



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

May 6, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chairman Carr
Commissioner Rogers
Commissioner Curtiss
Commissioner Remick

FROM: James R. Shea, Director
International Programs
Office of Governmental and Public Affairs

SUBJECT: COMMISSION VISIT OF PRESIDENT OF BRAZILIAN
NATIONAL NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION (CNEN),
MAY 10, 1991

Attached for all participants are a schedule of appointments, biographical data, talking points, and background information for use during the Friday, May 10, visit to NRC of Dr. Jose Luis Santana Carvalho, President of the Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN). He will be accompanied by Mr. Bernadino Coelho Pontes, his Principal Adviser who, until earlier this month, had also served as the Brazilian administrator of the NRC-CNEN information exchange and cooperation arrangement. Their NRC appointments will begin at 10:00 a.m. with a meeting with GPA/IP and conclude about 1:15/1:30 p.m. after lunch.

By copy of this memo, EDO, OGC, GPA, NRR, NMSS, RES, AEOD, and SECY are also being advised of the final arrangements for this visit.

Attachments:

1. Schedule
2. Biographical Data
3. Talking Points
4. Background

cc w/attachments:

EDO
OGC
GPA
NRR
NMSS
RES
AEOD
SECY

CONTACT:

D. Chaney, IP
x20644

Information in this record was deleted
in accordance with the Freedom of Information
Act, 5 U.S.C. 552
Date 9/14/93

a:santana.vst

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NRC VISIT OF BRAZILIAN CNEN PRESIDENT JOSE SANTANA
FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1991

Schedule

10:00 - 10:40	Meeting with J. Shea and R. Hauber, GPA/IP, to discuss activity under the NRC-CNEN information exchange and cooperation arrangement (Room 17-F-1)
10:40 - 11:15	Meeting with Commissioner Remick in his office to discuss items of mutual interest
11:15 - 12:00	Meeting with Chairman Carr in his office to discuss items of mutual interest, including the Chairman's November 1990 visit to Brazil
12:00 - 1:15/1:30	Luncheon hosted by Chairman Carr in the Commission Dining Room

Jim Shea and/or Ron Hauber of GPA/IP will accompany the Brazilians to all of their appointments. The Department of State will not be represented at NRC's meetings.

Accompanying Dr. Santana

Mr. Bernadino Coelho Pontes, Principal Adviser to CNEN President Santana

Other Meetings

Dr. Santana will be in Los Alamos May 6-5 to speak at the annual IAEA-DOE safeguards meeting. He has appointments on Friday afternoon, May 10, to meet with Ambassador Kennedy and Richard Stratford, Department of State, and with Bradley Gordon, ACDA. He will not be visiting DOE HQ.

Biographical Data

Biographical data on Dr. Santana are attached. This is his first visit to the NRC. Chairman Carr met him when he visited Brazil last November.

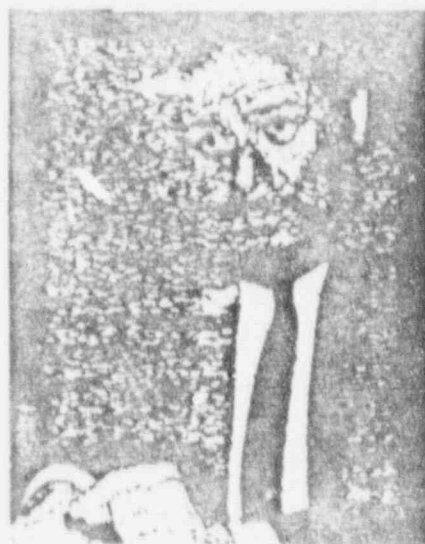
Jose Luiz SANTANA Carvalho
(Phonetic: sahntAHnah)

BRAZIL

*President, National Nuclear Energy
Commission (CNEN) (since April 1990)*

Addressed as: Doctor Santana

Nuclear chemist Jose Santana is a strong proponent of civilian oversight of the Brazilian military's nuclear program. He openly supports a vigorous system of internal safeguards and closer cooperation with Argentina, Brazil's regional nuclear rival. Since becoming head of the CNEN, he has highlighted the practical uses of nuclear technology, such as medical applications and a potential for environmental research. Santana says that he wants Brazil to become an exporter of nuclear energy technology, and he rejects Washington's efforts to persuade Brazil to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.



Santana was born in [REDACTED]. He is a graduate of the University of Brasilia and has spent 12 years in the United States as a student and researcher. He received a B.S. degree in chemistry from the University of California at Berkeley. Santana did postgraduate work at Purdue University and at the University of Michigan, where he received a Ph.D. in nuclear chemistry after completing research at Oak Ridge. Upon returning to Brazil, he took a research position at CNEN; his research included using nuclear tracers to study and monitor pollution. In 1985 then President Jose Sarney named Santana secretary general of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, which then included the Secretariat of Environment. Santana later served in the nuclear-related Office for the Financing of Studies and Projects.

Santana speaks English fluently. [REDACTED]

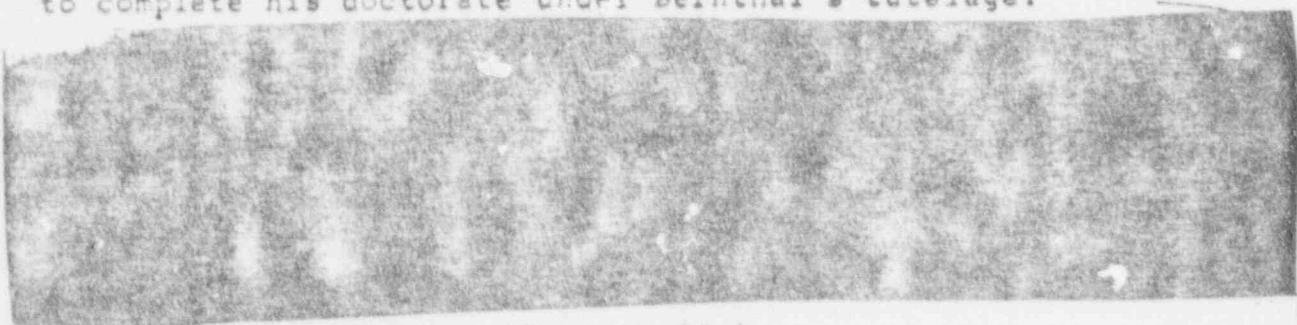
15 November 1990

JOSE LUIS DE SANTANA CARVALHO

President
National Commission of Nuclear Energy

Jose Luis de Santana Carvalho, a nuclear chemist, was appointed President of the National Commission of Nuclear Energy (CNEN) when Fernando Collor assumed the Presidency in March 1990. Santana had worked for CNEN as a researcher in the first half of the 80's, leaving there in 1985 to assume the position of Secretary General of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.

Dr. Santana Carvalho received his secondary education in Brasilia and was a classmate of Fernando Collor's. His bachelor's degree is in chemistry from the University of California at Berkeley, and he often refers to his student days there during the 60's as having had a profound effect on his outlook on life. He later studied for a while at the University of São Paulo, then returned to the United States to take up graduate studies at Purdue. He transferred from there to the University of Michigan and began his doctoral thesis under Dr. Fred Bernthal (today Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation). When Dr. Bernthal was appointed to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Santana transferred to Oak Ridge to complete his doctorate under Bernthal's tutelage.



Santana speaks excellent English.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS

- NRC's general international cooperation program (on-the-job and TTC-Chattanooga training, documents and information exchange)
- NRC's interest in exchanging data on operating reactor and materials safety, particularly accident and incident information
- Brazil's interests, needs, and priorities in the safety cooperation area
- Current organizational and reporting structure of the CNEN; plans to reorganize with an independent regulatory body
- Status of public opposition in Brazil; steps being taken to improve public acceptance
- Operational status of Angra-1; plans to complete construction of Angra-2 and -3
- Steps taken by Brazil and Argentina bilaterally and with the IAEA since the Iguacu (E-Gwa-Zoo) Falls announcement last November
- Status of the Tlatelolco Treaty; additional regional moves toward closer safeguards and other nuclear cooperation
- NRC's current priorities; CNEN's key issues/direction of nuclear program
- NRC's Principles of Good Regulation; does Brazil have an equivalent published operating philosophy?
- Expanding NRC contacts with Latin America

CNEN information exchange and cooperation arrangement

Argentine MOU

1990 exchange of letters with Peru setting up a limited information exchange, primarily in the materials safety area

Close cooperation with Mexico (training, technical advice, detailed safety discussions, emergency preparedness coordination)

BACKGROUND

BRAZILIAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

1. Uranium/Thorium mining and milling:
Brazil has one of the world's two largest natural deposits of thorium (the other is in India); however, the country has primarily focused on exploiting its uranium reserves for its nuclear program. Brazil cooperated on uranium exploration plans with the U.S. from 1952-1960, and with France from 1960-1966. Active exploration for uranium began in 1967 by the CNEN. Over a million square kilometers had been surveyed and almost 3,000 holes drilled at a cost of more than U.S. \$165 million by 1981. In mid-1988, raw uranium reserves were estimated at 301 metric tons in the states of Minas Gerais, Ceara, Parana, Bahia, Paraiba, Para, and Goias, with approximately 163,000 metric tons in reasonably assured reserves primarily from the mine at Pocos de Caldas. In 1987, approximately 500 tons per annum were mined and milled at Pocos de Caldas.
2. U_3O_8 - UF_6 Conversion:
There are three conversion facilities in Brazil: (a) the PUK (French) facility at Resende which is configured for 500 metric tons/year (to be upgraded to 2000 metric tons/year) which began operations in 1985 and is under safeguards; (b) the pilot scale (25 kg/ UF_6 /hour) indigenous facility at IPEN in Sao Paulo which began operations in 1985 and is not safeguarded; and (c) the laboratory scale facility also at IPEN, which began operations in 1981-1982, had produced 50 kg/ UF_6 by the end of 1982, and which is not under safeguards.
3. Uranium Purification (UO_2):
This facility at IPEN can produce in excess of 10 metric tons of UO_2 per year, began operations in 1981, and is not under safeguards.
4. Enrichment:
The Brazilians expended a great deal of interrupted effort in the enrichment area from the beginning of the program in the 1950s. In 1953, an attempt to import three West German origin gas centrifuges was terminated by the U.S. High Commissioner's Office, although the export was allowed several years later. In the late 1960s, the Brazilians pursued joint, unsafeguarded enrichment research with both West Germany and France. In 1975, as part of the comprehensive nuclear agreement with West Germany, the latter agreed to assist in building a safeguarded, large-scale enrichment plant using the experimental Becker jet nozzle technique at the Resende complex, and a laboratory scale version at Belo Horizonte. (By 1985, only 24 stages were completed at Resende.) Irritated with the slowness of the West German project, Brazil branched into other types of enrichment research: (a) at IPEN, a laboratory scale, unsafeguarded ultracentrifuge facility became operational in 1987, and plans were made to expand it to semi-industrial scale after 1990; (b) the Army began a laboratory scale, unsafeguarded laser enrichment project in the early 1980s; (c) the Air Force began a laboratory scale chemical enrichment research project in the early 1980s; and (d) in the late 1970s, the Navy, in support of its submarine propulsion program, instituted ultracentrifuge enrichment research at the Aramar pilot scale facility, which reportedly now has 48 operating

centrifuges and has been producing small quantities of up to 5% enriched fuel since February 1988.

5. Fuel Fabrication:

In conjunction with the safeguarded West German-supplied program at Resende, Brazil has a fuel fabrication plant with a planned capacity of 100 tons per year of low enriched fuel for the Angra I, II, and III power plants. This plant began operation in 1982. There is also an unsafeguarded pilot scale fuel fabrication plant at IPEN.

6. Reprocessing:

A safeguarded, pilot scale reprocessing facility at Resende with a design capacity of 10 kg spent fuel per day started up in 1986. As part of the "parallel" program, a laboratory scale reprocessing facility was added to the facilities at IPEN in the early 1980s, which will be safeguarded only when safeguarded fuel is present.

7. Research Reactors:

Brazil has four principal research reactors, the first three of which are under safeguards: (a) the IEAR-1, a pool-type, HEU fueled, 5MW(th) reactor supplied by the U.S. in 1957 and located at IPEN; (b) the Triga-UMG-1, in Belo Horizonte, an MEU-fueled, 100 kw(th) reactor supplied by the U.S. in 1960; (c) the RLEN-1, an Argonaut-type, MEU-fueled, 10 kw(th) reactor built by Brazil and started up in 1965; and (d) the unsafeguarded, 100 kw(th) reactor at IPEN, started up in November 1988.

8. Power Plants:

(a) Angra I: The Westinghouse 626 MW(e) PWR located south of Rio de Janeiro, began operation in 1984. Its first core load was U.S. fuel, but subsequent reloads were obtained from URENCO as the 1978 NNPA prevented Brazil from obtaining U.S. fuel as it did not subscribe to full scope IAEA safeguards.

(b) Angra II, a KWU 1245 MW(e) PWR colocated with Angra I, is reported to be about half complete overall, with a start-up date tentatively set for 1994. Budget cutbacks have substantially delayed this project, which was the center of the 1975 FRG-Brazilian cooperation agreement.

(c) Angra III, also a KWU 1245 MW(e) PWR at the same site, was reported to be 1% complete in 1989, with a scheduled start-up in 1997, but more recent reporting in the Brazilian press speculates that it will be abandoned or renegotiated.

NOTES ON ANGRA

Location

The Angra nuclear power plants are located in Angra dos Reis, about 90 miles south and slightly west of Rio de Janeiro. Angra 1, the only plant operating, is a 626 MWe Westinghouse PWR. Angra 2 and 3 are 1229 MWe German Siemens AG PWRs. Angra 2 is well along in civil construction (90%) and has taken delivery on all of its components, but overall is about 45% complete. Fifty percent of Angra 3's components have been delivered, but only its foundation has been excavated to date.

Status

At the beginning of April, the Angra plant was in operation at 50% power.

Operational Problems at Angra 1

Angra 1 has been down the better part of the last 3 1/2 years because of budget cutbacks, Brazilian public opposition to nuclear power, and a series of technical problems which have plagued the plant since its inauguration. It resumed operation in November 1988 after a 16-month shutdown (its longest and the 20th since 1984) because of a malfunction in the steam generator. The Germans performed the repair at a cost of over 2 billion cruzados. Brazil maintains that Westinghouse supplied Angra with defective equipment and is currently suing the company. Westinghouse contends that Brazil is responsible for its own problems because of poor installation, maintenance, management, and operation practices. The case has not yet come to trial.

IAEA OSART-ASSET ACTIVITY

The IAEA, at Brazilian request, has sent two Operational Safety Review Teams (OSARTs) to the Angra I nuclear power plant - the first in 1986 and the second in January-February 1989. Two Americans participated in the second OSART: Blaine Rieck of the Corporate Consultant Company, as the management/organization expert and William Beckman of the Consumers Power Company, as the radiation protection expert. The Brazilian Government has not authorized the public release of either of the reports prepared by the teams; both remain restricted.

The findings of the Assessment of Safety-Significant Events Team (ASSET) that visited Angra in 1988 (as the reactor was coming back on line after extended downtime) remain similarly restricted. It is not known whether the Brazilian Government ever intends to release either.

An OSART follow-up meeting, originally planned for March 19-24, 1990, was postponed and has not yet been rescheduled.

GOIANIA RADIOLOGICAL ACCIDENT

On September 13, 1987, two scrap metal collectors found a machine which had been used for treating cancer patients in an abandoned clinic in the city of Goiania. They dismantled the machine and found a one cubic inch platinum capsule inside which they carried to a local junkyard and sawed open, exposing 100 grams of cesium-137. To those adults and children who saw the substance, it looked like Carnival glitter, and they began smearing it on their clothes and bodies. In carrying it home, they passed it on to walls, furniture, and other family members.

On September 29, after 16 people had been admitted to Goiania hospitals with serious skin lesions and some 40 others had reported symptoms, the cause was finally diagnosed and a report was given to the Brazilian CNEN. Four persons died. Technicians and medical personnel descended on Goiania to begin treatment, identification of contaminated sites, tracing of pieces of contaminated equipment (at least one of which was 135 kilometers from the site), and decontamination. The immediate result was general community panic and an isolation of anything Goianian from the rest of the country.

After the 12 identified sites had been decontaminated over a period of several weeks, a long-term environmental monitoring system was established and carried out by SEMAGO, the Goianian state environmental agency. The program included land tracing and collection of over 3,000 samples of water, bed sediments, dust, leaves, fruit, vegetables, soil, fish, treated city water, rain water, sewerage, rivers, creeks and streams. Though radiation levels have been normal since the accident, monitoring is continuing.

Patients who had more than trace exposure to radiation (109 in all) were placed in a long-term treatment and monitoring program under the aegis of the Leide das Neves Foundation. Those who survived are now all physically well, although they continue to receive regular physical examinations, psychological counseling, and social counseling. Four children born soon after the accident are being monitored carefully, and there are plans to continue the monitoring for sixty years to include their descendants. The primary problems faced by the victims are social and psychological, with community re-assimilation difficult. The population at large continues to be ill informed on the nature of a nuclear accident, and technicians in the nuclear and health fields are not educated in the use of the press to inform the community at the time of an accident.

There is a legal void in the liability area. State authorities believe the CNEN, with responsibility for control of nuclear waste and technical expertise to examine radioactive materials, is responsible for paying compensation to the victims. The CNEN claims the Goias Ministry of Health has responsibility for the control of medical equipment. Brazilian authorities are trying to draft an indemnification fund and criteria for claims. Requests have been made through the U.S. Embassy for copies of state and federal liability laws as well as for training programs on press and public relations during nuclear emergencies.

NRC has sent the Brazilians several basic documents governing materials safety in the U.S. We also sent Martin Malsch to Brazil for a week under a USIA program in response to a Brazilian request for an expert to advise on how to develop the rules, regulations, and guidance necessary to set up and operate a sound regulatory program.

Assistance for the victims of Goiania continues through the Leide das Neves Foundation, which is supported by the Brazilian State of Goias, as does research by several foreign organizations which have entered into agreements with the Foundation. The latest such agreement is with the French Institute of Sanitary Vigilance, which will study the effect of radioactivity on the hematology of the victims.

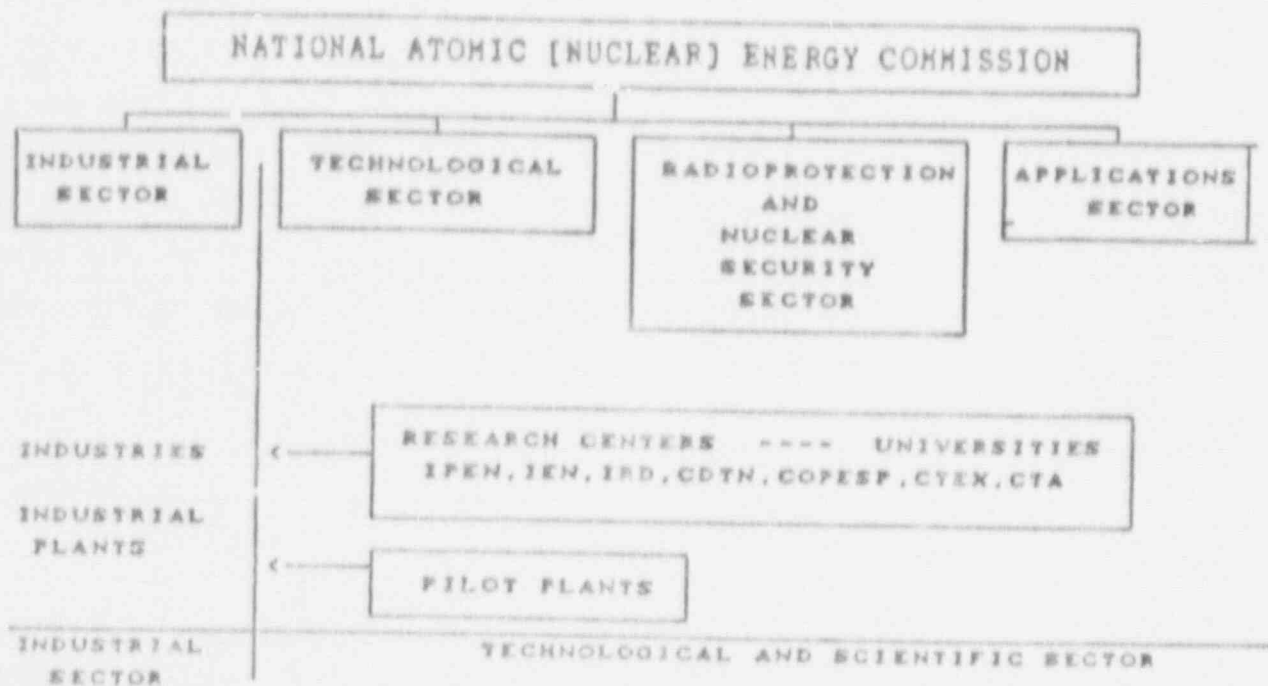
The tons of low level waste gathered during the Goiania cleanup effort are being stored at a temporary, open air deposit site in Abadia, about 25 kilometers from Goiania. Dr. Santana visited the site in May 1990, after which he reported to the state legislative assembly that, although the site was nearing the end of its anticipated three-year life span, the CNEN believes it is safe and usable for another year, with appropriate measures taken to replace containers which are beginning to show signs of rust. As a permanent deposit site, he identified 3 possibilities, all within the southwest portion of the state: Abadia itself, Guapo (40 km from Goiania) and between Jandaia and Indiará (100 km from Goiania).

Dr. Santana did not announce a CNEN offer to take full responsibility for the deposit site, which the assembly had hoped for. He indicated instead that the CNEN would enter into discussions with the Italian firm Casa Grande about possible construction of the permanent site but that, since the law governing responsibility for waste management was confusing, the final solution would probably involve the state as well.

NATIONAL NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION (CNEN)

- Responsible for both regulation, financing, and licensing of nuclear reactors, fuel cycle facilities, and radiation-emitting installations and promotion of nuclear technology research and development and technology transfer to private industry.
- About 3700 employees, 339 of these in "positions of trust"
- Inspects about 2000 users of nuclear energy
- Undergoing administrative reform under Santana
- Controls four (4) research institutes:
 - IPEN, Energy and Nuclear Research Institute
 - IRD, Health Physics and Dosimetry Institute
 - IFN, Nuclear Engineering Institute
 - CDTN, Center for the Development of Nuclear Technology

EXECUTION - CNEN



NRC - BRAZILIAN CNEN INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION ARRANGEMENT

NRC formalized its first Arrangement for the Exchange of Technical Information and Cooperation in Regulatory and Safety Research Matters with the Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) in May 1976. The arrangement was renewed initially in January 1987 and most recently in May 1989, when former Chairman Zech signed a five-year extension during the visit to NRC of then-CNEN President Dr. Rex Nazare Alves (Dr. Rex).

Brazil has not been a particularly active partner in the NRC-CNEN arrangement these last few years. (The following page details our contacts May 1989 - November 1990). During the late 1970's - early 1980's, however, the CNEN typically had one to two assignees in long-term training assignments on the NRC staff at any given time and sent one to two groups to NRC for detailed safety discussions each year. In addition, we have continued to send them the numerous safety documents we supply all of our arrangement partners throughout the year. We have received few documents in return, although it was recognized from the start that, because of relative program sizes, NRC would be giving more than we received. Over the near term, we can expect to be primarily providing them with safety advice and training, although in the long run some useful information might come our way.

The staff has just received from the U.S. Embassy Brasilia a faxed copy of a letter being sent to Chairman Carr from Dr. Santana which proposes to revitalize the NRC-CNEN safety exchange. He proposes to initiate cooperation in numerous areas, including accident scenarios, calculation of source terms, environmental modeling and dose estimates, training and notification systems, the roles of state and Federal agencies, public information, communication with the media, natural, integrated, engineered, and social systems involved in low, intermediate, and high level waste management; general design criteria for research reactors and critical facilities, preparation and evaluation of safety analysis reports for research reactors, research reactor siting criteria, and seismic analysis of research facilities at low seismic regions. We also know that the CNEN is interested in gaining access to several computer codes, as evidenced by the two requests attached to the Chairman's report of his trip to Brazil and Argentina, which was distributed last month. The staff will be evaluating this latest request and then proposing a much more moderate increase in activity in a few of the areas it identifies as most beneficial and least sensitive. A copy of the faxed letter follows.

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE NRC/CNEN AGREEMENT
(MAY 1989 THROUGH MAY 1990)

August 1989

- Information sent to the CNEN about how to obtain the recently released MACCS computer code from Argonne National Laboratory.

October 1989

- Rubens Antonio Barcellos (CNEN) attended the Westinghouse PWR Technology course at NRC's Technical Training Center in Chattanooga, TN as an IAEA-sponsored fellow.

April 1990

- NRC was notified that Mr. Bernardino Coelho Pontes had been appointed the Advisor to the President in nuclear affairs and will be the administrator of the NRC/CNEN Agreement under the newly-elected Collor de Mello administration.

June 1990

- Marvio Santos Pinto (CNEN) attended the NRC's Welding Technology and Codes Course in Knoxville, TN as an IAEA-sponsored fellow.

Other activities

Two IAEA-sponsored fellows (Rubens Antonio Barcellos and Eusterio Benitz Furieri, both of the CNEN) were originally scheduled to attend the second of the three courses in the Westinghouse PWR Technology series at Chattanooga in December 1989. However, though their request to attend the same course in April 1990 was approved by NRC, they were unable to arrange for the change in funding through the IAEA to attend at the later date.

Documents Exchange

Sent to CNEN:

- Title List of NRC Documents (NUREG-0540)
- NRC Rules and Regulations
- Addressee List of Scientific Attaches
- Inspection Bulletins, Circulars, and Notices
- Generic Letters
- Water Reactor Safety Research Information Meeting Proceedings
- 10 CFR Parts 0-199
- Licensee Event Reports -- Monthly Abstract (NUREG/CR-2000)
- Abnormal Occurrence Report to Congress (NUREG-0090)
- Power Reactor Events (NUREG/BR-0051)
- Press Releases -- Weekly Compilation (NUREG/BR-0032)
- Regulatory Guides, All Divisions, Draft and Final
- Decommissioning Reports and Papers

Received from CNEN: None.

BRAZIL

NRC Staff on Technical
Assistance Missions

Full-Name	Duration	Arrival Date	Subject
Burnett, Paul	2 Weeks	07/05/82	Low Power Physics
Crews, Jesse	2 Weeks	09/20/82	Advisor-Resident Inspector Activities
Cunningham, Lemoine	2 Weeks	08/02/82	Health Physics Procedures Implementation
Finkel, Alan	2 Weeks	03/07/81	Electrical & Instrumentation Inspection
Harmon, Paul	2 Weeks	01/23/84	PWR Fundamentals Course
Harmon, Paul	2 Weeks	05/19/80	PWR Fundamentals Course
Kellog, Paul	2 Weeks	12/ /81	Criticality Preparations
Lainas, Gus	1 Week	01/18/82	Safety Mission (IAEA)
Notley, David	3 Weeks	09/05/83	Fire Protection Advice
Raymond, Bill	2 Weeks	12/ /81	Reactor Physics and Power Ascension
Schneider, G.	2 Weeks	01/23/84	PWR Fundamentals Course
Townsend, Peter	2 Weeks	05/19/80	PWR Fundamentals Course
Troup, Gerald	2 Weeks	07/11/82	Waste Treatment and Conditioning
Troup, Gerald	2 Weeks	11/ /80	Health Physics Specialist

NEW

POSSIBLE¹ AREA OF COOPERATION

Agreement State Assignments - NRC, through a unique program, ~~is like~~ ~~to briefly describe~~, has transferred regulatory authority for nuclear materials licensing to 29 States under its "Agreement States" program. This program began in 1959 when the Congress enacted Section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act to provide a statutory basis under which NRC, by means of a signed agreement with the State, can relinquish to the State the authority to license and regulate byproduct material, source material, and small quantities of special nuclear material. Subsequent amendments allow States to control uranium and thorium mill tailings and low level wastes in permanent disposal facilities as well.

At present, the 29 Agreement States regulate over 65% of the 24,000 licenses for byproduct, source, and special nuclear material in the U.S. NRC maintains a continuing relationship with each of these State's radiation control programs to assure that the public's health and safety are being adequately protected. We exchange information with them, consult on special licensing and inspection questions, and provide technical assistance when requested. We also conduct periodic, in-depth, on-site reviews of their programs, evaluating them against a formal set of 19 guidelines which look at the entire regulatory spectrum from the drafting of enabling legislation to the establishment of technical advisory committees and administrative support procedures to the actual conduct of licensing and compliance activities. A country setting up a radiation control program could draw on these guidelines to identify key components for a successful program and gain direct experience in setting up/operating a program to implement them. Some of the Agreement States have indicated, when approached by NRC, a willingness to assist other countries by hosting an assignee within their programs where such an assignee would be exposed to all aspects of the regulatory cycle at the State level (which functions like a small country) and could learn firsthand what has to be done and how it can best be accomplished. The assignee would also have the opportunity to participate in the wide spectrum of training offered by the State Programs group to Agreement State personnel in such areas as radiation safety, nuclear medicine, health physics, radiological engineering, well logging, transportation of nuclear materials, and project management for licensing low-level waste disposal facilities - all elements which must be covered by a comprehensive radiation control program.

Brazil

Brazil / ~~Again~~ If this is an area ~~you~~ might be interested in, we would ~~be~~ ~~glad to put you~~ in touch with our State Programs people who would try to coordinate such an assignment with one of the Agreement States whose program is most attuned to the needs ~~you~~ identify. There would be no charge for the training opportunity, but the sponsoring country would have to pay all associated support and travel fees.

Brazil would

Progress on Safeguards: Iguacu Falls Announcement

Argentine President Carlos Menem and Brazilian President Fernando Collor met at Foz do Iguacu (Iguacu Falls) in Brazil on November 28, 1990 (the week of the Chairman's visit to Brazil and Argentina) to sign a joint "Declaration on the Common Nuclear Policy of Brazil and Argentina." (See his trip report for the full text.) Among other points, the document reaffirmed both countries' commitments to the use of nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes and announced the implementation of the following decisions:

1. To approve the Common Accounting and Control System (SCCC) which shall apply to all nuclear activities of both countries.
2. To present to the IAEA the register and reporting system which is part of the Common Accounting and Control System, with a view toward harmonizing it with the registers and reports submitted by both countries to the IAEA in accordance with Safeguards Agreements in force.
3. To undertake negotiations with the IAEA for the conclusion of a Joint Safeguards Agreement based on the Common Accounting and Control System.
4. To take, pending the conclusion of the Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA, initiatives conducive to the full entry into force of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, including action relating to the updating and improvement of its text.

IAEA Director General Hans Blix, who was present at the signing ceremony, called it a decisive step toward ensuring that both countries' programs would be devoted exclusively to peaceful purposes. The Department of State considers this a significant step forward for both countries as well.

Brazil, a member of the IAEA, is not a party to the NPT. It has ratified the Treaty of Tlatelolco but not waived it into force. It is a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. The U.S.-Brazil Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation was signed in 1972 and terminates in 2002. Brazil has not accepted full-scope safeguards to date and has not renegotiated the Peaceful Uses Agreement since the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978.

CNEN-C-Nº 025/91

April, 26th 1991

Mr. Kenneth Carr
Chairman,
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC)
Washington D.C. 20555
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Carr,

I thank you for your letter dated February 15, 1991, and I share with you interest in proceeding with a productive cooperation between CNEN and USNRC.

As you know, the arrangement between the USNRC and CNEN for the exchange of technical information and cooperation in regulatory and safety research matters, originally signed on May 20, 1976, was subsequently extended twice, being the latter in May 1989 for five-year period. Accordingly, an administrator should be designated by each party to coordinate the overall exchange. Therefore, I designate Dr. ANSELMO SALLES PASCHOA, Director of CNEN for Radioprotection and Nuclear Safety the Brazilian administrator for the USNRC-CNEN arrangement.

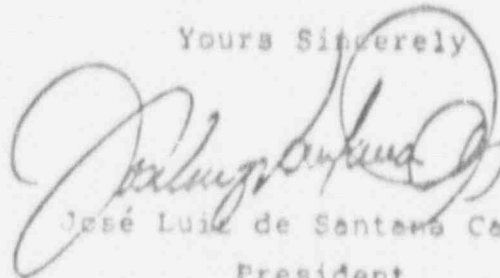
I suggest that cooperation should be initiated in areas such as: accident scenarios; calculation of source terms; environmental modeling and dose estimates; training and notification systems; countermeasures; role of State and Federal

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agencies; public information; communication with the media; natural, integrated, engineered and social systems involved in low, intermediate and high-level radioactive waste management; general design criteria for research reactors and critical facilities; preparation and evaluation of safety analysis reports of research reactors; research reactors siting criteria; and seismic analysis of research facilities at low seismic regions.

I will be looking forward to see you soon.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'José Luiz de Santana Carvalho', is written over a circular stamp. The signature is fluid and cursive.

José Luiz de Santana Carvalho
President

BLDG SNOW WRITER DATE TIMING LC
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NBC Nightly News,
Room 322,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York,
N.Y. 10112
April 8, 1991

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
ACT REQUEST

FOIA-91-143
Rec'd 4-9-91

Mr. Donnie Grimsley
FOIA OFFICE,
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

Dear Mr. Grimsley,

This is a request for information under the Freedom of Information Act, as amended [5 USC 552 et seq.].

Please provide me with access to and copies of the following:

Any and all documents, including agreements, annual or other periodic reports of activity, correspondence, reports of travel, lists of visitors, recommendations, etc., related to nuclear safety cooperation with the following nations: Argentina, Brazil, and Israel.


I understand that my request may be denied in whole or in part. If denied in part, please provide me with those documents deemed releasable immediately.

I also understand that I have a right to appeal. I fully intend to use all my rights, if denied.

Finally, I understand that as a journalist, I may ask for a waiver of all reasonable search and duplication fees. I hereby request such a waiver.

Thank you for your help in this matter. If you have any questions, please write me at the above address or call me at NBC News, 212-664-7390 between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 6:45 p.m. EDT, Monday through Friday.

Sincerely,


Robert Windrem,
Field Producer

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