

The EPA determines that the State program is equivalent to the Federal program; consistent with the Federal program and state programs applicable in other states; and, adequate for enforcement. The EPA also evaluated where the State is more stringent or broader in scope compared to the Federal program. The State has identified some areas in its statutes and regulations where it is broader in scope or more stringent than the EPA. While the State identified a few differences in approach, the EPA's final determination is the State program is at least equivalent to the Federal program and includes State regulations which are more stringent than the Federal regulations and certain State requirements which are broader in scope than the Federal program.

The EPA received four written comments during the May 14 through July 2, 2026, public comment period. The EPA considered all the points raised in the comments and concluded that the comments do not provide reason for the EPA to deny or delay the final authorization of Alaska's hazardous waste program or to modify the approval. The EPA summarizes significant comments and the EPA's responses in section I.B. of this document.

B. How would authorization affect Indian country and areas of exclusive Federal jurisdiction?

The EPA acknowledges that Alaska does not assert State hazardous waste program authority over Indian country, as defined in Federal statute (18 U.S.C. 1151); Alaska does not seek State hazardous waste program authority over Indian lands under 40 CFR 271.1(h) and 271.7(b). Once final authorization is effective, the EPA Region 10 will continue to implement the Federal RCRA Subtitle C program in Indian country in the State of Alaska. Alaska has no authority to implement a State hazardous waste program in lieu of the Federal program in Indian country.

The EPA retains jurisdiction, authority, and responsibility for the implementation of the Federal Program in Indian country as defined by 18 U.S.C. 1151 and areas of exclusive Federal jurisdiction within the State of Alaska. Once final authorization is effective, the State will be authorized to carry out its hazardous waste program in lieu of the Federal program consistent with RCRA except in Indian country (as defined by 18 U.S.C. 1151) or in areas of exclusive Federal jurisdiction. Within the State of Alaska, the EPA maintains full authority and responsibility for the implementation of RCRA in Indian

country and in areas of exclusive Federal jurisdiction. In these areas, the EPA will continue to implement the Federal hazardous waste program. For example, the Alaska Statehood Act section 11 acknowledges the United States retains exclusive jurisdiction over Denali National Park.

C. What is codification and will the EPA codify Alaska's hazardous waste program if authorized in a final action?

Codification is the process of placing citations and references to the State's statutes and regulations that comprise the State's authorized hazardous waste program into the Code of Federal Regulations. The EPA does this by adding those citations and references to the authorized State rules in 40 CFR part 272. The EPA is not codifying Alaska's hazardous waste program at this time. However, the EPA reserves the ability to amend 40 CFR part 272 subpart C for the authorization of Alaska's program changes at a later date. Alaska's hazardous waste regulations are found at 18 AAC 62.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executiveorders>.

A. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This final authorization does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*)

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This action will not impose any requirements on small entities beyond those already imposed by State law. The final program authorization does not create any new requirements and does not directly regulate any entities.

C. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538 and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action imposes no enforceable duty on any State, local or Tribal governments or the private sector.

D. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This final action does not involve technical standards.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 271

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Confidential business information, Hazardous materials transportation, Hazardous waste, Indian lands, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority

Sections 2002(a), 3006 and 7004(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6912(a), 6926, 6974(b).

Dated: July 31, 2026.

Emma Pokon,

Regional Administrator, Region 10.

[FR Doc. 2026–15984 Filed 8–5–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 300

[RTID 0648–XF926; Docket No. 260611–0141]

Pacific Halibut Fisheries of the West Coast; Inseason Action for the 2026 Area 2A Pacific Halibut Directed Commercial Fishery

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; inseason adjustment.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces an inseason action for the 2026 Pacific halibut non-Tribal directed commercial fishery in the International Pacific Halibut Commission's (IPHC) regulatory Area 2A. This action adds a fishing period, August 18 through August 20, 2026, with a fishing period catch limit of 5,000 pounds (lb) (2.27 metric tons (mt)) per vessel, dressed weight. This action is intended to provide additional opportunity for the fleet to achieve the 2026 non-Tribal directed commercial fishery allocation.

DATES: This rule is effective August 18, 2026, through August 20, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Louis Forristall, West Coast Region, NMFS, (503) 230–5410, louis.forristall@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 16, 2026, NMFS published a final rule implementing fishing periods (*i.e.*, season dates) and fishing period limits (*i.e.*, vessel catch limits) for the IPHC Area 2A Pacific halibut non-Tribal directed commercial fishery that operates south of Point Chehalis, WA, lat. 46°53.30' N (91 FR 36094). The Area 2A non-Tribal directed commercial fishery allocation for 2026 is 261,211 lb (118 mt), net weight (*i.e.*, the weight of Pacific halibut that is without gills and entrails, head off, washed, and without ice and slime) (91 FR 14464, March 25, 2026).

The initial fishing periods for the 2026 fishery occurred June 23–25 and July 7–9, 2026, with fishing period limits ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 lb (0.907 to 2.268 mt), varying by vessel size class. A third fishing period was added through an inseason action on July 20, 2026 (91 FR 45224), and occurred between July 21 and 23, 2026. Landings information to date indicates that sufficient allocation remains to warrant another additional fishing period. Approximately 157,617 lb (71 mt), net weight, have been harvested of the 261,211 lb (118 mt) allocation (60 percent), through August 3, 2026, leaving 103,594 lb (47 mt) remaining (40 percent).

NMFS is implementing an additional fishing period not previously implemented in the final rule on June 16, 2026 (91 FR 36094), in accordance with 50 CFR 300.63(e)(1)(iii). Pursuant to the final rule for the 2026 fishery, fishing period limits for any additional fishing period(s) implemented through inseason action will be equal across vessel size classes and developed based on the estimated remaining allocation to date, projected participation, and catch rates for the additional fishing period.

NMFS has determined that the following inseason action is necessary to meet the management objective of attaining the non-Tribal directed commercial fishery's 2026 allocation, not anticipated to risk exceeding the allocation, and consistent with the inseason management provisions at 50 CFR 300.63(e)(1)(iii).

Inseason Action

This inseason action implements an additional fishing period, beginning August 18, 2026, at 8 a.m. Pacific Daylight Time (PDT) and ending on August 20, at 6 p.m. PDT. This inseason action also implements a fishing period catch limit of 5,000 lb (2.27 mt) per vessel, dressed weight (head on, with ice and slime), for all vessel size classes, during this fishing period.

On July 31, 2026, notice of this inseason action was sent via email notification directly to the affected public.

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982. This action is taken under the regulatory authority at 50 CFR 300.63(e)(1)(iii) and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action, as notice and comment would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. There is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this inseason action because the public had an opportunity to comment on the final rule implementing the 2026 non-Tribal directed commercial Pacific halibut fishery in Area 2A. The final rule specifically provided that additional fishing periods and fishing period limits may be set through inseason action during the 2026 fishing season, in accordance with 50 CFR 300.63(e)(1)(iii), if another fishing period(s) is deemed necessary to attain the 2026 allocation. The final rule further specified that NMFS would open a fourth 58-hour fishing period on August 18, 2026, at 8 a.m. PDT that would close on August 20, 2026, at 6 p.m. PDT, through inseason action, if a fourth fishing period is necessary to reach the allocation. The final rule for the 2026 non-Tribal directed commercial fishery was subject to notice and comment rulemaking. Therefore, the public had specific notice and an opportunity to comment on NMFS' intent to implement inseason action to open this fourth fishing period for the non-Tribal directed commercial fishery during that rulemaking process.

Second, the California, Oregon, and Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife provide estimated harvest data to NMFS in season, tracking the estimated catch of Pacific halibut within the fishery to date. As of August 3, 2026, the Area 2A non-Tribal directed commercial fishery caught an estimated 60 percent of the fishery's 2026 allocation. NMFS uses current fishery harvest and participation estimates, and fishing period catches from prior years, to determine whether additional fishing periods are necessary to reach the fishery's annual allocation, and to set fishing period limits for any additional fishing periods set through inseason action. Given that harvest in the first three fishing periods for the 2026 fishery is estimated to be below the

allocation, a fourth fishing period is considered necessary to maximize the opportunity and likelihood that the fishery will attain its 2026 allocation.

The final rule implementing the 2026 fishing season sets the regulated public's expectations for both the initial and additional fishing periods for the fishery by setting a prescribed schedule in the final rule (91 FR 36094, June 16, 2026). The regulated public needs sufficient time to plan for additional fishing periods and makes business planning decisions for the 2026 season, accordingly. The annual directed commercial fishing season for Pacific halibut in Area 2A is relatively short and occurs primarily during the summer months. As such, implementing this action through proposed and final rulemaking would limit the benefit this action would provide to fishery participants and there is good cause to waive notice and comment rulemaking under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B). Specifically, delaying this inseason action for notice and comment rulemaking would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest because it would limit the rule's ability to create meaningful opportunity for the fishery to achieve its 2026 allocation. Without implementation of an additional fishing period, the fishery allocation would not be reached. This would eliminate economic benefits for fishery participants and be inconsistent with the goals of the Catch Sharing Plan. Finally, no aspect of this action is controversial, and changes of this nature were anticipated in the process described in regulations at 50 CFR 300.63(e)(1)(iii) and in the final rule (91 FR 36094, June 16, 2026).

NMFS has also determined that the 30-day delay in the date of effectiveness required by 5 U.S.C. 553(d) does not apply to this inseason action because this action relieves a restriction on the fishery and there is good cause to waive the requirement pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1) and (d)(3), respectively.

The 30-day delay in effective date requirement pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1) does not apply to this inseason action because this inseason action relieves a restriction by allowing participants to fish on the additional fishing dates outlined in the final rule. Waiving the 30-day delay in effectiveness thus provides additional opportunity for commercial Pacific halibut fishermen to harvest Pacific halibut and increases the likelihood of full utilization of the 2026 allocations in Area 2A.

Additionally, there is good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to establish an effective date less than 30

days after the date of publication, as a delay in effectiveness of this action would: (1) constrain fishing opportunity; (2) be inconsistent with the goals of the Catch Sharing Plan; and (3) potentially limit the economic opportunity intended by this rule to the associated fishing communities. NMFS regulations allow for implementing additional fishing periods and setting period limits for the directed commercial fishery inseason in order to provide opportunity for the fishery to achieve its annual allocation, so long as this additional fishing will not result in exceeding the catch limit for the fishery. NMFS recently received landings data for the non-Tribal directed commercial fishery, that indicates that an additional fishing period is necessary to ensure optimal harvest of the allocation. The non-Tribal directed commercial fishery's season is limited. Thus, timely action to implement additional fishing periods is necessary to achieve the allocation. It is therefore in the public interest that this action is not delayed, because a delay in the effectiveness of this additional fishing period could prevent the allocation objectives of the Area 2A Pacific halibut non-Tribal directed commercial fishery from being met.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 773–773k.

Dated: August 4, 2026.

Shannon Bettridge,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–16077 Filed 8–5–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 260717–0173]

RIN 0648–BO02

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan; Amendment 36; Limited Entry Fixed Gear Follow-On Actions; Correction

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

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: NMFS corrects the final rule published on July 22, 2026 to implement Amendment 36 to the Pacific

Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (91 FR 46000). The final rule inadvertently omitted portions of three amendatory instructions. This correction fixes the omissions.

DATES: Effective on August 6, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Megan Mackey, 206–526–6140, megan.mackey@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the final rule to implement Amendment 36 to the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (Groundfish FMP) (91 FR 46000, July 22, 2026), NMFS mistakenly omitted portions of three amendatory instructions: 2.b., 11., and 24.e. These omissions include one set of asterisks, italics, and one subparagraph numeral in the regulatory text, among others. This action corrects these omissions to the amendatory instructions and ensures the regulations are consistent with the intent of the final rule to implement Amendment 36 to the Groundfish FMP.

Corrections

In the FR Doc. 2026–14790, published July 22, 2026, at 91 FR 46000, the following corrections are made.

1. On page 46004, in the second column, the amendatory instruction of 2.b. is corrected to read as follows: “Revising the paragraph heading in paragraph (1)(iv)(B) of the definition of “Conservation area(s)”.

2. The regulatory text that is being revised by amendatory instruction 2.b. is also corrected to add three asterisks after the paragraph heading so that it reads as follows: “(B) *Non-Trawl (Limited Entry Non-Trawl and Open Access Non-Trawl Gears) RCAs. * * **”.

3. On page 46006, in the second column, the amendatory instruction of 11. is corrected to read as follows: “Amend § 660.55 by removing the words “fixed gear” and “*fixed gear*” wherever they appear, and adding in their place “non-trawl” and “*non-trawl*”, respectively.”

4. On page 46008, in the first column, the amendatory instruction of 24.e. is corrected to read as follows: “Revising newly redesignated paragraph (b)(2) and newly redesignated paragraph (b)(5) introductory text;”.

5. On page 46011, in the first column, the regulatory text is corrected to add the following: “(ii) [Reserved]” directly following the end of paragraph § 660.231(c)(7)(i)(C)(3).

Dated: August 4, 2026.

Shannon Bettridge,

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

[FR Doc. 2026–16049 Filed 8–4–26; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 260615–0143; RTID 0648–XF878]

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Commercial Salmon Fishing in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS is prohibiting commercial fishing for salmon in the Cook Inlet exclusive economic zone (EEZ) Area. This action is necessary to prevent exceeding the 2026 total allowable catch (TAC) of the aggregate coho salmon stock complex in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area.

DATES: Effective 0700 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), August 5, 2026, through 1900 hours, A.l.t., August 15, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Adam Zaleski, 907–586–7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the Cook Inlet EEZ Area according to the Fishery Management Plan for the Salmon Fisheries in the EEZ off Alaska (Salmon FMP). The intended effect of this action is to conserve and manage the salmon resources in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the Salmon FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600 and 50 CFR part 679.

The 2026 aggregate coho salmon stock complex TAC for the salmon fishery in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area is 16,619 fish as established by the final 2026 harvest specifications for salmon in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area (91 FR 36761, June 18, 2026).

In accordance with § 679.118(c)(1)(i), the Regional Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS (Regional Administrator) has determined that the 2026 aggregate coho salmon stock complex TAC may be or has been reached. Consequently, NMFS is prohibiting commercial fishing for all salmon species in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area to prevent exceeding the aggregate coho salmon stock complex TAC. It is necessary to close commercial fishing for all salmon species because the commercial fishery harvests mixed