

partnership of interested Federal and State officials will produce a more robust system of supervision and enforcement to monitor and improve performance under this far-flung system.

In the 2018 interpretation, the Department explained as a factual matter how it would seek to monitor servicer compliance with contractual requirements related to customer service, including call monitoring, process monitoring, and servicer auditing. *See* 83 *FR* at 10,622. It also described how it uses contracting requirements to incentivize improved customer service and maintain mechanisms for reviewing and responding to complaints about customer service. But the Department's limited resources for compliance monitoring must also encompass various other issues unrelated to customer service, such as compliance with billing practices and other related operational issues. And many of the recently enacted State laws are designed to focus squarely on customer service issues: servicers engaging in unfair, deceptive, or fraudulent acts or practices; servicers misapplying payments; servicers reporting inaccurate information on borrower performance to credit bureaus; and servicers refusing to communicate with borrowers' authorized representatives. *See, e.g.,* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 36a–850 (2016); 110 Ill. Comp. Stat. 992/20–20(i) (2018); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 5–20–109 (2019). Notably, a growing number of States are enacting these laws because of the documented need for more attention to problems adversely affecting their citizens. Rather than viewing this activity by the States as inconvenient or detrimental to its objectives, the Department now recognizes that State regulators can be additive in helping to achieve the same objectives championed in the 2018 interpretation. Rather than expending time and effort contesting the authority of the States in unproductive litigation, the Department intends to work with the States to share the burdens and costs of oversight to ensure that loan servicers are accountable for their performance in better serving borrowers.

Indeed, a collaborative approach where Federal and State officials work together to achieve shared objectives will likely produce a sum that is greater than its individual parts. The Department's budget is not unlimited and maintaining effective oversight of student loan servicers that deal with tens of millions of borrower accounts is a mammoth task. Further examples discussed in the 2018 interpretation

only underscore this point. For instance, the Department has built incentives into the servicer contracts to favor better-performing servicers at the expense of poorer-performing ones, to attain higher levels of customer satisfaction. *See id.* But by the same token, regulatory oversight by the States is likewise intended and designed to secure higher levels of servicer performance and to limit instances of poor customer service and other abuses through different mechanisms and channels. The same is true of the other example highlighted in the 2018 interpretation, which explains how the Department's formal complaint process can help borrowers elevate customer service issues for heightened attention and prompt resolution. *See id.* But as with the Department itself, State regulators and State attorneys general have staff members who are typically available to field and respond to complaints. Here again, the cumulative force of combining these joint efforts augments, rather than detracts from, the goal of improving customer service.

The concept of “cooperative federalism” laid out here can and should also lead to mutual efforts to make improvements in other areas of student loan servicing that support greater access to higher education. The core purpose of State laws and regulations overseeing student loan servicers is to protect their citizens who are borrowers of student loans and their families. The reason they took out those loans in the first place was to secure the benefits of higher education and to cope with the financial costs involved. Consideration of these broader objectives reveals many opportunities for productive cooperation that can be fruitfully pursued between Federal and State officials who share these objectives and are interested in pursuing them jointly. In short, an approach that is marked by Federal-State cooperation is likely to secure better implementation of student aid programs as well as better service to borrowers and their families. Out of this cooperation may come a broader understanding of how these mutual efforts can advance the central goal of facilitating affordable access to higher education for students in every part of the country. For these reasons, the Department issued the 2021 interpretation with the explicit purpose of revoking and superseding the 2018 interpretation. Now, the Department confirms that this interpretation supersedes prior statements by the Department that are not consistent with this final interpretation.

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Miguel A. Cardona,
Secretary of Education.

[FR Doc. 2023–15436 Filed 7–21–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R05–OAR–2015–0529; EPA–R05–OAR–2022–0685; FRL–10638–02–R5]

Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; Emissions Reporting and Infrastructure SIP Requirements

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a revision to the Wisconsin state implementation plan (SIP) revising air emissions reporting requirements codified in Chapter 438 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code (Wis. Admin. Code). Additionally, EPA is approving a related infrastructure requirement under section 110 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the 2012 fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The infrastructure requirements are designed to ensure that the structural components of each

state's air quality management program are adequate to meet the state's responsibilities under the CAA. EPA proposed to approve this action on March 23, 2023, and received no adverse comments.

DATES: This final rule is effective on August 23, 2023.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established dockets for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2015–0529 and EPA–R05–OAR–2022–0685. All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.*, Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either through www.regulations.gov or at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. This facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays and facility closures due to COVID–19. We recommend that you telephone Olivia Davidson, Environmental Scientist, at (312) 886–0266 before visiting the Region 5 office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Olivia Davidson, Physical Scientist, Attainment Planning and Maintenance Section, Air Programs Branch (AR18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886–0266, davidson.olivia@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA.

I. Background Information

On March 23, 2023 (88 FR 17486), EPA proposed to approve revisions to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) air emissions reporting rules contained in Chapter 438 of the Wis. Admin. Code satisfying CAA section 110(a)(2)(F) otherwise known as “element F” for the 2012 PM_{2.5} and 2015 ozone NAAQS. WDNR submitted Board Order AM–31–19 (Rule AM–31–19) to EPA on August 3, 2022. The submission addresses the identified reporting requirement deficiencies in NR 438 Wis. Admin. Code and updates administrative language in NR 400.03 and NR 484.06(4) Wis. Admin. Code. EPA is incorporating these revisions by reference into the Wisconsin SIP. An

explanation of the CAA requirements, a detailed analysis of the revisions, and EPA's reasons for proposing approval were provided in the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) and will not be restated here. The public comment period for this proposed rule ended on April 24, 2023.

During the comment period, EPA received five comments. We do not consider these comments to be germane or relevant to this action and therefore not adverse to this action. The comments lack the required specificity to the proposed SIP revision and the relevant requirements of CAA section 110. Moreover, none of the comments address a specific regulation or provision in question or recommend a different action on the SIP submission from what EPA proposed. Therefore, we are finalizing our action as proposed.

II. Final Action

EPA is approving WDNR's request to incorporate by reference the revisions to NR 400.03, NR 438, and NR 484.06(4) contained in Rule AM–31–19 into Wisconsin's SIP in order to update the emission reporting requirements. Specifically, EPA is approving NR 400.03(4)(jp), NR 438 except for 438.03(am)2., and NR 484.06(4) Table 4D Row (a), as published in the Wisconsin Register July 2022 No. 799, effective August 1, 2022. Further, EPA is approving CAA section 110(a)(2)(F) of Wisconsin's infrastructure SIP submission for the 2012 PM_{2.5} and 2015 ozone NAAQS, based on the updated rule submission. Approving this element will lead to full approval of Wisconsin's 2012 PM_{2.5} infrastructure SIP.

III. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of the Wisconsin regulations described in sections I and II of this preamble and set forth in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52, below. EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents generally available through www.regulations.gov, and at the EPA Region 5 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information).

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations.

42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 14094 (88 FR 21879, April 11, 2023);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it approves a state program;
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001); and
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

Executive Order 12898 (Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, 59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994) directs Federal agencies to identify and address “disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects” of their actions on minority populations and low-income populations to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. EPA defines

environmental justice (EJ) as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.” EPA further defines the term fair treatment to mean that “no group of people should bear a disproportionate burden of environmental harms and risks, including those resulting from the negative environmental consequences of industrial, governmental, and commercial operations or programs and policies.”

The WDNR did not evaluate environmental justice considerations as part of its SIP submittal; the CAA and applicable implementing regulations neither prohibit nor require such an evaluation. EPA did not perform an EJ analysis and did not consider EJ in this action. Due to the nature of the action being taken here, this action is expected to have a neutral to positive impact on the air quality of the affected area. Consideration of EJ is not required as part of this action, and there is no information in the record inconsistent with the stated goal of E.O. 12898 of achieving environmental justice for people of color, low-income populations, and Indigenous peoples.

This action is subject to the Congressional Review Act, and EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by September 22, 2023. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review, nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 13, 2023.

Debra Shore,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, title 40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

- 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

- 2. Section 52.2570 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(149) to read as follows:

§ 52.2570 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(149) A revision to the ozone State Implementation Plan (SIP) was submitted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on August 3, 2022, revising Wisconsin’s air emission reporting requirements of NR 438 Wisconsin Administrative Code to include reporting requirements for PM_{2.5}, and updates to administrative language in NR 400.03 and NR 484.06(4) Wisconsin Administrative Code.

(i) *Incorporation by reference.* The following sections of the Wisconsin Administrative Code are incorporated by reference.

(A) NR 400.03(4)(jp), as published in the Wisconsin Register, July 2022 No. 799, effective August 1, 2022.

(B) NR 438, except for 438.03(am)2., as published in the Wisconsin Register, July 2022 No. 799, effective August 1, 2022.

(C) NR 484.06(4) Table 4D Row (a), as published in the Wisconsin Register, July 2022 No. 799, effective August 1, 2022.

(ii) [Reserved]

- 3. Section 52.2591 is amended by revising paragraph (h) and adding paragraph (i) to read as follows:

§ 52.2591 Section 110(a)(2) infrastructure requirements.

* * * * *

(h) *Approval.* In a July 13, 2015, submission, supplemented August 8, 2016, and August 3, 2022, WDNR certified that the State has satisfied the infrastructure SIP requirements of section 110(a)(2)(A) through (H), and (J) through (M) for the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

(i) *Approval.* In an August 3, 2022, submission, WDNR certified that the State has satisfied the infrastructure SIP

requirements of section 110(a)(2)(F) for the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

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[FR Doc. 2023–15291 Filed 7–21–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R05–OAR–2023–0031; FRL–10954–02–R5]

Air Plan Approval; Michigan; DTE River Rouge

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a request submitted by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) on January 12, 2023, and supplemented on April 19, 2023, to revise the Michigan state implementation plan (SIP) for particulate matter (PM). The revision updates the fugitive dust plan for the Detroit Edison—River Rouge Power Plant (DTE Energy) located in River Rouge, Michigan. The facility is no longer in operation and therefore, the plan eliminates requirements to reflect plant shut down.

DATES: This direct final rule will be effective September 22, 2023, unless EPA receives adverse comments by August 23, 2023. If adverse comments are received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2023–0031 at <https://www.regulations.gov> or via email to blakley.pamela@epa.gov. For comments submitted at [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov), follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). For either manner of submission, EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located