

October 31, 2002

Mr. Steven A. Thompson  
Executive Director  
Environmental Quality Board  
Department of Environmental Quality  
P.O. Box 1677  
Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677

Dear Mr. Thompson:

On October 17, 2002, the Management Review Board (MRB) met to consider the proposed final Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program (IMPEP) report on the Oklahoma Agreement State Program. The MRB found the Oklahoma program adequate to protect public health and safety and compatible with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) program.

NRC recognizes the efforts of Oklahoma and the other Agreement States to maintain an adequate and compatible program. During the MRB meeting, the impact of high staff turnover on the Oklahoma Agreement Program after the Agreement became effective was discussed. Oklahoma's efforts to initiate an effective program while at the same time devoting significant effort to hiring and training new staff is commendable. The MRB also discussed the important contribution a stable staff provides to sustaining an adequate level of program performance. We ask that you continue vigilance in this area to minimize the potential for staff turnover.

Section 5.0, page 10, of the enclosed final report presents the IMPEP team's recommendations for the State of Oklahoma. From the information in Mike Broderick's September 6, 2002 letter and discussions at the MRB meeting, we are aware of the actions your staff has taken in response to the recommendations in the draft report. Therefore, we request no additional response.

Based on the results of the current IMPEP review, the next full review will be in approximately four years.

I appreciate the courtesy and cooperation extended to the IMPEP team during the review and your support of the Radiation Control Program. I look forward to our agencies continuing to work cooperatively in the future.

Sincerely,

*/RA/*

Carl J. Paperiello  
Deputy Executive Director  
for Materials, Research and State Programs

Enclosure:  
As stated

cc: Mike Broderick, Administrator  
Radiation Management Section

William Sinclair, UT  
OAS Liaison to the MRB

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cc: Mike Broderick, Administrator  
Radiation Management Section

William Sinclair, UT  
OAS Liaison to the MRB

bcc: Chairman Meserve  
Commissioner Dicus  
Commissioner Diaz  
Commissioner McGaffigan  
Commissioner Merrifield

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INTEGRATED MATERIALS PERFORMANCE EVALUATION PROGRAM  
REVIEW OF OKLAHOMA AGREEMENT STATE PROGRAM

JULY 15-19, 2002

**FINAL REPORT**

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the review of the Oklahoma Agreement State program. The review was conducted during the period July 15-19, 2002, by a review team consisting of technical staff members from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Agreement State of Ohio. Team members are identified in Appendix A. The review was conducted in accordance with the "Implementation of the Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program and Rescission of a Final General Statement of Policy," published in the Federal Register on October 16, 1997, and the November 5, 1999, NRC Management Directive 5.6, "Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program (IMPEP)." Preliminary results of the review, which covered the period of September 29, 2000 to July 12, 2002, were discussed with Oklahoma management on July 19, 2002.

A draft of this report was issued to Oklahoma for factual comment on August 14, 2002. The State responded by letter dated September 6, 2002. The Management Review Board (MRB) met on October 17, 2002 to consider the proposed final report. The MRB found the Oklahoma radiation control program was adequate to protect public health and safety and compatible with NRC's program.

The Oklahoma Agreement State program is administered by the Radiation Management Section (the Section), Land Protection Division, Department of Environmental Quality (the Department). The Department is the designated radiation control agency (see Section 3.3). Organization charts for the Department and the Section are included in Appendix B. At the time of the review, the Oklahoma Agreement State program regulated 244 specific licenses authorizing Agreement materials. The review focused on the materials program as it is carried out under the Section 274b. (of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended) Agreement between the NRC and the State of Oklahoma.

In preparation for the review, a questionnaire addressing the common and non-common performance indicators was sent to the Section on April 21, 2002. The Section provided a response to the questionnaire on June 21, 2002. During the review, the review team identified areas in the questionnaire response that needed to be clarified or modified. A copy of the final questionnaire response can be found on NRC's Agencywide Document Access and Management System using the Accession Number ML022190383.

The review team's general approach for conduct of this review consisted of: (1) examination of Oklahoma's responses to the questionnaire; (2) review of applicable Oklahoma statutes and regulations; (3) analysis of quantitative information from the radiation control program licensing and inspection data base; (4) technical review of selected licensing and inspection actions; (5) field accompaniments of three Section inspectors; and (6) interviews with staff and management to answer questions or clarify issues. The review team evaluated the information that it gathered against the IMPEP performance criteria for each common and applicable non-common performance indicator and made a preliminary assessment of the Oklahoma Agreement State program's performance.

Section 2 below, Status of Items Identified in Previous Reviews, is not applicable to the State as this was the initial program review. Results of the current review for the IMPEP common performance indicators are presented in Section 3. Section 4 discusses results of the

applicable non-common performance indicators, and Section 5 summarizes the review team's findings. Recommendations made by the review team are comments that relate directly to program performance by the State. A response is requested from the State to all recommendations in the final report.

## 2.0 STATUS OF ITEMS IDENTIFIED IN PREVIOUS REVIEWS

The State of Oklahoma became an Agreement State on September 29, 2000. The Agreement includes byproduct material as defined in Section 11e.(1), source and limited quantities of special nuclear materials, and low-level radioactive waste disposal (LLRW) as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. The Agreement does not include sealed source and device (SS&D) evaluations.

This was the initial program review. A management orientation meeting was held with the program staff on July 18, 2001, to review and discuss the implementation of the Oklahoma Agreement State Program following the transfer of authority. A follow-up Periodic Meeting was held on February 6, 2002, to review and discuss the status of the Agreement State Program, and to discuss planning for Oklahoma's first IMPEP review.

## 3.0 COMMON PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

IMPEP identifies five common performance indicators to be used in reviewing both NRC Regional and Agreement State programs. These indicators are: (1) Status of Materials Inspection Program; (2) Technical Quality of Inspections; (3) Technical Staffing and Training; (4) Technical Quality of Licensing Actions; and (5) Response to Incidents and Allegations.

### 3.1 Status of Materials Inspection Program

The team focused on four factors in reviewing this indicator: inspection frequency, overdue inspections, initial inspection of new licenses, and timely dispatch of inspection findings to licensees. The review team's evaluation is based on the Section's questionnaire responses, data gathered independently from the Section's licensing and inspection data tracking system, the examination of completed licensing and inspection casework, and interviews with management and staff.

The team's review of the Section's inspection priorities verified that inspection frequencies for various types of Oklahoma material licenses are the same as those listed in the NRC Inspection Manual Chapter (IMC) 2800.

The Section maintains a licensee database that provides current inspection data. Based on data provided by the Section, the review team determined that during the review period, the Section had 11 of 58 core inspections that were conducted overdue by more than 25% of the NRC and the Section's inspection frequency. The overdue core inspections ranged from one to four months overdue. There were no overdue core inspections at the time of the review.

In addition, the team identified that 8 of 16 initial inspections exceeded the NRC inspection frequency for initial inspections, ranging from one to 18 months overdue. The overdue initial inspections were all non-core licensees. The Section discovered in May 2002, that five of the

overdue initial non-core licenses were not in their database. Apparently, the five licenses were not included in the license database that the NRC provided to the State during the transition. Once the Section recognized this problem, the licenses were added to their database and the inspections were conducted. These five overdue initial inspections were not counted in the overdue inspection calculation. The review team determined that 20% of the core inspections were conducted at intervals that exceeded NRC frequencies. The review team recommends that the Section take appropriate measures to conduct core inspections, including initial inspections in accordance with the NRC's inspection priority system.

During the review of selected inspection casework, the team evaluated the Section's timeliness in providing inspection findings to the licensees. The team determined that during the review period, the average time for the issuance of inspection findings was 63 days. The Section's goal for issuance of inspection findings is 30 days. The review team noted that in 2002, the average time for issuance of inspection findings was reduced to 35 days. It was also determined that in four of the cases reviewed, no report documenting the inspection findings was issued to licensees. This issue was discussed with the Administrator, Radiation Management Section (the Administrator). The Administrator informed the review team that a plan has been implemented to keep this from recurring. The review team recommends that the Section take appropriate measures to assure timely dispatch of inspection findings to licensees.

During the review period, the Section granted 66 reciprocity permits, of which, 24 permits were core licensees based upon IMC 1220. The 24 core licensees consisted of 5 Priority 1 and 19 Priority 3 licensees. The Section met the IMC 1220 inspection frequencies for Priority 1 licensees by conducting 2 inspections, and for Priority 3 licenses by conducting 8 inspections. New NRC guidance requires totaling all of the Priority 1, 2, and 3 reciprocity licensees, and conducting inspections of 20% of this total. Thus, the Agency met the revised NRC guidance by completing 10 inspections of the 24 permits issued for core licensees.

Based on the IMPEP evaluation criteria, the review team recommends that Oklahoma's performance with respect to the indicator, Status of the Materials Inspection Program, be found satisfactory.

### 3.2 Technical Quality of Inspections

The team evaluated the inspection reports, enforcement documentation, and inspection field notes and interviewed inspectors for 11 radioactive materials inspections conducted during the review period. The casework included all of the Section's materials license inspectors, and covered inspections of various types including portable gauges, industrial radiography, medical (diagnostic, therapy, and brachytherapy), radiopharmacy, well logging, and academic broad scope. Appendix C lists the inspection casework files reviewed for completeness and adequacy with case-specific comments.

Based on casework, the review team noted that routine inspections covered all aspects of licensed radiation programs. The review team found that inspection reports were generally thorough, complete, and consistent, with sufficient documentation to ensure that licensees' performance with respect to health and safety was acceptable. The documentation supported violations, recommendations made to licensees, unresolved safety issues, and discussions

held with licensees during exit interviews. Team inspections were performed when appropriate and for training purposes.

The review team noted that there were documentation errors and missing information in some of the license files. These are described in Appendix C. For example, 24 license files did not contain inspection reports or field notes documenting inspection findings. However, inspection letters were sent to the 24 licensees documenting the inspection. This issue was discussed with the inspectors and the Administrator. The review team recommends that all inspections be fully documented, and that license files be complete and accurate.

Accompaniments of three inspectors were conducted by an IMPEP team member during the periods of March 27-28, 2001 and April 1-4, 2002. The inspectors were accompanied during inspections of a nuclear medicine facility, a fixed radiography facility, and a broad scope academic licensee. The accompaniments are identified in Appendix C.

During the accompaniments, each inspector demonstrated appropriate inspection techniques, knowledge of the regulations, and conducted performance-based inspections. The inspectors were trained, well prepared for the inspection, and thorough in their audits of the licensees' radiation safety programs. Each inspector conducted interviews with appropriate licensee personnel, observed licensed operations, conducted confirmatory measurements, and utilized good health physics practices. Their inspections were adequate to assess radiological health and safety at the licensed facilities.

The Section has an adequate number and types of survey meters to support the current inspection program, as well as for responding to incidents and emergency conditions. The Section has the instrument vendor calibrate their survey instruments. Appropriate, calibrated survey instruments such as GM meters, scintillation detectors, ion chambers, and micro-R meters were observed. Air monitoring equipment is also available for emergency use. The Section can receive support from the Department's radiochemistry laboratory, which is able to conduct sample counting and assay services.

In the response to the questionnaire, the Section reported that two inspectors were accompanied during the review period. However, it was later determined that the Section had not taken credit for two accompaniments conducted by a senior staff member in 2001. Therefore, four inspectors were accompanied during the review period. As of the date of the IMPEP review, no inspector was accompanied by a supervisor in 2002. However, a memorandum dated July 11, 2002, outlines a plan for accomplishing supervisory accompaniments in 2002. The review team recommends that the Section conduct annual accompaniments of both new and experienced inspectors to ensure continued technical quality of inspections and to assist in the training and qualifications of new staff.

Based on the IMPEP evaluation criteria, the review team recommends that Oklahoma's performance with respect to the indicator, Technical Quality of Inspections, be found satisfactory.

### 3.3 Technical Staffing and Training

Issues central to the evaluation of this indicator include the Section's staffing level and staff turnover, as well as the technical qualifications and training histories of the staff. To evaluate these issues, the review team examined the Section's questionnaire responses relative to this indicator, interviewed Section management and staff, reviewed job descriptions and training records, and considered any possible workload backlogs.

The Section lost one employee prior to becoming an Agreement State and a second person left on November 1, 2000. These two vacancies, during the early stages of the program, placed the Section at a disadvantage in their licensing and inspection efforts. However, the Section filled the vacant positions. The new people are being trained, and the Section is addressing the licensing and inspection backlogs that were created during the first few months of the Agreement. As noted previously, there were no overdue core inspections at the time of this review.

The Section is organized under the Land Protection Division, Department of Environmental Quality. The Section is managed by the Administrator, and has 10 technical staff positions and a part time secretary (shown as a vacant position on the organization chart). The technical staff are divided between a Compliance Unit and an Inspection Unit. The Compliance Unit has one Engineer Intern IV, one Environmental Programs Specialist III, and three Environmental Specialist IIs. The Inspection Unit has one Professional Engineer III (vacant), one Engineer Intern IV (vacant), one Engineer Intern I, one Engineer Intern III, and one Environmental Programs Specialist II. The Administrator reported in the questionnaire that there were no vacant technical positions in the program, and further explained that the two vacant technical positions were added to the organization in case a large number of non-AEA license applications were received in the future. The Section currently regulates AEA materials and x-ray machines except for diagnostic x-ray machines which are regulated by the Health Department. There were no plans to fill the vacant positions at the time of the review.

In general, technical staff are first trained as x-ray inspectors, then as AEA materials inspectors, and finally as AEA license reviewers, depending upon their individual experience and training. Training and qualification requirements for licensing and inspection staff were established in Section 6.2 of the Final Application for Agreement State Status dated December 14, 1999. The requirements set forth are essentially the same training and qualification recommendations developed by NRC Manual Chapter 1246 and the NRC/Organization of Agreement States Joint Working Group. The training files for each staff member contains the courses and training received by the individual, a memorandum listing the activities the individual has received approval to complete, and a listing of training courses to be taken in the future. Staff training requirements include NRC courses, or equivalent training when available. An accompaniment by a senior staff member or manager is required to become an independent inspector. Prior inspection experience is required for an individual to be a license reviewer. Post qualification training in special topics is also given as needed and planned for the future. The training records demonstrate that the technical staff are trained for the tasks that they have been assigned.

Section management is committed to a high degree of training for the staff. The Administrator indicated that upper level management has been very supportive of training opportunities, and

training funds are available as appropriate. The review team believes this commitment and funding for training is a program strength, and concluded that the Section has a well balanced staff, and a sufficient number of trained technical personnel to carry out AEA regulatory duties.

Based on the IMPEP evaluation criteria, the review team recommends that Oklahoma's performance with respect to the indicator, Technical Staffing and Training, be found satisfactory.

### 3.4 Technical Quality of Licensing Actions

The review team interviewed license reviewers, evaluated the licensing process, and examined licensing casework for 13 specific licenses. Licensing actions were reviewed for completeness, consistency, proper isotopes and quantities, qualifications of authorized users, adequate facilities and equipment, financial assurance, operating and emergency procedures, appropriateness of license conditions, and overall technical quality. The casework files were also reviewed for timeliness, use of appropriate deficiency letters and cover letters, reference to appropriate regulations, product certifications, supporting documentation, consideration of enforcement history, pre-licensing visits, supervisory and peer reviews, and proper signature authority. The files were checked for retention of necessary documents and supporting data.

Licensing casework was selected to provide a representative sample of licensing actions that were completed during the review period. The sampling included the following types of licenses: in-vitro laboratory, well logging, industrial radiography, medical institution, medical private practice, and portable gauge. Licensing actions selected for evaluation included two new licenses, one renewal, seven amendments, and three terminations. A list of the licenses evaluated with case-specific comments can be found in Appendix D.

Overall, the review team found that the licensing actions were thorough, complete, consistent, and of acceptable quality with health and safety issues properly addressed. License tie-down conditions were stated clearly, backed by information contained in the file, and inspectable. The licensee's compliance history was taken into account when reviewing renewal applications and amendments. The exemptions noted in the questionnaire responses were determined to be appropriate and well documented by license conditions.

In most cases, license reviewers used the appropriate licensing guides (NUREG 1556s) and standard license conditions. However, some administrative issues were noted and discussed with the staff. In all three of the terminations reviewed, the team noted that licenses were terminated by issuing termination letters, but the licenses were not amended to reflect that they had been terminated. The team discussed the importance that all terminations need to be terminated by a license amendment. The team also discussed that NRC NUREG 1556, Volume 20, "Consolidated Guidance About Administrative Licensing Procedures," as providing guidance on administrative procedures related to the licensing process, amendments, and license terminations. The review team recommends that all license terminations be terminated by a license amendment.

The Section's licensing process requires all licensing actions to be reviewed for administrative completeness and a letter sent to the licensee/applicant within 60 days from the receipt of the action. The Administrator confirmed that this initial review included a cursory evaluation for

potential health and safety issues. Once administrative completeness has been determined, the technical review is conducted and a Notice of Deficiency is prepared, if needed. The completed action receives a peer review and a review by one of the Department's attorneys. Finally, the Administrator reviews and signs the license. Licenses are issued for a 10-year period under a timely renewal system, and a complete license is issued for each licensing action. The Section currently has two staff members that are fully qualified to conduct licensing casework. One additional staff member is in the process of becoming qualified and has been preparing administrative completeness letters.

The Administrator and the licensing staff are concerned about the backlog of licensing actions and are looking for ways to manage the workload and improve the efficiency of the process. The team noted that after an administrative completeness letter has been issued, no timeliness goals have been established to complete actions. The team discussed NRC's Licensing Tracking System, goals of completing any new, amendment, or termination action in 90 days, and renewals in 180 days, and the successful use of a Technical Assistant for entering data into the system.

The team inquired about the 30 renewals that are pending, of which 19 actions are over a year old. The staff related, and the Administrator concurred, that a cursory review of all pending renewals was performed to make sure that there were no significant changes that would compromise health and safety at the licensed facility or to members of the public. Following this review, the licensing actions were assigned a priority for completing the action. To reduce the back log of renewals, the Section is considering extending some of the licenses by regulation. The team discussed that some of the licenses may have already been extended by regulation by the NRC in April 1996 (61 FR 1109), prior to their transfer to Oklahoma, and could be identified by a letter in the license file. The team advised against extending the expiration date on these licenses a second time.

Based on the IMPEP evaluation criteria, the review team recommends that Oklahoma's performance with respect to the indicator, Technical Quality of Licensing Actions, be found satisfactory.

### 3.5 Response to Incidents and Allegations

In evaluating the effectiveness of the Section's actions in responding to incidents, the review team examined the Section's response to the questionnaire relative to this indicator, evaluated selected incidents reported for Oklahoma in the Nuclear Material Events Database (NMED) against those contained in the Section files, and evaluated the casework and supporting documentation for nine material incidents. A list of the incident casework examined with case-specific comments is included in Appendix E. The team also reviewed the Section's response to six allegations involving radioactive materials, including the four that were referred to the Section by the NRC during the review period.

The Section has procedures for responding to events and allegations, documentation, event reporting, and the use of NMED software. These procedures were reviewed and discussed with the Section managers and staff, including file documentation, the State's equivalent to the Freedom of Information Act, NMED, and notification of incidents to the NRC Operations

Center. The Section follows the guidance found in the Office of State and Tribal Programs (STP) Procedure [SA-300](#), "Reporting Material Events."

The Administrator assigns responsibility for initial response and follow-up actions of materials incidents or allegations to any qualified member of the materials program. The inspector/investigator is responsible for the investigation, documentation and database entry of the incident or allegation. The Section maintains a database of all incidents using NMED software, and information is transferred from this database to the national NMED, as appropriate.

The Section provided the team a list of eleven radioactive material incidents involving Agreement material. The team reviewed nine incidents, which included seven significant events, one 30-60 day notification event, and one event that did not meet the reporting criteria as defined in STP Procedure SA-300. All required notifications to the NMED have been made, including follow-up information. All but one notification was made within the period required in SA-300.

The incidents selected for review included the following categories: overexposure, damage to equipment, stolen gauges, loss of radioactive material, and unauthorized use of radioactive material. The review team found that the Section's responses to incidents were complete and comprehensive. Initial responses were prompt and well coordinated, and the level of effort was commensurate with the health and safety significance. The Section dispatched inspectors for on-site investigations when appropriate, and took suitable enforcement and follow-up actions.

In evaluating the effectiveness of the Section's actions responding to allegations, the review team examined the Section's questionnaire response relative to this indicator and a listing of allegations provided during the review. The casework for four allegations referred by the NRC was reviewed, as well as the casework for two additional allegations reported directly to the State. The review of the casework and the files indicated that the Section took prompt and appropriate action in response to the concerns raised. Case files are secured, the alleged's identity is protected, and the allegations were appropriately closed. There were no performance issues identified from the review of the casework documentation.

Based on the IMPEP evaluation criteria, the review team recommends that Oklahoma's performance with respect to the indicator, Response to Incidents and Allegations, be found satisfactory.

#### 4.0 NON-COMMON PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

IMPEP identifies four non-common performance indicators to be used in reviewing Agreement State Programs: (1) Legislation and Program Elements Required for Compatibility; (2) Sealed Source and Device Evaluation Program; (3) Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Program; and (4) Uranium Recovery Program. Only the first non-common performance indicator was applicable to this review.

#### 4.1 Legislation and Program Elements Required for Compatibility

##### 4.1.1 Legislation

Along with the Section's response to the questionnaire, the staff provided the review team with the opportunity to review copies of legislation that affects the radiation control program. Legislative authority was granted in 1999 (Oklahoma Statutes, Title 27A) in the Oklahoma Environmental Quality Act, the Oklahoma Environmental Quality Code, and the Oklahoma Radiation Management Act. The Department of Environmental Quality is designated as the State's radiation control agency. The review team noted that the legislation had not changed since the Agreement was signed.

##### 4.1.2 Program Elements Required for Compatibility

The review team evaluated the response to the questionnaire, reviewed the status of regulations required to be adopted by the State under the Commission's adequacy and compatibility policy and verified the adoption of regulations with data obtained from STP's State Regulation Status Data Sheet.

The State regulations for radiation management are located in Chapter 410 of the Oklahoma Administrative Code, Title 252, and apply to all sources of radiation except materials subject to regulation under the NRC or a diagnostic x-ray facility regulated by the Oklahoma Department of Public Health. Oklahoma regulations require a license for all persons who receive, possess, use, transfer, own, handle, dispose, store, house, or acquire sources of radiation, including a limited number of naturally occurring and accelerator-produced radionuclides.

Oklahoma adopts regulations for AEA materials by reference, and the Oklahoma regulations initially became effective at the time of the Agreement, September 29, 2000. During the 2002 legislative session, the Oklahoma Legislature adopted by reference the NRC regulations affecting the Agreement, as published on January 1, 2001. The amended regulations became effective on June 13, 2002. The review team believes that adopting regulations by reference allows the State to implement regulations quickly and avoid potential compatibility conflicts. Also, it reduces confusion for reciprocity licensees and multi-State licensees. At the MRB meeting on October 17, 2002, the MRB and the team agreed that the adoption of rules by reference is a good practice.

The Administrator has the responsibility for maintaining the Oklahoma Radiation Management Regulations compatible with the NRC regulations. The rule adoption process involves hearings before the Radiation Management Advisory Council which recommends changes to the Environmental Quality Board. The Board approves or disapproves the proposed amendments. The State Legislature considers the amendments during their next session, and the Governor can veto proposed amendments. Emergency regulations can be effected immediately with the Governor's signature, but they are effective only until the end of the next legislative session. As noted in the questionnaire, the Council usually considers rules in the Summer or Fall, the Board passes them in the Winter, and they go into effect in May or June of the following year.

The team found that the public and other interested parties are offered an opportunity to comment on proposed regulation changes; the rules are not subject to "sunset" laws; and it was noted that draft regulations were sent to the NRC for review and comment.

The State has no overdue regulations required for compatibility. The Section will need to address the following regulations in upcoming rulemaking or by adopting alternate legally binding requirements:

- ! "Requirements for Certain Generally Licensed Industrial Devices Containing Byproduct Material," 10 CFR Parts 30, 31, and 32 amendments (65 FR 79162) that became effective February 16, 2001.
- ! "Revision of the Skin Dose Limit," 10 CFR Part 20 amendment (67 FR 16298) that became effective April 5, 2002.
- ! "Medical Use of Byproduct Material," 10 CFR Parts 20, 32, and 35 amendments (67 FR 20249) that became effective April 24, 2002.

Based on IMPEP evaluation criteria, the review team recommends that Oklahoma's performance with respect to the indicator, Legislation and Program Elements Required for Compatibility, be found satisfactory.

#### 4.2 Low-Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW) Disposal Program

In 1981, the NRC amended its Policy Statement, "Criteria for Guidance of States and NRC in Discontinuance of NRC Regulatory Authority and Assumption Thereof by States Through Agreement," to allow a State to seek an amendment for the regulation of LLRW as a separate category. Those States with existing Agreements prior to 1981 were determined to have continued LLRW disposal authority without the need of an amendment. Although the Oklahoma Agreement State program has LLRW disposal authority, NRC has not required States to have a program for licensing a LLRW disposal facility until such time as the State has been designated as a host State for a LLRW disposal facility. When an Agreement State has been notified or becomes aware of the need to regulate a LLRW disposal facility, they are expected to put in place a regulatory program which will meet the criteria for an adequate and compatible LLRW disposal program. There are no plans for a LLRW disposal facility in Oklahoma and they belong to the Central Interstate LLRW Authority. Accordingly, the review team did not review this indicator.

#### 5.0 SUMMARY

As noted in Sections 3 and 4 above, the review team found Oklahoma's performance to be satisfactory for all performance indicators. Accordingly, the review team recommended and the MRB concurred in finding the Oklahoma Agreement State program to be adequate and compatible with NRC's program. Based on the results of the current IMPEP review, the review team recommended, and the MRB agreed, that the next full review should be in approximately four years.

Below are the recommendations, as mentioned earlier in the report, for evaluation and implementation, as appropriate, by the State, as well as the good practice identified by the review team and the MRB.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The review team recommends that the Section take appropriate measures to conduct core inspections, including initial inspections in accordance with the NRC's inspection priority system. (Section 3.1)
2. The review team recommends that the Section take appropriate measures to assure timely dispatch of inspection findings to licensees. (Section 3.1)
3. The review team recommends that all inspections be fully documented, and that license files be complete and accurate. (Section 3.2)
4. The review team recommends that the Section conduct annual accompaniments of both new and experienced inspectors to ensure continued technical quality of inspections and to assist in the training and qualifications of new staff. (Section 3.2)
5. The review team recommends that all license terminations be terminated by a license amendment. (Section 3.4)

#### GOOD PRACTICE:

The review team believes that adopting regulations by reference allows the State to implement regulations quickly and avoid potential compatibility conflicts. Also, it reduces confusion for reciprocity licensees and multi-State licensees. At the MRB meeting on October 17, 2002, the MRB and the team agreed that the adoption of rules by reference is a good practice. (Section 4.2)

## LIST OF APPENDICES AND ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A	IMPEP Review Team Members
Appendix B	Oklahoma Organization Charts
Appendix C	Inspection Casework Reviews
Appendix D	License Casework Reviews
Appendix E	Incident Casework Reviews
Attachment	September 6, 2002 Letter from Mike Broderick Oklahoma's Response to Draft IMPEP Report

## APPENDIX A

### IMPEP REVIEW TEAM MEMBERS

<b>Name</b>	<b>Area of Responsibility</b>
Richard L. Woodruff, Region II	Team Leader Technical Staffing and Training Legislation and Program Elements Required for Compatibility
Linda McLean, Region IV	Status of Materials Inspection Program Technical Quality of Inspections Inspection Accompaniments
Neelam Bhalla, Region I	Technical Quality of Licensing Actions
Mike Snee, Ohio	Response to Incidents and Allegations

APPENDIX B

OKLAHOMA

ORGANIZATION CHARTS  
(ML022190297)

# ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD

## DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Executive Director  
Steven A. Thompson

Director of Administrative Services  
Larry A. Gales

General Counsel  
Jimmy Givens

## SUPPORT SERVICES

Lawrence A. Gales, Director

*Personnel*

*Finance*

*Information Management*

Civil Rights Administrator I (0037)  
Jamie Fannin

Water Quality  
Management  
Advisory Council

Waterworks and  
Wastewater Works  
Advisory Council

Small Business  
Assistance Compliance  
Advisory Panel

Laboratory Services  
Advisory Council

Radiation Management  
Advisory Council

Solid Waste  
Management  
Advisory Council

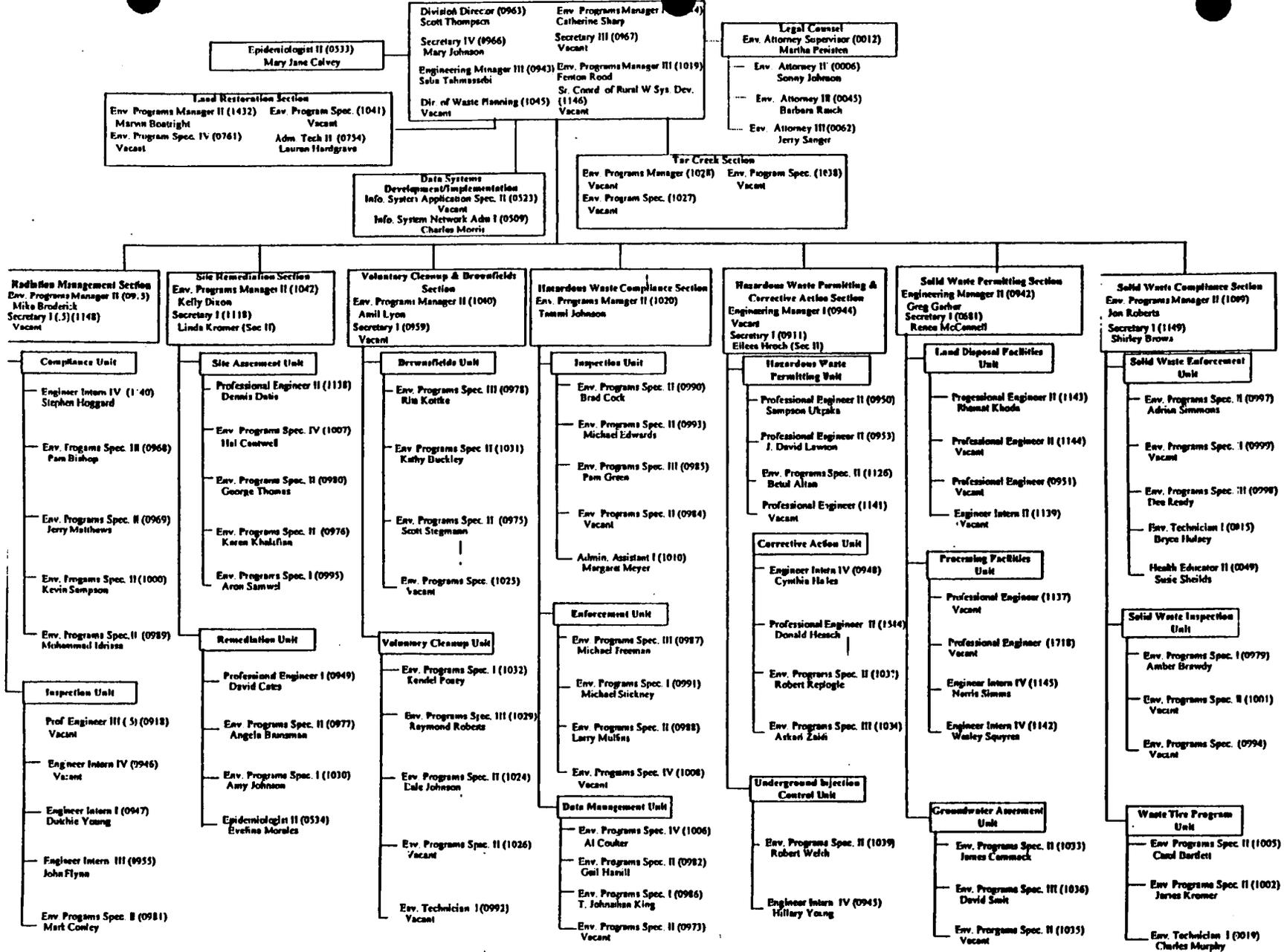
Hazardous Waste  
Management  
Advisory Council

Air Quality  
Council

<b>WATER QUALITY DIVISION</b>	<b>CUSTOMER SERVICES DIVISION</b>	<b>COMPLAINTS &amp; LOCAL SERVICES DIVISION</b>	<b>LAND PROTECTION DIVISION</b>	<b>AIR QUALITY DIVISION</b>
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<p><i>Water Quality Program Mgmt. Section</i> -Vacant</p> <p><i>Public Water Supply Section</i> -Mike Harrell</p> <p><i>Municipal/Industrial Compliance Section</i> -Wayne Craney</p> <p><i>Drinking Water SRF/Construction Permit Section</i> -H.J. Thung</p> <p><i>Wastewater Discharge Permit Section</i> -Quang Pham</p> <p><i>Watershed Planning and Toxics Control Section</i> -Mark Derichweiler</p> <p><i>Operator Certification and Compliance Tracking Section</i> -Chris Wisniewski</p>	<p><i>GC/MS Organics Section</i> -Joe Brown</p> <p><i>GC Organics Section</i> -Ken Provost</p> <p><i>Env. Micro/Radiochemistry Section</i> -Vacant</p> <p><i>General Chemistry/Metals Section</i> -Jeff Franklin</p> <p><i>Customer Asst. Program Section</i> -Vacant</p> <p><i>Customer Services Program Management Section</i> -Monty Elder</p> <p><i>Laboratory Customer Assistance Section</i> -Rocke Amonette</p>	<p><i>Complaints Office</i> -Lynno Moss</p> <p><i>West Region</i> -Don Pendergraph</p> <p><i>Central Region</i> -Robert Huber</p> <p><i>Southeast Region</i> -Gary Burnett</p> <p><i>Southwest Region</i> -Richard McDaniel</p> <p><i>Northeast Region</i> -Clyde Mason</p> <p><i>South Central Region</i> -David Golden</p> <p><i>North Central Region</i> -Rick Austin</p>	<p><i>Radiation Management Section</i> -Mike Broderick</p> <p><i>Site Remediation Section</i> -Kedly Dixon</p> <p><i>Voluntary Cleanup &amp; Brownsfields Section</i> -Amil Lyon</p> <p><i>Hazardous Waste Compliance Section</i> -Tammi Johnson</p> <p><i>Hazardous Waste Permitting &amp; Corrective Action Section</i> -Vacant</p> <p><i>Solid Waste Permitting Section</i> -Greg Garber</p> <p><i>Solid Waste Compliance Section</i> -Joe Roberts</p>	<p><i>Rules &amp; Inventory Section</i> -Ray Bishop</p> <p><i>Technical Resources &amp; Projects Section</i> -Shawna McWaters-Khalousi</p> <p><i>Monitoring Section</i> -Kent Stafford</p> <p><i>Existing Source Permit Unit</i> -David Dimick</p> <p><i>New Source Permit Unit</i> -Vacant</p> <p><i>Enforcement Unit</i> -Gary Kurtz</p> <p><i>Compliance Unit</i> -Larry Trent</p> <p><i>Regional Office at Tulsa Air Program</i> -Rhonda Jeffries</p>

# Land Protection Division

07/10/02



ATTACHMENT

September 6, 2002 Letter from Mike Broderick  
Oklahoma's Response to Draft IMPEP Report

ML022610126



STEVEN A. THOMPSON  
Executive Director

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

FRANK KEATING  
Governor

September 6, 2002

Paul Lohaus, Director  
Office of State and Tribal Programs  
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, DC 20555-0001

02 SEP 17 PM 3:52

STP

Dear Mr. Lohaus:

We appreciated the opportunity to host the IMPEP team during the program evaluation July 15-19. We felt that the evaluation team was fair and comprehensive in their evaluation. Steve Thompson, Executive Director of the DEQ emphasized to me how impressed he was by the thorough and well laid-out nature of the evaluation, and the use of specific standards for evaluation. This was his first significant contact with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and it left him with a very favorable impression.

In general, we agree with the draft IMPEP report, but we do have a few minor clarifications and updates:

1. We are continuing the enhanced management attention to the due dates of inspections, especially core inspections. Initial inspections are also receiving enhanced attention.
2. We continue to work towards the goal of improving timeliness of inspection reports. As the report indicated, because of increased management oversight, our performance in this area has improved this year, but it is still not where we want it to be.
3. We are ensuring current inspections are properly documented. What, if anything, to do about past inspections with documentation problems has not been decided.
4. Management accompaniments are being conducted. Mike Broderick accompanied Mohammed Idrissa in August, and another planned accompaniment had to be cancelled due to illness. At least one more accompaniment will be done in September, and all AEA inspectors will be accompanied by Mike Broderick or Pam Bishop during CY 2002.
5. Per the IMPEP Team recommendation, all license terminations are now having a license amendment indicating termination issued, rather than being terminated by



1. a letter as was done previously. This has been done retroactively for licenses terminated prior to the IMPEP.
2. On page 9, Section 4.1.2, the final paragraph indicates that all sources of radiation require a license; actually, only a limited number of NARM uses require licensing at this time. It is expected that this will change in the future, whether through federal action or state rulemaking.
3. On page 5, second paragraph, the date of 2002 should be replaced by a date of 2000.
4. On page C.1, File No. 2, inspection priority should be 3.
5. On page C.1, File No. 3, inspection priority should be 2. Though the inspection was overdue, note that it was not due till 12/00.
6. On page C.2, File No. 8, the inspection was not overdue. Inspection was due 7/01, so not overdue until 4/02.

Again, I appreciate the work of the IMPEP and of the NRC staff. If we can be of assistance to the IMPEP review in any way, please do not hesitate to contact me or Pam Bishop at 405-702-5100.

Sincerely,



Mike Broderick  
Environmental Program Manager  
Radiation Management Section