and Order, MM Docket No. 00–179, adopted January 10, 2001, and released January 11, 2001. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center 445 12th Street, SW, Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Services, Inc., (202) 857–3800, 1231 20th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Television, Digital television broadcasting.

Part 73 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 73—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 334, 336.

§73.622 [Amended]

2. Section 73.622(b), the Table of Digital Television Allotments under Arkansas, is amended by removing DTV channel *46 and adding DTV channel *13 at Arkadelphia.

Federal Communications Commission. **Barbara A. Kreisman**,

Chief, Video Services Division, Mass Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 01–1185 Filed 1–16–01; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6712-01-U

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 73 and 74

[MM Docket No. 95-31, FCC 00-120]

Reexamination of Comparative Standards for Noncommercial Educational Applicants

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Commission adopted new rules for selecting among mutually exclusive applicants for noncommercial educational broadcast stations. Certain rules contained new and modified information collection requirements and were published in the **Federal Register** on June 8, 2000. This document announces the effective date of these published rules.

DATES: Effective August 1, 2000 with respect to the amendments to §§ 73.202,

73.3527, and 77.3572 published at 65 FR 36375 (June 8, 2000).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Irene Bleiweiss, Mass Media Bureau, Audio Services Division, (202) 418– 2700.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 1, 2000, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the information collection requirements contained in Sections 73.202; 73.3527; and 73.3572 pursuant to OMB Control Nos. 3060—0948. Accordingly, the information collection requirements contained in these rules became effective on August 1, 2000.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01–1308 Filed 1–16–01; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6712–01–U

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

49 CFR Part 40

[Docket OST-99-6578]

RIN 2105-AAC49

Procedures for Transportation Workplace Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs; Correction

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DOT. **ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: In its final drug and alcohol testing rule published on December 19, 2000, the Department made an editorial error in the numbering of a section in the complete new version regulation. This document corrects this error by inserting the proper numbering. In addition, the Department inadvertently omitted one item from its amendments to the existing regulation. This document adds this item, which concerns the responsibilities of the medical review officer in reviewing chain of custody documentation.

EFFECTIVE DATES: The correction to the amendments to the current 49 CFR Part 40 (i.e., the addition of § 40.227) is effective January 18, 2001. The correction to the revised 49 CFR Part 40 (i.e., corrected designation of § 40.33(f)) is effective August 1, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert C. Ashby, Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulation and Enforcement, Department of Transportation, 400 7th Street, SW., Room 10424, Washington, DC 20590, at (202) 366–9306 (voice), (202) 366–9313 (fax), (202) 755–7687 (TDD), or bob.ashby@ost.dot.gov (e-mail).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the December 19, 2000, Federal Register (65 FR 79462), the Department published a comprehensive revision to its drug and alcohol procedures testing regulation (49 CFR Part 40). This complete revision becomes effective August 1, 2001. In this revision, the Department made an error in numbering § 40.33(f). Following the introductory text of paragraph (f), the Department numbered three paragraphs (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively. They should have been numbered (1), (2), and (3). We are correcting this error.

In the same Federal Register document, we also published amendments to the existing 49 CFR Part 40, effective January 18, 2001. We inadvertently omitted from these amendments one provision we intended to make effective on this date. This provision concerns the responsibility of the medical review officer (MRO) to review the chain of custody documentation for a drug test. In § 40.123(b)(1) and § 40.129(a)(2) of the complete revision of Part 40, the Department specifies that MROs are not required to review the laboratory internal chain of custody documentation as part of this process, and that no one is authorized to cancel a test because the MRO does not review the internal laboratory chain of custody documentation.

These provisions of the complete revision of Part 40 are fully consistent with the Department's intent in, and interpretation of, the existing regulation. However, we learned last year that some parties have been confused about this point, and one state court decision—mistakenly, in our view—determined that MROs were required to review internal laboratory chain of custody documentation. We added the cited provisions to the complete revision of Part 40 to emphasize that MRO review of this documentation is not needed.

We intended to add the substance of these provisions to the amendments to the existing Part 40 that become effective January 18, 2001, lest there be any misunderstanding of this point in the interim before August 1, 2001. However, through editorial oversight, we failed to do so. We are correcting this omission by adding a new § 40.227 to Subpart E of the existing Part 40.

The Department finds that there is good cause to issue this correction without a prior notice and opportunity for comment. The underlying regulatory provisions were part of a rulemaking that was promulgated through the