

Webinar

Proposed Changes to the 10 CFR Part 810 Regulation

Wednesday, November 2 10:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.



Welcome

Andrew Walker, *Moderator*

Battelle Memorial Institute

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Webinar Purpose

The purpose of this webinar is to provide background information and highlight proposed changes to the 10 CFR Part 810 Regulation.

The NNSA will answer as many questions as possible.

The webinar is not the forum for formal comments.



Agenda

- I. Welcome, introductions, agenda, and ground rules
- II. Presentation
- III. Break (10 minutes): Time for NNSA to prepare answers to your questions
- IV. Respond to questions
- V. Closing



Ground Rules for Participation

- Moderator will:
 - Keep webinar on schedule
 - o Facilitate Q&A session
- Please mute your phones.
 - Audio will not be used for taking questions
 - Will help keep audio quality for all participants
- Use LiveMeeting Q&A function to ask questions.
- Questions maybe submitted at any time and, in fact, are encouraged.
- Like any meeting, respect the views of others.



Conference Call Audio

The audio portion of the Webinar will be provided via conference call.

- Dial +1 (877) 336-1839
- When prompted, dial 3075724#



Conference Call Audio

- A **speaker phone** is recommended for hands free listening.
- Please mute your phone at all times.
- Please do not place the conference call on hold at any time because everyone on the call will hear the hold music.



Questions

Please submit your questions electronically using Live Meeting:

- Use the **Q&A Menu.**
- To ask a question, type your question into the Q&A textbox and click ask.
- All questions will be addressed at the end of the presentation during the Q&A time period.



Formal Comments

Formal comments on the proposed rulemaking will not be accepted during the Webinar.

Please comment formally on the proposed rulemaking as provided in the Federal Register on September 7, 2011 (Vol. 76, No. 173) and October 24, 2011 (Vol. 76, No. 205).

Comment period extended 30 days (December 7, 2011).

Participation in the Webinar is not a prerequisite for submission of written comments.



Office of Nonproliferation and International Security (NIS)



Safeguard and Secure nuclear material to prevent its diversion, theft and sabotage.



Control the spread of WMD-related material, equipment, technology and expertise.



Negotiate, monitor and **verify** compliance with international arms control and nonproliferation treaties and agreements.



Develop and implement DOE/NNSA arms control and nonproliferation **policy** to reduce the risk of weapons of mass destruction.

Proposed Revision of 10 CFR 810

Ex Parte Communications



 To safeguard the integrity of DOE's rulemaking process, the primary goal of DOE employees in ex parte communications is to listen and ask clarifying questions. The DOE will not engage in negotiation or reveal substantive aspects of the forthcoming rulemakings. The DOE is the receiver of information.

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- Nuclear commerce has changed since the last revision in 1986, and the regulations need to be updated to reflect the way U.S. nuclear companies conduct business today.
- The proposal is designed to facilitate U.S. conformity to Nuclear Suppliers Group Guidelines.





- Clearly states the types of technology transfers that are in or out of the scope of the regulation (810.2)
- Adds technical clarity for terms used in the regulations (810.3)
- Clarifies what activities are generally authorized and to which destinations when no Sensitive Nuclear Technology is involved (810.6)
- Details the information required for requests for specific authorization for a "deemed export" (810.11)



- Staff averages ten calls and two letters a week from U.S. industry concerning scope determinations.
- The new scope section will provide more clarity to industry to enable prospective applicants to better understand the jurisdictional scope of Part 810.



Current Regulation

- (a) Applies to all persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who engage directly or indirectly in the production of special nuclear material outside the United States.
- (b) Applies to activities conducted either in the United States or abroad by such persons or by licensees, contractors, or subsidiaries under their direction, supervision, responsibility or control.

Revision

- (a) This part applies to:
- (1) all persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States (hereinafter "U.S. persons") who or that engage directly or indirectly in the production of special nuclear material outside the United States, by transferring to foreign persons technology that is related to the production of special nuclear material; and
- (2) assistance and the transfer of technology by U.S. persons, conducted either in the United States or abroad by U.S. persons or licensees, contractors or subsidiaries under their direction, supervision, responsibility or control.

The revision of (a) explicitly articulates that transfers to foreign persons of Part 810 controlled technology anywhere is deemed an export and covered under this Part.



Current text:

- (c) Applies, but is not limited to, activities involving nuclear reactors and other nuclear fuel cycle facilities for the following:
 - 1. Fluoride or nitrate conversion;
 - Isotope separation (enrichment);
 - The chemical, physical or metallurgical processing, fabricating or alloying of special nuclear material;
 - 4. Production of heavy water, zirconium (hafnium-free or low-hafnium), nuclear-grade graphite or reactor-grade beryllium;
 - 5. Production of reactor-grade uranium dioxide from yellowcake; and
 - 6. Certain uranium milling activities.

Current (c) is short and does not explicitly state all those portions of the fuel cycle covered under this Part.

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Expanded 810.2 Scope Statement

- (b) The activities referred to in paragraph (a) involve the following:
 - (1) Chemical conversion and purification of uranium and thorium from milling plant concentrates and in all subsequent steps in the nuclear fuel cycle;
 - (2) Chemical conversion and purification of plutonium and neptunium;
 - (3) Nuclear fuel fabrication, including preparation of fuel elements, fuel assemblies and cladding thereof;
 - (4) Uranium isotope separation (uranium enrichment), plutonium isotope separation, and isotope separation of any other elements (including stable isotope separation) when the technology or process can be applied directly or indirectly to uranium or plutonium;
 - (5) Nuclear reactors;
 - (6) Accelerator-Odriven subcritical assembly systems, specially designed or intended for plutonium or uranium-233 production;
 - (7) Hydrogen isotope separation and heavy water production;

- (8) Reprocessing of irradiated nuclear materials or targets containing special nuclear material;
- (9) Changes in form or content of irradiated nuclear materials containing special nuclear material, and hot cell facilities;
- (10) Storage of irradiated nuclear materials;
- (11) Processing of high level radioactive waste;
- (12) Movement of irradiated nuclear materials, including specially designed containers therefore;
- (13) The transfer of technology for the development, production or use of equipment or material specially designed or prepared for any of the above listed activities. (See NRC regulations under 10 CFR part 110, Appendix A through Appendix K for an illustrative list of items considered to be specially designed or prepared for certain listed nuclear activities); and
- (14) Other activities related to the production of special nuclear materials outside the United States as the Secretary may determine, notice of which shall be published in the Federal Register.

The revised list contained in (b) provides detail on all stages of the fuel cycle and nuclear technologies that are controlled under Part 810. Export of these technologies or assistance is either generally authorized or requires specific authorization depending on the destination.

Office of Nonproliferation and International Security (NIS)

Expanded 810.2 Scope Statement

(c) This part does not apply to:

- (1) Exports licensed by the NRC;
- (2) Public information or basic scientific research;
- (3) Uranium and thorium mining and milling; and
- (4) Nuclear fusion reactors per se, except for supporting systems involving hydrogen isotope separation.



Section 810.3 Revised Technical Terms

- These terms have been added or revised:
 - To update technological developments since 1986.
 - To conform with the Nuclear Suppliers Group Guidelines.
 - To provide greater clarity to industry about the scope of Part 810.

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Section 810.3 Revised Definitions for Certain Technical Terms

- Basic scientific research
- Cooperative enrichment enterprise
- Enrichment
- Fissile material
- Production accelerator
- Production accelerator driven subcritical assembly system
- Production subcritical assembly

- Reprocessing
- Specific authorization
- Specifically authorized nuclear activities
- Technology (including development and production)
- Technical assistance
- Technical data

Use

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Generally versus Specifically Authorized Activities

- The current regulation lists the destinations with respect to which certain activities require Secretarial authorization (810.8[a]), certain activities that always require a specific authorization (810.8[b][c]), and certain other activities that are generally authorized to destinations not listed (810.7).
- The revision specifies destinations to which nuclear assistance and technology transfers have been generally authorized, as long as SNT is NOT included (new 810.6).

All other activities require a specific authorization (new 810.7)

Office of Nonproliferation and International Security (NIS)

Specifically Authorized Activities

Specifically authorized nuclear activities means the provision of assistance, including the transfer of technology, to foreign persons related to:

- (1) Uranium isotope separation (uranium enrichment), plutonium isotope separation, or isotope separation of any other elements (including stable isotope separation) when the technology or process can be applied directly or indirectly to uranium or plutonium;
- (2) Fabrication of nuclear fuel containing plutonium, including preparation of fuel elements, fuel assemblies, and cladding thereof;
- (3) Hydrogen isotope separation and heavy water production;
- (4) Production accelerator-driven subcritical assembly systems;
- (5) Production reactors; and
- (6) Reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel or targets containing special nuclear material.

These activities require a specific authorization from the Secretary for export to any destination. Other listed technologies or activities contained in the scope statement (810.2) are generally authorized to destinations contained in 810.6(b)(1).



Current List of Specific Authorized Destinations (77)

1.	Afghanistan	21.	Comoros	41.	Laos	61.	Seychelles
2.	Albania	22.	Congo (Zaire)	42.	Liberia	62.	Sierra Leone
3.	Algeria	23.	Cuba	43.	Libya	63.	Somalia
4.	Andorra	24.	Djibouti	44.	Macedonia	64.	Sudan
5.	Angola	25.	Equatorial Guinea	45.	Mali	65.	Syria
6.	Armenia	26.	Eritrea	46.	Marshall Islands,	66.	Tajikistan
7.	Azerbaijan	27.	Gabon		Republic of	67.	Tanzania
8.	Bahrain	28.	Georgia	47.	Mauritania	68.	Togo
9.	Belarus	29.	Guinea	48.	Micronesia,	69.	Turkmenistan
10.	Benin	30.	Guinea Bissau		Federated States of	70.	Uganda
11.	Botswana	31.	Haiti	49.	Moldova	71.	Ukraine
12.	Burkina Faso	32.	India	50.	Mongolia	72.	United Arab Emirates
13.	Burma (Myanmar)	33.	Iran	51.	Mozambique	73.	Uzbekistan
14.	Burundi	34.	Iraq	52.	Niger	74.	Vanuatu
15.	Cambodia	35.	Israel	53.	Oman	75.	Vietnam
16.	Cameroon	36.	Kazakhstan	54.	Pakistan	76.	Yemen
17.	Cape Verde	37.	Kenya	55.	Palau	77.	Yugoslavia
18.	Central African Republic	38.	Korea, Republic of	56.	Qatar		
19.	Chad	39.	Kuwait	57.	Russia		
20.	China, People's Republic of	40.	Kyrgyzstan	58.	Rwanda		

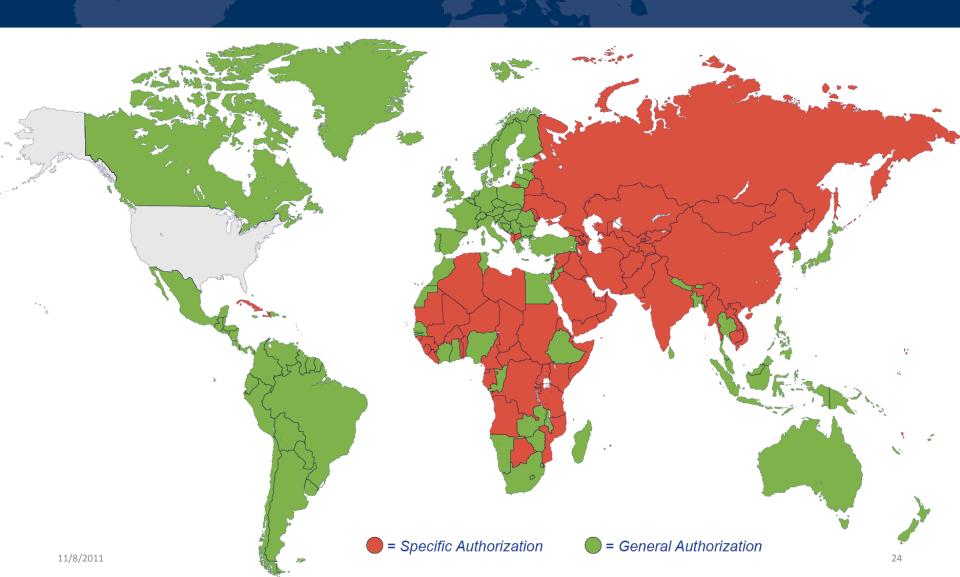
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59.

Sao Tome and Principe



Current Part 810 Regulation





Proposed Revised List of Generally Authorized Destinations

1.	Argentina
2.	Australia
3.	Austria
4.	Bangladesh
5.	Belgium
6.	Brazil
7.	Bulgaria
8.	Canada
9.	Colombia
10.	Cyprus
11.	Czech Republic
12.	Denmark
13.	Egypt
14.	Estonia
15.	Finland
16.	France

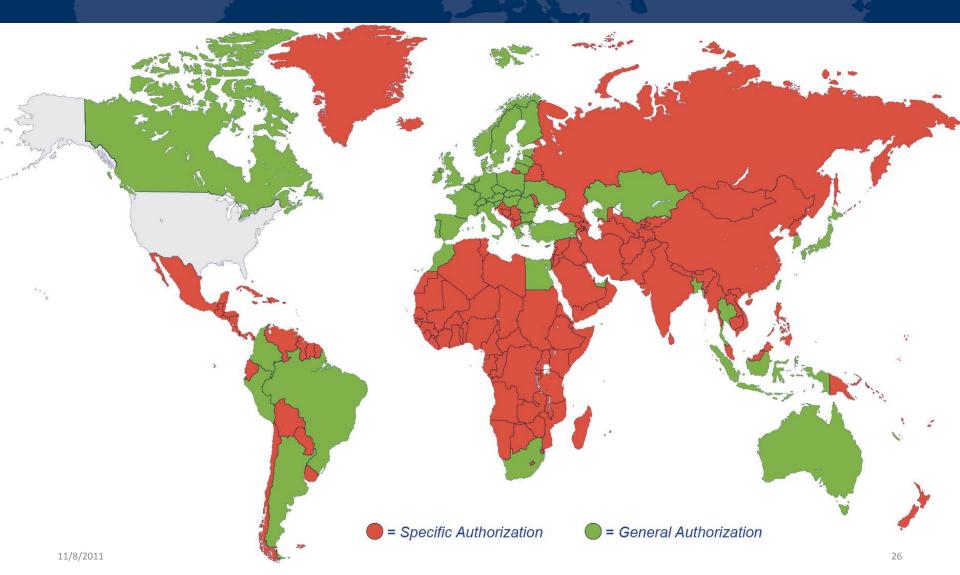
17.	Germany
18.	Greece
19.	Hungary
20.	Indonesia
21.	Ireland
22.	Italy
23.	Japan
24.	Kazakhstan
25.	Latvia
26.	Lithuania
27.	Luxembourg
28.	Malta
29.	Morocco
30.	Netherlands
31.	Norway
32.	Peru

33.	Poland
34.	Portugal
35.	Korea, Republic of
36.	Romania
37.	Slovakia
38.	Slovenia
39.	South Africa
40.	Spain
41.	Sweden
42.	Switzerland
43.	Taiwan
44.	Thailand
45.	Turkey
46.	Ukraine
47.	United Arab Emirates
48.	United Kingdom
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Proposed Revision of Part 810 Regulation



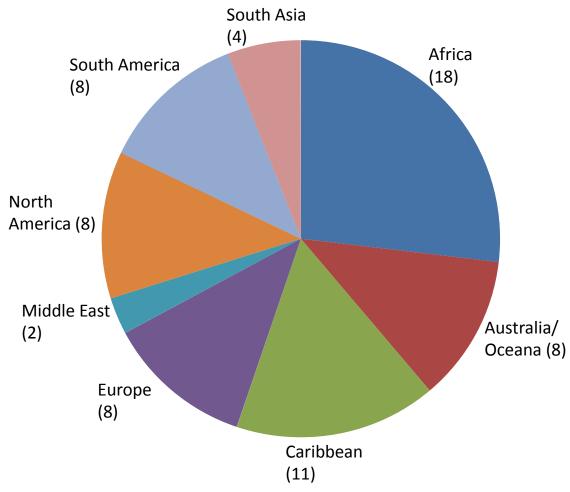


Proposed Revised List of Destinations that Changed from Generally Authorized to Requiring Specific Authorization (73)

1.	Antigua and Barbuda	26.	Iceland	51.	Saint Kitts and Nevis
2.	Bahamas, The	27.	Jamaica	52.	Saint Lucia
3.	Barbados	28.	Jordan	53.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
		29.	Kiribati	54.	Samoa
4.	Belize				
5.	Bhutan	30.	Lebanon	55.	San Marino
6.	Bolivia	31.	Lesotho	56.	Senegal
7.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	32.	Liechtenstein	57.	Serbia
8.	Brunei Darussalam	33.	Madagascar	58.	Singapore
9.	Chile	34.	Malawi	59.	Solomon Islands
10.	Congo, Republic of the	35.	Malaysia	60.	South Sudan
11.	Costa Rica	36.	Maldives	61.	Sri Lanka
12.	Cote d'Ivoire	37.	Mauritius	62.	Suriname
13.	Croatia	38.	Mexico	63.	Swaziland
14.	Dominica	39.	Monaco	64.	Timor-Leste
15.	Dominican Republic	40.	Montenegro	65.	Tonga
16.	Ecuador	41.	Namibia	66.	Trinidad and Tobago
17.	El Salvador	42.	Nauru	67.	Tunisia
18.	Ethiopia	43.	Nepal	68.	Tuvalu
19.	Fiji	44.	New Zealand	69.	United Republic of Tanzania
20.	Gambia, The	45.	Nicaragua	70.	Uruguay, Oriental Republic of
21.	Ghana	46.	Nigeria	71.	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
22.	Grenada	47.	Panama	72.	Zambia
23.	Guatemala	48.	Papua New Guinea	73.	Zimbabwe
24.	Guyana	49.	Paraguay		
25.	Honduras	50.	Philippines		



Where Are the New "Specific Authorization" Destinations?





Reporting on New "Specific Authorization" Countries

- DOE/NNSA received thirty-five reports in the last three years for activities with entities in countries moving from a generally authorized destination to a specific authorization destination.
 - Nineteen reports were for reactor tech/consulting or engineering services to three destinations (Mexico, Philippines and Jordan).
 - The rest were deemed reports for foreign nationals from sixteen different countries (Ethiopia, Honduras, Nigeria, Grenada, Ghana, Nepal, El Salvador, Mexico, Venezuela, Philippines, Jordan, Barbados, Senegal, Bahamas, Gambia and Malaysia).



Sensitive Nuclear Technology 810.9(c)

- If a proposed transfer includes sensitive nuclear technology as defined in 810.3, the requirements of section 127 and 128 of the Atomic Energy Act apply.
- In addition to the factors in 810.9(b), the Secretary takes into account five additional criteria as detailed in 810/9(c).
- The Secretary's determination also is dependent on receipt of assurances from the foreign government that the technology will not be replicated, used to enrich over 20% HEU, and that security arrangements are appropriate to protect against misuse.



Deemed Export Applications 810.11(c)

- DOE has proposed explicit instructions about the materials required for a specific authorization for U.S. persons seeking to transfer to a foreign national of a country not listed in § 810.6(b) technology subject to § 810.6(a), or seeking to transfer to any foreign national technology subject to § 810.7. No application is required for green card holders or asylees. The application should include:
 - (1) a description of the technology that will be made available to the foreign national;
 - (2) the purpose of the proposed release, and a description of the applicant's technology control program;
 - (3) a copy of any confidentiality agreement between the applicant and the foreign national; and
 - (4) background information about the foreign national.

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- No changes to Section 810.14 are proposed. The penalties remain:
 - (1) Permanent or temporary injunctions or restraining orders may be issued to prevent any person from violating any provision of the Atomic Energy Act or its implementing regulations.
 - (2) Any person convicted of violating or conspiring or attempting to violate any provision of section 57 of the Atomic Energy Act may be fined up to \$10,000 or imprisoned up to 10 years, or both. If the offense is committed with intent to injure the United States or to aid any foreign nation, the penalty could be up to life imprisonment and a \$20,000 fine.
 - (b) Title 18 of the United States Code, section 1001, provides that persons convicted of willfully falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations may be fined up to \$10,000 or imprisoned up to five years, or both.

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Break

We'll be right back.

(10 minute break)



Closing

Your written comments are encouraged.

- Identify written comments with RIN 1994–AA02.
- Electronic submittal encouraged. Use any of the following methods:
- 1. Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- 2. E-mail: <u>Port810.NOPR@hq.doe.gov</u>. Include RIN 1994–AA02 in the subject line of the message.
- 3. Mail: Richard Goorevich, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of Nonproliferation and International Security, NA–24, National Nuclear Security Administration, Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585.

Thank you for participating.