

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MB Docket No. 14–159, RM–11735; DA 14–1885]

Television Broadcasting Services; Dayton, Ohio

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: A petition for rulemaking was filed by WKEF Licensee, L.P. (“WKEF Licensee”), the licensee of WKEF(TV), channel 51, Dayton, Ohio, requesting the substitution of channel 18 for channel 51 at Dayton. WKEF Licensee filed comments reaffirming its interest in the proposed channel substitution and explained that the channel substitution will eliminate any potential interference with wireless operations in the Lower 700 MHz A Block located adjacent to channel 51 in Dayton. WKEF Licensee further states that it will promptly file an application for a construction permit for channel 18 and place the station into operation.

DATES: Effective January 5, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joyce Bernstein, *Joyce.Bernstein@fcc.gov*, Media Bureau, (202) 418–1647.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission’s *Report and Order*, MB Docket No. 14–159, adopted December 23, 2014, and released December 23, 2014. The full text of this document is available for public inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC’s Reference Information Center at Portals II, CY–A257, 445 12th Street SW., Washington, DC 20554. This document will also be available via ECFS (<http://fjallfoss.fcc.gov/ecfs/>). This document may be purchased from the Commission’s duplicating contractor, Best Copy and Printing, Inc., 445 12th Street SW., Room CY–B402, Washington, DC 20554, telephone 1–800–478–3160 or via the company’s Web site, <http://www.bcpweb.com>. To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice), 202–418–0432 (tty).

This document does not contain information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any information collection burden “for

small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees,” pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4). Provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 do not apply to this proceeding.

The Commission will send a copy of the *Report and Order* in a report to be sent to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional review Act, *see* 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Television.

Federal Communications Commission.

Hossein Hashemzadeh,

Deputy Chief, Video Division, Media Bureau.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

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

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 334, 336, and 339.

§ 73.622 [Amended]

■ 2. Section 73.622(i), the Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments under Ohio is amended by removing channel 51 and adding channel 18 at Dayton.

[FR Doc. 2014–30863 Filed 1–2–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

49 CFR Parts 192, 193, 195, 198, and 199

[Docket No. PHMSA–2011–0337; Amdt. Nos. 192–119; 193–25; 195–99; 198–6; 199–26]

RIN 2137–AE85

Pipeline Safety: Periodic Updates of Regulatory References to Technical Standards and Miscellaneous Amendments

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: PHMSA is amending the Federal pipeline safety regulations to incorporate by reference new, updated

or reaffirmed editions of the voluntary consensus standards that are applicable to pipelines subject to the requirements of the Federal pipeline safety regulations. This final rule also makes non-substantive editorial corrections clarifying regulatory language in certain provisions. These changes are minor and do not require pipeline operators to undertake any significant new pipeline safety initiatives.

DATES: This final rule is effective March 6, 2015. The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this final rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of March 6, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Technical Information: Mike Israni by phone at 202–366–4571 or by email at mike.israni@dot.gov.

Regulatory Information: Cheryl Whetsel by phone at 202–366–4431 or by email at cheryl.whetsel@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA) (Pub. L. 104–113; March 7, 1996) directs Federal agencies to use voluntary consensus standards and design specifications developed by voluntary consensus standard bodies instead of government-developed voluntary technical standards when appropriate. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A–119, “Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities,” sets the policy for Federal use and development of voluntary consensus standards. As defined in OMB Circular A–119, voluntary consensus standards are technical standards developed or adopted by domestic and international organizations. These organizations use agreed-upon procedures to update and revise their published standards every three to five years to reflect modern technology and best technical practices.

The legal effect of incorporation by reference (IBR) is that the incorporated material is treated as if it were published in full in the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). This material, like any other properly issued rule, has the force and effect of law. Congress authorized incorporation by reference to reduce the volume of material published in the **Federal Register** and the CFR (*see* 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51). Congress granted authority to the Director of the Federal Register to determine whether a proposed IBR serves the public interest. Unless