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A Limited Liability Partnership Including Professional Corporations

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FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT APPEAL

July 24, 2002

By Federal Express

FOIA/PA Officer
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001

FOIA/PA REQUEST

Case No: 2002-011A
Date Rec'd: 7/5/02
Action Off: Brown
Related Case: 2002-0309

**Re: Appeal from Initial FOIA Decision
(FOIA/PA 2002-0309)**

Dear Privacy Act Officer:

Pursuant to sections 552 and 552a of the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") and 10 C.F.R. § 9.29 of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission ("NRC") regulations, I am writing to appeal the withholding of the NRC Office of Investigations Procedures Manual ("OI Manual") for which I submitted the above-referenced FOIA request on June 20, 2002. A copy of FOIA 2002-0309 is attached as Exhibit A. The NRC FOIA response letter, dated June 28, 2002, received July 8, 2002, and attached as Exhibit B, explained that the NRC based its decision to withhold the OI Manual on FOIA exemptions 2 and 7(E).

Assuming that the 1999 OI Manual referenced in Exhibit B, Appendix A, is similar to the 1996 version (which is publicly available), neither exemption cited in the NRC's FOIA response is applicable. The "Low 2" aspect of Exemption 2 applies only to matters of a relatively trivial nature, in which the public could not reasonably be expected to have an interest. The "High 2" aspect of Exemption 2 applies only to information which if disclosed would risk circumvention of the law. As explained below, the OI Manual is not the type of document that is protected by Exemption 2. Exemption 7(E) also does not apply because that exemption is meant to shield techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations that are either not well known to the public, or the disclosure of which would risk circumvention of the law. Much of the information contained in the OI Manual is currently available through other sources. Also, the "foreseeable harm" standard required by 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(2), 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(E), and by NRC's internal guidance, has not been met. The release of the 1999 OI Manual would not compromise the integrity or the regulatory function of the NRC, nor would the

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release of the Manual reveal a vulnerability in NRC procedures that could facilitate circumvention of the law. Finally, both the public and the NRC have a significant interest in a scrutable OI practice which can only be enhanced by release of the OI Manual.

I. FOIA EXEMPTIONS

Neither exemption cited in the FOIA Response warrants the withholding of the OI Manual.

A. Exemption 2: Records Related Solely to the Internal Personnel Rules and Practices of an Agency

Exemption 2 affords protection to records that are "related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency." 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(2). The courts have interpreted this exemption to encompass two distinct categories of information, "Low 2" and "High 2."

1. "Low 2" (Trivial Matters)

"Low 2" covers internal matters of a relatively trivial nature in which the public could not reasonably be expected to have an interest. *Department of Air Force v. Rose*, 425 U.S. 352 (1976); *Lesar v DOJ*, 636 F.2d 472, 485 (D.C. Cir. 1980); *FOIA Update*, Vol. V, No. 1, at 11 (emphasizing "low threshold" for disclosure of such information). Examples of "Low 2" records include performance standards and leave practices. See, e.g., *Small v. IRS*, 820 F. Supp. 163, 168 (D.N.J. 1992) (holding that employee service identification numbers are trivial and lacking in public interest); *Pruner v. Department of Army*, 755 F. Supp. 362, 365 (D. Kan. 1991) (holding that army regulation concerning discharge of conscientious objectors is exempt under (b)(2)). This aspect of the exemption is based upon the rationale that the task of processing and releasing such records would place an administrative burden on the agency that would not be justified by any genuine public benefit. See, e.g., *Martin v. Lauer*, 686 F.2d 24, 34 (D.C. Cir. 1982). Exemption 2, however, does not preclude agencies from disclosing this type of information. Agencies may disclose internal matters of a trivial nature in the exercise of their administrative discretion. See *Attorney General's Memorandum for Heads of All Federal Departments and Agencies Regarding the Freedom of Information Act* (Oct. 12, 2001) (recognizing continued

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agency practice of making discretionary disclosure determinations under FOIA, upon careful consideration of all interests involved).

"Low 2" is only available to shield agencies from disclosing internal matters of a relatively trivial nature that are not of genuine and significant interest to the public. *Rose*, 425 U.S. at 369; see also *FOIA Update*, Vol. V, No. 1, at 11 (emphasizing the "low threshold" for disclosure of such information). Disputes may arise when information is properly withholdable because it is of a trivial nature and its disclosure would create an administrative burden, yet the information is of "genuine and significant interest to the public." In these instances, "Low 2" does not shield an agency from disclosing information in which there is "genuine and significant public interest." See *Tax Analysts v. DOJ*, 845 F.2d 1060, 1064 (D.C. Cir. 1988) (finding Exemption 2 to be inapplicable because of "public's obvious interest" in agency copies of court opinions), *cert. granted*, 488 U.S. 1003 (1989).

2. "High 2" (Risk of Circumvention)

"High 2" covers matters of a more substantial internal nature, the disclosure of which would risk circumvention of the law. See *FOIA Update*, Vol. X, No. 3, at 3-4 ("OIP Guidance: Protecting Vulnerability Assessments Through Application of Exemption Two"); see, e.g., *Schiller v. NLRB*, 964 F.2d 1205, 1207 (D.C. Cir. 1992). In order to invoke "High 2," an agency must demonstrate a particular determination of harm that would be caused by disclosure of the records or information within its coverage. This aspect of Exemption 2 fundamentally rests upon a determination of reasonably expected harm. See, e.g., *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Department of Commerce*, 83 F. Supp. 2d 105, 110 (D.D.C. 1999). Matters that are covered by "High 2" include information that would reveal the identities of informants and undercover agents (see, e.g., *Davin v. DOJ*, 60 F.3d 1043, 1065 (3d. Cir. 1995); *Jones v. FBI*, 41 F.3d 238, 244 (6th Cir. 1994)); security techniques used in prisons (see, e.g., *Cox v. DOJ*, 601 F.2d 1, 4 (D.C. Cir. 1979)); codes that would identify intelligence targets (*Tawalbeh v. Department of Air Force*, No. 96-6241, slip op. at 13 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 8, 1997)); and, agency credit card numbers (see *Judicial Watch*, 83 F. Supp. 2d at 110).

B. Exemption (7)(E): Records of Information Compiled for Law Enforcement Purposes

Exemption (7)(E) affords protection to law enforcement information that would "disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or

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prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to *risk circumvention of the law.*" 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(E) (emphasis added).

Exemption (7)(E) is also divided into two subparts. The first clause permits withholding of information that would "disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions." This clause is phrased in such a way as not to require a showing of any particular determination of harm. 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(E). However, in order for the exemption to apply, the technique or procedure at issue must not be well known to the public. See *Attorney General's Memorandum on the 1986 Amendments to the Freedom of Information Act* at 16 n. 27 (Dec. 1987). In other words, the scope of this exception does not include routine techniques and procedures already well known to the public. See, e.g., *Coleman v. FBI*, 13 F. Supp. 2d 75, 83 (D.D.C. 1998) (protecting "manner and circumstances" of various techniques that are "generally known to the public"); *Public Employees for Env'tl. Responsibility v. EPA*, 978 F. Supp. 955, 963 (D. Colo. 1997) (noting that wiretapping is a procedure that is well known to the public). It should also be noted that NRC's own guidance still requires a showing of foreseeable harm. See *NRC Announcement No. 91*, Nov. 5, 1993.

The second provision of Exemption (7)(E) applies to documents that "would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law." That subpart requires a showing of a particular determination of harm that would be caused by disclosure of the guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions. Exemption 7(E) is essentially a codification of the "High 2" exemption. See above discussion of "High 2" aspect of Exemption 2; see also *Berg v. Commodity Futures Trading Comm'n*, No. 93-C6741, slip op. at 10 (N.D. Ill. June 23, 1994); *Schwarz v. Department of Treasury*, 131 F. Supp. 2d 142, 150 (D.D.C. 2000) (finding Secret Service information evaluating personal characteristics and threat potential of individuals to be "clearly exempt from disclosure" under both exemptions 2 and 7(E)).

In the context of law enforcement investigations and prosecutions, "guidelines" refer to the prosecution or basic investigative stage of a law enforcement matter, whenever it is determined that its disclosure could risk circumvention of the law. *DOJ FOIA Guide, May 2002*. Accordingly, in applying this clause to law enforcement manuals, agencies must focus on the portions of those guidelines that correlate to particular harm to law enforcement efforts.

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See, e.g., *PHE, Inc. v. DOJ*, 983 F.2d 248, 252 (D.C. Cir. 1993) (finding that the DOJ's National Obscenity Enforcement Unit failed to submit an affidavit containing "precise descriptions of the nature of the redacted material and providing reasons why releasing each withheld section would create a risk of circumvention of the law"); *Leveto v. IRS*, No. 98-285, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5791, at *21 (W.D. Pa. Apr. 10, 2001) (protecting dollar amount budgeted for agency to investigate particular individual because release could allow others to learn agency's monetary limits and undermine such investigations in future); *Linn v. DOJ*, 1995 WL 417810, at *32 (D.D.C. June 5, 1995) (affirming nondisclosure of one page from Drug Agent's Guide to Forfeiture of Assets on the basis that agency explained harm).

Moreover, even if records are withholdable under FOIA, federal agencies are still subject to the "foreseeable harm" standard articulated by President Clinton (*Memorandum for Heads of Departments and Agencies*, October 4, 1993) and Attorney General Reno in 1993 (See *FOIA Update*, Vol. XIV, No. 3), and adopted by NRC Chairman Ivan Selin (*NRC Announcement No. 91*, Nov. 5, 1993). Despite the FOIA exemptions, FOIA officers should make "discretionary disclosures" whenever possible. See *FOIA Update*, Vol. XIV at 1-5. Further, agencies should withhold information "only after consideration of the reasonably expected consequences of disclosure in each particular case." *FOIA Update*, Vol. XIV at 2. The individual sensitivity of each item of information and the particular circumstances of each case are the primary considerations in the application of the "foreseeable harm" standard. See, e.g., *Tax Analysts v. IRS*, 152 F. Supp. 2d 1 (D.C. Cir. 2001) (emphasizing that this second clause of Exemption 7(E) protects information that specifically correlates to foreseeable harm to law enforcement efforts).

C. Section by Section Analysis of the 1996 OI Manual

Section 1 of the 1996 OI Manual describes how the manual is organized, including its purpose, to whom it applies, and an explanation of pertinent terms. As are all sections of the Manual, Section 1 is well known to the public, and thus, ineligible for a FOIA exemption under the first prong of 7(E). Further, it is unclear how the disclosure of such information would risk circumvention of the law, rendering the second prong of 7(E) and the "High 2" aspect of Exemption 2 inapplicable. In addition, this Section does not simply involve investigative techniques or procedures. Finally, the "Low 2" aspect of Exemption 2 does not shield the OI Manual from disclosure, because this section of the Manual is not "trivial in nature." There is a genuine public benefit to allowing licensees and

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others to understand the organization of the OI Manual, in order to be able to hold OI accountable for its actions. As such, FOIA offers no exemption for Section 1.

Section 2 outlines the goals of the Office of Investigations ("OI") and its expectations of professionalism. This Section is well known to the public, and thus ineligible for FOIA exemption under the first prong of Exemption 7(E). Further, it is unclear how the disclosure of such information would risk circumvention of the law, thereby making the OI Manual ineligible for a FOIA exemption under the second prong of 7(E) and the "High 2" aspect of Exemption 2. One of the goals of FOIA is to hold government officials accountable for their actions. It is, therefore, unlikely that expectations of professionalism are the kind of investigative technique or procedure that this Exemption was meant to reach. In addition, the public has an interest in understanding the professional standards with which public officials must comply. Finally, this Section does not simply involve investigative techniques or procedures. As such, FOIA offers no exemption.

Section 3 describes the personnel who have authority for investigations, as well as the process by which the OI initiates, conducts, and terminates investigations. Most, if not all, of this section should be disclosed because it includes commonly known investigative techniques. *See Albuquerque Publ'g Co. v. DOJ*, 726 F. Supp. 851, 858 (D.D.C. 1989) (holding that the government should release information about law enforcement techniques that are commonplace in the course of criminal investigations). NRC licensees are familiar with how OI conducts investigations. Indeed, OI's routine practice is to explain its process for conducting investigations to licensee at the beginning of its investigations. The release of the OI Manual only enables licensees and others to hold the Office of Investigations accountable. As such, the way in which OI conducts its investigations is of genuine interest to the public. In addition, several parts of this Section describe information that has already been made public by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. NRC Management Directive and Handbook 8.8, *Management of Allegations* (available to the public at <http://www.nrc.gov/what-we-do/regulatory/allegations/ml013400192.pdf>) sets forth the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's guidance regarding the initiation, establishment of priorities, and termination of investigations. Because this information is readily available in other places, it cannot be said that its disclosure would risk circumvention of the law.

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Section 4 outlines the guidelines to which the OI must adhere when conducting interviews. Included in this section is general information on the rights of interviewees, Miranda warnings, oaths and affirmations pursuant to Section 161(c) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, subpoenas, service of process, tape recordings, etc. The NRC has an obligation to disclose all or most of this information because much of it is already known to the public and is contained in various laws, regulations, and court decisions. See *Albuquerque Publ'g*, 726 F. Supp. at 858 (noting that agencies "should avoid burdening the Court with techniques commonly described in movies, popular novels, stores or magazines or television"); *National Org. for the Reform of Marihuana Laws v. DEA*, No. 80-1339, slip. op. at 8 (D.D.C. June 24, 1981) (denying protection to techniques such as "documentation appropriate for seeking search warrants before launching raiding parties" when this information has been revealed in court records). Indeed, the Office of Investigations routinely explains this information during the course of its investigations. Thus, parts of this Section are ineligible for a FOIA exemption under the first prong of Exemption 7(E). Further, this Section is ineligible for a FOIA exemption under the second prong of 7(E) and the "High 2" aspect of Exemption 2 because the disclosure of such commonplace information would not risk circumvention of the law.

Section 5 of the OI Manual describes the general process of case file management, including how to document investigations, statements and investigative notes. The NRC itself has already said that some of this information should be made available to the public, thereby implying that this is of genuine interest to the public. According to Section 5.1, the results of all OI investigations are documented in a Report of Investigation ("ROI"). "When appropriate, OI will make the ROI available for release to licensees and to the public . . . in accordance with the Manual Directive and Handbook Section 8.8." Further, information that is known to the public is not shielded by the harm provisions of exemptions 2 and 7(E).

Section 6 pertains to the collection, custody and preservation of evidence, and describes procedures and techniques that are similar to those used by other law enforcement agencies. According to Section 6 of the 1996 OI Manual, OI personnel "shall collect and handle evidence in accordance with recognized legal and professional standards." See § 6.1. This information does not fall under Exemption 7(E) because "investigative procedures may be exempt under 7(E) only to the extent that they are not commonly known." See *Attorney General's 1986 Amendments Memorandum* at 16 n. 27; *Ferguson v. Kelley*, 448 F. Supp. 919, 926 (N.D. Ill. 1978) (noting that "security flashes," or the tagging of

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fingerprints, is not the type of investigative technique meant to be protected by Section 552(b)(7)(E)). Further, the public has a genuine interest in understanding how OI handles evidence.

Section 7 relates to allegations, allegers and confidential sources. Much, if not all of this information, including how to track and screen allegations and how to deal with confidential sources, is already laid out in the Management Directive 8.8. Information that is already known to the public is ineligible for a FOIA exemption. Furthermore, Section 7.6.4.3 of the 1996 OI Manual implies that such information will be provided pursuant to a FOIA request. "Information provided under the FOIA will. . . be purged of names and other potential identifiers."

Section 8 pertains to the release of investigative information. Some of this information, including the procedures governing the release of this information to entities who are under investigation and the release of allegers' names, are already described in the Management Directive 8.8. This information is already publicly available and is of genuine interest to the public. Therefore, it does not satisfy the parameters of the first prong of Exemption 7(E) or the "Low 2" aspect of Exemption 2.

D. Conclusion

The FOIA exemptions cited as the basis for the NRC's refusal to release the most recent OI Procedures Manual are not applicable. Based on the information contained in the 1996 OI Manual, which is available to the public, we assume the following: (1) the majority of provisions in the August 1999 OI Manual discuss the implementation of publicly available Nuclear Regulatory Commission policies; (2) the majority of the information in the 1999 OI Manual does not relate to investigative techniques; and (3) the disclosure of this information would not risk circumvention of the law. Instead, the majority of the information contained in the OI Manual relates to agency standards, many of which are published in other places and are readily accessible to the public. Additionally, the release of this information would help to ensure an informed citizenry, which is the primary goal of the Freedom of Information Act. See *NLRB v. Robbins Tire & Rubber Co.*, 437 U.S. 214 (1978) (noting that an informed citizenry is needed "to check against corruption" and "to hold the governors accountable to the governed").

For the reasons described herein, I request a review of the denial of my request for a copy of the most recent OI Manual, and a determination concerning

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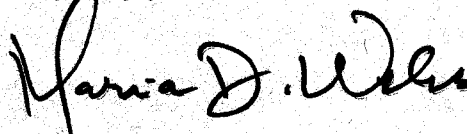
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the release of this information within twenty days. In the event that any sections of the OI Manual are withheld, I request the release of segregable portions of the withheld documents. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(b) ("[a]ny reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be provided to any person requesting such record after deletion of the portions which are exempt under this subsection"). In addition, I request an index of all sections withheld sufficient to identify the subject matter.

Thank you for your prompt assistance in this matter.

I look forward to your response.

Very truly yours,



Maria D. Webb

Legal Assistant

Attachments

Document #: 1252930 v.1



Rec'd 7/1/02

RESPONSE TO FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) / PRIVACY ACT (PA) REQUEST

2002-0309

1

RESPONSE TYPE FINAL PARTIAL

REQUESTER

Maria D. Webb

DATE

JUN 28 2002

PART I. -- INFORMATION RELEASED

- No additional agency records subject to the request have been located.
Requested records are available through another public distribution program. See Comments section.
APPENDICES Agency records subject to the request that are identified in the listed appendices are already available for public inspection and copying at the NRC Public Document Room.
APPENDICES Agency records subject to the request that are identified in the listed appendices are being made available for public inspection and copying at the NRC Public Document Room.
Enclosed is information on how you may obtain access to and the charges for copying records located at the NRC Public Document Room, 2120 L Street, NW, Washington, DC.
APPENDICES Agency records subject to the request are enclosed.
Records subject to the request that contain information originated by or of interest to another Federal agency have been referred to that agency (see comments section) for a disclosure determination and direct response to you.
We are continuing to process your request.
See Comments.

PART I.A -- FEES

AMOUNT * \$

- You will be billed by NRC for the amount listed.
You will receive a refund for the amount listed.
None. Minimum fee threshold not met.
Fees waived.

* See comments for details

PART I.B -- INFORMATION NOT LOCATED OR WITHHELD FROM DISCLOSURE

- No agency records subject to the request have been located.
Certain information in the requested records is being withheld from disclosure pursuant to the exemptions described in and for the reasons stated in Part II.
This determination may be appealed within 30 days by writing to the FOIA/PA Officer, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001. Clearly state on the envelope and in the letter that it is a "FOIA/PA Appeal."

PART I.C COMMENTS (Use attached Comments continuation page if required)

SIGNATURE - FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AND PRIVACY ACT OFFICER

Carol Ann Reed

EXHIBIT A

RESPONSE TO FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) / PRIVACY ACT (PA) REQUEST

2002-0309

JUN 28 2002

PART II.A -- APPLICABLE EXEMPTIONS

APPENDICES
A

Records subject to the request that are described in the enclosed Appendices are being withheld in their entirety or in part under the Exemption No.(s) of the PA and/or the FOIA as indicated below (5 U.S.C. 552a and/or 5 U.S.C. 552(b)).

- Exemption 1: The withheld information is properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12958.
- Exemption 2: The withheld information relates solely to the internal personnel rules and procedures of NRC.
- Exemption 3: The withheld information is specifically exempted from public disclosure by statute indicated.
 - Sections 141-145 of the Atomic Energy Act, which prohibits the disclosure of Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data (42 U.S.C. 2161-2165).
 - Section 147 of the Atomic Energy Act, which prohibits the disclosure of Unclassified Safeguards Information (42 U.S.C. 2167).
 - 41 U.S.C., Section 253(b), subsection (m)(1), prohibits the disclosure of contractor proposals in the possession and control of an executive agency to any person under section 552 of Title 5, U.S.C. (the FOIA), except when incorporated into the contract between the agency and the submitter of the proposal.
- Exemption 4: The withheld information is a trade secret or commercial or financial information that is being withheld for the reason(s) indicated.
 - The information is considered to be confidential business (proprietary) information.
 - The information is considered to be proprietary because it concerns a licensee's or applicant's physical protection or material control and accounting program for special nuclear material pursuant to 10 CFR 2.790(d)(1).
 - The information was submitted by a foreign source and received in confidence pursuant to 10 CFR 2.790(d)(2).
- Exemption 5: The withheld information consists of interagency or intraagency records that are not available through discovery during litigation. Applicable privileges:
 - Deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to the deliberative process. Where records are withheld in their entirety, the facts are inextricably intertwined with the predecisional information. There also are no reasonably segregable factual portions because the release of the facts would permit an indirect inquiry into the predecisional process of the agency.
 - Attorney work-product privilege. (Documents prepared by an attorney in contemplation of litigation)
 - Attorney-client privilege. (Confidential communications between an attorney and his/her client)
- Exemption 6: The withheld information is exempted from public disclosure because its disclosure would result in a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.
- Exemption 7: The withheld information consists of records compiled for law enforcement purposes and is being withheld for the reason(s) indicated.
 - (A) Disclosure could reasonably be expected to interfere with an enforcement proceeding (e.g., it would reveal the scope, direction, and focus of enforcement efforts, and thus could possibly allow recipients to take action to shield potential wrongdoing or a violation of NRC requirements from investigators).
 - (C) Disclosure would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.
 - (D) The information consists of names of individuals and other information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to reveal identities of confidential sources.
 - (E) Disclosure would reveal techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or guidelines that could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law.
 - (F) Disclosure could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of an individual.
- OTHER (Specify)

PART II.B -- DENYING OFFICIALS

Pursuant to 10 CFR 9.25(g), 9.25(h), and/or 9.65(b) of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations, it has been determined that the information withheld is exempt from production or disclosure, and that its production or disclosure is contrary to the public interest. The person responsible for the denial are those officials identified below as denying officials and the FOIA/PA Officer for any denials that may be appealed to the Executive Director for Operations (EDO).

DENYING OFFICIAL	TITLE/OFFICE	RECORDS DENIED	APPELLATE OFFICIAL		
			EDO	SECY	IG
Guy P. Caputo	Director, Office of Investigations	Appendix A	✓		

Appeal must be made in writing within 30 days of receipt of this response. Appeals should be mailed to the FOIA/Privacy Act Officer, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, for action by the appropriate appellate official(s). You should clearly state on the envelope and letter that it is a "FOIA/PA Appeal."

APPENDIX A
RECORD BEING WITHHELD IN ITS ENTIRETY

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/(PAGE COUNT)/EXEMPTIONS</u>
1.	8/99	Office of Investigations Investigative Procedures Manual (approximately 156 pages) (EX. 2 and EX. 7E)

Maria Webb

06/20/2002 09:36 AM

To: foia@nrc.gov

cc:

Subject: FOIA Request

FOIA/Privacy Act Officer
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Mail Stop T-6 D8
Washington, DC 20555-0001

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request

Dear Sir or Madam:

Pursuant to 5 USC sections 552 and 552a, and 10 CFR Part 9, I request a copy of the most recent Office of Investigations (OI) Procedures Manual.

I agree in advance to pay reasonable fees associated with this request.

Thank you for your time and assistance in this matter.

Maria D. Webb
Legal Assistant
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2300 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 2003
(O) 202-663-8302
(F) 202-663-8007

EXHIBIT B