

provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 61. By adding new § 721.9929 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.9929 Polyurea (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified generically as a polyurea (PMN P-01-716) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new use described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this chemical substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 62. By adding new § 721.9959 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.9959 Polyurethane polymer (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified generically as a polyurethane polymer (PMN P-01-481) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new use described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(j).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this chemical substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to this section.

[FR Doc. 03-31121 Filed 12-16-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

45 CFR Part 1185

Institute of Museum and Library Services; Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement), and Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants); Correction

AGENCY: Institute of Museum and Library Services, National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) joined several agencies in publishing Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement), and Requirements for a Drug-Free Workplace (Grants) in the **Federal Register** of November 26, 2003. Inadvertently, amendatory instructions were deleted from part 1185. This document corrects the amendatory language revising part 1185.

DATES: Effective on November 26, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nancy Weiss, General Counsel, Institute of Museum and Library Services, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC 20506; telephone 202-606-5414; TDD: 202-606-8636.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The IMLS published a document in the **Federal Register** on November 26, 2003, in which the amendatory instructions were inadvertently deleted from part 1185. In FR Doc. 03-28454 published on November 26, 2003, make the following correction to page 66639.

PART 1185—[CORRECTED]

■ In rule FR Doc. 03-28454 published on November 26, 2003 (68 FR 66534) make the following correction. On page 66639, in the third column, correct amendatory instruction 1 to read as follows:

“1. Part 1185 is revised to read as set forth in instruction 1 at the end of the common preamble.”

Dated: December 2, 2003.

Nancy E. Weiss,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 03-30994 Filed 12-16-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7036-01-M

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 20

[CC Docket No. 94-102; FCC 03-242]

Ensure Compatibility With Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Clarification.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission denies in part, and grants in part, a Petition from OnStar Corporation (OnStar). The action is necessary to clarify that OnStar telematics units that provide a Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) personal calling service are handsets or mobile phones in accordance with part 20 of the Commission's rules. The Commission also grants a temporary, conditional waiver of its E911 Phase II rules, including the equipment activation requirements, as they apply to wireless licensees that furnish the underlying wireless service for OnStar analog and first generation digital telematics units installed in OnStar equipped vehicles prior to December 31, 2005. The waiver allows OnStar and its wireless carrier partners a reasonable period to continue their cooperative effort to adjust the performance of OnStar's digital equipment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Siehl at (202) 418-1310.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the *Order* released on October 21, 2003. The complete text of the *Order* is available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours at the FCC Reference Information Center, Portals II, 445 12th Street, SW., Room CY-A257, Washington, DC, 20554. The *Order* may also be purchased from the Commission's duplicating contractor, Qualex International, Portals II, 445 12th Street, SW., Room CY-B402, Washington, DC, 20554, telephone 202-863-2893, facsimile 202-863-2989, or via e-mail qualexint@aol.com.

Synopsis of the Order

1. OnStar's provision of telematics services combines wireless communications, autonomous geographic positioning system (GPS) capability, and voice recognition technology that are integrated into automobiles' electrical architecture. OnStar telematics units cannot be removed from vehicles.

2. On December 3, 2002, OnStar filed its Petition seeking clarification. The

Commission's Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (Wireless Bureau) released a Public Notice, 68 FR 2252 (January 16, 2003), seeking comment on the Petition.

3. The *Order* finds that telematics units provided by OnStar that are not capable of providing wireless calling service are not within the definition of § 20.3, and therefore, not subject to the E911 requirements of § 20.18(g) of the Commission's rules. On the other hand, although OnStar telematics units do not have the appearance of "traditional" portable handsets, some units are also capable of providing a commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) in addition to telematics services. 911 calls may be made from them over the underlying CMRS network of the carrier licensees, with whom OnStar has reached agreements to provide that wireless service. Their capability to function as mobile phones and to provide commercial wireless service through a licensee qualifies them as mobile phones within the definition § 20.3 and, thus, within the scope of the E911 requirements pursuant to § 20.18(g) of the Commission's rules.

4. The *Order* further determines that licensees who provide CMRS service in accordance with § 20.18 have a responsibility in terms of the requirements of that section with respect to OnStar telematics units that are capable of providing CMRS.

5. The *Order* concludes that the circumstances regarding OnStar's telematics units that provide commercial calling service warrant granting a waiver to (1) cover carriers who currently providing underlying wireless service to OnStar, and (2) its prospective wireless partners with whom it is attempting to work out arrangements as it migrates from analog to digital based equipment and service. Grant of a waiver of the E911 Phase II rules serves to clarify the obligations of CMRS licensees by resolving that OnStar telematics units that provide CMRS do not have to be included in the count for the equipment activation requirements under § 20.18(g) prior to December 31, 2005. The grant of the waiver is conditioned on the determinations the Commission makes on the larger telematics issues in its *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, 68 FR 3214 (January 23, 2003), proceeding in the same docket, CC Docket No. 94-102.

Ordering Clauses

6. *It is ordered* that, pursuant to section 4(i) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 303(r), and §§ 0.131, 0.331, 1.3, of the

Commission's rules, 47 CFR 0.131, 0.331, 1.3, the Petition for Ruling filed by OnStar Corporation on December 3, 2002 is denied in part and granted in part.

7. *It is further ordered* that, pursuant to section 4(i) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 303(r), and §§ 0.131, 0.331, 1.3, of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 0.131, 0.331, 1.3, a waiver of the Commission's E911 Phase II rules pursuant to part 20 of the Commission's rules is granted to wireless licensees with respect to OnStar Corporation's telematics equipment that is capable of providing a commercial wireless service, as described, and subject to the conditions set forth, herein.

8. *It is further ordered* that this waiver is granted until December 31, 2005, unless otherwise modified by the Commission.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 03-31105 Filed 12-16-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-A181

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for the Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) in the Republic of Palau

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), determine endangered status for the population of dugong (*Dugong dugon*) in the Republic of Palau pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Currently, the dugong is listed under the Act as endangered throughout its entire range, except in the Republic of Palau. It is believed that Palauan waters support one of the most isolated populations of dugong in the world, and it is unlikely that this population is receiving any recruitment from other areas. The Palauan population is seriously threatened by poaching.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 16, 2004.

ADDRESSES: The complete supporting file for this rule is available for public

inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the Division of Scientific Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 750, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Eleanora Babij at the above address, or by phone, 703-358-1708; fax, 703-358-2276; or e-mail, ScientificAuthority@fws.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The dugong (*Dugong dugon*) is the only extant species in the Family Dugongidae and is one of only four extant members of the mammalian Order Sirenia. It is the only herbivorous mammal that is strictly marine; other members of the Order Sirenia, including three species of manatees, all use fresh water to varying degrees (Marsh *et al.* 1995). It has a large range that spans the waters of at least 37 countries and includes tropical and subtropical coastal and inland waters from East Africa to the Solomon Islands (Marsh *et al.* 2002). Historically, the dugong's distribution is believed to be broadly coincident with the tropical Indo-Pacific distribution of its food plants, phanerogamous, or flowering, seagrasses of the families Potamogetonaceae and Hydrocharitaceae (Husar 1978). Currently, throughout much of its range, the dugong is represented by relict populations separated by large areas where its numbers have been greatly reduced or it is already extirpated (Marsh *et al.* 2002).

It is thought that most dugong populations around isolated archipelagoes have always been small. This is mostly due to the fact that dugongs are largely restricted to a diet of rooted vascular macrophytes, such as seagrass, found only in protected inshore waters (Brownell *et al.* 1981). It has been suggested that dugongs select seagrasses that are lower seral or pioneer species, and species of genera such as *Halophila* and *Halodule* are favored in many areas. Dugongs optimize their diet by selecting species that are more digestible and have higher nutrients and/or species that can compensate for grazing. Dugongs generally frequent coastal waters that support extensive seagrass meadows (Marsh and Lawler 1998) where these food species can be found. Major concentrations of dugong tend to occur in wide, shallow, protected bays; wide, shallow mangrove channels; and in the lees of large inshore islands (Heinsohn *et al.* 1979). Shallow waters, such as tidal sandbanks (Marsh *et al.* 1984) and