

(c) *Incentive principle*—(1) *General*. In assessing the reasonableness of demurrage and detention practices and regulations, the Commission will consider the extent to which demurrage and detention are serving their intended primary purposes as financial incentives to promote freight fluidity.

(2) *Particular applications of incentive principle*—(i) *Cargo availability*. The Commission may consider in the reasonableness analysis the extent to which demurrage practices and regulations relate demurrage or free time to cargo availability for retrieval.

(ii) *Empty container return*. Absent extenuating circumstances, practices and regulations that provide for imposition of detention when it does not serve its incentivizing purposes, such as when empty containers cannot be returned, are likely to be found unreasonable.

(iii) *Notice of cargo availability*. In assessing the reasonableness of demurrage practices and regulations, the Commission may consider whether and how regulated entities provide notice to cargo interests that cargo is available for retrieval. The Commission may consider the type of notice, to whom notice is provided, the format of notice, method of distribution of notice, the timing of notice, and the effect of the notice.

(iv) *Government inspections*. In assessing the reasonableness of demurrage and detention practices in the context of government inspections, the Commission may consider the extent to which demurrage and detention are serving their intended purposes and may also consider any extenuating circumstances.

(d) *Demurrage and detention policies*. The Commission may consider in the reasonableness analysis the existence, accessibility, content, and clarity of policies implementing demurrage and detention practices and regulations, including dispute resolution policies and practices and regulations regarding demurrage and detention billing. In assessing dispute resolution policies, the Commission may further consider the extent to which they contain information about points of contact, timeframes, and corroboration requirements.

(e) *Transparent terminology*. The Commission may consider in the reasonableness analysis the extent to which regulated entities have clearly defined the terms used in demurrage and detention practices and regulations, the accessibility of definitions, and the extent to which the definitions differ from how the terms are used in other contexts.

(f) *Non-Preclusion*. Nothing in this rule precludes the Commission from considering factors, arguments, and evidence in addition to those specifically listed in this rule.

By the Commission.

**Rachel Dickon,**

*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2020–09370 Filed 5–15–20; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

#### NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

**48 CFR Parts 1, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 19, 22, 25, 30, 50, and 52**

[FAC 2020–06; FAR Case 2018–007; Item II; Docket No. FAR–2018–0007; Sequence No. 1]

RIN 9000–AN67

#### Federal Acquisition Regulation: Applicability of Inflation Adjustments of Acquisition-Related Thresholds

##### *Correction*

In rule document 2020–07109 appearing on pages 27088–27097 in the issue of May 6, 2020, make the following correction:

##### **52.212–5 [Corrected]**

■ On page 27092, in the third column, Instruction 40 e. for 52.212–5, should read as set forth below:

■ e. Revising paragraphs (e)(1)(viii) through (x) and the first sentence of paragraph (e)(1)(xxi); and

[FR Doc. C1–2020–07109 Filed 5–15–20; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

**50 CFR Parts 216 and 300**

[Docket No. 200511–0133]

RIN 0648–BJ23

#### International Fisheries; Pacific Tuna Fisheries; Fishing Restrictions for Silky Shark, Fish Aggregating Devices, and Observer Safety in the Eastern Pacific Ocean

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS issues regulations under the Tuna Conventions Act to implement three Resolutions adopted by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) in 2018 and 2019: Resolution C–19–01 (*Amendment to Resolution C–18–05 on the Collection and Analyses of Data on Fish-Aggregating Devices*); Resolution C–19–05 (*Amendment to the Resolution C–16–06 Conservation Measures for Shark Species, with Special Emphasis on the Silky Shark (Carcharhinus falciformis), for the Years 2020 and 2021*); and Resolution C–18–07 (*Resolution on Improving Observer Safety at Sea: Emergency Action Plan*). NMFS also issues regulations under the Marine Mammal Protection Act to implement a Resolution adopted by parties to the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP): Resolution A–18–03 (*On Improving Observer Safety At Sea: Emergency Action Plan*). This final rule is necessary for the United States to satisfy its obligations as a member of the IATTC and Party to the AIDCP.

**DATES:** The amendment to § 300.27(e) is effective June 17, 2020, and the remaining amendments are delayed. NMFS will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of supporting documents are available via the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>, docket NOAA–NMFS–2019–0149, or contact Rachael Wadsworth, NMFS WCR SFD, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Building 1, Seattle, WA 98115, or [WCR.HMS@noaa.gov](mailto:WCR.HMS@noaa.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Rachael Wadsworth, NMFS at 562–980–4036.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### **Background**

On January 24, 2020, NMFS published the proposed rule in the **Federal Register** (85 FR 4250) to implement provisions of three IATTC Resolutions and one AIDCP Resolution on silky shark, data collection for fish aggregating devices (FADs), and observer safety. The proposed rule contains additional background information, including information on the IATTC, AIDCP, and Convention Areas; the international obligations of the United States as an IATTC member and Party to the AIDCP; and the need for these regulations. The 30-day public comment period for the proposed rule closed on February 24, 2020.