

(7) Master or mate of towing vessels of over 200 gross tons, oceans and near-coastal.

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PART 15—MANNING REQUIREMENTS

■ 8. Revise the authority citation for part 15 to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 2101, 2103, 3306, 3703, 8101, 8102, 8104, 8105, 8301, 8304, 8502, 8503, 8701, 8702, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8905(b), 8906, and 9102; and Department of Homeland Security Delegation 0170.

■ 9. In § 15.610—

■ a. In paragraph (b)(1)(ii) following the words “of towing vessels” remove the words “(Harbor assist) or”; and

■ b. Add paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 15.610 Master and mate (pilot) of towing vessels.

* * * * *

(d) Any towing vessel operating in the pilotage waters of the Lower Mississippi River must be under the control of an officer who holds a first-class pilot's license or endorsement for that route, or meets the requirements of either paragraph (d)(1) or paragraph (d)(2) of this section as applicable:

(1) To operate a towing vessel with tank barges, or a tow of barges carrying hazardous materials regulated under part N or O of this subchapter, an officer in charge of the towing vessel must have completed 12 round trips over this route as an observer, with at least 3 of those trips during hours of darkness, and at least 1 round trip of the 12 within the last 5 years.

(2) To operate a towing vessel without barges, or a tow of uninspected barges, an officer in charge of the towing vessel must have completed at least four round trips over this route as an observer, with at least one of those trips during hours of darkness, and at least one round trip of the 12 within the last 5 years.

Dated: April 14, 2003.

Paul J. Pluta,

Assistant Commandant for Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection.

[FR Doc. 03-15225 Filed 6-16-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-P

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Commission's rules to extend the January 1, 2005 ban on integrated navigation devices until July 1, 2006. This extension is needed since the state of the navigation devices market will be significantly impacted by ongoing industry negotiations for a bidirectional specification for digital cable receivers and products, rendering compliance with the existing January 1, 2005 ban impracticable. This action is taken pursuant to Section 629 of the Communications Act which directs the Commission to adopt regulations to assure the commercial availability of navigation devices equipment used by consumers to access services from multichannel video programming distributors.

DATES: Effective July 17, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Mort, 202-418-1043.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. In the Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking adopted April 14, 2003 and released April 25, 2003, we amend the Commission's Rules to extend the January 1, 2005 ban on integrated navigation devices until July 1, 2006. A synopsis of the Order follows.

Synopsis of the Order

2. Section 629 of the Communications Act directs the Commission to adopt regulations to assure the commercial availability of navigation devices equipment used by consumers to access services from multichannel video programming distributors (“MVPDs”). Pursuant to this directive, the Commission issued the Report and Order in the above-captioned proceeding establishing, *inter alia*, a January 1, 2005, deadline for MVPDs to cease deploying new navigation devices that perform both conditional access functions and other functions in a single integrated device. The Commission adopted the requirement to separate the conditional access function from the basic navigation device (the “host device”) in order to permit unaffiliated manufacturers, retailers, and other vendors to commercially market host devices while allowing MVPDs to retain control over their system security. The Commission later issued a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Declaratory Ruling (“Further Notice and Declaratory Ruling”), 65 FR 58255, September 28, 2000, that sought comment on the effectiveness of the Commission's navigation device rules,

including the 2005 prohibition on integrated devices.

3. Since Section 629 and the Commission's rules were adopted, the cable and consumer electronics industries have made, and continue to make, significant progress in the development of technical standards in this area. However, the commercial market for navigation devices used in conjunction with the distribution of digital video programming remains in its infancy. In an effort to spur the transition to digital television, the cable and consumer electronics industry recently reached a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) on a cable compatibility standard for a unidirectional digital cable television receiver with host device functionality, as well as other unidirectional digital cable products. This standard would allow consumers to directly attach their DTV receivers to cable systems using a point of deployment (“POD”) module and receive one-way cable television services without the need for an external navigation device. The Commission issued a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (“FNPRM”), 68 FR 2278, January 16, 2003, seeking public comment on the MOU issued in the above-captioned proceeding and in the Compatibility Between Cable Systems and Consumer Electronics Equipment proceeding.

4. In its earlier Further Notice and Declaratory Ruling, the Commission had already sought comment, *inter alia*, on whether the 2005 date for the phase-out of integrated boxes remains appropriate, on what, if any, incentives the requirement creates for the development of a commercial retail market for navigation devices, and on the economic impacts and costs associated with the requirement. In response, the cable industry and set-top box manufacturers generally urged that the 2005 deadline should be eliminated in favor of the continued offering of integrated navigation devices for rent to consumers. Other equipment manufacturing and retail interests urged that the date should be advanced to ensure the timely development of a retail market in host devices. Given the equipment ordering and manufacturing cycles involved, it is necessary at this point to provide guidance as to the Commission's expectations with respect to the 2005 date. Other issues raised in the Further Notice and Declaratory Ruling will be addressed separately at a later time.

5. Commission action in response to the FNPRM could have a significant impact upon the development of a commercial market in separate host

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 76

[CS Docket No. 97-80; FCC 03-89]

Commercial Availability of Navigation Devices

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

devices. In addition, the cable and consumer electronic industries are in the midst of negotiations on specifications for bidirectional digital cable receivers and products which would permit the receipt of advanced cable television services by direct connection to cable systems. This ongoing process, which we are hopeful will produce results in the near term, could impact the development of technical specifications relating to host devices and POD modules. In light of the ongoing notice and comment cycle relating to the FNPRM, the evolving nature of technical specifications relating to navigation devices, and the imminent business ordering and manufacturing cycles facing MVPDs and consumer electronics manufacturers in anticipation of the pending 2005 prohibition, we hereby extend the deadline concerning the prohibition on integrated devices until July 1, 2006.

6. This eighteen month extension should provide adequate time for the parties to complete their ongoing negotiations and for the Commission to make a more knowledgeable decision as to any further changes in the compliance date. By January 1, 2005, the Commission shall complete a reassessment of the state of the navigation devices market and determine whether the designated time frame remains appropriate or whether the ban on integrated devices will no longer be necessary. In the interim, the cable and consumer electronics industries are requested to provide the Commission with status reports on their negotiations on specifications for bidirectional digital cable receivers and products at 90, 180 and 270 day intervals following release of this Order. Following submission of the last status report to the Commission, the public shall have thirty days to submit comments on the status reports and whether any further changes in the phase-out date for integrated devices are warranted.

7. Based upon the record in the above-captioned proceeding and ongoing industry developments, we have concluded that a limited deferral of the date is consistent with the ultimate objectives of this proceeding and our statutory directive to act "in consultation with appropriate industry standard-setting organizations." We are not persuaded at this point to eliminate the prohibition on integrated devices since future developments in both the marketplace and ongoing industry negotiations may yet dictate a need for this requirement in order to achieve the objectives of Section 629. However, the conclusion of the unidirectional MOU,

as well as the ongoing negotiations towards a bidirectional agreement, do reflect progress towards the development of a retail market for consumer electronics equipment with navigation device functionality. As such, we do not believe that advancing the prohibition date, as previously suggested by a number of equipment manufacturing and retail interests, is necessary to further these objectives or would provide sufficient lead time for ordering and manufacturing prior to completion of the next phase of the standardization process.

8. *Authority.* This document is issued pursuant to authority contained in Sections 4(i), 303(r), and 629 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

9. *Accessibility Information.* Accessible formats of this Order (computer diskettes, large print, audio recording and Braille) are available to persons with disabilities by contacting Brian Millin, of the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau, at (202) 418-7426, TTY (202) 418-7365, or at bmillin@fcc.gov.

10. *Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis.* This Order does not contain information collection(s) subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 ("PRA"), Public Law 104-13.

11. *Regulatory Flexibility Act.* As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the Commission has prepared a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis ("FRFA") relating to this Order. The FRFA is set forth further.

12. Accordingly, part 76 of the Commission's rules, set forth in Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

13. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended ("RFA") an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis ("IRFA") was incorporated in the Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Declaratory Ruling ("Further Notice and Declaratory Ruling") The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the Further Notice and Declaratory Ruling, including comment on the IRFA. No comments were received on the IRFA. This present Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis ("FRFA") conforms to the RFA.

15. *Need for, and Objectives of, the Order.* Section 629 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, requires the Commission to develop rules to assure competitive availability of navigation devices used in conjunction with services provided by multichannel video programming

distributors ("MVPDs"). The statutory objective of Section 629 is to assure that navigation devices used by consumers to access a particular MVPD's programming are available to consumers from manufacturers, retailers and other vendors not affiliated with that MVPD. To this end, the Commission adopted a January 1, 2005, deadline for MVPDs to cease deploying new navigation devices that perform both conditional access functions and other functions in a single integrated device. Requiring MVPDs to separate the conditional access function from the basic navigation device (the "host device") was intended to permit unaffiliated manufacturers, retailers, and other vendors to commercially market host devices while allowing MVPDs to retain control over their system security. In the Further Notice and Declaratory Ruling, the Commission indicated that it would reassess the need for the 2005 separation deadline in light of the evolving marketplace for navigation devices. In response, the cable industry and set-top box manufacturers generally urged that the 2005 deadline should be eliminated in favor of the continued offering of integrated navigation devices for rent to consumers. Other equipment manufacturing and retail interests urged that the date should be advanced to ensure the timely development of a retail market in host devices. Since the Further Notice and Declaratory Ruling was issued, the cable and consumer electronics industries have reached a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") on a cable compatibility standard for a unidirectional digital cable television receiver with host device functionality, as well as other unidirectional digital cable products. This standard, which is the subject of a pending Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("FNPRM"), would allow consumers to directly attach their DTV receivers to cable systems using a point of deployment ("POD") module and receive one-way cable television services without the need for an external navigation device. The cable and consumer electronic industries are also in the midst of negotiations on specifications for bidirectional digital cable receivers and products which would permit the receipt of advanced cable television services by direct connection to cable systems. This ongoing process, which may produce results in the near term, could impact the development of technical specifications relating to host devices and POD modules. In light of the ongoing notice and comment cycle relating to the FNPRM, the evolving

nature of technical specifications relating to navigation devices, and the imminent business ordering and manufacturing cycles facing MVPDs and consumer electronics manufacturers in anticipation of the pending 2005 prohibition, the present Order extends the prohibition on integrated devices until July 1, 2006. This limited deferral of the prohibition date is consistent with the ultimate objectives of this proceeding and our statutory directive to act "in consultation with appropriate industry standard-setting organizations."

16. *Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the IRFA.* There were no comments filed that specifically addressed the rules and policies proposed in the IRFA.

17. *Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which Rules Will Apply.* The RFA directs the Commission to provide a description of and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that will be affected by the rules adopted herein. The RFA generally defines the term "small entity" as having the same meaning as the terms "small business," "small organization," and "small governmental jurisdiction." In addition, the term "small business" has the same meaning as the term "small business concern" under the Small Business Act. A "small business concern" is one which: (1) Is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the Small Business Administration ("SBA").

18. *Cable and Other Program Distribution.* The SBA has developed a small business size standard for cable and other program distribution services, which includes all such companies generating \$12.5 million or less in revenue annually. This category includes, among others, cable operators, direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") services, home satellite dish ("HSD") services, multipoint distribution services ("MDS"), multichannel multipoint distribution service ("MMDS"), Instructional Television Fixed Service ("ITFS"), local multipoint distribution service ("LMDS"), satellite master antenna television ("SMATV") systems, and open video systems ("OVS"). According to the Census Bureau data, there are 1,311 total cable and other pay television service firms that operate throughout the year of which 1,180 have less than \$10 million in revenue. We address below each service individually to provide a more precise estimate of small entities.

19. *Cable Operators.* The Commission has developed, with SBA's approval, our own definition of a small cable system operator for the purposes of rate regulation. Under the Commission's rules, a "small cable company" is one serving fewer than 400,000 subscribers nationwide. We last estimated that there were 1,439 cable operators that qualified as small cable companies. Since then, some of those companies may have grown to serve over 400,000 subscribers, and others may have been involved in transactions that caused them to be combined with other cable operators. Consequently, we estimate that there are fewer than 1,439 small entity cable system operators that may be affected by our action.

20. The Communications Act, as amended, also contains a size standard for a small cable system operator, which is "a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than 1% of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed \$250,000,000." The Commission has determined that there are 68,500,000 subscribers in the United States. Therefore, an operator serving fewer than 685,000 subscribers shall be deemed a small operator if its annual revenues, when combined with the total annual revenues of all of its affiliates, do not exceed \$250 million in the aggregate. Based on available data, we find that the number of cable operators serving 685,000 subscribers or less totals approximately 1,450. Although it seems certain that some of these cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250,000,000, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.

21. *Direct Broadcast Satellite ("DBS") Service.* Because DBS provides subscription services, DBS falls within the SBA-recognized definition of cable and other program distribution services. This definition provides that a small entity is one with \$12.5 million or less in annual receipts. There are four licensees of DBS services under part 100 of the Commission's Rules. Three of those licensees are currently operational. Two of the licensees that are operational have annual revenues that may be in excess of the threshold for a small business. The Commission, however, does not collect annual revenue data for DBS and, therefore, is unable to ascertain the number of small DBS licensees that could be impacted by

these proposed rules. DBS service requires a great investment of capital for operation, and we acknowledge, despite the absence of specific data on this point, that there are entrants in this field that may not yet have generated \$12.5 million in annual receipts, and therefore may be categorized as a small business, if independently owned and operated.

22. *Home Satellite Dish ("HSD") Service.* Because HSD provides subscription services, HSD falls within the SBA-recognized definition of cable and other program distribution services. This definition provides that a small entity is one with \$12.5 million or less in annual receipts. The market for HSD service is difficult to quantify. Indeed, the service itself bears little resemblance to other MVPDs. HSD owners have access to more than 265 channels of programming placed on C-band satellites by programmers for receipt and distribution by MVPDs, of which 115 channels are scrambled and approximately 150 are unscrambled. HSD owners can watch unscrambled channels without paying a subscription fee. To receive scrambled channels, however, an HSD owner must purchase an integrated receiver-decoder from an equipment dealer and pay a subscription fee to an HSD programming package. Thus, HSD users include: (1) Viewers who subscribe to a packaged programming service, which affords them access to most of the same programming provided to subscribers of other MVPDs; (2) viewers who receive only non-subscription programming; and (3) viewers who receive satellite programming services illegally without subscribing. Because scrambled packages of programming are most specifically intended for retail consumers, these are the services most relevant to this discussion.

23. *Multipoint Distribution Service ("MDS"), Multichannel Multipoint Distribution Service ("MMDS"), Instructional Television Fixed Service ("ITFS") and Local Multipoint Distribution Service ("LMDS").* MMDS systems, often referred to as "wireless cable," transmit video programming to subscribers using the microwave frequencies of the MDS and ITFS. LMDS is a fixed broadband point-to-multipoint microwave service that provides for two-way video telecommunications.

24. In connection with the 1996 MDS auction, the Commission defined small businesses as entities that had annual average gross revenues of less than \$40 million in the previous three calendar years. This definition of a small entity in the context of MDS auctions has been approved by the SBA. The MDS auctions resulted in 67 successful

bidders obtaining licensing opportunities for 493 Basic Trading Areas ("BTAs"). Of the 67 auction winners, 61 met the definition of a small business. MDS also includes licensees of stations authorized prior to the auction. As noted, the SBA has developed a definition of small entities for pay television services, which includes all such companies generating \$12.5 million or less in annual receipts. This definition includes multipoint distribution services, and thus applies to MDS licensees and wireless cable operators that did not participate in the MDS auction. Information available to us indicates that there are approximately 850 of these licensees and operators that do not generate revenue in excess of \$12.5 million annually. Therefore, for purposes of this analysis, we find there are approximately 850 small MDS providers as defined by the SBA and the Commission's auction rules.

25. The SBA definition of small entities for cable and other program distribution services, which includes such companies generating \$12.5 million in annual receipts, seems reasonably applicable to ITFS. There are presently 2,032 ITFS licensees. All but 100 of these licenses are held by educational institutions. Educational institutions are included in the definition of a small business. However, we do not collect annual revenue data for ITFS licensees, and are not able to ascertain how many of the 100 non-educational licensees would be categorized as small under the SBA definition. Thus, we tentatively conclude that at least 1,932 licensees are small businesses.

26. Additionally, the auction of the 1,030 LMDS licenses began on February 18, 1998, and closed on March 25, 1998. The Commission defined "small entity" for LMDS licenses as an entity that has average gross revenues of less than \$40 million in the three previous calendar years. An additional classification for "very small business" was added and is defined as an entity that, together with its affiliates, has average gross revenues of not more than \$15 million for the preceding calendar years. These regulations defining "small entity" in the context of LMDS auctions have been approved by the SBA. There were 93 winning bidders that qualified as small entities in the LMDS auctions. A total of 93 small and very small business bidders won approximately 277 A Block licenses and 387 B Block licenses. On March 27, 1999, the Commission re-auctioned 161 licenses; there were 40 winning bidders. Based on this information, we conclude that the

number of small LMDS licenses will include the 93 winning bidders in the first auction and the 40 winning bidders in the re-auction, for a total of 133 small entity LMDS providers as defined by the SBA and the Commission's auction rules.

27. In sum, there are approximately a total of 2,000 MDS/MMDS/LMDS stations currently licensed. Of the approximate total of 2,000 stations, we estimate that there are 1,595 MDS/MMDS/LMDS providers that are small businesses as deemed by the SBA and the Commission's auction rules.

28. *Satellite Master Antenna Television ("SMATV") Systems.* The SBA definition of small entities for cable and other program distribution services includes SMATV services and, thus, small entities are defined as all such companies generating \$12.5 million or less in annual receipts. Industry sources estimate that approximately 5,200 SMATV operators were providing service as of December 1995. Other estimates indicate that SMATV operators serve approximately 1.5 million residential subscribers as of July 2001. The best available estimates indicate that the largest SMATV operators serve between 15,000 and 55,000 subscribers each. Most SMATV operators serve approximately 3,000–4,000 customers. Because these operators are not rate regulated, they are not required to file financial data with the Commission. Furthermore, we are not aware of any privately published financial information regarding these operators. Based on the estimated number of operators and the estimated number of units served by the largest ten SMATVs, we believe that a substantial number of SMATV operators qualify as small entities.

29. *Open Video Systems ("OVS").* Because OVS operators provide subscription services, OVS falls within the SBA-recognized definition of cable and other program distribution services. This definition provides that a small entity is one with \$12.5 million or less in annual receipts. The Commission has certified 25 OVS operators with some now providing service. Affiliates of Residential Communications Network, Inc. ("RCN") received approval to operate OVS systems in New York City, Boston, Washington, D.C. and other areas. RCN has sufficient revenues to assure us that they do not qualify as small business entities. Little financial information is available for the other entities authorized to provide OVS that are not yet operational. Given that other entities have been authorized to provide OVS service but have not yet begun to generate revenues, we conclude that at

least some of the OVS operators qualify as small entities.

30. *Electronics Equipment Manufacturers.* Rules adopted in this proceeding could apply to manufacturers of DTV receiving equipment and other types of consumer electronics equipment. The SBA has developed definitions of small entity for manufacturers of audio and video equipment as well as radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment. These categories both include all such companies employing 750 or fewer employees. The Commission has not developed a definition of small entities applicable to manufacturers of electronic equipment used by consumers, as compared to industrial use by television licensees and related businesses. Therefore, we will utilize the SBA definitions applicable to manufacturers of audio and visual equipment and radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment, since these are the two closest NAICS Codes applicable to the consumer electronics equipment manufacturing industry. However, these NAICS categories are broad and specific figures are not available as to how many of these establishments manufacture consumer equipment. According to the SBA's regulations, an audio and visual equipment manufacturer must have 750 or fewer employees in order to qualify as a small business concern. Census Bureau data indicates that there are 554 U.S. establishments that manufacture audio and visual equipment, and that 542 of these establishments have fewer than 500 employees and would be classified as small entities. The remaining 12 establishments have 500 or more employees; however, we are unable to determine how many of those have fewer than 750 employees and therefore, also qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. Under the SBA's regulations, a radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment manufacturer must also have 750 or fewer employees in order to qualify as a small business concern. Census Bureau data indicates that there 1,215 U.S. establishments that manufacture radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment, and that 1,150 of these establishments have fewer than 500 employees and would be classified as small entities. The remaining 65 establishments have 500 or more employees; however, we are unable to determine how many of those have fewer than 750 employees

and therefore, also qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. We therefore conclude that there are no more than 542 small manufacturers of audio and visual electronics equipment and no more than 1,150 small manufacturers of radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment for consumer/household use.

31. *Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and other Compliance Requirements.* The amended rule does not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements. To the extent that compliance may require the manufacture and purchase of non-integrated host devices by multichannel video programming distributors ("MVPDs") by July 1, 2006, the present action does not impose any new requirements on consumer electronics equipment manufacturers or MVPDs, but rather extends the existing compliance date by eighteen months. We believe that the resulting impact on small entities is favorable to the extent that it provides them with additional time to come into compliance with the prohibition on integrated devices.

32. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered.* The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its proposed approach, which may include the following four alternatives (among others): (1) The establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.

33. To the extent that compliance with the amended prohibition deadline may require the manufacture and purchase of non-integrated host devices by multichannel video programming distributors ("MVPDs") by July 1, 2006, the present action does not impose any new requirements on consumer electronics equipment manufacturers or MVPDs, but rather extends the existing compliance date by eighteen months. We believe that the resulting impact on small entities is favorable to the extent that it provides them with additional time to come into compliance with the prohibition on integrated devices. When the original prohibition deadline was adopted, we noted, inter alia, that

Section 629 includes provisions which may lessen compliance impact on small entities, including Section 629(c), which specifies that the Commission shall waive its implementing regulations when necessary for an MVPD to develop new or improved services, and Section 629(e), which requires the Commission to sunset its implementing rules when certain conditions are met.

34. *Report to Congress:* The Commission will send a copy of the Order ("Order"), including this FRFA, in a report to be sent to Congress pursuant to the Congressional Review Act. In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the Order, including this FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the SBA. A copy of the Order and FRFA (or summaries thereof) will also be published in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 76

Cable television.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

■ For the reasons stated in the preamble, The Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 76 as follows:

PART 76— MULTICHANNEL VIDEO AND CABLE TELEVISION SERVICE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 76 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 153, 154, 301, 302, 303, 303a, 307, 308, 309, 312, 315, 217, 325, 503, 521, 522, 531, 532, 534, 535, 536, 537, 543, 544, 544a, 545, 548, 549, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 561, 571, 572, 573.

■ 2. Section 76.1204 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§ 76.1204 Availability of equipment performing conditional access or security functions.

(a)(1) A multichannel video programming distributor that utilizes navigation devices to perform conditional access functions shall make available equipment that incorporates only the conditional access functions of such devices. Commencing on July 1, 2006, no multichannel video programming distributor subject to this section shall place in service new navigation devices for sale, lease, or use that perform both conditional access and other functions in a single integrated device.

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[FR Doc. 03-15187 Filed 6-16-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 635

[I.D. 061103B]

Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Bluefin Tuna Catch Limit Adjustments

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Adjustment of Angling and General Category Retention Limits

SUMMARY: NMFS adjusts the daily retention limit for the Angling and General category fisheries for Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) for the 2003 fishing year that began June 1, 2003, and ends May 31, 2004. Vessels permitted in the Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Angling and the Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat categories are eligible to land BFT under the BFT Angling category quotas. Vessels permitted in the Atlantic tunas General category and Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat categories are eligible to land BFT under the BFT General category quotas. The seasonal adjustments to the daily retention limit for each BFT size class are specified in the **DATES** and **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** sections of this document. This action is being taken to provide increased fishing opportunities in all areas without risking overharvest in each category.

DATES: Effective June 15 through October 31, 2003, the daily recreational retention limit for vessels fishing under the Angling category quota in all areas is one BFT per person, measuring 27 to less than 73 inches (69 to less than 185 cm) curved fork length, with a maximum limit of six BFT per vessel. Effective August 15 through October 31, 2003, the daily recreational retention limit for headboats in all areas is one BFT per passenger (not including Captain and crew), measuring 27 to less than 73 inches (69 to less than 185 cm) curved fork length, with a maximum of 35 BFT per vessel. This limit applies to all headboats defined as a vessel that possess an Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat permit and that are inspected and licensed by the Coast Guard to carry more than six passengers. Effective November 1, 2003 through May 31, 2004, the daily recreational retention limit is one large school, or small medium BFT, measuring 47 to less than 73 inches (119 to less than 185 cm) curved fork length, per vessel for all