and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore, (1) is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

### PART 71—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389; 14 CFR 11.69.

## §71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9D, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated September 4, 1996, and effective September 16, 1996, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth.

ANM CO E5 Cañon City, CO [New]

Fremont County Airport, Cañon City, CO (Lat. 38°25′47″N, long. 105°06′31″W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.5-mile radius of the Fremont County Airport.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on September 6, 1996.

Glenn A. Adams III,

Assistant Manager, Air Force Division, Northwest Mountain Region.

[FR Doc. 96–24176 Filed 9–19–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

#### 14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 95-ANM-25]

# Amendment of Class E Airspace; Blanding, Utah

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends the Blanding, Utah, Class E airspace to accommodate a Global Positioning System (GPS) Standard Instrumental Approach Procedure (SIAP) to the Blanding Municipal Airport. A correction is being made herein by adding language to the legal description that will exclude from this action that airspace within Federal airways and within the Farmington, NM, Class E airspace area. This language was inadvertently omitted from the proposed action.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** 0901 UTC, January 30, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James C. Frala, Operations Branch, ANM–532.4, Federal Aviation Administration, Docket No. 95–ANM– 25, 1601 Lind Avenue S.W., Renton, Washington 98055–4056; telephone

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

number: (206) 227-2535.

History

On July 29, 1996, the FAA proposed to amend part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) to amend Class E airspace at Blanding, Utah, to accommodate a new GPS SIAP to the Blanding Municipal Airport (61 FR 39370). In the proposed legal description, a statement which excludes airspace within Federal airways and the Farmington, NM, Class E airspace area from this action was inadvertently omitted. That error is corrected herein. Interested parties were invited to participate in the rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal. No comments were received.

The coordinates for this airspace docket are based on North American Datum 83. Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth are published in paragraph 6005 on FAA Order 7400.9D dated September 4, 1996, and effective September 16, 1996, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

The Rule

This amendment to part 71 of Federal Aviation Regulations establishes Class E airspace at Blanding, Utah. The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore, (1) is not "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

#### PART 71—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p 389; 14 CFR 11.69.

### §71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9D, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated September 4, 1996, and effective September 16, 1996, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth.

ANM UT E5 Blanding, UT [Revised] Blanding Municipal Airport, UT (Lat. 37°34′59″ N, long. 109°29′00″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.5-mile radius of the Blanding Municipal Airport, and within 5.1 miles either side of the 182° bearing from the airport extending from the 6.5-mile radius to 15 miles south of the airport; that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface bounded by a line beginning at lat. 37°42′00″ N, long 109°42′00″ W; to lat. 37°42′00″ N, long. 109°20′30″ W; to lat. 37°52′18″ N, long. 108°58′58″ W; to lat. 37°45′17″ N, long. 108°51′56″ W; to lat. 37°25′09″ N, long.

109°18′00″ W; to lat. 37°22′45″ N, long. 109°18′00″ W; to lat. 37°04′00″ N, long. 108°36′11″ W; to lat. 37°02′00″ N, long. 108°55′00″ W; to lat. 37°12′26″ N, long. 109°18′00″ W; to lat. 37°12′26″ N, long. 109°18′00″ W; to lat. 37°04′00″ N, long. 109°27′20″ W; to lat. 37°04′00″ N, long. 109°27′20″ W; to lat. 36°30′00″ N, long. 109°46′05″ W; to lat. 36°30′00″ N, long. 109°38′45″ W; to lat. 37°04′00″ N, long. 109°42′00″ W, thence to point of beginning; excluding Federal airways and the Farmington, NM, Class E airspace area.

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on September 9, 1996.

Helen Fabian Parke,

Manager, Air Traffic Division, Northwest Mountain Region.

[FR Doc. 96–24177 Filed 9–19–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[NC-43-1-9618a; FRL-5609-1]

Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan, North Carolina: Approval of Cape Industries, Air Permit No. 130R17

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** On August 17, 1989, the State of North Carolina issued to Cape Industries, located in Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina, air permit number 130R11, which set the sulfur dioxide emission limit at 2.3 pounds per million British Thermal Units (BTU). The State then submitted this permit to EPA on September 21, 1989, for approval as a revision to the State implementation plan (SIP). Air permit number 130R11 expired on October 1, 1991, and was subsequently replaced by the current Cape Industries air permit number 130R17 on December 29, 1994. Upon review of the permit, EPA finds that the designated limit for Cape Industries is adequate to protect the ambient standard and approves this permit.

DATES: This action is effective November 19, 1996 unless adverse or critical comments are received by October 21, 1996. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the Federal Register.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on this action should be addressed to Mr. Randy Terry at the EPA Regional Office listed below.

Copies of the documents relative to this action are available for public

inspection during normal business hours at the following locations. The interested persons wanting to examine these documents should make an appointment with the appropriate office at least 24 hours before the visiting day.

Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (Air Docket 6102), US Environmental Protection Agency, 443, 401 M Street, SW, Washington DC 20460

Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV Air Programs Branch, 345 Courtland Street NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30365

North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Management, P.O. Box 29535, Raleigh, North Carolina 27626–0535

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Randy Terry, Regulatory Planning and Development Section, Air Programs Branch, Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division, Region IV Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30365. The telephone number is 404/347–3555, ext. 4212.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 7, 1982 (47 FR 54934), EPA announced approval of a revised sulfur dioxide (SO2) emission limit for most fuel-burning sources in North Carolina. This revision raised the emission limit of SO<sub>2</sub> from 1.6 pounds per million BTU to 2.3 pounds per million BTU. Cape Industries, located in Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina, was included in this rulemaking, but was not allowed to increase it's emission level until such time that appropriate conditions could be applied to ensure that the ambient standard was not violated. These conditions included the issuance of an air permit. On August 17, 1989, North Carolina Environmental Management Commission issued air permit no. 130R11 to Cape Industries. On September 21, 1989, the State of North Carolina, through the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources submitted this permit to EPA for approval as a revision to the North Carolina SIP regarding the SO2 emissions limitation for Cape Industries. In a letter dated November 25, 1991, EPA responded to the Cape Industries submittal with several comments concerning the enforceability of the permit. EPA determined North Carolina's emission standards did not contain the specific test method, the test run duration, and the averaging time for each emission standard, and was therefore unenforceable. EPA also stated that the permit should be revised to include the

opacity limits of each emission point. EPA directed North Carolina to address these sections before the permit could be approved. On March 2, 1994, North Carolina submitted a letter to EPA which effectively responded to all of EPA's concerns and demonstrated that the permit contains adequate recordkeeping and testing requirements.

However, in May, 1994, Cape Industries submitted a modeling protocol to EPA requesting a permit modification to remove current fuel use and boiler firing limitations which were used as permit conditions to avoid an earlier PSD applicability issue. Since the proposed modifications would affect the previous permit conditions which were used as a basis to demonstrate compliance with the Sulfur Dioxide SIP, Cape Industries also submitted this protocol as a Sulfur Dioxide SIF revision. This Modeling protocol was not approveable and on July 28, 1994, EPA responded with a letter outlining the areas that must be addressed. On March 14, 1996, in response to the July 28, 1994, EPA letter, Cape Industries officially withdrew their request for the permit modification. During this time the original Cape Industries air permit expired and air permit number 130R17 was issued.

## Final Action

EPA is approving Cape Industries' air permit No. 130R17 submitted on August 9, 1996, for incorporation into the North Carolina SIP. The EPA is publishing this action without prior proposal because the EPA views this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in a separate document in this Federal Register publication, the EPA is proposing to approve the SIP revision should adverse or critical comments be filed. This action will be effective October 21, 1996 unless, within 30 days of its publication, adverse or critical comments are received.

If the EPA receives such comments, this action will be withdrawn before the effective date by publishing a subsequent document that will withdraw the final action. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this action serving as a proposed rule. The EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this action will be effective November 19, 1996.

The EPA has reviewed this request for revision of the Federally-approved SIP