

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.

DATES: Effective February 3, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joyce Bernstein, Media Bureau, at (202) 418-1647 or Joyce.Bernstein@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed rule was published at 86 FR 54416 on October 1, 2021. The Petitioner filed comments in support of the petition reaffirming its commitment to apply for channel 20. In support of its channel substitution request, the Petitioner states that the Commission has recognized the deleterious effects manmade noise has on the reception of digital VHF signals, and that the propagation characteristics of these channels allow undesired signals and noise to be receivable at relatively farther distances compared to UHF channels, and also allow nearby electrical devices to cause interference. While the proposed channel 20 facility is predicted to result in loss of service to 15,460 persons, all but approximately 100 of those persons would continue to receive service from at least five other television stations, and no persons would receive service from fewer than four other television stations. The Commission is generally most concerned where there is a loss of an area's only network or non-commercial educational (NCE) TV service, or where the loss area results in an area becoming less than well-served, *i.e.*, served by fewer than five full-power over-the-air signals. As a result, the loss area will continue to remain well-served and the number of persons that will receive less than five signals (approximately 100 persons) is considered to be *de minimis*.

This is a synopsis of the Commission's *Report and Order*, MB Docket No. 21-125; RM-11892; DA 22-91, adopted January 27, 2022, and released January 27, 2022. The full text of this document is available for download at <https://www.fcc.gov/edocs>. 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 proposed 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, 5 U.S.C. 601-612, 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.
Thomas Horan,
Chief of Staff, Media Bureau.

Final Rule

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, 155, 301, 303, 307, 309, 310, 334, 336, 339.

■ 2. In § 73.622(j), amend the Table of Allotments, under Kentucky, by revising the entry for Hazard to read as follows:

§ 73.622 Digital television table of allotments.

	Community	Channel No.
(j) * * *	* * *	* * *
KENTUCKY		
Hazard		20, * 33.
* * *	* * *	* * *

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 538 and 552

[**GSAR Case 2021-G529; Docket No. GSA-GSAR 2022-0006; Sequence No. 1**]

RIN 3090-AK50

General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Updates to References to Individuals With Disabilities

AGENCY: Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration (GSA) is amending the

General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) to provide more inclusive acquisition guidance for underserved communities by updating references from "handicapped individuals" to "individuals with disabilities," pursuant to Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. This rule supports underserved communities, promoting equity in the Federal Government.

DATES: *Effective:* March 7, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For clarification of content, contact Mr. Joseph Goldberg or Ms. Adina Torberntsson, GSA Acquisition Policy Division, at 303-236-2677 or gsarpolicy@gsa.gov. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat Division at 202-501-4755 or GSARegSec@gsa.gov. Please cite GSAR Case 2021-G529.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Currently, the GSAR uses the terms "handicapped" and "handicapped individuals" to identify individuals with impairments who can benefit from certain electronic office equipment. However, the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Rehabilitation Act use the term "individuals with disabilities" to reference these individuals. Thus, this rule updates language in the GSAR to conform with the statutory language and provide more inclusive acquisition guidance for underserved communities.

II. Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 40 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 121 authorizes GSA to issue regulations, including the GSAR, to control the relationship between GSA and contractors.

III. Discussion and Analysis

This rule revises the term "handicapped" to "individuals with disabilities" at 552.238-73. Additionally, the rule updates the GSAR to guide the reader to 29 U.S.C. 705(20) for the definition of "individuals with disabilities", replacing an outdated reference to 29 CFR 1613.702 for the definition of "handicapped."

IV. 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