

the United States depends on the voluntary cooperation of carriers.

The FAA considers several factors and priorities that are consistent with the WSG as it reviews schedule and slot requests at Level 2 and Level 3 airports, including (1) historic slots or services from the previous equivalent season over new demand for the same timings; (2) services that are unchanged over services that plan to change time or other capacity relevant parameters; (3) introduction of year-round services; (4) effective period of operation; (5) regularly planned operations over *ad hoc* operations; and (6) other operational factors that may limit a carrier's timing flexibility.

The FAA seeks to maintain close communications with carriers and terminal schedule facilitators on potential runway schedule issues or terminal and gate issues that may affect the runway times. In addition to applying these priorities from the WSG, the U.S. Government has adopted a number of measures and procedures to promote competition and new entry at U.S. slot-controlled and schedule-facilitated airports.

Slot management in the United States differs in some respect from procedures in other countries. In the United States, the FAA is responsible for facilitation and coordination of runway access for takeoffs and landings at Level 2 and Level 3 airports; however, the airport authority or its designee is responsible for facilitation and coordination of terminal/gate/airport facility access. The process with the individual airports for terminal access and other airport services is separate from, and in addition to, the FAA schedule review based on runway capacity.

Generally, the FAA uses average hourly runway capacity throughput for airports and performance metrics in conducting its schedule review at Level 2 airports and determining the scheduling limits at Level 3 airports included in FAA rules or orders.⁴ The FAA also considers other factors that can affect operations, such as capacity changes due to runway, taxiway, or other airport construction, air traffic

⁴ The FAA typically determines an airport's average adjusted runway capacity or typical throughput for Level 2 airports by reviewing hourly data on the arrival and departure rates that air traffic control indicates could be accepted for that hour, commonly known as "called" rates. The FAA also reviews the actual number of arrivals and departures that operated in the same hour. Generally, the FAA uses the higher of the two numbers, called or actual, for identifying trends and schedule review purposes. Some dates are excluded from analysis, such as during periods when extended airport closures or construction could affect capacity.

control procedural changes, airport surface operations, and historical or projected flight delays and congestion.

Finally, the FAA notes that the schedule information submitted by carriers to the FAA may be subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The WSG also provides for release of information at certain stages of slot coordination and schedule facilitation. In general, once it acts on a schedule submission or slot request, the FAA may release information on slot allocation or similar slot transactions, or schedule information reviewed as part of the schedule facilitation process. The FAA does not expect that practice to change, and most slot and schedule information would not be exempt from release under FOIA. The FAA recognizes that some carriers may submit information on schedule plans that is both customarily and actually treated as private. Carriers that submit such confidential schedule information should clearly mark the information, or any relevant portions thereof, as proprietary information ("PROPIN"). The FAA will take the necessary steps to protect properly designated information to the extent allowable by law.

EWR General Information

Consistent with the WSG, carriers are asked for their voluntary cooperation to adjust schedules to meet the targeted scheduling limits in order to minimize potential congestion and delay. For the Winter 2024/2025 scheduling season, the voluntary, targeted hourly scheduling limits remain at 77 operations and 41 operations per half-hour.⁵ To help with a balance between arrivals and departures, the targeted maximum number of scheduled arrivals or departures, respectively, is 41 in an hour and 22 in a half-hour. These targets are expected to allow some higher levels of operations in certain periods (not to exceed the hourly limits) and some recovery from lower demand in adjacent periods. Consistent with general established practice at EWR, the FAA will accept flights above the limits if the flights were operated as approved, or treated as operated, by the same carrier on a regular basis in the previous corresponding season (*i.e.*, Winter 2023/2024) and consistent with DOT's 2022 reassignment of 16 peak-hour runway timings.⁶ However, the FAA does not intend to approve requests for new flights unless they can be

⁵ See 88 FR 64964 (September 20, 2023).

⁶ See Department of Transportation Order 2022-7-1, Docket DOT-OST-2021-0103, served July 5, 2022, "Reassignment of Schedules at Newark-Liberty International Airport."

accommodated within the targeted limits. The FAA is seeking carriers' voluntary cooperation to get scheduled operations down to the targeted scheduling limits.

Carriers are reminded that FAA approval for runway times is separate from the approval process for gates or other airport infrastructure and both are essential for the success of Level 2 at EWR. Schedule facilitation at Level 2 airports is designed to engender collaboration and gain mutual agreement between the carriers and the FAA regarding schedules and potential adjustments to stay within the performance goals and capacity limits of the airport and to mitigate delays and congestion that would result in the need for Level 3 slot controls. The FAA expects that all carriers operating at EWR will respect the targeted scheduling limits and work cooperatively with the FAA in order to avoid unacceptable delays and other adverse operational impacts at the airport.

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 15, 2024.

Alyce Hood-Fleming,

Vice President, System Operations Services.

[FR Doc. 2024-11012 Filed 5-16-24; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

Notice of Final Federal Agency Actions on Proposed Transportation Project in Florida

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of limitation on claims for judicial review of actions by Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and other Federal agencies.

SUMMARY: The FHWA, on behalf of the FDOT, is issuing this notice to announce actions taken by FDOT and other Federal agencies that are final agency actions. These actions relate to the proposed Interstate 75 (I-75) Improvements Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study (Financial Management Number 452074-1). The proposed I-75 Improvements project will reduce congestion and improve reliability on I-75 from S.R. 200 to S.R. 326, a distance of approximately 8 miles. Improvements consist of adding auxiliary lanes between interchanges, bridge overpass replacement and widening, and the construction of stormwater management facilities.

These actions grant licenses, permits, or approvals for the project.

DATES: By this notice, the FHWA, on behalf of FDOT, is advising the public of final agency actions subject to 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1). A claim seeking judicial review of the Federal agency actions on the listed highway project will be barred unless the claim is filed on or before October 15, 2024. If the Federal law that authorizes judicial review of a claim provides a time period of less than 150 days for filing such claim, then that shorter time period still applies.

ADDRESSES: The Type 2 Categorical Exclusion and additional project documents can be viewed and downloaded from the project website at: <https://www.cflroads.com/project/452074-1>, or by contacting FDOT Office of Environmental Management, 605 Suwannee Street, MS 37, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, during normal business hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time), Monday through Friday, except State holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Marshall, P.E., Director, FDOT Office of Environmental Management, FDOT; telephone (850) 414-4316; email: Jennifer.Marshall@dot.state.fl.us.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Effective December 14, 2016, and as subsequently renewed on May 26, 2022, the FHWA assigned, and the FDOT assumed, environmental responsibilities for this project pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327. Notice is hereby given that FDOT and other Federal agencies have taken final agency actions subject to 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1) by issuing licenses, permits, or approvals for the proposed highway improvement project. The actions by FDOT and other Federal agencies on the project, and the laws under which such actions were taken are described in the Type II Categorical Exclusion approved on April 19, 2024, and in other project records for the listed project. The Type II Categorical Exclusion and other documents for the listed project are available by contacting FDOT at the address provided above. The project subject to this notice is:

Project Location: The project is located in Marion County, Florida, and partially within the City of Ocala. The project limits are I-75 from S.R. 200 to S.R. 326, a distance of approximately 8 miles.

Project Actions: This notice applies to the Type II Categorical Exclusion and all other Federal agency licenses, permits, or approvals for the listed project as of the issuance date of this notice and all laws under which such actions were taken, including but not limited to:

1. *General:* National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) [42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*]; Federal-Aid Highway Act (FAHA) [23 U.S.C. 109 and 23 U.S.C. 128]; 23 CFR part 771.

2. *Air:* Clean Air Act (CAA) [42 U.S.C. 7401-7671(q)], with the exception of project level conformity determinations [42 U.S.C. 7506].

3. *Noise:* Noise Control Act of 1972 [42 U.S.C. 4901-4918]; 23 CFR part 772.

4. *Land:* Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 [23 U.S.C. 138 and 49 U.S.C. 303]; 23 CFR part 774; Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) [54 U.S.C. 200302-200310].

5. *Wildlife:* Endangered Species Act (ESA) [16 U.S.C. 1531-1544 and 1536]; Marine Mammal Protection Act [16 U.S.C. 1361-1423h], Anadromous Fish Conservation Act [16 U.S.C. 757(a)-757(f)]; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act [16 U.S.C. 661-667(d)]; Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [16 U.S.C. 703-712]; Magnuson-Stevenson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, as amended [16 U.S.C. 1801-1891d], with Essential Fish Habitat requirements [16 U.S.C. 1855(b)(2)].

6. *Historic and Cultural Resources:* Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended [54 U.S.C. 3006101 *et seq.*]; Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) [16 U.S.C. 470(aa)-470(ii)]; Preservation of Historical and Archaeological Data [54 U.S.C. 312501-312508]; Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) [25 U.S.C. 3001-3013; 18 U.S.C. 1170].

7. *Social and Economic:* Civil Rights Act of 1964 [42 U.S.C. 2000d-1]; American Indian Religious Freedom Act [42 U.S.C. 1996]; Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) [7 U.S.C. 4201-4209].

8. *Wetlands and Water Resources:* Clean Water Act (section 319, section 401, section 404) [33 U.S.C. 1251-1387]; Coastal Barriers Resources Act (CBRA) [16 U.S.C. 3501-3510]; Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) [16 U.S.C. 1451-1466]; Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) [42 U.S.C. 300f-300j-26]; Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 [33 U.S.C. 401-406]; Wild and Scenic Rivers Act [16 U.S.C. 1271-1287]; Emergency Wetlands Resources Act [16 U.S.C. 3921, 3931]; Wetlands Mitigation, [23 U.S.C. 119(g) and 133(b)(3)]; Flood Disaster Protection Act [42 U.S.C. 4001-4130].

9. *Hazardous Materials:* Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) [42 U.S.C. 9601-9675]; Superfund Amendments and

Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) [42 U.S.C. 6901-6992(k)].

10. *Executive Orders:* E.O. 11990 Protection of Wetlands; E.O. 11988 Floodplain Management; E.O. 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations; E.O. 11593 Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Resources; E.O. 13007 Indian Sacred Sites; E.O. 13287 Preserve America; E.O. 11514 Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality; E.O. 13112 Invasive Species.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Number 20.205, Highway Planning and Construction. The regulations implementing Executive Order 12372 regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities apply to this program.)

Authority: 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1).

Issued on: May 13, 2024.

Karen M. Brunelle,
Director, Office of Project Development,
Federal Highway Administration,
Tallahassee, Florida.

[FR Doc. 2024-10847 Filed 5-16-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-RY-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[Docket No. FMCSA-2024-0092]

Commercial Learner's Permit (CLP): Connell High School; Application for Exemption

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of application for exemption; request for comments.

SUMMARY: FMCSA announces that Connell High School (CHS) of Connell, WA, has applied for an exemption beginning September 2024 to allow students under the age of 18 who are enrolled in CHS's Commercial Driver's License (CDL) Program to obtain a Commercial Learner's Permit (CLP). Students participating in the program would obtain a CLP at the age of 17 and receive 180 hours of classroom, field, and drive time instruction before obtaining a CDL at the age of 18. FMCSA requests public comment on the applicant's request for exemption.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 17, 2024.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Federal Docket