

response to this notice will be considered public records.

*Title of Collection:* Charter School Programs Application: State Entity Grants, Developer Grants, and Charter Management Organization Grants.

*OMB Control Number:* 1810-0767.

*Type of Review:* Extension of an information collection.

*Respondents/Affected Public:* State, Local, and Tribal Governments.

*Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses:* 365.

*Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours:* 21,900.

*Abstract:* The Expanding Opportunity Through Quality Charter Schools Program (CSP) is authorized under Title IV, Part C of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (20 U.S.C. 7221–7221j). On March 14, 2022, the Department published in the **Federal Register** a Notice of Proposed Priorities, Requirements, Definitions, and Selection Criteria for CSP Grants to State Entities (SE Grants), Grants to Charter Management Organizations for the Replication and Expansion of High-Quality Charter Schools (CMO Grants), and Grants to Charter School Developers for the Opening of New Charter Schools and for the Replication and Expansion of High-Quality Charter Schools (Developer Grants) (Vol. 87, No. 49, pages 14197–14210) (CSP NPP). Specifically, the Department proposed new priorities, application requirements, assurances, definitions, and selection criteria to create results-driven policies to help promote positive student outcomes, student and staff diversity, educator and community empowerment, promising practices, and accountability, including fiscal transparency and responsibility, in charter schools supported with CSP funds, which can serve as models for other charter schools. Based on the CSP NPP and public comments, the Department issued a notice of final priorities, requirements, definitions, and selection criteria for CSP SE Grants, CMO Grants and Developer Grants (CSP NFP), which published in the **Federal Register** on July 1, 2022. The final priorities, requirements, definitions, and selection criteria in the CSP NFP are intended to supplement existing statutory and regulatory requirements governing CSP SE Grants, CMO Grants, and Developer Grants. The Charter School Programs Office of the Department is requesting continued approval of this information collection for CSP SE Grants, CMO Grants, and Developer Grants generally; and for the CSP NFP, which requires the submission of a needs analysis and

information regarding contracts with for-profit management organizations. The CSP (Assistance Listing Numbers (ALN) 84.282, including SE Grants (84.282A), CMO Grants (84.282M), and Developer Grants (84.282B and 84.282E)) is a competitive discretionary grant program. The grant applications submitted for this program are evaluated based on how well an applicant addresses the selection criteria (and any competitive preference priorities) and are used to determine applicant eligibility and award amounts for projects selected for funding.

Dated: July 28, 2022.

**Kun Mullan,**

*PRA Coordinator, Strategic Collections and Clearance, Governance and Strategy Division, Office of Chief Data Officer, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development.*

[FR Doc. 2022-16544 Filed 8-2-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4000-01-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

### Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000; Revision to the List of Covered Facilities

**AGENCY:** Office of Health and Safety, U.S. Department of Energy.

**ACTION:** Notice of revision of listing of covered facilities.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE or Department) has periodically published in the **Federal Register** a list of facilities covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000, as amended (EEOICPA or Act). This Notice amends the list of covered facilities by removing the designation of Sciaky Brothers, Inc. (Chicago, Illinois), Swenson Evaporator Co. (Harvey, Illinois), and the Museum of Science and Industry (Chicago, Illinois) as Atomic Weapons Employer (AWE) facilities.

**DATES:** August 3, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Kevin Dressman, Director, Office of Health and Safety (EHSS-10), 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585; (301) 903-5144; or by email at [kevin.dressman@hq.doe.gov](mailto:kevin.dressman@hq.doe.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This Notice amends the list of covered facilities under EEOICPA by removing the designation of Sciaky Brothers, Inc. in Chicago, Illinois; Swenson Evaporator Co. in Harvey, Illinois; and the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago, Illinois, as AWE facilities.

Previous lists or revisions were published by DOE on February 17, 2016 (81 FR 8060); July 16, 2015 (80 FR 42094); February 11, 2013 (78 FR 9678); February 6, 2012 (77 FR 5781); May 26, 2011 (76 FR 30695); August 3, 2010 (75 FR 45608); April 9, 2009 (74 FR 16191); June 28, 2007 (72 FR 35448); November 30, 2005 (70 FR 71815); August 23, 2004 (69 FR 51825); July 21, 2003 (68 FR 43095); December 27, 2002 (67 FR 79068); June 11, 2001 (66 FR 31218); and January 17, 2001 (66 FR 4003).

### Purpose

EEOICPA established a program to provide compensation to individuals who developed illnesses because of their employment in nuclear weapons production-related activities of the DOE or its predecessor agencies. Covered employees include, among others, current or former employees of an “atomic weapons employer” or “AWE”, also as defined by the Act. On December 7, 2000, the President issued Executive Order 13179, “Providing Compensation to America’s Nuclear Weapons Workers,” which directed DOE to list covered AWE facilities, DOE facilities, and beryllium vendor facilities in the **Federal Register**. The Department’s initial listing was published on January 17, 2001 (66 FR 4003), and DOE has periodically updated the listing as new information has become available.

Section 3621(4) of EEOICPA (42 U.S.C. 73841(4)) defines an AWE as “an entity, other than the United States, that—(A) processed or produced, for use by the United States, material that emitted radiation and was used in the production of an atomic weapon, excluding uranium mining and milling; and (B) is designated by the Secretary of Energy as an [AWE] for purposes of the compensation program.” Section 3621(5) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 73841(5)) defines an “atomic weapons employer facility” as “a facility, owned by an [AWE], that is or was used to process or produce, for use by the United States, material that emitted radiation and was used in the production of an atomic weapon, excluding uranium mining or milling.”

DOE has determined that Sciaky Brothers, Inc. in Chicago, Illinois; Swenson Evaporator Co. in Harvey, Illinois; and the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago, Illinois, do not meet the statutory definition of AWE facilities because none of these entities processed or produced, for use by the United States, material that emitted radiation and was used in the production of an atomic weapon. Therefore, the designation of these three

facilities as AWE facilities was erroneous.

This Notice formally makes the changes to the listing of covered facilities as indicated below:

- Sciaky Brothers, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, is no longer designated as an AWE facility.
- Swenson Evaporator Co., Harvey, Illinois, is no longer designated as an AWE facility.
- Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, Illinois, is no longer designated as an AWE facility.

#### Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on July 27, 2022, by Jennifer Granholm, Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on July 29, 2022.

**Treena V. Garrett,**

*Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.*

[FR Doc. 2022-16602 Filed 8-2-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6450-01-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[DOE/EIS-0542]

### Record of Decision for the Final Versatile Test Reactor Environmental Impact Statement

**AGENCY:** Idaho Operations Office, Department of Energy.

**ACTION:** Record of decision.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Energy (DOE) is issuing this record of decision (ROD) for the Versatile Test Reactor (VTR) pursuant to the *Final Versatile Test Reactor Environmental Impact Statement* (VTR EIS) (DOE/EIS-0542). DOE prepared the VTR EIS to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of alternatives for constructing and operating a VTR and the associated facilities required for post-irradiation examination of test and experimental fuels and materials. DOE has decided to implement its Preferred Alternative, to construct and operate a VTR at the Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Site,

and to establish, through modification and construction, co-located facilities for post-irradiation examination of test products and for management of spent VTR driver fuel at INL. The VTR will operate as a national user facility, providing a fast-neutron-spectrum test capability for the testing and development of advanced nuclear technologies. DOE has not decided whether to establish VTR driver fuel production capabilities at the INL Site, the Savannah River Site (SRS), or a combination of the two sites. Once a preferred alternative or option for VTR driver fuel production is identified, DOE will announce its preference in a **Federal Register** (FR) notice. DOE would then publish a ROD no sooner than 30 days after its announcement of a preferred alternative/option for VTR driver fuel production.

**ADDRESSES:** Questions or comments should be sent to Mr. James Lovejoy, VTR EIS Document Manager, by mail at U.S. Department of Energy, Idaho Operations Office, 1955 Fremont Avenue, MS 1235, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415; or by email to [VTR.EIS@nuclear.energy.gov](mailto:VTR.EIS@nuclear.energy.gov). The Final VTR EIS and this ROD are available for viewing or download at <https://www.energy.gov/nepa/nepa-documents> and <https://www.energy.gov/ne/nuclear-reactor-technologies/versatile-test-reactor>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For information regarding the VTR Project, the Final VTR EIS, or the ROD, visit <https://www.energy.gov/ne/nuclear-reactor-technologies/versatile-test-reactor>; or contact Mr. James Lovejoy at the mailing address listed in **ADDRESSES** or via email at [VTR.EIS@nuclear.energy.gov](mailto:VTR.EIS@nuclear.energy.gov); or call (208) 526-6805. For general information on DOE's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, contact Mr. Jason Anderson at the mailing address listed in **ADDRESSES** or via email at [VTR.EIS@nuclear.energy.gov](mailto:VTR.EIS@nuclear.energy.gov); or call (208) 526-6805.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

DOE's mission includes advancing the energy, environmental, and nuclear security of the United States (U.S.) and promoting scientific and technological innovation in support of that mission. DOE's 2014 to 2018 Strategic Plan states that DOE will "support a more economically competitive, environmentally responsible, secure and resilient U.S. energy infrastructure." The plan further indicates that DOE will continue to explore advanced concepts in nuclear energy. The advanced concepts may lead to new types of

reactors that improve safety, lower environmental impacts, and reduce proliferation concerns.

Advanced reactors that operate in the fast-neutron<sup>1</sup> spectrum offer the potential to have inherent safety characteristics incorporated into their designs. They can operate for long periods without refueling and reduce the volume of newly generated nuclear waste. Effective testing and development of advanced reactor technologies requires the use of fast neutrons comparable to those that would occur in actual advanced reactors. A high flux of fast neutrons allows accelerated testing, meaning that a comparatively short testing period would accomplish what would otherwise require many years to decades of exposure in a test environment with lower energy neutrons, a lower flux, or both. This accelerated testing would contribute to the development of materials and fuels for advanced reactors and generate data allowing advanced reactor developers, researchers, DOE, and regulatory agencies to improve performance, understand material properties, qualify improved materials and fuels, evaluate reliability, and ensure safety. Accelerated testing capabilities would also benefit these same areas for the current generation of light-water reactors.

Many commercial organizations and universities are pursuing advanced nuclear energy fuels, materials, and reactor designs that complement DOE and its laboratories' efforts to advance nuclear energy. These designs include thermal<sup>2</sup> and fast-spectrum reactors that target improved fuel resource utilization and waste management, and the use of materials other than water for cooling. Their development requires an adequate infrastructure for experimentation, testing, design evolution, and component qualification. Available irradiation test capabilities are aging (most are over 50 years old). These capabilities are focused on testing materials, fuels, and components in the thermal neutron spectrum and do not have the ability to support the needs for fast reactors (*i.e.*, reactors that operate

<sup>1</sup> Fast neutrons are highly energetic neutrons (ranging from 0.1 million to 10 million electron volts [MeV] and travelling at speeds of thousands to tens of thousands kilometers per second) emitted during fission. The fast-neutron spectrum refers to the range of energies associated with fast neutrons.

<sup>2</sup> Thermal neutrons are neutrons that are less energetic than fast neutrons (generally, less than 0.25 electron volt and travelling at speeds of less than 5 kilometers per second), having been slowed by collisions with other materials such as water. The thermal neutron spectrum refers to the range of energies associated with thermal neutrons.