[FR Doc. 2021–05397 Filed 3–25–21; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 261

[EPA-R02-RCRA-2021-0026; FRL-10019-81-Region 2]

Hazardous Waste Management System: Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Final Rule

AGENCY: Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA is removing an exclusion granting Watervliet Arsenal to delist the electroplating wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated by the Watervliet, New York facility from the lists of hazardous wastes. This action revises the final rule published on January 10, 1986. The EPA has received information from the facility indicating the present treatment process at the facility and waste currently generated at the facility differ from those for which the Arsenal's original petition was submitted. In light of this, the Arsenal has requested that EPA withdraw the prior delisting rule. Based on its understanding of the changes at the facility, EPA is granting that request and removing the previously published delisting. Removal of the prior delisting rule does not preclude Watervliet Arsenal from submitting a new delisting petition.

DATES: This rule is effective on March 26, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Carlyn Chappel, U.S. EPA Region 2, Land, Chemical and Redevelopment Division (25TH FL), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007–1866; telephone number: (212) 637–4104; email address: chappel.carlyn@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 10, 1986, at 57 FR 1253, the EPA finalized an exclusion from the list of hazardous wastes for Watervliet Arsenal in Watervliet, New York. EPA has received information from the facility indicating a change to its wastewater treatment process. The sulfur dioxide (SO₂) treatment process is being discontinued and converted to a sodium bisulfite treatment process as the primary industrial wastewater treatment plant (IWTP) system. The process and nature of sludge generated from the converted IWTP differs from

what was described in the delisting petition submitted on Dec. 22, 1982 for the electroplating wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste Code No. F006). Watervliet Arsenal has submitted a request to EPA on July 29, 2020 to formally withdraw the existing 1986 wastewater treatment sludge RCRA delisting rule previously issued for its facility. EPA acknowledges receipt of the information about these changes at the facility and the Arsenal's request. The Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, New York exclusion found in 40 CFR part 261, appendix IX, Table 1 will be removed from the Code of Federal Regulations. The text being removed currently reads: "Wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after January 10, 1986.'

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 261

Environmental protection, Hazardous waste, Recycling, Reporting and recordkeeping Requirements.

Dated: March 15, 2021.

Walter Mugdan,

Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region 2.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, title 40, Chapter I of the *Code* of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 261—IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 261 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912(a), 6921, 6922 and 6938.

Appendix IX to Part 261—[Amended]

■ 2. In Appendix IX to part 261, amend Table 1 by removing the entry for "Watervliet Arsenal".

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 635

[Docket No. 191125-0090; RTID 0648-XA935]

Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Commercial Aggregated Large Coastal Shark and Hammerhead Shark Management Group in the Atlantic Region; Retention Limit Adjustment

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; inseason retention limit adjustment.

SUMMARY: NMFS is adjusting the commercial aggregated large coastal shark (LCS) and hammerhead shark management groups' retention limits for directed shark limited access permit holders in the Atlantic region from 36 to 55 LCS other than sandbar sharks per vessel per trip. This action is based on consideration of the regulatory determination criteria regarding inseason adjustments. The retention limit will remain at 55 LCS other than sandbar sharks per vessel per trip in the Atlantic region through the rest of 2021 or until NMFS announces via notification in the Federal Register another adjustment to the retention limit or a fishery closure. This retention limit adjustment affects anyone with a directed shark limited access permit fishing for LCS in the Atlantic region.

DATES: This retention limit adjustment is effective on March 23, 2021, through December 31, 2021, or until NMFS announces via notification in the **Federal Register** another adjustment to the retention limit or a fishery closure, if warranted.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lauren Latchford at 301–427–8503; lauren.latchford@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Atlantic shark fishery is managed under the 2006 Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Fishery Management Plan (FMP), its amendments, and implementing regulations (50 CFR part 635) issued under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et

seq.).

The Atlantic shark fishery has separate regional (Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic) quotas for all management groups except those for blue shark, porbeagle shark, pelagic sharks (other than porbeagle or blue sharks), and the shark research fishery. The boundary between the Gulf of Mexico region and the Atlantic region is defined at § 635.27(b)(1) as a line beginning on the East Coast of Florida at the mainland at 25°20.4′ N lat., proceeding due east. Any water and land to the north and east of that boundary is considered, for the purposes of setting and monitoring quotas, to be within the Atlantic region. This inseason action only affects the aggregated LCS and hammerhead shark management groups in the Atlantic region.