

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: April 13, 2020.

Michael Goodis,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

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

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

■ 2. Amend § 180.420 by:

- a. Adding alphabetically entries for “Avocado”; “Fruit, stone, group 12–12”; “Pistachio”; “Pomegranate”; and “Tangerine” in the table in paragraph (a)(2); and
- b. Removing the entries “Avocado”; and “Fruit, stone, group 12” in the table in paragraph (d).

The additions read as follows:

§ 180.420 Fluridone; tolerances for residues.

- (a) * * *
- (2) * * *

Commodity	Parts per million
Avocado	0.1
* * * * *	*
Fruit, stone, group 12–12	0.1
* * * * *	*
Pistachio	0.1
Pomegranate	0.1
* * * * *	*
Tangerine	0.1

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

45 CFR Parts 160 and 164

Enforcement Discretion Regarding COVID–19 Community-Based Testing Sites (CBTS) During the COVID–19 Nationwide Public Health Emergency

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, HHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement discretion.

SUMMARY: This notification is to inform the public that the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is exercising its discretion in how it applies the Privacy, Security, and Breach Notification Rules under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA). As a matter of enforcement discretion, the HHS Office for Civil Rights (OCR) will not impose penalties for noncompliance with the regulatory requirements under the HIPAA Rules against covered health care providers or their business associates in connection with the good faith participation in the operation of a COVID–19 Community-Based Testing Site (CBTS) during the COVID–19 nationwide public health emergency.

DATES: The notification of enforcement discretion was effective on April 9, 2020, and had a retroactive effect to March 13, 2020, and will remain in effect until the Secretary of HHS declares that the public health emergency no longer exists, or upon the expiration date of the declared public health emergency, including any extensions, (as determined by 42 U.S.C. 247d),¹ whichever occurs first.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel Seeger at (202) 619–0403 or (800) 537–7697 (TDD).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: HHS is informing the public that it is exercising its discretion in how it applies the Privacy, Security, and Breach Notification Rules under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)² during the nationwide public health emergency declared by the Secretary of HHS.³

I. Background

The Office for Civil Rights (OCR) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is responsible

¹ Public Health Emergency Declaration issued by HHS Secretary, pursuant to Section 319 of the Public Health Service Act, on January 31, 2020, with retroactive effective date of January 27, 2020. For more information, see <https://www.phe.gov/emergency/news/healthactions/phe/Pages/2019-nCoV.aspx>.

² Due to the public health emergency posed by COVID–19, the HHS Office for Civil Rights (OCR) is exercising its enforcement discretion under the conditions outlined herein. We believe that this guidance is a statement of agency policy not subject to the notice and comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(A). OCR additionally finds that, even if this guidance were subject to the public participation provisions of the APA, prior notice and comment for this guidance is impracticable, and there is good cause to issue this guidance without prior public comment and without a delayed effective date. 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B) & (d)(3).

³ <https://www.phe.gov/emergency/news/healthactions/phe/Pages/2019-nCoV.aspx>.

for enforcing certain regulations issued under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), and the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act, to protect the privacy and security of protected health information (PHI), namely the HIPAA Privacy, Security, and Breach Notification Rules (HIPAA Rules).

During the COVID–19 national emergency,⁴ which also constitutes a nationwide public health emergency,⁵ certain covered health care providers, including some large pharmacy chains, and their business associates may choose to participate in the operation of COVID–19 specimen collection and testing sites (Community-Based Testing Sites, or CBTS). For purposes of this notification, a CBTS includes mobile, drive-through, or walk-up sites that only provide COVID–19 specimen collection or testing services to the public.

OCR will exercise its enforcement discretion and will not impose penalties for noncompliance with regulatory requirements under the HIPAA Rules against covered health care providers and their business associates in connection with the good faith participation in the operation of a CBTS during the COVID–19 nationwide public health emergency as described below.

II. Who/what is covered by this notification?

This notification applies to all HIPAA covered health care providers and their business associates when such entities are, in good faith, participating in the operation of a CBTS. The operation of a CBTS includes all activities that support the collection of specimens from individuals for COVID–19 testing.

III. Covered Health Care Providers and Their Business Associates Should Implement Reasonable Safeguards

OCR encourages covered health care providers participating in the good faith operation of a CBTS to implement reasonable safeguards to protect the privacy and security of individuals’ PHI. Reasonable safeguards include the following:

- Using and disclosing only the minimum PHI necessary except when disclosing PHI for treatment.

⁴ Presidential Proclamation on Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID–19) Outbreak (Mar 13, 2020), available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-declaring-national-emergency-concerning-novel-coronavirus-disease-covid-19-outbreak/>.

⁵ Secretary of HHS Alex M. Azar, Determination that a Public Health Emergency Exists (Jan. 31, 2020), available at <https://www.phe.gov/emergency/news/healthactions/phe/Pages/2019-nCoV.aspx>.

- Setting up canopies or similar opaque barriers at a CBTS to provide some privacy to individuals during the collection of samples.
- Controlling foot and car traffic to create adequate distancing at the point of service to minimize the ability of persons to see or overhear screening interactions at a CBTS. (A six foot distance would serve this purpose as well as supporting recommended social distancing measures to minimize the risk of spreading COVID-19.)
- Establishing a “buffer zone” to prevent members of the media or public from observing or filming individuals who approach a CBTS, and posting signs prohibiting filming.
- Using secure technology at a CBTS to record and transmit electronic PHI.
- Posting a Notice of Privacy Practices (NPP), or information about how to find the NPP online, if applicable, in a place that is readily viewable by individuals who approach a CBTS.

Although covered health care providers and business associates are encouraged to implement these reasonable safeguards at a CBTS, OCR will not impose penalties for violations of the HIPAA Privacy, Security, and Breach Notification Rules that occur in connection with the good faith operation of a CBTS.

IV. Who/what is not covered by this notification?

This notification does not apply to health plans or health care clearinghouses when they are performing health plan and clearinghouse functions. To the extent that an entity performs both plan and provider functions, the Notification applies to the entity *only* in its role as a covered health care provider and only to the extent that it participates in a CBTS.

This notification also does not apply to covered health care providers or their business associates when such entities are performing non-CBTS related activities, including the handling of PHI outside of the operation of a CBTS. Potential HIPAA penalties still apply to all other HIPAA-covered operations of the covered health care provider or business associate, unless otherwise stated by OCR.⁶

For example:

- A pharmacy that participates in the operation of a CBTS in the parking lot of its retail facility could be subject to

⁶ OCR's Notifications of Enforcement Discretion and other materials relating to the COVID-19 public health emergency are available at <https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/special-topics/hipaa-covid19/index.html>.

a civil money penalty for HIPAA violations that occur inside its retail facility at that location that are unrelated to the CBTS.

- A covered clinical laboratory that has workforce members working on site at a CBTS could be subject to a civil money penalty for HIPAA violations that occur at the laboratory itself.
- A covered health care provider that experiences a breach of PHI in its existing electronic health record system, which includes PHI gathered from the operation of a CBTS, could be subject to a civil money penalty for violations of the HIPAA Breach Notification Rule if it fails to notify all individuals affected by the breach (including individuals whose PHI was created or received from the operation of a CBTS).

V. Collection of Information Requirements

This notification of enforcement discretion creates no legal obligations and no legal rights. Because this document imposes no information collection requirements, it need not be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Dated: April 14, 2020.

Roger T. Severino

Director, Office for Civil Rights Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2020-09099 Filed 5-15-20; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

46 CFR Part 545

[Docket No. 19-05]

RIN 3072-AC76

Interpretive Rule on Demurrage and Detention Under the Shipping Act

AGENCY: Federal Maritime Commission.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Maritime Commission is clarifying its interpretation of the Shipping Act prohibition against failing to establish, observe, and enforce just and reasonable regulations and practices relating to or connected with receiving, handling, storing, or delivering property with respect to demurrage and detention. Specifically, the Commission is providing guidance as to what it may consider in assessing whether a demurrage or detention practice is unjust or unreasonable.

DATES: This final rule is effective May 18, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel E. Dickon, Secretary; Phone: (202) 523-5725; Email: secretary@fmc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

On September 17, 2019, the Commission published proposed guidance, in the form of an interpretive rule, about factors it may consider when assessing the reasonableness of demurrage and detention practices and regulations under 46 U.S.C. 41102(c)¹ and 46 CFR 545.4(d).² The rule followed years of complaints from U.S. importers, exporters, transportation intermediaries, and drayage truckers that ocean carrier and marine terminal operator demurrage and detention practices unfairly penalized shippers, intermediaries, and truckers for circumstances outside their control.³ These complaints led the Commission to open a Fact Finding Investigation that substantiated many of these concerns. Based on the investigation and previous experience with demurrage and detention issues, the Commission developed guidance and sought comment in a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM).⁴ The interpretive rule was intended to reflect three general principles:

1. Importers, exporters, intermediaries, and truckers should not be penalized by demurrage and detention practices when circumstances are such that they cannot retrieve containers from, or return containers to, marine terminals because under those circumstances the charges cannot serve their incentive function.
2. Importers should be notified when their cargo is actually available for retrieval.
3. Demurrage and detention policies should be accessible, clear, and, to the extent possible, use consistent terminology.⁵

¹ Section 41102(c) represents the recodification of section 10(d)(1) of the Shipping Act of 1984. Some authorities cited herein refer to section 41102(c) while others refer to section 10(d)(1). For ease of reading, we will generally refer to section 41102(c) in analyzing these authorities.

² Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: Interpretive Rule on Demurrage and Detention Under the Shipping Act, 84 FR 48850 (Sept. 17, 2019).

³ The term “ocean carrier” in this document refers to ocean common carriers subject to 46 U.S.C. 41102(c). See 46 U.S.C. 40102(18). Although the rule focuses on the practices of ocean carriers, *i.e.*, vessel-operating common carriers, and marine terminal operators as defined in the Shipping Act, section 41102(c) also applies to ocean transportation intermediaries, and some entities, specifically, non-vessel operating common carriers, are both “common carriers” and “ocean transportation intermediaries.” 46 U.S.C. 40102(17), (20).

⁴ 84 FR at 48850-56.

⁵ See 84 FR at 48851-53; *Fact Finding Investigation No. 28 Final Report* at 32 (Dec. 3, 2018) (Final Report), https://www2.fmc.gov/readingroom/docs/FF%20No.%2028/FF-28_FR.pdf.