

FFEL, Perkins, and other loans that were not Direct Loans (non-Direct Loans), but who had not consolidated their non-Direct Loans prior to July 1, 2020, would have their applications for borrower defense discharges adjudicated under the standards for Direct Loans disbursed between July 1, 2017, and July 1, 2020. 85 FR at 79862.

To ensure those borrowers are treated equitably, and to align this waiver with prior extensions of the payment pause, borrowers who submitted applications for a borrower defense discharge on or before August 31, 2022, that relate to any Direct or non-Direct loans that were made prior to July 1, 2020, but which are consolidated on or after July 1, 2020, will be adjudicated under the standards for Direct Loans disbursed between July 1, 2017, and July 1, 2020.

USMLE Exam Scores at Foreign Medical Schools (34 CFR 600.55(f)(1)(ii) and (f)(2)–(4))

Under § 600.55(f), unless exempt under the law, all foreign graduate medical schools must, on an annual basis, have at least a 75 percent pass rate on each step/test of the USMLE administered by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG), including Step 1, Step 2—Clinical Knowledge (Step 2—CK), and Step 2—Clinical Skills (Step 2—CS). However, during the pandemic, the Step 2—CS test was permanently discontinued, and, upon expiration of this waiver, institutions will only resume reporting results for Step 1 and Step 2—CK. Pass rate scores must be submitted to the Department by April 30 of each year.

The Secretary waived the minimum 75 percent pass rate requirement for currently approved foreign graduate medical schools that participate in the Direct Loan program for the duration of admissions years when the test was unavailable for a period of time due to the COVID–19 national emergency. For admissions years that begin after the end of the COVID–19 national emergency on April 10, 2023, normal USMLE pass rate requirements will apply.

Accessible Format: On request to Mr. Jean-Didier Gaina, by telephone: 202–987–1333 or by email: Jean-Didier.Gaina@ed.gov, individuals with disabilities can obtain this document in an accessible format. The Department will provide the requestor with an accessible format that may include Rich Text Format (RTF) or text format (txt),

a thumb drive, an MP3 file, braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc, or other accessible format.

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(Assistance Listing Numbers: 84.032 Federal Family Education Loan Program; 84.032 Federal PLUS Program; 84.038 Federal Perkins Loan Program; 84.063 and 84.268 William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program.)

Program Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1071, 1082, 1087a, 1087aa, 1098bb.

Nasser H. Paydar,

Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2023–0087; FRL–10672–02–R9]

Air Plan Revisions; California; Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District; Oxides of Nitrogen

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing a limited approval and limited disapproval a revision to the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD) portion of the California State Implementation Plan (SIP). This revision concerns emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) from industrial, institutional, and commercial boilers,

steam generators, and process heaters. We are finalizing a limited approval of a local rule that regulates these emission sources under the authority of the Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act), because the rule would strengthen the current SIP-approved version of MDAQMD's rule for boilers and process heaters. We are finalizing a limited disapproval of this revision because it is inconsistent with the EPA's startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) policy and Credible Evidence Rules.

DATES: This rule is effective July 17, 2023.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket No. EPA–R09–OAR–2023–0087. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., 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 through <https://www.regulations.gov>, or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information. If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with a disability who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: La Kenya Evans-Hopper, EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105. By phone: (415) 972–3245 or by email at evanshopper.lakenya@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, “we,” “us” and “our” refer to the EPA.

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I. Proposed Action

On March 27, 2023 (88 FR 18106), the EPA proposed a limited approval and limited disapproval of the following rule that was submitted for incorporation into the California SIP.

Local agency	Rule No.	Rule title	Amended	Submitted
MDAQMD	1157	Boilers and Process Heaters	01/22/18	05/23/18

We proposed a limited approval because we determined that this rule improves the SIP and is largely consistent with the relevant CAA requirements. We simultaneously proposed a limited disapproval because it contains a rule provision that is not consistent with the requirements of section 110 and part D of the Act. Specifically, section (E)(1)(b)(iii) is not consistent with EPA's SSM policy and Credible Evidence Rule in. Our proposed action contains more information on the basis for this rulemaking and on our evaluation of the submittal.

II. Public Comments and EPA Responses

The EPA's proposed action provided a 30-day public comment period. During this period, we received one anonymous comment. The full text of this comment is available in the docket for this rulemaking. The comment was broadly supportive of the rule as a tool to address air pollution, particularly NO_x emissions, and human health. The commenter indicated that they believed the rule would be successful at regulating clean air, once the rule deficiencies are corrected. After reviewing this comment, the EPA has determined that the comment is supportive of our proposed action and does not raise issues that change our assessment of MDAQMD Rule 1157.

III. EPA Action

No comments were submitted that change our assessment of the rule as described in our proposed action. Therefore, as authorized in sections 110(k)(3) and 301(a) of the Act, the EPA is finalizing a limited approval of the submitted rule. This action incorporates the submitted rule into the California SIP, including those provisions identified as deficient. As authorized under sections 110(k)(3) and 301(a), the EPA is simultaneously finalizing a limited disapproval of the rule.

As a result, the EPA must promulgate a federal implementation plan (FIP) under section 110(c) unless we approve subsequent SIP revisions that correct the rule deficiencies within 24 months.

In addition, the offset sanction in CAA section 179(b)(2) will be imposed 18 months after the effective date this action, and the highway funding sanction in CAA section 179(b)(1) six months after the offset sanction is imposed. A sanction will not be

imposed if the EPA determines that a subsequent SIP submission corrects the identified deficiencies before the applicable deadline.

Note that the submitted rule has been adopted by the MDAQMD, and the EPA's final limited disapproval does not prevent the local agency from enforcing it. The limited disapproval also does not prevent any portion of the rule from being incorporated by reference into the federally enforceable SIP as discussed in a July 9, 1992 EPA memo found at: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/procsip.pdf>.

The EPA is also removing the previous conditional approval of the major NO_x RACT element associated with Rule 1157 based on the finding that the District has met its commitment and submitted a rule that addressed all deficiencies identified in our February 12, 2018 conditional approval (83 FR 5921).

IV. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, the EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, the EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District Rule 1157, Boilers and Process Heaters, amended on January 22, 2018, which regulates NO_x and CO emissions from industrial, institutional, and commercial boilers, steam generators, and process heaters. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents available through www.regulations.gov and at the EPA Region IX Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information).

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive orders can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders>.

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA because this action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This action will not impose any requirements on small entities beyond those imposed by state law.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, will result from this action.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

F. Executive Order 13175: Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175, because the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction, and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per

the definition of “covered regulatory action” in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

Section 12(d) of the NTTAA directs the EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The EPA believes that this action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the NTTAA because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

J. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

Executive Order 12898 (Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, 59 FR 7629, Feb. 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.”

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA’s role is to review state choices, and approve those choices if they meet

the minimum criteria of the Act. Accordingly, this final action is finalizing a limited approval and limited disapproval of MDAQMD Rule 1157 as meeting federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law.

The State 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.

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, and the 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).

L. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by August 15, 2023. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule 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, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen oxides, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 7, 2023.

Martha Guzman Aceves,
Regional Administrator, Region IX.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency amends part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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.*

Subpart F—California

■ 2. Section 52.220 is amended by adding paragraphs (c)(248)(i)(D)(2) and (c)(518)(i)(A)(10) to read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan—in part.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(248) * * *

(i) * * *

(D) * * *

(2) Previously approved on April 20, 1999, in paragraph (c)(248)(i)(D)(1) of this section and now deleted with replacement in paragraph (c)(518)(i)(A)(10): Rule 1157, amended May 19, 1997.

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(518) * * *

(i) * * *

(A) * * *

(10) Rule 1157, “Boilers and Process Heaters,” amended on January 22, 2018.

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§ 52.248 Identification of plan—conditional approval.

■ 3. Section 52.248 is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (d)(1)(vii).

[FR Doc. 2023–12632 Filed 6–15–23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 371

[Docket No. FMCSA–2022–0134]

Definitions of Broker and Bona Fide Agents

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

ACTION: Notification of final regulatory guidance.

SUMMARY: FMCSA issues final guidance, in response to a mandate in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) to inform the public and regulated entities about FMCSA’s interpretation of the definitions of “broker” and “bona fide agents” as it relates to all brokers of transportation by motor vehicle. FMCSA previously published a notice