

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Part 102–84

[FMR Case 2018–102–8; Docket 2018–0009; Sequence 1]

RIN 3090–AJ72

Federal Management Regulation; Annual Real Property Inventories

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

ACTION: Direct final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration (GSA) is issuing a direct final rule to remove and reserve regulations regarding the Federal Management Regulation (FMR). The regulations contain ambiguous and outdated provisions regarding reporting requirements, as well as references to systems and forms that are no longer used by agencies or GSA. The regulations are also unnecessary as a result of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 and the Federal Property Management Reform Act of 2016, which require executive agencies to report real property data annually to GSA.

DATES: *Effective date:* October 22, 2018.

Comment date: Interested parties should submit written comments to the Regulatory Secretariat Division at one of the addresses shown below on or before September 21, 2018. If an adverse comment or notice of intent to file an adverse comment is received within the specified comment period, GSA will publish a document in the **Federal Register** withdrawing this rule prior to the effective date.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in response to FMR Case 2018–102–8 by any of the following methods:

- *Regulations.gov:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Submit comments via the Federal Rulemaking Portal by entering “FMR Case 2018–102–8” under the heading “Enter Keyword or ID” and select “Search”. Select the link “Submit a Comment” that corresponds with “FMR Case 2018–102–8” and follow the instructions provided at the “Comment Now” screen. Please include your name, company name (if any), and “FMR Case 2018–102–8” on your attached document.

- *Mail:* General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat (MVCB), ATTN: Ms. Lois Mandell, 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite FMR Case 2018–102–8 in

all correspondence related to this case. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal and business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check <http://www.regulations.gov> approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting (except allow 30 days for posting of comments submitted by mail).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For clarification of content, contact Ms. Aluanda Drain, Director, Real Property Policy Division, Office of Government-wide Policy, at 202–501–1624, or aluanda.drain@gsa.gov. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat Division (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405, 202–501–4755. Please cite FMR Case 2018–102–8.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

Federal agencies annually reported real property assets as a result of the Senate Committee on Appropriations request that the Government maintain an Annual Real Property Inventory. Executive Order (E.O.) 12411, Government Work Space Management Reforms, dated March 29, 1983 (48 FR 13391, 3 CFR, 1983 Comp., p. 155), requires Executive agencies to produce and maintain a total inventory of work space and related furnishings, and declare excess to the Administrator of General Services all such holdings that are not necessary to satisfy existing or known and verified planned programs. It further requires agencies to establish information systems, implement inventory controls and conduct surveys in accordance with procedures established by the Administrator of General Services, so that a government-wide reporting system may be developed.

E.O. 13327, Federal Real Property Asset Management, dated February 4, 2004 (69 FR 5897), required that the Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Federal Real Property Council, establish and maintain a single, comprehensive and descriptive database of all real property under the custody and control of all executive branch agencies, except when otherwise required for reasons of national security. This E.O. authorized the Administrator to collect from each Executive agency such descriptive information, except for classified information, as the Administrator considers will best describe the nature,

use, and extent of real property holdings of the Federal Government.

Since the last part 102–84 regulatory update in January 2008 to incorporate the guidance of E.O. 13327, the E.O. has been amended. More recently two laws were enacted, the Federal Assets Sales and Transfer Act of 2016 (Pub. L. 114–287) and the Federal Property Management Reform Act of 2016 (Pub. L. 114–318) that create a statutory requirement for a publicly accessible federal real property database and require executive agencies to report real property data annually to GSA.

Therefore, part 102–84, Annual Real Property Inventories, is unnecessary and outdated, and under the authority of 40 U.S.C. 121(c), GSA is removing part 102–84, Annual Real Property Inventories, and reserving it.

B. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

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. GSA has determined that this direct final rule is not a significant regulatory action and is not subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866. GSA has further determined that this direct final rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

C. Executive Order 13771

This direct final rule is not subject to the requirements of E.O. 13771 because it is related to agency organization, management, or personnel.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This direct final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* This direct 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.

E. 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 under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

F. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This direct final rule is exempt from Congressional review under 5 U.S.C. 801 since it relates solely to agency management and personnel.

List of Subjects in 41 CFR Part 102–84

Federal buildings and facilities, Government property management.

Dated: August 14, 2018.

Emily W. Murphy,
Administrator.

PART 102–84—[REMOVED AND RESERVED]

■ For the reasons stated in the preamble, and under the authority of 40 U.S.C. 121(c), GSA is removing and reserving 41 CFR part 102–84, consisting of sections 102–84.5 through 102–84.55.

[FR Doc. 2018–18041 Filed 8–21–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 140501394–5279–02]

RIN 0648–XG424

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2018 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for South Atlantic Blueline Tilefish

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS implements an accountability measure (AM) for commercial blueline tilefish in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the South Atlantic. Commercial landings of blueline tilefish are projected to reach the commercial annual catch limit (ACL) by August 22, 2018. Therefore, NMFS is closing the commercial sector for blueline tilefish in the South Atlantic EEZ at 12:01 a.m., local time, on August 22, 2018, and it will remain closed until the start of the next fishing year on January 1, 2019. This closure is necessary to protect the blueline tilefish resource.

DATES: This temporary rule is effective at 12:01 a.m., local time, on August 22,

2018, until 12:01 a.m., local time, on January 1, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Vara, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727–824–5305, email: mary.vara@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The snapper-grouper fishery of the South Atlantic includes blueline tilefish and is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP). The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council and NMFS prepared the FMP, and the FMP is implemented by NMFS under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) by regulations at 50 CFR part 622.

As specified at 50 CFR 622.193(z)(1)(i), the commercial ACL for blueline tilefish is 87,521 lb (39,699 kg), round weight. The commercial AM for blueline tilefish requires NMFS to close the commercial sector when the commercial ACL is reached, or is projected to be reached, by filing a notification to that effect with the Office of the Federal Register (50 CFR 622.193(z)(1)(i)). NMFS has projected that the commercial ACL for South Atlantic blueline tilefish will be reached by August 22, 2018. Accordingly, the commercial sector for South Atlantic blueline tilefish is closed effective at 12:01 a.m., local time, on August 22, 2018, until 12:01 a.m., local time, on January 1, 2019.

The operator of a vessel with a valid Federal commercial vessel permit for South Atlantic snapper-grouper having blueline tilefish on board must have landed and bartered, traded, or sold such blueline tilefish prior to August 22, 2018. During the commercial closure, all sale or purchase of blueline tilefish is prohibited. The harvest or possession of blueline tilefish in or from the South Atlantic EEZ is limited to the bag and possession limits specified in 50 CFR 622.187(b)(2) and 622.187(c)(1), respectively, while the recreational sector for blueline tilefish is open. These bag and possession limits apply in the South Atlantic on board a vessel with a valid Federal commercial or charter vessel/headboat permit for South Atlantic snapper-grouper, and apply to the harvest of blueline tilefish in both state and Federal waters.

Classification

The Regional Administrator for the NMFS Southeast Region has determined this temporary rule is necessary for the conservation and management of blueline tilefish and the South Atlantic

snapper-grouper fishery and is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws.

This action is taken under 50 CFR 622.193(z)(1)(i) 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 responds to the best scientific information available. The Assistant Administrator for NOAA Fisheries (AA) finds that the need to immediately implement this action to close the commercial sector for blueline tilefish constitutes good cause to waive the requirements to provide prior notice and opportunity for public comment pursuant to the authority set forth in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), as such prior notice and opportunity for public comment are unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Such procedures are unnecessary because the regulations at 50 CFR 622.193(z)(1)(i) have already been subject to notice and comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the closure. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment are contrary to the public interest because there is a need to immediately implement this action to protect blueline tilefish, since the capacity of the fishing fleet allows for rapid harvest of the commercial ACL. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment would require time and would potentially result in a harvest well in excess of the established commercial ACL.

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

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

Dated: August 17, 2018.

Alan D. Risenhoover,

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

[FR Doc. 2018–18133 Filed 8–17–18; 4:15 pm]

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