



# **Briefing on 10 CFR Part 53**

## **Licensing and Regulations of Advanced Reactors**



# Opening Remarks

**Dan Dorman**

Executive Director for Operations





# Agenda



**Andrea Veil**, Part 53 Vision



**Mohamed Shams**, Transformative Attributes and Licensing Framework Comparison



**Nanette Valliere**, Overview and Stakeholder Feedback



**Michele Sampson**, Performance-Based Security and Emergency Preparedness Provisions



**Ilka Berrios**, Rulemaking Process and Outreach

**Part 53**

**And**  
Dire

Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation



## We Are Committed

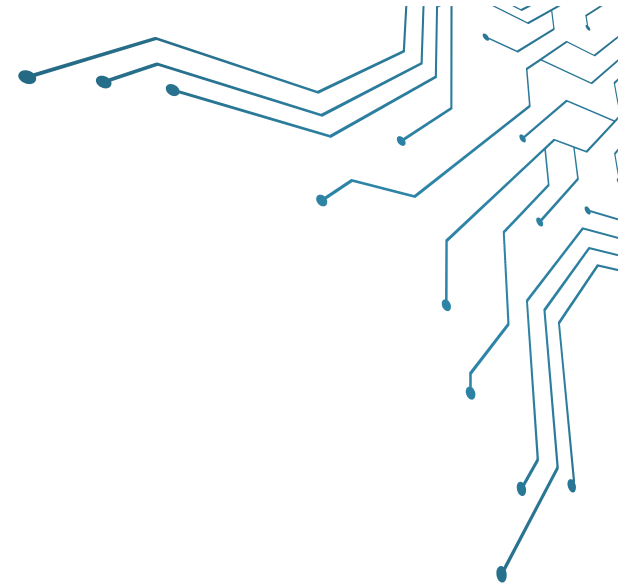
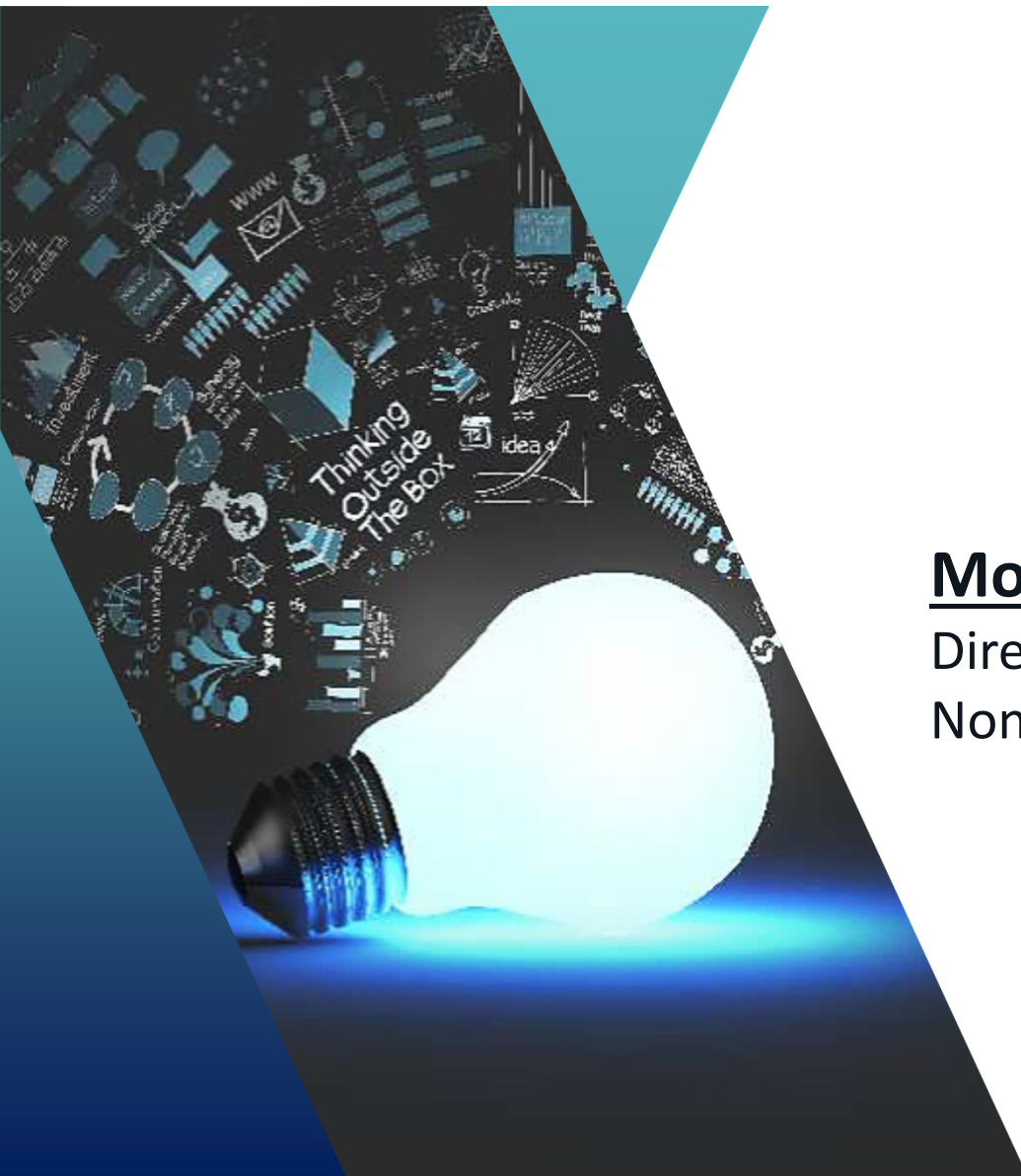
- Developing an innovative, predictable, and appropriately flexible framework
- Executing our Implementation Action Plans
- Providing equivalent level of safety with operational flexibility



## Developing Part 53

- Leveraging risk-informed approaches
- Taking into consideration stakeholder requests for a more traditional, deterministic option
- Developing options on the appropriate treatment of fusion technologies





## **Mohamed Shams**

Director, Division of Advanced Reactors and  
Non-Power Production and Utilization Facilities

## Establishes a **Transformative** Regulatory Framework

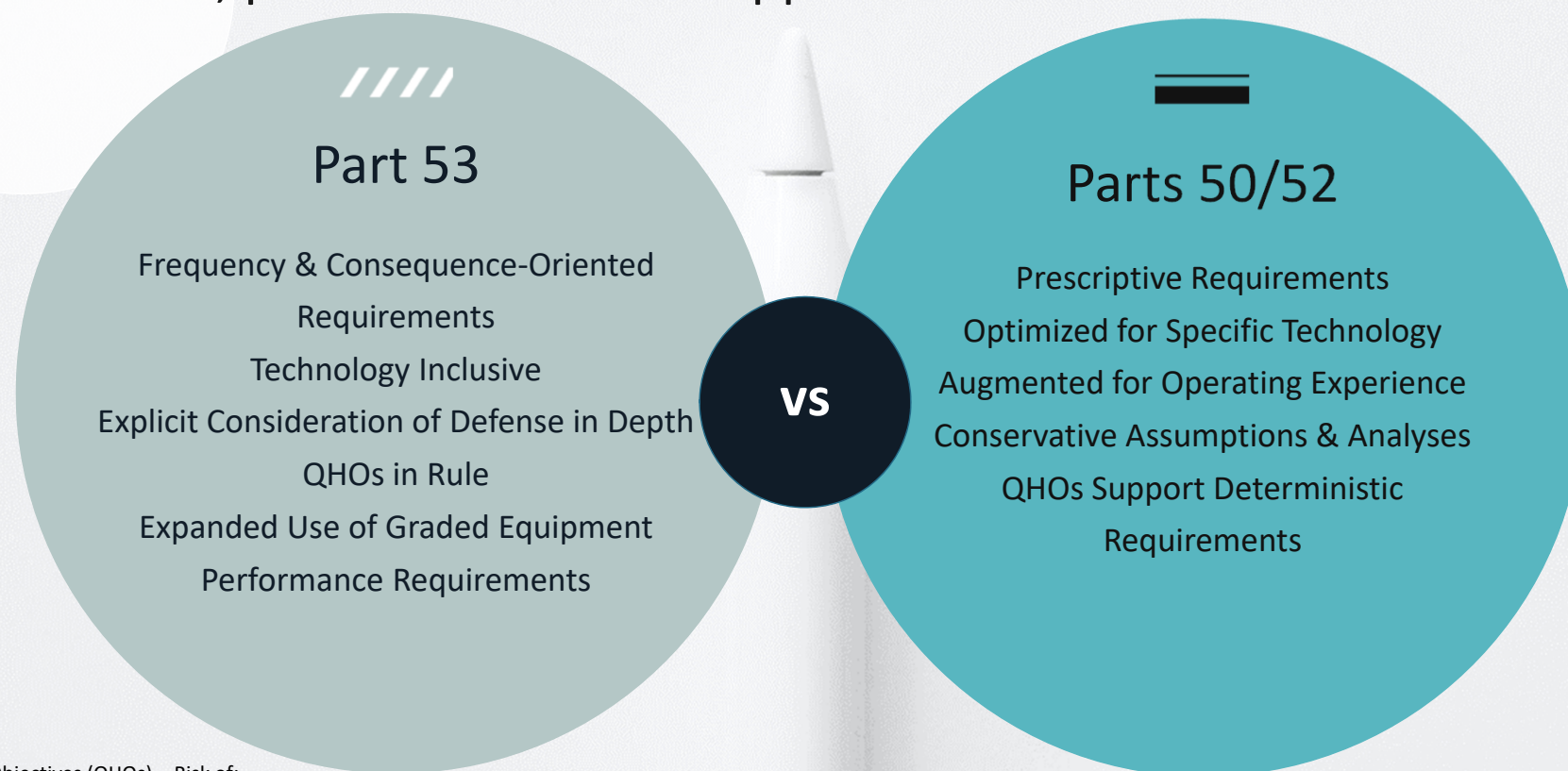
Part 53 builds on a **strong foundation** of Commission policies and decisions

### FEATURES

- Evolves use of **risk**
- Leverages **performance-based** requirements
- **Modernizes** licensing basis **change process**
- Includes **consequence-oriented** scalable requirements
- Enables operational **flexibility**
- Optimizes balance between flexibility and **predictability**



Part 53 evolves existing requirements into a modern, risk-informed, performance-based approach



Quantitative Health Objectives (QHOs) – Risk of:

- Immediate health effects within 1 mile of site < 5E-7/year
- Latent health effects within 10 miles of site < 2E-6/year



# Equivalent Safety

## PART 53

Risk-informed, performance-based requirements scaled based on design features and safety margin



## PARTS 50/52

Deterministic requirements define the design capabilities required to achieve the desired margin

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**Both approaches are equally viable**



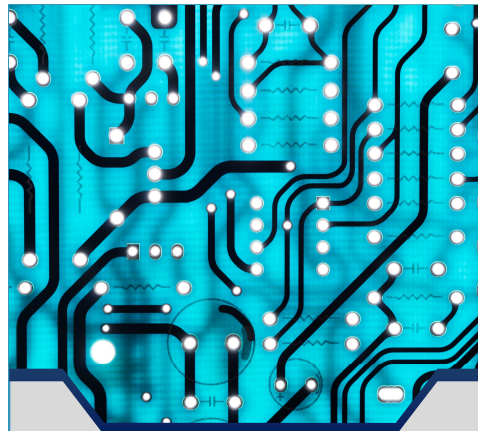


# Principles



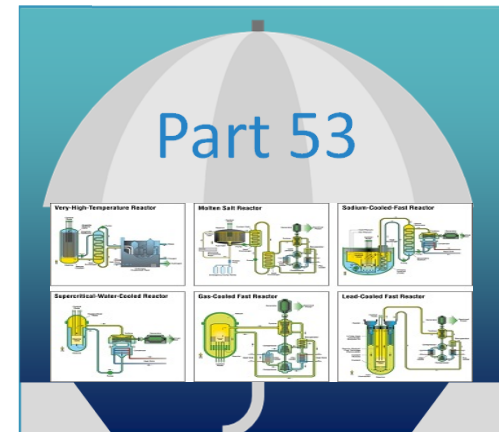
## Demonstrating safety

Leveraging the best of the past and developing new tools for the future



## Crediting technological advancements

Operational flexibilities with increased margins of safety



## Prioritizing risk-informed and performance-based approaches

Accommodating various advanced reactor technologies



# Foundation



Relies on existing safety goals, safety performance expectations, and guidance



Facilitates staff review efforts



Leverages transformative methodology from Licensing Modernization Project

## Licensing Modernization Project

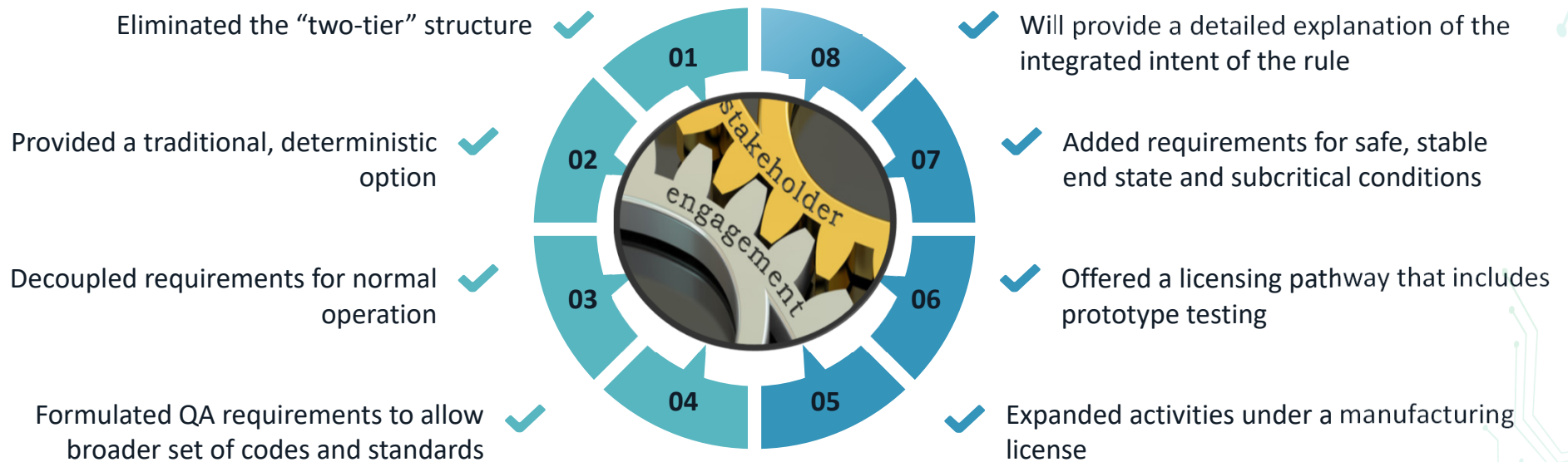
Funded by DOE and developed by the U.S. nuclear industry.

## Effective Coordination

5 years of effective coordination to support development of this novel regulatory framework.

# Feedback

The staff is listening to all stakeholders and has made changes in response to stakeholder feedback.









## Creating a Technology-inclusive, Consequence-based Framework



Providing an equivalent level of safety and security



Developing effective guidance to support a performance-based regulatory framework



Leveraging the Emergency Preparedness for Small Modular Reactors and Other New Technologies Rulemaking

# Evaluating the Radiological Impact of a Security-initiated Event against the Consequence-based Criteria

- ✓ Inherent Design Features for Security
- ✓ Protection of Special Nuclear Material
- ✓ Scaled Access Authorization and Fitness for Duty

- ✓ Options for Traditional Physical Security Programs or New Performance-based Physical Security
- ✓ Traditional Access Authorization and Fitness for Duty Programs

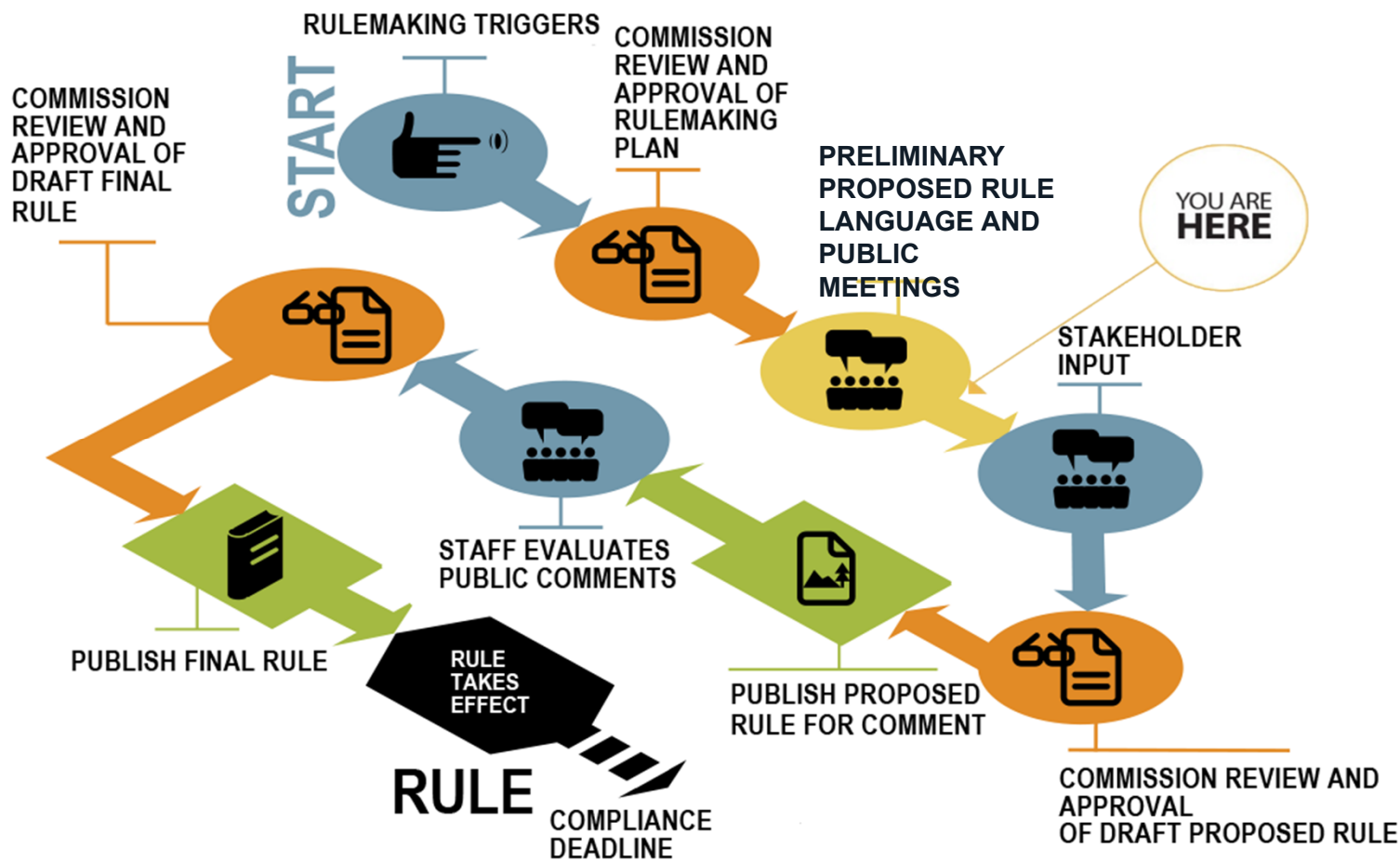
# Protecting Digital Computer and Communication Systems and Networks

- Options for traditional cybersecurity regulation or new consequence-based program
- Protection of safety and security critical digital assets
- Defense in depth









## Part 53 Rulemaking

# Rulemaking Schedule



# Rulemaking Stakeholder Engagement

## Broadening engagement:

- Topic specific public and ACRS meetings
- Releasing initial and revised preliminary proposed rule language
- Further considering stakeholder comments





# Public Meetings



- ✓ Over 80 hours spent in 12 public topical meetings
- ✓ Next meeting scheduled for January 6, 2022



- ✓ Over 80 hours spent in 13 meetings with ACRS
- ✓ Next meeting scheduled for December 16-17, 2021



- ✓ Over 173 public comment submittals have been received



## Key Risks and Uncertainties

### Addressing challenges:

- Alignment on rulemaking scope
- Engagement on key issues
- Timing of guidance development

### Remaining risk:

- 60-day public comment period

## The Staff is Committed to

- Continued frequent engagement with all stakeholders
- Revising preliminary rule language, as appropriate, based on stakeholder engagement

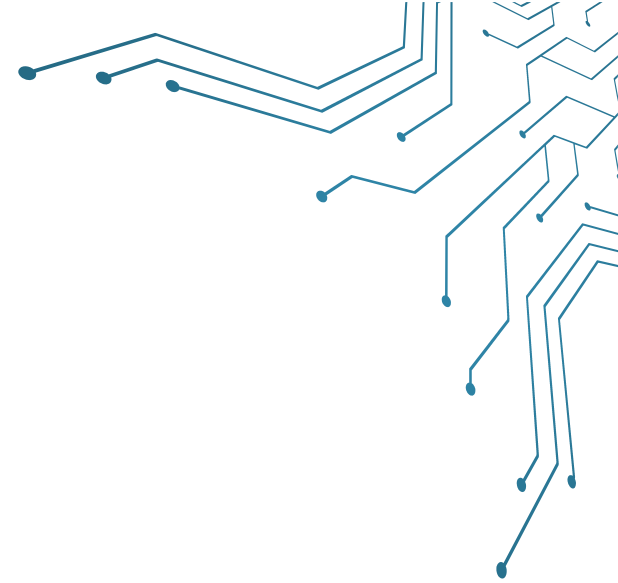




# Closing Remarks


**Dan Dorman**

Executive Director for Operations





# Acronyms



ACRS	Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DOE	Department of Energy
QA	Quality assurance
QHO	Quantitative health objectives
NEIMA	Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act
NMSS	Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards
NRR	Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
NSIR	Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response
PRA	Probabilistic risk assessment
US	United States of America