

issue orders, conduct inspections, and to enforce compliance with regulations, license conditions, and orders. Licensees are required to provide access to inspectors. The DHFS is authorized to promulgate regulations.

The law requires the DHFS to adopt rules that are compatible with equivalent NRC regulations and that are equally stringent to the equivalent NRC regulations. Wisconsin has adopted HFS 157 Radiation Protection Code effective August 1, 2002. The NRC staff reviewed and forwarded comments on these regulations to the Wisconsin staff. The NRC staff review verified that, with the comments incorporated, the Wisconsin rules (and legally binding requirements) contain all of the provisions that are necessary in order to be compatible with the regulations of the NRC on the effective date of the Agreement between the State and the Commission. The DHFS has extended the effect of the rules, where appropriate, to apply to naturally occurring radioactive materials and to radioactive materials produced in particle accelerators, in addition to agreement materials. The NRC staff also concludes that Wisconsin will not attempt to enforce regulatory matters reserved to the Commission.

Wisconsin regulations are different from the NRC regulations with respect to the termination of the license. Current NRC regulations permit a license to be terminated when the facility has been decommissioned, *i.e.*, cleaned of radioactive contamination, such that the residual radiation will not cause a total effective dose equivalent greater than 25 millirem per year to an average member of the group of individuals reasonably expected to receive the greatest exposure. Normally, the NRC regulations require that the 25 millirem dose constraint be met without imposing any restrictions regarding the future use of the land or buildings of the facility ("unrestricted release"). Under certain circumstances, NRC regulations in 10 CFR part 20, subpart E, allow a license to be terminated if the 25 millirem dose constraint is met with restrictions on the future use ("restricted release"). Wisconsin law does not allow a license to be terminated under restricted release conditions. Wisconsin will instead issue a special "decommissioning-possession only" license as an alternate to license termination under restricted release. NRC staff has concluded that this approach is compatible with NRC regulations.

(c) *Storage and Disposal.* Wisconsin has also adopted NRC compatible requirements for the handling and storage of radioactive material.

Wisconsin will not seek authority to regulate the land disposal of radioactive material as waste. The Wisconsin waste disposal requirements cover the preparation, classification and manifesting of radioactive waste, generated by Wisconsin licensees, for transfer for disposal to an authorized waste disposal site or broker.

(d) *Transportation of Radioactive Material.* Wisconsin has adopted regulations compatible with NRC regulations in 10 CFR part 71. Part 71 contains the requirements that licensees must follow when preparing packages containing radioactive material for transport. Part 71 also contains requirements related to the licensing of packaging for use in transporting radioactive materials. Wisconsin will not attempt to enforce portions of the regulations related to activities, such as approving packaging designs, which are reserved to NRC.

(e) *Recordkeeping and Incident Reporting.* Wisconsin has adopted the sections compatible with the NRC regulations which specify requirements for licensees to keep records, and to report incidents, accidents, or events involving materials.

(f) *Evaluation of License Applications.* Wisconsin has adopted regulations compatible with the NRC regulations that specify the requirements which a person must meet in order to get a license to possess or use radioactive materials. Wisconsin has also developed a licensing procedures manual, along with the accompanying regulatory guides, which are adapted from similar NRC documents and contain guidance for the Program staff when evaluating license applications.

(g) *Inspections and Enforcement.* The Wisconsin radiation control program has adopted a schedule providing for the inspection of licensees as frequently as the inspection schedule used by NRC. The Program has adopted procedures for the conduct of inspections, the reporting of inspection findings, and the reporting of inspection results to the licensees. The Program has also adopted, by rule based on the Wisconsin Revised Statutes, procedures for the enforcement of regulatory requirements.

(h) *Regulatory Administration.* The Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services is bound by requirements specified in State law for rulemaking, issuing licenses, and taking enforcement actions. The Program has also adopted administrative procedures to assure fair and impartial treatment of license applicants. Wisconsin law prescribes standards of ethical conduct for State employees.

(i) *Cooperation with Other Agencies.* Wisconsin law deems the holder of an NRC license on the effective date of the proposed Agreement to possess a like license issued by Wisconsin. The law provides that these former NRC licenses will expire either 90 days after receipt from the radiation control program of a notice of expiration of such license or on the date of expiration specified in the NRC license, whichever is earlier.

Wisconsin also provides for "timely renewal." This provision affords the continuance of licenses for which an application for renewal has been filed more than 30 days prior to the date of expiration of the license. NRC licenses transferred while in timely renewal are included under the continuation provision. The Wisconsin Radiation Protection Code provides exemptions from the State's requirements for licensing of sources of radiation for NRC and U.S. Department of Energy contractors or subcontractors. The proposed Agreement commits Wisconsin to use its best efforts to cooperate with the NRC and the other Agreement States in the formulation of standards and regulatory programs for the protection against hazards of radiation and to assure that Wisconsin's program will continue to be compatible with the Commission's program for the regulation of agreement materials. The proposed Agreement stipulates the desirability of reciprocal recognition of licenses, and commits the Commission and Wisconsin to use their best efforts to accord such reciprocity.

III. Staff Conclusion

Subsection 274d of the Act provides that the Commission shall enter into an agreement under subsection 274b with any State if:

(a) The Governor of the State certifies that the State has a program for the control of radiation hazards adequate to protect public health and safety with respect to the agreement materials within the State, and that the State desires to assume regulatory responsibility for the agreement materials; and

(b) The Commission finds that the State program is in accordance with the requirements of subsection 274o, and in all other respects compatible with the Commission's program for the regulation of materials, and that the State program is adequate to protect public health and safety with respect to the materials covered by the proposed Agreement.

On the basis of its draft assessment, the NRC staff concludes that the State of Wisconsin meets the requirements of the Act. The State's program, as defined