

U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the tolerance in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), do not apply.

This action directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States or Tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4). As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or Tribal Governments, on the relationship between the National Government and the States or Tribal Governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian

Tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled “Federalism” (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) and Executive Order 13175, entitled “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) do not apply to this action. In addition, this action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

X. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: January 20, 2022.

Marietta Echeverria,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, for the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA is amending 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. In § 180.960, amend table 1 by adding, in alphabetical order, the polymer “Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)- α -hydro- ω -hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked, number average molecular weight (Mn), 18,721” to read as follows:

§ 180.960 Polymers; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

* * * * *

Polymer	CAS No.
* * * * *	* * * * *
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)- α -hydro- ω -hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked, number average molecular weight (Mn), 18,721.	(No CAS Reg. No. Associated).
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Parts 102-35 and 102-37

[FMR Case 2018-102-6; Docket No. GSA-FMR-2019-0007, Sequence No. 2]

RIN 3090-AJ98

Federal Management Regulation (FMR); Personal Property; Multiple Repeal or Replace Regulatory Actions; Multiple FMR Parts

AGENCY: Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: GSA is issuing a final rule to modify provisions in the Federal

Management Regulation (FMR) to improve readability and ease of use by reorganizing certain FMR parts to reflect the asset management life-cycle and by updating the definition of a ‘museum’.

DATES: *Effective:* March 7, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. William Garrett, Program Director, Office of Government-wide Policy, at 202-368-8163, for clarification of content. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat at 202-501-4755. Please cite FMR Case 2018-102-6.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

This final rule amends the FMR to improve readability and ease of use. Specifically, it reorganizes certain FMR parts to reflect the asset management life-cycle and updates the definition of a ‘museum’.

GSA sought public comments on improving FMR regulations through a **Federal Register** document (MA-2017-03) published on May 30, 2017, at 82 FR 24651. Concurrently, GSA sought comments and recommendations from agencies, GSA subject matter experts, and other stakeholders and customers.

The two substantive/germane comments and recommendations elicited from the **Federal Register** document were reviewed by GSA and are addressed in this rule. Two other recommendations addressing (1) agency asset management systems and (2) use of voluntary consensus standards were not included in this rule as GSA does not have the legal authority to promulgate regulations addressing property in use by an agency before it is reported to GSA as excess personal property.

Provisions in this final rule make the FMR policies addressing personal

property management more understandable and easier to read. This final rule addresses the following:

1. An amendment to FMR section 102–35.10, listing FMR parts related to personal property disposal in sequence so that the listing of FMR parts follows the general life-cycle processes related to asset management and disposal; and

2. Revisions to the regulations governing the donation program to incorporate legislation regarding museums (Pub. L. 114–287, Section 23) to ensure consistency with Federal law. The donation program allows for the transfer of Federal surplus personal property to state agencies for surplus property for distribution to eligible recipients within their state.

II. Discussion of the Final Rule

A. Summary of Significant Changes

GSA is modifying provisions in the FMR to improve readability and ease of use.

B. Analysis of Public Comments

The proposed rule was published in the **Federal Register** on June 9, 2020 (85 FR 35236). Four comments were received, two of which were substantive/germane to the rule. An analysis of these public comments follows:

Comment: One respondent indicated that the proposed rule “is bad for the environment and public safety” and should not be implemented.

Response: These changes do not involve environmental concerns or public safety.

Comment: One respondent objected to “eliminating all definition references in this proposed rule” and that it is important to have definitions repeated in each area that are critical for understanding the requirements.

Response: Concur. The consolidation of duplicative occurrences of definitions has been removed from this final rule.

C. Expected Cost Impact to the Public

There is no expected cost to the public from this rule, as this rule is largely administrative. The changes will result in a better user experience with the FMR, as the information will be organized in a more logical order.

III. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and

equity). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule is not a significant regulatory action, and therefore, was not subject to review under Section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993.

IV. Congressional Review Act

This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2). Additionally, this rule is excepted from Congressional Review Act reporting requirements prescribed under 5 U.S.C. 801 since it relates to agency management or personnel.

V. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* This final rule is also exempt from the Administrative Procedures Act per 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2) because it applies to agency management or personnel.

VI. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the changes to the FMR do not impose recordkeeping or information collection requirements, or the collection of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 41 CFR Parts 102–35 and 102–37

Government property management.

Robin Carnahan,

Administrator of General Services.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, GSA amends 41 CFR parts 102–35 and 102–37 as set forth below:

PART 102–35—DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

■ 1. The authority for part 102–35 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 121(c).

■ 2. Amend § 102–35.10 by revising paragraphs (e) thru (g) to read as follows:

§ 102–35.10 How are these regulations for the disposal of personal property organized?

* * * * *

(e) Utilization and disposition of personal property with special handling requirements (part 102–40 of this subchapter B).

(f) Disposition of seized, forfeited, voluntarily abandoned, and unclaimed

personal property (part 102–41 of this subchapter B).

(g) Utilization, donation, and disposal of foreign gifts and decorations (part 102–42 of this subchapter B).

PART 102–37—DONATION OF SURPLUS PERSONAL PROPERTY

■ 3. The authority for part 102–37 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 549 and 121(c).

■ 4. Amend appendix C to part 102–37 by revising the definition of “Museum” to read as follows:

Appendix C to Part 102–37—Glossary of Terms for Determining Eligibility of Public Agencies and Nonprofit Organizations

* * * * *

Museum means a public agency or nonprofit educational or public health institution that is organized on a permanent basis for essentially educational or aesthetic purposes and which, using a professional staff, owns or uses tangible objects, either animate or inanimate; and cares for these objects. A museum is considered to be attended by the public if the museum, at minimum, accedes to any request submitted for access during business hours. For the purposes of this definition, a museum uses a professional staff if it employs at least one full-time staff member or the equivalent, whether paid or unpaid, primarily engaged in the acquisition, care, or public exhibition of objects owned or used by the museum.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MB Docket No. 21–125; RM–11892; DA 22–91; FR ID 70015]

Television Broadcasting Services Hazard, Kentucky

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On September 22, 2021, the Media Bureau, Video Division (Bureau) issued a *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM)* in response to a petition for rulemaking filed by Gray Television Licensee, LLC (Petitioner), the licensee of WYMT, channel 12, Hazard, Kentucky, requesting the substitution of channel 20 for channel 12 at Hazard in the Table of Allotments. For the reasons set forth in the *Report and Order* referenced below, the Bureau amends Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations to substitute channel 20 for channel 12 at Hazard.