

Department's information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format. ED is soliciting comments on the proposed information collection request (ICR) that is described below. The Department of Education is especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) Is this collection necessary to the proper functions of the Department; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the Department enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the Department minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology. Please note that written comments received in response to this notice will be considered public records.

Title of Collection: Pell Grant Reporting under the Common Origination and Disbursement (COD) System.

OMB Control Number: 1845-0039.

Type of Review: An extension of an existing information collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Private Sector; State, Local, and Tribal Governments.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 7,114,249.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 497,997.

Abstract: The Federal Pell Grant program is a student financial assistance program authorized under the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. The program provides grant assistance to an eligible student attending an institution of higher education. The institution determines the student's award and

disburses program funds on behalf of the Department of Education (ED).

Institutions are required to report student Pell Grant payment information to ED electronically. Electronic reporting is conducted through the Common Origination and Disbursement (COD) system. The COD system is used by institutions to request, report and reconcile grant funds received from the Pell Grant program.

Dated: March 5, 2018.

Kate Mullan,

Acting Director, Information Collection Clearance Division, Office of the Chief Privacy Officer, Office of Management.

[FR Doc. 2018-04639 Filed 3-7-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Arbitration Panel Decisions Under the Randolph-Sheppard Act

AGENCY: Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice lists arbitration panel decisions under the Randolph-Sheppard Act issued in July, August, and September 2017. The full text of all decisions is available on the Department's website and by request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald Brinson, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Room 5045, Potomac Center Plaza, Washington, DC 20202-2800. Telephone: (202) 245-7310.

If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) or a text telephone (TTY), call the Federal Relay Service, toll-free, at 1-800-877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For the purpose of providing individuals who are blind with remunerative employment, enlarging their economic opportunities, and stimulating greater efforts to make themselves self-supporting, the Randolph-Sheppard Act, 20 U.S.C. 107 *et seq.* (Act), authorizes individuals who are blind to operate vending facilities on Federal property and provides them with a priority for doing so. The vending facilities include, among other things, cafeterias, snack bars, and automatic vending machines. The Department administers the Act and designates an agency in each State—the State Licensing Agency (SLA)—to license individuals who are blind to operate vending facilities on Federal and other property in the State.

The Act requires arbitration of disputes between SLAs and vendors who are blind and between SLAs and Federal agencies before three-person panels convened by the Department whose decisions constitute final agency action. 20 U.S.C. 107d-1. The Act also makes these decisions matters of public record and requires their publication in the **Federal Register**. 20 U.S.C. 107d-2(c).

On September 5, 2017, the Department announced that it would publish quarterly lists of Randolph-Sheppard arbitration panel decisions in the **Federal Register** and that the full text of the decisions listed would be available on the Department's website or by request (see 82 FR 41941).

In the third quarter of 2017, Randolph-Sheppard arbitration panels issued the following decisions.

Case name	Docket No.	Date	State
Hooks v North Carolina	R-S/15-16	9/26/2017	North Carolina.
Burt, Carmadelle, et al v Louisiana	R-S/11-07, R-S/11-08 consolidated	8/18/2017	Louisiana.
Cyrus v Ohio	R-S/15-12	8/8/2017	Ohio.
Hawaii v Schofield Barracks	R-S/16-07	7/31/2017	Hawaii.

The decisions, which are searchable by key terms and accessible under Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, are available for download in Portable Document Format (PDF) at www.ed.gov/programs/rsarsp/arbitration-decisions.html or by request to the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Accessible Format: Individuals with disabilities can obtain this document in an accessible format (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc) on request to the contact person listed

under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

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Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at the site.

You may also access documents of the Department published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at www.federalregister.gov. Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

Dated: March 1, 2018.

Johnny W. Collett,

Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

[FR Doc. 2018-04692 Filed 3-7-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Interim Management of Nuclear Materials; Spent Nuclear Fuel Management at Savannah River Site

AGENCY: Office of Environmental Management, U.S. Department of Energy.

ACTION: Amended record of decision.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE) is amending its record of decision (ROD) (published in the **Federal Register** on December 19, 1995) for the *Final Environmental Impact Statement: Interim Management of Nuclear Materials at the Savannah River Site (IMNM EIS)* (DOE/EIS-0220) and its ROD (published in the **Federal Register** on August 7, 2000) for the *Savannah River Site Spent Nuclear Fuel Management Environmental Impact Statement (SRS SNF EIS)* (DOE/EIS-0279) with respect to management of 65 Mark-18A targets. The *IMNM EIS* evaluated the potential environmental consequences of alternatives for the disposition of a large number and variety of nuclear materials, including 65 Mark-18A targets. These targets were irradiated in a nuclear reactor at the Savannah River Site (SRS) to produce valued isotopes. The *SRS SNF EIS* evaluated the potential environmental consequences from alternatives for managing spent nuclear fuel at SRS, as well as other irradiated materials including the 65 Mark-18A targets. In both the *IMNM EIS* and *SRS SNF EIS* RODs, DOE decided to continue to store the 65 Mark-18A targets at SRS. DOE has now decided to process the 65 Mark-18A targets at SRS to recover valued isotopes in the form of solid oxides and to issue this amended ROD.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information on this Amended ROD, or to receive related NEPA documents, please contact: Ms. Tracy L. Williams, NEPA Compliance Officer, Savannah River Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy, P.O. Box B, Aiken, South Carolina 29802; (803) 952-8278; or Tracy.Williams@srs.gov. For information on DOE's NEPA process, please contact: Mr. Brian Costner, Acting Director, Office of NEPA Policy and Compliance (GC-54), U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington,

DC 20505; (202) 586-4600; or leave a message at (800) 472-2756. This Amended ROD and related NEPA documents are available on the DOE NEPA website at www.energy.gov/nepa.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

A. Mark-18A Targets and Action

DOE has decided to process the 65 Mark-18A targets at SRS to recover the ^{244}Pu and other valued isotopes in the form of solid oxides. Processing activities at SRS will occur at the Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) Shielded Cells Facility (SCF) in A-Area. These oxides will be transported to Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) in Tennessee for further processing and material recovery. Processing activities at ORNL will take place in accordance with its continuing research and development (R&D) mission.

DOE manages materials containing long-lived isotopes produced from irradiating targets in nuclear reactors. A target is an object, typically a closed cylinder containing radioactive or nonradioactive material, placed within a nuclear reactor so that the material within the target may be bombarded by neutrons to produce desired isotopes.

One reactor at SRS was configured to generate a high concentration of neutrons in order to produce isotopes for defense purposes, other DOE programmatic applications, and scientific research. Eighty-six Mark-18A targets were irradiated in this reactor, producing ^{244}Pu and other isotopes including ^{252}Cf and heavy curium. Twenty-one of the 86 targets were processed at ORNL from 1971 through 1973 to recover these isotopes. The ^{244}Pu was apportioned to scientists for basic research and safeguards programs while the heavy curium was processed into targets for production of ^{252}Cf and other isotopes for medical and industrial uses. The remaining 65 targets were originally stored at SRS in the Receiving Basin for Offsite Fuels in H-Area, but are now stored in the L-Basin.

Since the 1970s the 21 irradiated and processed Mark-18A targets have provided the world's supplies of ^{244}Pu and heavy curium, and the 65 remaining targets represent the only practical source of additional supply. ^{244}Pu is a critical component of certified standards for high-precision laboratory analyses supporting nuclear forensics and nuclear non-proliferation, while heavy curium is needed as production feed for other isotopes such as ^{252}Cf . Current

international supplies of both ^{244}Pu and heavy curium are nearly depleted.

To ensure the availability of ^{244}Pu and other valued isotopes, DOE will retrieve the 65 Mark-18A targets from storage in the L-Basin and process them in the SRNL SCF. The targets will be transported to the SRNL SCF (in the SRS A-Area) in a shipping cask modified to provide enhanced shielding against neutron radiation and to accommodate the radiation spectrum of the targets (e.g., shielding using lighter elements). Each cask will contain one Mark-18A target consistent with the cask's physical and safety analysis constraints. No modifications are needed at the L-Basin to retrieve the targets.

At the SRNL SCF, the targets will be taken into shielded cells where the aluminum cladding will be chemically removed. The target material will be dissolved and the plutonium in the resulting solution separated from curium, americium, and fission products. The plutonium solution will be converted to oxide as will the solution containing the curium, americium, and fission products. Both oxides will be transported to ORNL using packaging that has been certified in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulations.

These operations are similar to activities performed at the SRNL SCF from the 1960s through the 1980s to process and recover actinides, and will be performed consistent with this facility's safety analysis constraints. Minor modifications, such as installation of special handling tools and temporary shielding, will be made at the SRNL SCF to configure it to facilitate safe receipt of the modified shipping cask and transfer of the targets to the shielded cells.

Additional processing and material recovery will occur at ORNL. Processing activities will be performed in existing facilities as part of ORNL's continuing R&D mission. These ORNL mission activities are covered under an existing NEPA Categorical Exclusion determination, 3059X (June 9, 2005).

B. NEPA Reviews and Decisions

In the *IMNM EIS*, DOE evaluated the potential impacts of alternatives for interim management of a variety of nuclear materials stored at SRS. The major categories of nuclear material considered in the *IMNM EIS* were Stable Materials, Programmatic Materials, and Candidate Materials for Stabilization (60 FR 65315; December 19, 1995):