

when commissioning and selecting art for Federal buildings.

**§ 102–77.21 Is priority given to certain types of works of art when commissioning and selecting art for Federal buildings?**

(a) When commissioning works of art, priority must be given to those works that portray historically significant Americans or events of American historical significance, or illustrate the ideals upon which our Nation was founded. Particular priority should be given to public-facing statues of or monuments to former Presidents of the United States and to individuals and events relating to the discovery of America, the founding of the United States and the abolition of slavery or others who contributed positively to America's history.

(b) To the extent appropriate and consistent with applicable law, GSA shall prioritize projects that will result in the installation of a statue in a community where a statue depicting a historically significant American was removed or destroyed in 2020. All works of art commissioned under the Art in Architecture program should be designed to be appreciated by the general public and by those who use and interact with Federal buildings.

**§ 102–77.22 Are there certain style requirements for statues or works of art that are commissioned to portray historically significant Americans?**

Yes. When a commissioned statue or work of art is meant to depict a historically significant American, the statue or work of art must be a lifelike or realistic representation of that person, not an abstract or modernist representation.

**102–77.23 Who is considered a historically significant American under this part?**

As used in this part, the term “historically significant American” means an individual who was, or became, an American citizen and was a public figure who made substantive contributions to America's public life or otherwise had a substantive effect on America's history. The phrase also includes public figures such as Christopher Columbus, Junipero Serra, and the Marquis de La Fayette, who lived prior to or during the American Revolution and were not American citizens, but who made substantive historical contributions to the discovery, development, or independence of the future United States.

**102–77.25 Do Federal agencies have responsibilities to provide national visibility for Art in Architecture?**

Yes. Federal agencies should provide Art in Architecture that receives appropriate national and local visibility to facilitate participation by a large and diverse group of artists representing a wide variety of types of artwork.

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**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

**41 CFR Part 102–83**

[Notice–MA–202012; Docket No. 2020–0002; Sequence No. 33]

**Clarifying the Process for Meeting Federal Space Needs.**

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

**ACTION:** Availability of GSA Bulletin FMR B–52, Clarifying the Process For Meeting Federal Space Needs.

**SUMMARY:** This Federal Management Regulation (FMR) bulletin clarifies certain terms and concepts, Location of Space, to reflect current laws, executive orders and Office of Management and Budget bulletins and management procedure memoranda, thereby bringing federal location policy into compliance with those governing authorities, until such time as a new regulation is issued.

**DATES:** *Applicability Date:* September 25, 2020.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For clarification of content, contact Mr. Chris Coneeny, Director, Real Property Policy Division, GSA, at 202–208–2956, or email [realpropertypolicy@gsa.gov](mailto:realpropertypolicy@gsa.gov). Please cite Notice of FMR Bulletin B–52.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

*Background:* Federal agencies must give great weight to FMR part 102–83 when developing procedures for defining delineated areas and evaluating locations for Federal facilities, as these provisions synthesize numerous laws and executive orders. This part, however, has not undergone revision for well over a decade. The clarifications listed in the bulletin bring part 102–83 into alignment with current terminology and concepts, and aim to provide consistency when applying the existing regulations across Federal agencies and operational regions in advance of issuing new regulations. The bulletin also offers guidance on incorporating Executive Order 13946 into decisions regarding Federal property clarifies

several terms and addresses consultation with local officials. This bulletin can be viewed at [www.gsa.gov/reference/gsa-bulletins](http://www.gsa.gov/reference/gsa-bulletins).

**Jessica Salmoiraghi,**

*Associate Administrator, Office of Government-wide Policy.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**50 CFR Part 622**

[Docket No. 200124–0029]

RTID 0648–XA497

**Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; 2020 Red Snapper Private Angling Component Accountability Measure in Federal Waters Off Louisiana**

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Temporary rule, accountability measure.

**SUMMARY:** Through this temporary rule, NMFS implements accountability measures (AMs) for the red snapper recreational sector private angling component in the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf) off Louisiana for the 2020 fishing year. Based on information provided by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF), NMFS has determined that the 2019 Louisiana regional management area private angling component annual catch limit (ACL) for Gulf red snapper was exceeded. Therefore, NMFS reduces the 2020 private angling component ACL of Gulf red snapper for the Louisiana regional management area. This reduction will remain in effect through the remainder of the current fishing year on December 31, 2020, and is necessary to protect the Gulf red snapper resource.

**DATES:** This temporary rule is effective from 12:01 a.m., local time, on September 25, 2020, until 12:01 a.m., local time, on January 1, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kelli O'Donnell, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727–824–5305, email: [kelli.odonnell@noaa.gov](mailto:kelli.odonnell@noaa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Gulf reef fish fishery, which includes red snapper, is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish

Resources of the Gulf of Mexico (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) and is implemented by NMFS under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) through regulations at 50 CFR part 622. All red snapper weights discussed in this temporary rule are in round weight.

In 2015, Amendment 40 to the FMP established two components within the recreational sector fishing for red snapper: The private angling component, and the Federal charter vessel and headboat (for-hire) component (80 FR 22422, April 22, 2015). In 2020, NMFS implemented Amendments 50 A–F to the FMP, which delegated authority to the Gulf states (Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Texas) to establish specific management measures for the harvest of red snapper in Federal waters of the Gulf by the private angling component of the recreational sector (85 FR 6819, February 6, 2020). These amendments allocate a portion of the private angling ACL to each state, and each state is required to constrain landings to its allocation as part of state management.

As described at 50 CFR 622.39(a)(2)(i), the Gulf red snapper recreational sector quota (ACL) is 7.399 million lb (3.356 million kg) and the recreational private angling component quota (ACL) is 4.269 million lb (1.936 million kg). Also, as described at 50 CFR 622.23(a)(1)(ii)(C), the Louisiana regional management area private angling component ACL is 816,233 lb (370,237 kg). Regulations at 50 CFR 622.23(b) require that if a state's red snapper private angling component landings exceed the applicable state's component ACL, then in the following fishing year, that state's private angling ACL will be reduced by the amount of that ACL overage in the prior fishing year.

For the 2019 fishing year, the Louisiana recreational red snapper private component (private vessel and state charter vessels) was managed under an exempted fishing permit with a state ACL of 816,439 lb (370,331 kg). Amendment 50F provided that any overage of the 2019 Louisiana ACL would be applied to Louisiana's portion of the 2020 private angling ACL. NMFS has determined that landings of red snapper off Louisiana for the private angling component, which includes landings for state charter vessels, in 2019 were 848,340 lb (384,801 kg); which is 31,901 lb (14,470 kg) greater than 2019 Louisiana allocation of the private angling component ACL. Accordingly, for the 2020 fishing year,

this temporary rule reduces the Louisiana regional management area private angling component ACL for Gulf red snapper by the ACL overage amount of 31,901 lb (14,470 kg) and resulting in a revised private angling ACL for Louisiana of 784,332 lb (355,767 kg).

On August 24, 2020, NMFS published a notice in the **Federal Register** reducing the 2020 recreational ACL and private angling ACL for Gulf red snapper as a result of a private angling ACL overage in 2019 for the Texas regional management area (85 FR 52055). This resulted in an adjusted 2020 recreational ACL for Gulf red snapper of 7,288,474 lb (3,305,996 kg) and an adjusted 2020 recreational private angling component ACL of 4,158,474 lb (1,886,252 kg). Consistent with the reduction in the Louisiana regional management area private angling component ACL, NMFS further reduces the 2020 total recreational ACL to 7,256,573 lb (3,291,526 kg) and the total private angling component ACL to 4,126,573 lb (1,871,782 kg). The recreational private angling component ACLs for other Gulf state regional management areas (Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida) for 2020 are unaffected by this action. The reduction in the 2020 red snapper private angling component ACL for the Louisiana regional management area is effective at 12:01 a.m., local time, on [insert date of publication with the Office of the Federal Register], and will remain in effect through the end of the fishing year on January 1, 2021.

The LDWF is responsible for ensuring that 2020 private angling component landings in the Louisiana regional management area do not exceed the adjusted 2020 Louisiana ACL. NMFS understands that after the LDWF identified that an ACL overage had occurred in 2019, it adjusted the 2020 Louisiana red snapper private angling season to account for the reduction in the Louisiana ACL as required by the regulations at 50 CFR 622.23(b) and implemented through this temporary rule.

#### Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required under 50 CFR 622.23(b) which was issued pursuant to section 304(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

These measures are exempt from the procedures of the Regulatory Flexibility Act because the temporary rule is issued without opportunity for prior notice and comment.

This action is based on the best scientific information available. The Assistant Administrator for NOAA Fisheries (AA) finds that the need to implement this action to reduce the private angling component ACL for the Louisiana regional management area constitutes good cause to waive the requirements to provide prior notice and opportunity for public comment on this temporary rule pursuant to the authority set forth in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), because such procedures are unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Such procedures are unnecessary because the rule implementing the post-season ACL adjustment authority has already been subject to notice and comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the ACL overage adjustment. Such procedures are contrary to the public interest because a failure to implement the ACL overage adjustment immediately may result in continued confusion among the public and Gulf state officials about what ACL is in effect for Louisiana for the 2020 fishing year.

For the aforementioned reasons, the AA also finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the effectiveness of the action under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: September 22, 2020.

**Jennifer M. Wallace,**

*Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 622

[Docket Nos. 090206140–91081–03 and 120405260–4258–02; RTID 0648–XA503]

#### Revised Reporting Requirements Due to Catastrophic Conditions for Federal Seafood Dealers and Individual Fishing Quota Dealers in Portions of Alabama and Florida

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Temporary rule; determination of catastrophic conditions.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the regulations implementing the individual fishing quota (IFQ) and Federal dealer reporting programs specific to the