

Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: November 29, 2023.

30. RENEWAL—Chesapeake Appalachia, L.L.C.; Pad ID: Kupscznk D Drilling Pad; ABR–201311003.R2; Springville Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: November 29, 2023.

31. RENEWAL—Chesapeake Appalachia, L.L.C.; Pad ID: Nelson Drilling Pad #1; ABR–201111031.R2; Forks Township, Sullivan County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 7.5000 mgd; Approval Date: November 29, 2023.

32. RENEWAL—Coterra Energy Inc.; Pad ID: PowersM P1; ABR–201811003.R1; Auburn Township, Susquehanna County, Pa.; Consumptive Use of Up to 5.0000 mgd; Approval Date: November 29, 2023.

Authority: Public Law 91–575, 84 Stat. 1509 *et seq.*, 18 CFR parts 806 and 808.

Dated: December 8, 2023.

Jason E. Oyler,

General Counsel and Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2023–27344 Filed 12–12–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7040–01–P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Determinations of Trade Surplus in Certain Sugar and Syrup Goods and Sugar-Containing Products of Chile, Morocco, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Colombia and Panama

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is providing notice of its determinations of the trade surplus in certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Chile, Morocco, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Colombia and Panama. The level of a country's trade surplus in these goods relates to the quantity of sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products for which the United States grants preferential tariff treatment under the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Chile FTA); the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (Morocco FTA); the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States

Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA–DR); the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (Peru TPA); the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (Colombia TPA); and the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement (Panama TPA).

DATES: This notice is applicable on January 1, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Nicholson, Office of Agricultural Affairs, at (202) 395–9419 or *Erin.H.Nicholson@ustr.eop.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Chile FTA

Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 108–77; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 7746 of December 30, 2003 (68 FR 75789) implemented the Chile FTA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Chile FTA.

Note 3(a) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR to publish annually a determination of the amount of Chile's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in Harmonized System (HS) subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.20, 1702.30, 1702.40, 1702.60, 1702.90, 1806.10, 2101.12, 2101.20, and 2106.90, except that Chile's imports of goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the Chile FTA are not included in the calculation of Chile's trade surplus.

Note 3(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Chile entered under subheading 9822.02.01 in any calendar year (CY) (beginning in CY2016) in the quantity of goods equal to the amount of Chile's trade surplus in subdivision (a) of the note.

During CY2022, the most recent year for which data are available, Chile's imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 677,267 metric tons according to data published by its customs authority, the *Servicio Nacional de Aduana*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Chile's trade surplus is negative. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 3(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98, goods of Chile are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.02.01 in CY2024.

II. Morocco FTA

Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 108–302; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 7971 of December 22, 2005 (70 FR 76651) implemented the Morocco FTA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Morocco FTA.

Note 6(a) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR to publish annually a determination of the amount of Morocco's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40, and 1702.60, except that Morocco's imports of U.S. goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the Morocco FTA are not included in the calculation of Morocco's trade surplus.

Note 6(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Morocco entered under subheading 9822.03.01 in any CY in the quantity of goods equal to the amount of Morocco's trade surplus in subdivision (a) of the note.

During CY2022, the most recent year for which data are available, Morocco's imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 813,832 metric tons according to data published by its customs authority, the *Office des Changes*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Morocco's trade surplus is negative. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 6(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98, goods of Morocco are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.03.01 in CY2024.

III. CAFTA–DR

Pursuant to section 201 of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 109–53; 19 U.S.C. 4031), Presidential Proclamation No. 7987 of February 28, 2006 (71 FR 10827), Presidential Proclamation No. 7991 of March 24, 2006 (71 FR 16009), Presidential Proclamation No. 7996 of March 31, 2006 (71 FR 16971), Presidential Proclamation No. 8034 of June 30, 2006 (71 FR 38509), Presidential Proclamation No. 8111 of February 28, 2007 (72 FR 10025), Presidential Proclamation No. 8331 of December 23, 2008 (73 FR 79585), and Presidential Proclamation No. 8536 of

June 12, 2010 (75 FR 34311), implemented the CAFTA–DR on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the CAFTA–DR.

Note 25(b)(i) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR to publish annually a determination of the amount of each CAFTA–DR country's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40, and 1702.60, except that each CAFTA–DR country's exports to the United States of goods classified under HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, and 1701.99 and its imports of goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the CAFTA–DR are not included in the calculation of that country's trade surplus.

U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of each CAFTA–DR country entered under subheading 9822.05.20 in an amount equal to the lesser of that country's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that country and that CY. In each successive year after CY2022, the aggregate quantity for each country increases, from the aggregate quantity permitted in the prior calendar year, by the quantity set out in that note.

Costa Rica

During CY2022, the most recent year for which data are available, Costa Rica's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 80,351 metric tons according to data published by the *Costa Rican Customs Department, Ministry of Finance*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Costa Rica's trade surplus is 80,351 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Costa Rica for CY2024 is 14,960 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Costa Rica that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY2024 is 14,960 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Costa Rica's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Costa Rica for CY2024).

IV. Peru TPA

Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 110–138; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 8341 of January 16,

2009 (74 FR 4105) implemented the Peru TPA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Peru TPA.

Note 28(c) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR to publish annually a determination of the amount of Peru's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40, and 1702.60, except that Peru's imports of U.S. goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that are originating goods under the Peru TPA and Peru's exports to the United States of goods classified under HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, and 1701.99 are not included in the calculation of Peru's trade surplus.

Note 28(d) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar goods of Peru entered under subheading 9822.06.10 in an amount equal to the lesser of Peru's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that CY.

During CY2022, the most recent year for which data are available, Peru's imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 289,046 metric tons according to data published by the *National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Peru's trade surplus is negative. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 28(d) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98, goods of Peru are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.06.10 in CY2024.

V. Colombia TPA

Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 112–42; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 8818 of May 14, 2012 (77 FR 29519) implemented the Colombia TPA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Colombia TPA.

Note 32(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR to publish annually a determination of the amount of Colombia's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40 and 1702.60, except that Colombia's imports of U.S. goods classified under subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that are originating goods under the Colombia TPA and Colombia's exports to the United States

of goods classified under subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91 and 1701.99 are not included in the calculation of Colombia's trade surplus.

Note 32(c)(i) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar goods of Colombia entered under subheading 9822.08.01 in an amount equal to the lesser of Colombia's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that CY.

During CY2022, the most recent year for which data are available, Colombia's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 276,069 metric tons according to data published by the *Colombian National Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN)*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Colombia's trade surplus is 276,069 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 32(c)(i) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Colombia for CY2024 is 59,000 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Colombia that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.08.01 in CY2024 is 59,000 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Colombia's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Colombia for CY2024).

VI. Panama TPA

Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 112–43; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 8894 of October 29, 2012 (77 FR 66505) implemented the Panama TPA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Panama TPA.

Note 35(a) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR to publish annually a determination of the amount of Panama's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40 and 1702.60, except that Panama's imports of U.S. goods classified under subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that are originating goods under the Panama TPA and Panama's exports to the United States of goods classified under subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91 and 1701.99 are not included in the calculation of Panama's trade surplus.

Note 35(c) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar goods of Panama entered under subheading 9822.09.17 in an amount equal to the lesser of Panama's trade surplus or the

specific quantity set out in that note for that CY.

During CY2022, the most recent year for which data are available, Panama's imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 413 metric tons according to data published by the National Institute of Statistics and Census, Office of the General Comptroller of Panama; and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Panama. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Panama's trade surplus is negative. Therefore, in accordance with that note, goods of Panama are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.09.17 in CY2024.

Douglas McKalip,

Chief Agricultural Negotiator, Office of the United States Trade Representative.

[FR Doc. 2023-27311 Filed 12-12-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3390-F4-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Notice of Intent To Rule on Proposed Land Use Changes to Surplus Property at Page Field Airport, Fort Myers, FL

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Request for public comment.

SUMMARY: Notice is being given that the FAA is considering a request from Lee County, Florida to change 24.4 acres of airport property from aeronautical use to non-aeronautical use for commercial development. The surplus property land is no longer required for aviation use. The land has been designated for non-aeronautical use on the Airport Layout Plan. The County will have land lease agreements with commercial developers that will generate non-aeronautical revenue to be deposited in the airport operation and maintenance fund.

DATES: Comments are due on or before January 12, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Documents are available for review at the Lee County Port Authority, 11000 Terminal Access Road, Fort Myers, FL 33913, and the FAA Airports District Office, 8427 SouthPark Circle, Suite 524, Orlando, FL 32819. Written comments on the Sponsor's request must be delivered or mailed to: Marisol Elliott, Community Planner, Orlando Airports District Office, 8427 SouthPark Circle, Suite 524, Orlando, FL 32819.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marisol Elliott, Community Planner,

Orlando Airports District Office, 8427 SouthPark Circle, Suite 524, Orlando, FL 32819, (407) 487-7231.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 125 of The Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR-21) requires the FAA to provide an opportunity for public notice and comment prior to the "waiver" or "modification" of a sponsor's Federal obligation to use certain airport land for non-aeronautical purposes.

Revision Date: August 23, 2022.

Bartholomew Vernace,

Manager, Orlando Airports District Office, Southern Region.

[FR Doc. 2023-27203 Filed 12-12-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA-2016-0833; Summary Notice No. 2023-51]

Petition for Exemption; Summary of Petition Received; The Boeing Company

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of petition for exemption received.

SUMMARY: This notice contains a summary of a petition seeking relief from specified requirements of Federal Aviation Regulations. The purpose of this notice is to improve the public's awareness of, and participation in, the FAA's exemption process. Neither publication of this notice nor the inclusion or omission of information in the summary is intended to affect the legal status of the petition or its final disposition.

DATES: Comments on this petition must identify the petition docket number and must be received on or before January 2, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by docket number FAA-2016-0833 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and follow the online instructions for sending your comments electronically.
- *Mail:* Send comments to Docket Operations, M-30; U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12-140, West Building Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590-0001.

- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12-140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey

Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

- *Fax:* Fax comments to Docket Operations at 202-493-2251.

Privacy: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to <http://www.regulations.gov>, as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL-14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at <http://www.dot.gov/privacy>.

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at <http://www.regulations.gov> at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or go to the Docket Operations in Room W12-140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael H. Harrison, AIR-646, Federal Aviation Administration, phone 206-231-3368, email michael.harrison@faa.gov.

This notice is published pursuant to 14 CFR 11.85.

Issued in Washington, DC, on December 7, 2023.

Daniel J. Commins,

Manager, Integration and Performance.

Petition for Exemption

Docket No.: FAA-2016-0833.

Petitioner: The Boeing Company.

Section(s) of 14 CFR Affected: § 21.9(a)(2).

Description of Relief Sought: The Boeing Company (Boeing) is seeking relief from 14 CFR 21.9(a)(2), which requires if a person knows, or should know, that a replacement or modification article is reasonably likely to be installed on a type-certificated product, the person may not produce that article unless it is produced under an FAA production approval. Specifically, Boeing is proposing the FAA grant an amendment to Exemption No. 16637B to produce, represent for sale, and sell new replacement parts for installation on Model CH-47D and CH-47F rotorcraft that commercial operators procured from United States allies, not just from the U.S. Army. United States allies, such as the Royal Netherlands Air Force, Royal Canadian Air Force, and United Kingdom Royal Air Force procured both CH-47D and CH-47F