energy owners and operators and others in the private sector.

"These awards will spur the next level of innovation needed to advance cyber resilience, ensuring that the nation's critical energy infrastructure can withstand potential cyberattacks while also still keeping the lights on," said Secretary of Energy Rick Perry in the release.

CEDS has already developed 35 technologies for the energy sector through partnerships with private businesses, universities, and national labs, according to the release.

A full list of projects, partnerships, and their objectives is embedded within the release, which can be found on the DOE website, at <www.entergy.gov>.

NUCLEAR EXPORTS

U.S. imposes restrictions on trade with China

New restrictions on nuclear exports to China have been imposed by the U.S. government in order to prevent their illegal diversion for military or other unauthorized purposes, the Department of Energy announced on October 11. The DOE specifically called out China General Nuclear Power Corporation (CGN), which

is currently under indictment for the theft of U.S. nuclear technology, as well as the Chinese government.

These measures are the result of a U.S. government policy review that began in 2017 to address concerns about China's efforts to obtain nuclear material, equipment, and advanced technology from U.S. companies, according to a DOE press release. Besides the DOE, participants in the review—led by the National Security Council—were the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, the National Nuclear Security Administration, the FBI, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Department of State, and the intelligence community.

"The United States cannot ignore the national security implications of China's efforts to obtain nuclear technology outside of established processes of U.S.-China civil nuclear cooperation," Energy Secretary Rick Perry stated in the press release.

One of the factors that led to the review was the 2016 indictment of U.S. citizen Szuhsiung "Allen" Ho, along with CGN, on charges of "conspiracy to unlawfully engage and participate in the production and development of special nuclear material outside of the United States, without the required authorization from the U.S. Department of Energy," according to a 2016 Department of Justice press release

(NN, May 2016, p. 18).

The defendants had sought technical assistance related to CGN's small modular reactor program, advanced fuel assembly program, fixed in-core detector system, and verification and validation of nuclear reactor-related computer codes. In a plea agreement, Ho pleaded guilty in January 2017 to the conspiracy charges (*NN*, Feb. 2017, p. 28).

According to the DOE's press release, the new restrictions on trade with China under 10 CFR Part 810 presume that technology export approval will be granted for amendments to or extensions of existing authorizations for technology transferred prior to January 1, 2018; for new technology transfers related to operational safety, contingent on satisfactory technical analysis of the applicability to and the benefit of operational safety and an assessment of the end user; and for new technology transfers required to support the sale of an item that is commercially available. Exports of information or technology involving light-water small modular reactors and non-light-water advanced reactors, new technology transfers after January 1, 2018, and any transfer to CGN or its subsidiaries will likely be denied, according to a DOE fact sheet.

More information and access to the fact sheet are available at <www.energy.

