693–6708.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) announces the following proposed reinstatement of a public information collection and seeks public comment on the provisions thereof. Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden of the proposed information collection; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the information collection on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Under Title 10 U.S.C. 1552, the Secretary of a Military Department may correct any military record within their Department when the Secretary considers it necessary to correct an error or remove an injustice. The DD Form 149, ''Application for Correction of Military Records Under the Provisions of Title 10 U.S. Code, section 1552,'' allows and applicant to request correction of a military record. The form provides an avenue for active duty Service members and former Service personnel who believe an error is contained in their military records and/or they have suffered an injustice to request relief.

Title: Application for Correction of Military Records Under the Provisions of Title 10, United States Code, section 1552.

Applicable Form: DD Form 149.

OMB Control Number: 0704–0003.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Annual Burden Hours: 14,000.

Number of Respondents: 28,000

Responses Per Respondent: 1.

Average Burden Per Response: 30 minutes.

Frequency: One-time.

Dated: April 12, 2000.

Patricia L. Toppings,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 00–9568 Filed 4–17–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–10–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Defense Intelligence Agency, Science and Technology Advisory Board Closed Panel Meeting

AGENCY: Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the provisions of subsection (d) of section 10 of Public Law 92–463, as amended by section 5 of Public Law 94–409, notice is hereby given that a closed meeting of the DIA Science and Technology Advisory Board has been scheduled as follows:

DATES: April 25, 2000 (8 a.m. to 4 p.m.).

ADDRESSES: The Defense Intelligence Agency, 200 MacDill Blvd., Washington, DC 20340.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maj. Donald R. Culp, Jr., USAF, Executive Secretary, DIA Science and Technology Advisory Board, Washington, DC 20340–1328 (202) 231–4930.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The entire meeting is devoted to the discussion of classified information as defined in section 552b(c)(1), Title 5 of the U.S. Code, and therefore will be closed to the public. The Board will receive briefings on and discuss several current critical intelligence issues and advise the Director, DIA, on related scientific and technical matters.

Dated: April 12, 2000.

Patricia L. Toppings,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 00–9567 Filed 4–17–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–10–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Advisory Committee Meeting Notice

AGENCY: U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC).

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Section 10 (a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92–463), announcement is made of the following meeting:

Name of Committee: Distance Learning/Training Technology Subcommittee of the Army Education Advisory Committee.

Dates: 3–4 May 2000.

Place: University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA).

Time: 0830–1630 on 3 May 2000; 0830–1600 on 4 May 2000.

Proposed Agenda: On May 3rd, Dr. Maha Ashour-Abdalla, Director of Science and Technology for UCLA's Center for Digital Innovation (CDI), will conduct presentations that focus on UCLA's initiatives in interactive education, administration and management of courses, and discussions of future programs planned for the CDI. Updates on The Army Distance Learning Program (TADLP) and discussions of Student Management and Adult Learning will complete the 2 day program.

Purpose of the Meeting: The members will advise the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff (ADCST), HQ Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), on matters pertaining to education and training technologies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: All communications regarding this subcommittee should be addressed to Mr. Richard Karpinski, at Commander, Headquarters TRADOC, ATTN: ATTG–CF (Mr. Karpinski), Fort Monroe, VA 23651–5000; telephone number (757) 728–5531.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Meeting of the advisory committee is open to the public. Because of restricted meeting space, attendance will be limited to those persons who have notified the Advisory Committee Management Office in writing at least five days prior to the meeting of their intention to attend. Contact Mr. Karpinski (757–728–5531) for meeting agenda and specific locations.

Any member of the public may file a written statement with the committee before, during, or after the meeting. To the extent that time permits, the committee chairman may allow public