

FDC date	State	City	Airport	FDC No.	SIAP
06/17/99	IN	Columbus	Columbus Muni	9/4209	ILS Rwy 23, Amdt 7
06/18/99	AR	Blytheville	Arkansas International	9/4240	ILS/DME Rwy 18, Orig-A
06/18/99	AR	Harrison	Boone County	9/4241	ILS/DME Rwy 36, Orig
06/18/99	CA	Santa Ana	John Wayne Airport-Orange County	9/4234	LDA Rwy 19R Amdt 1B
06/18/99	CT	Meriden	Meriden Markham Muni	9/4220	NDB Rwy 36 Amdt 8
06/22/99	VA	Culpeper	Culpeper County	9/4322	VOR or GPS-A Amdt 4
06/22/99	VA	Culpeper	Culpeper County	9/4323	NDB Rwy 22 Amdt 1
06/22/99	VA	Culpeper	Culpeper County	9/4324	NDB or GPS-B Orig
06/22/99	VA	Culpeper	Culpeper County	9/4325	VOR/DME RNAV or GPS Rwy 22 Amdt 1
06/22/99	VA	Norfolk	Norfolk Intl	9/4301	GPS Rwy 14 Orig
06/23/99	AZ	St. Johns	St. Johns Industrial Airpark	9/4338	VOR/DME or GPS-A Amdt 1 This Replaces FDC 9/3931.

[FR Doc. 99-16754 Filed 6-30-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

18 CFR Part 430

Protected Area Permits for New Withdrawals; Amendments to the Delaware River Basin Commission's Ground Water Protected Area Regulations for Southeastern Pennsylvania

AGENCY: Delaware River Basin Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: At its June 23, 1999 business meeting, the Delaware River Basin Commission amended its Ground Water Protected Area Regulations for Southeastern Pennsylvania by the establishment of numerical withdrawal limits for 62 subbasins which are entirely or partially within the Protected Area.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 23, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Commission's Ground Water Protected Area Regulations for Southeastern Pennsylvania are available from the Delaware River Basin Commission, P.O. Box 7360, West Trenton, New Jersey 08628.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan M. Weisman, Commission Secretary, Delaware River Basin Commission, (609) 883-9500 ext. 203.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 9, 1999 the Commission held public hearings on proposed amendments to its Ground Water Protected Area Regulations for Southeastern Pennsylvania as noticed in the **Federal Register**, Vol. 64, No. 7, page 1763, January 12, 1999 and Vol. 64, No. 41, page 10280, March 3, 1999. The Commission has considered the extensive testimony and comments from interested parties and has prepared a "Response Document on Proposed Amendments to the Ground Water Protected Area Regulations for

Southeastern Pennsylvania: May 1999" which is available upon request to Ms. Weisman at the number provided above.

List of Subjects in 18 CFR Part 430

Water supply.

18 CFR part 430 is amended as follows:

PART 430—GROUND WATER PROTECTION AREA: PENNSYLVANIA

1. The authority citation for part 430 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Pub. L. 87-328 (75 Stat. 688).

2. Section 430.13 is amended by revising paragraph (i)(3) to read as follows:

§ 430.13 Protected area permits for new withdrawals.

* * * * *

(i) * * *

(3)(i) The potentially stressed levels and withdrawal limits for all delineated basins and subbasins are set forth below:

Subbasin	Potentially Stressed (mg ^y) ¹	Withdrawal Limit (mg ^y)
Neshaminy Creek Basin		
West Branch Neshaminy Creek Basin	1054	1405
Pine Run Basin	596	795
North Branch Neshaminy Creek	853	1131
Doylestown Subbasin Neshaminy Creek	710	946
Warwick Subbasin Neshaminy Creek	889	1185
Warrington Subbasin Little Neshaminy Creek	505	673
Park Creek Basin	582	776
Warminster Subbasin Little Neshaminy Creek	1016	1355
Mill Creek Basin	1174	1565
Northampton Subbasin Neshaminy Creek	596	794
Newtown Creek	298	397
Core Creek Basin	494	658
Ironworks Creek Basin	326	434
Lower Section Subbasin Neshaminy Creek	3026	4034
Schuylkill River Basin		
Hay Creek	974	1299
Lower Reach Manatawny-Ironstone Creek	1811	2414
Pigeon Creek	611	815

Subbasin	Potentially Stressed (mg _y) ¹	Withdrawal Limit (mg _y)
Schuylkill-Crow Creek	1157	1543
Schuylkill-Mingo Creek	671	895
Schuylkill-Plymouth-Mill Creeks	4446	5929
Schuylkill-Sixpenny Creek	1490	1987
Schuylkill-Sprogels Run	1091	1455
Schuylkill-Stony Creek	687	916
Schuylkill-Trout Creek	1082	1443
Stony Creek	1242	1655
Valley Creek	1865	2486
French and Pickering Creek Subbasins		
Lower Reach French Creek	634	845
Lower Reach Pickering Creek	1716	2288
Middle Reach French Creek	1608	2145
South Branch French Creek	1044	1393
Upper Reach French Creek	1295	1726
Upper Reach Pickering Creek	1358	1811
Perkiomen and Skippack Creek Subbasins		
East Branch Perkiomen-Indian Creeks	633	844
East Branch Perkiomen-Mill Creeks	720	961
East Branch Perkiomen-Morris Run	1214	1619
Hosensack-Indian Creeks	1257	1676
Lower Reach Skippack Creek	1069	1426
Perkiomen-Deep Creeks	1047	1396
Perkiomen-Lodal Creeks	1200	1600
Perkiomen-Macoby Creek	1252	1669
Swamp-Middle Creeks	1423	1898
Swamp-Minister Creeks	547	730
Swamp-Scioto Creeks	746	994
Towamencin Creek	466	622
Unami-Licking Creeks	992	1322
Unami-Ridge Valley Creeks	1068	1424
Upper Reach Perkiomen Creek	1223	1631
Upper Reach Skippack Creek	813	1084
West Branch Perkiomen Creek	1566	2088
Delaware River Basin		
Jericho Creek	421	562
Mill Creek	1600	2134
Paunacussing Creek	513	684
Pidcock Creek	563	751
Upper Reach Cobbs Creek	871	1161
Upper Reach Crum Creek	1290	1721
Upper Reach Darby Creek	1625	2167
Upper Reach East Branch Chester Creek	1865	2487
Upper Reach Frankford Creek	1414	1886
Upper Reach Poquessing Creek	1008	1344
Upper Reach Ridley Creek	1707	2275
Tohickon Subbasin		
Tohickon-Beaver-Morgan Creeks	1156	1541
Tohickon-Deep Run	956	1274
Tohickon-Geddes-Cabin Runs	602	803
Tohickon-Lake Nockamixon	556	741
Tohickon-Three Mile Run	726	968
Pennypack and Wissahickon Subbasins		
Lower Reach Wissahickon Creek	2750	3666
Upper Reach Wissahickon Creek	1302	1736
Middle Reach Pennypack Creek	1295	1727
Upper Reach Pennypack Creek	1358	1811
Brandywine Creek Subbasin		
East Branch Brandywine-Taylor Run	1054	1405
Middle Reach Brandywine Creek	823	1098
Upper Reach Brandywine Creek	1614	2153
West Branch Brandywine-Beaver Run	2110	2813

Subbasin	Potentially Stressed (mgly) ¹	Withdrawal Limit (mgly)
West Branch Brandywine-Broad Run	2380	3173
West Valley Creek	1673	2231
Lehigh Subbasin		
Upper Reach Saucon Creek	946	1262

¹ mgly means million gallons per year.

(ii) Subject to public notice and hearing, this section may be updated or revised based upon new and evolving information on hydrology and streamflow and ground water monitoring or in accordance with paragraph (i)(2) of this section.

* * * * *

Dated: June 24, 1999.

Susan M. Weisman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-16786 Filed 6-30-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Federal Highway Administration

23 CFR Part 1225

[Docket No. NHTSA-99-5873]

RIN 2127-AH39

Operation of Motor Vehicles by Intoxicated Persons

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document announces that the regulations that were published in an interim final rule to implement a new program established by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21) will remain in effect. Under the final rule, States can qualify for incentive grant funds if they enact and enforce a law that provides that any person with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater while operating a motor vehicle in the State shall be deemed to have committed a *per se* offense of driving while intoxicated or an equivalent *per se* offense. This final rule also modifies the interim requirements with respect to procedural issues, including the date by which certifications are due.

DATES: This final rule becomes effective on July 1, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: In NHTSA: Ms. Marlene Markison, Office of State and Community Services, NSC-01, telephone (202) 366-2121; or Ms. Heidi L. Coleman, Office of Chief Counsel, NCC-30, telephone (202) 366-1834.

In FHWA: Byron Dover, Office of Highway Safety Infrastructure, HMHS-1, telephone (202) 366-2161; or Mr. Raymond W. Cuprill, HCC-20, telephone (202) 366-0834.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), Pub. L. 105-178, was signed into law on June 9, 1998. Section 1404 of the Act established a new incentive grant program under Section 163 of Title 23, United States Code (Section 163). Under this new program, States may qualify for incentive grant funds by enacting and enforcing laws that provide that "any person with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08 percent or greater while operating a motor vehicle in the State shall be deemed to have committed a *per se* offense of driving while intoxicated (or an equivalent *per se* offense)."

The new program was put into place to address the issue of impaired driving, which continues to be a serious national problem with tragic consequences. The agencies believe that 0.08 BAC laws will have a significant impact on reducing this problem.

Background

The Problem of Impaired Driving

Injuries caused by motor vehicle traffic crashes are a major health care problem in America and are the leading cause of death for people aged 6 to 27. Each year, the injuries caused by traffic crashes in the United States claim approximately 42,000 lives and cost Americans an estimated \$150 billion, including \$19 billion in medical and emergency expenses, \$42 billion in lost productivity, \$52 billion in property damage, and \$37 billion in other crash related costs.

In 1997, alcohol was involved in approximately 39 percent of fatal traffic

crashes. Every 30 minutes, someone in this country dies in an alcohol-related crash. Each year, alcohol-involved crashes result in \$45 billion in economic costs, accounting for 30 percent of all crash costs. Impaired driving is the most frequently committed violent crime in America.

Impaired Driving Laws

States have enacted a number of different types of laws in their efforts to fight the battle against impaired driving. For example, forty-eight States and the District of Columbia have enacted "illegal *per se*" laws. Two States and Puerto Rico have not. An illegal *per se* law makes it illegal, in and of itself, to drive with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) measured at or above the established legal limit.

In 32 of the States with illegal *per se* laws, the legal limit is 0.10 percent blood alcohol concentration (BAC). Sixteen States and the District of Columbia have enacted (and made effective) laws that establish 0.08 BAC as the legal limit. In addition, on May 28, 1999, the State of Texas enacted a 0.08 BAC law. This law is to become effective on September 1, 1999.

The Effectiveness of 0.08 BAC Laws

A number of studies have been conducted to determine the effectiveness of 0.08 BAC laws.

For example, the effect of California's 0.08 law was analyzed in a 1991 NHTSA study. The agency found that 81 percent of the driving population knew that the BAC limit had become stricter (as the result of a successful public education effort). The State experienced a 12 percent reduction in alcohol-related fatalities, although some of the reduction may have resulted from a new administrative license revocation law that was enacted during the same year that the BAC standard was lowered. The State also experienced an increase in the number of impaired driving arrests.

A multi-state analysis of the effect of lowering BAC levels to 0.08 was conducted by Boston University's School of Public Health. The results of that study were reported in the September 1996 issue of the American