

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Part 102–74

[FMR Case 2025–16; Docket No. GSA–FMR–2025–0016; Sequence No. 1]

RIN 3090–AL11

Federal Management Regulation; Conduct on Federal Property

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration (GSA), in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), is removing and reserving a subpart of the Federal Management Regulation (FMR) pertaining to conduct on Federal property. DHS recently published a final rule, effective November 5, 2025, establishing regulations for the protection of Federal property. GSA's final rule will remove GSA regulations that are duplicative of DHS's new regulation. This final rule supports the deregulatory requirements of Executive Order issued January 31, 2025, titled "Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation."

DATES: *Effective date:* January 20, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alexander Kurien, Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Government-wide Policy, at 202–208–7642 or alexander.kurien@gsa.gov, for clarification of content. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat Division at 202–501–4755 or GSARegSec@gsa.gov. Please cite FMR Case 2025–16.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

This final rule amends the FMR to align with the Administration's priorities set forth in Executive Order (E.O.) 14192, *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*, dated January 31, 2025. As E.O. 14192 states, agencies must work to alleviate the burden on those impacted by regulations. Regulations rescinded in this rulemaking are duplicative of regulations specified by other agencies and/or are not required by statute, and are not necessary to carry out the Administrator's functions under Subtitle I of Title 40, United States Code. Their removal does not change either the underlying statute or any regulations maintained by other agencies. GSA has determined that

reducing the number of redundant regulations will lead to less confusion, as there will be one source for the statutory or regulatory requirement.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135 (Nov. 25, 2002) (the Act), transferred the authority for law enforcement and related security functions for Federal properties from the GSA to the Secretary of DHS. In furtherance of the Act, and in consultation with the Administrator of GSA, DHS published the proposed rule for the protection of Federal property in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 4398) (January 15, 2025).

Prior to the proposed rule, DHS relied upon the regulations governing personal conduct on Federal property found in 41 CFR part 102–74 subpart C. The FMR is only applicable to property under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of GSA (not all property protected by the Federal Protective Service) and applies only when the conduct is committed on the property itself and not adjacent thereto. Accordingly, the FMR is not comprehensive of DHS authority under 40 U.S.C. 1315 to protect Federal property falling within DHS's jurisdiction. Additional explanation about the changes between DHS regulation and the FMR can be found in the proposed rule at 90 FR 4398, 4401–4413.

DHS published the final rule promulgating regulations for the protection of Federal property (90 FR 24217) (June 9, 2025). That rule set January 1, 2026, as the effective date for those regulations. On November 5, 2025, DHS published another final rule changing the effective date for those regulations from January 1, 2026, to November 5, 2025 (90 FR 49247). DHS's regulation is codified at 6 CFR part 139.

II. Discussion of Final Rule—Summary of Changes

GSA is removing the regulations that are duplicative of the DHS regulation or statute. A summary of the changes is as follows:

Part 102–74—Facility Management: Removed and reserved subpart C and removed Appendix to Part 102–74.

III. Cost and Benefit Analysis

DHS completed a regulatory impact analysis as part of the published proposed rule (90 FR 4398). There is no cost associated with GSA deleting its regulations because DHS regulations are already in effect as of November 5, 2025 (90 FR 49247). The benefit of GSA deleting its regulations is to prevent confusion and allow DHS to be the single source of the regulatory requirement.

IV. Administrative Procedure Act

This rulemaking is exempt from the advance notice-and-comment and delayed-effective-date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2), because this rulemaking relates to agency management or personnel or to public property, loans, grants, benefits, or contracts. This rulemaking relates to both GSA's agency management and public property because it applies to federally owned facilities under the jurisdiction, custody and control of GSA.

V. Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14192

E.O. 12866 (*Regulatory Planning and Review*) directs 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 (*Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review*) emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has determined that this rule is a significant regulatory action and, therefore, it was reviewed under Section 6(b) of E.O. 12866. This action is considered an E.O. 14192 deregulatory action.

VI. Congressional Review Act

Subtitle E of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (codified at 5 U.S.C. 801–808), is also known as the Congressional Review Act (CRA). CRA generally provides that before a rule may take effect, unless excepted, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each chamber of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is excepted from CRA reporting requirements prescribed under 5 U.S.C. 801 as it relates to agency management or personnel and to GSA organization, procedure, or practice that does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties, 5 U.S.C. 804(3), and is therefore not a "rule" for purposes of the CRA. This deregulatory action also does not meet the definition of a rule at 5 U.S.C. 551(4). OIRA has further determined that this action does not meet the definition of a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

VII. 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 APA pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2) because it applies to agency management or personnel or to public property, loans, grants, benefits, or contracts. Therefore, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis was not performed.

VIII. 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 OMB under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 41 CFR Part 102–74

Blind, Concessions, Energy conservation, Federal buildings and facilities, Fire prevention, Government property management, Parking, Rates and fares.

Edward C. Forst,

Administrator of General Services.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, and under the authority of 40 U.S.C. 121(c), the General Services Administration amends 41 CFR part 102–74 as follows:

PART 102–74—FACILITY MANAGEMENT

Subpart C—[Removed and Reserved]

- 1. Remove and reserve subpart C, consisting of §§ 102–74.365 through 102–74.455.

Appendix to Part 102–74—Rules and Regulations Governing Conduct on Federal Property—[Removed]

- 2. Remove appendix A to part 102–74.

[FR Doc. 2026–00927 Filed 1–16–26; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 10

[PS Docket Nos. 15–91 and 15–94; DA 25–12; FR ID 326387]

Wireless Emergency Alerts and the Emergency Alert System

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of compliance date.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) announces that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved a non-substantive change to the information collection associated with Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) rules adopted in a Report and Order issued by the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (*Multilingual WEA Implementation Report and Order*). These rules describe how commercial mobile service providers who participate in WEA (Participating CMS Providers) must implement multilingual templates for the most commonly issued and most time-sensitive types of alerts in English, the next thirteen most commonly spoken languages in the United States, and American Sign Language (ASL). Specifically, Participating CMS Providers shall support the pre-scripted templates published in 90 FR 57288 for eighteen emergency events. For English and the thirteen written languages, Participating CMS Providers must support the inclusion of four fillable elements that customize the pre-scripted alert templates: the name of the sending agency, the location pertaining to the alert message, the time when the emergency conditions described in the alert are expected to end, and an optional URL. When an alert originator sends a non-English template message, Participating CMS Providers must display the corresponding pre-scripted alert message in English after the non-English message.

DATES: Effective June 12, 2028. The amendments to 47 CFR 10.480 (amendatory instruction 2) and 47 CFR 10.500(e) (amendatory instruction 3), published at 90 FR 57288 on December 10, 2025, are effective on June 12, 2028.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joshua Gehret, Cybersecurity and Communications Reliability Division, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, (202) 418–7816 or joshua.gehret@fcc.gov. For the Paperwork Reduction Act information collection requirements contained in this document, contact Nicole Ongele, Office of Managing Director, Performance and Program Management, 202–418–2991 or PRA@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document announces that OMB approved the non-substantive change to the information collection requirements in 47 CFR 10.480 and 47 CFR 10.500(e) on January 12, 2026.

The Commission publishes this document as an announcement of the compliance date of the rules.

If you have any comments on the burden estimates listed in the following, or how the Commission can improve the collections and reduce any burdens caused thereby, please contact Nicole Ongele, Federal Communications Commission, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554. Please include OMB Control Number, 3060–1113, in your correspondence. The Commission will also accept your comments via email at PRA@fcc.gov. 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 and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice).

Synopsis

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the FCC is notifying the public that it received OMB approval on January 12, 2026 of changes to 47 CFR 10.480 and 47 CFR 10.500(e) that OMB determined are non-substantive changes to the previously approved collection.

Under 5 CFR part 1320, an agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a current, valid OMB Control Number.

No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act that does not display a current, valid OMB Control Number.

The foregoing notice is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, October 1, 1995, and 44 U.S.C. 3507.

The total annual reporting burdens and costs for the respondents are as follows:

OMB Control Number: 3060–1113.

OMB Approval Date: January 12, 2026.

OMB Expiration Date: August 31, 2027.

Title: Election Whether to Participate in the Wireless Emergency Alerts.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions; State, Local or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 1,253 respondents; 5,176 responses.

Estimated Timer per Response: 0.50–12 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion and semi-annual reporting requirements.