NRC FORM 464 Part I (J) U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION FOIA/PA		
(8-2011)	RESPONSE NUMBER	
2011-0148/014	19 28	
RESPONSE TO FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) / PRIVACY ACT (PA) REQUEST TYPE	FINAL PARTIAL	
REQUESTER DATE	A 1 0011	
Takeshi Yamashina	SEP 2 1 2011	
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.		
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.		
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, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852-2738.		
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		
•	fee threshold not met.	
You will receive a refund for the amount listed. 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)		
Group BB records relating to your request are being made publicly available in the "NRC Library" at http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/foia/japan-foia-info.html.		
As the NRC makes records publicly available, you will be notified in writing.		
	}	
	Į	
SIGNATURE - FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AND PRIVACY ACT OFFICER FOR JAPAN - RELATED FOIAS. Mary Jean Raphael Mary Jean Raphael		

NRC FORM 464 Part II RESPONSE TO FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

FOIA/PA

2011-0148/0149

DATE

2 1 2011

APPENDICES Records subject to the request hat are described in the enclosed Appendices are being withheld in their entirety or in part unde Exemption No.(3) of the PA and/or the FOIA as indicated below (5 U.S.C. 552 and/or \$ U.S.C. 552(b)).		
Exemption 2: The withheld information relates solely to the internal personnel rules and practices 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. 2167). 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 253b, subsection (m)(1), prohibits the disclosure of contractor proposals in the possession and control of an execu agency to any person under section 552 of Title 5, U.S.C. (the FOIA), except when incorporated into the contract between the agency 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 a accounting program for special nuclear material pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(1). The information was submitted by a foreign source and received in confidence pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(2). Disclosure will harm an identifiable private or governmental interest. Exemption 5: The withheld information consists of interagency or intraagency records that are not available through discovery during litigat Applicable privileges: Deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to deliberative process. Where records are withheld in their entirety, the facts are inextricably intertwined with the predecisional information and the process. The example of the agency. Attorney work-product privilege. (Documents prepared by an attorney and his/her client) Exemption 6: The withheld information consists of rec	the	
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. 2167-2165). 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 253b, subsection (m)(1), prohibits the disclosure of contractor proposals in the possession and control of an execuragency to any person under section 552 of Title 5, U.S.C. (the FOIA), except when incorporated into the contract between the agency 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 confidential business (proprietary) information. The information was submitted by a foreign source and received in confidence pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(1). Disclosure will harm an identifiable private or governmental interest. Exemption 5: The withheld information consists of interagency or intraagency records that are not available through discovery during litigat Applicable privileges. Deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to deliberative process. Where records are withheld in their entirety, the facts are inextricably interwined with the predecisional information transport of predecisional process of the agency. Attorney work-product privilege. (Confidential communications between an attorney and his/her client) Exemption 6: The withheld information consists of records compiled for law enforcement purposes and is being withheld for t		
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 253b, subsection (m)(1), prohibits the disclosure of contractor proposals in the possession and control of an execu agency to any person under section 552 of Title 5, U.S.C. (the FOIA), except when incorporated into the contract between the agency 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 a accounting program for special nuclear material pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(1). The information was submitted by a foreign source and received in confidence pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(2). Disclosure will harm an identifiable private or governmental interest. Exemption 5: The withheld information consists of interagency or intraagency records that are not available through discovery during litigat Applicable privileges: Deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to 1 deliberative process: Where records are withheld in their entirety, the facts are inextricably intertwined with the predecisional informat 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. (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 unwar		
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 253b, subsection (m)(1), prohibits the disclosure of contractor proposals in the possession and control of an execu agency to any person under section 552 of Title 5, U.S.C. (the FOIA), except when incorporated into the contract between the agency 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) indict 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 a accounting program for special nuclear material pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(1). The information was submitted by a foreign source and received in confidence pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(2). Disclosure will harm an identifiable private or governmental interes. Exemption 5: The withheld information consists of interagency or intraagency records that are not available through discovery during litigat Applicable privileges: Deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to 1 deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to 1 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, direct		
agency to any person under section 552 of Title 5, U.S.C. (the FOIA), except when incorporated into the contract between the agency 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) indiced. 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 a accounting program for special nuclear material pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(1). The information was submitted by a foreign source and received in confidence pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(2). Disclosure will harm an identifiable private or governmental interest. Exemption 5: The withheld information consists of interagency or intraagency records that are not available through discovery during litigat Applicable privileges: Deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to deliberative process. Where records are withheld in their entirety, the facts are inextricably intertwined with the predecisional informat. 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 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 requirements from investigators). (C) Disclosure could constitute an unwarranted invasion of persona		
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 a accounting program for special nuclear material pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(1). The information was submitted by a foreign source and received in confidence pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(2). Disclosure will harm an identifiable private or governmental interest. Exemption 5: The withheld information consists of interagency or intraagency records that are not available through discovery during litigat Applicable privileges: Deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to ideliberative process. Where records are withheld in their entirety, the facts are inextricably intertwined with the predecisional informat 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 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 wrong doing or a violation of requirements from investigators). (C) Disclosure could 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 revial identities of confidenti		
The information is considered to be proprietary because it concerns a licensee's or applicant's physical protection or material control a accounting program for special nuclear material pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(1). The information was submitted by a foreign source and received in confidence pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(2). Disclosure will harm an identifiable private or governmental interest. Exemption 5: The withheld information consists of interagency or intraagency records that are not available through discovery during litigat Applicable privileges: Deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to ideliberative process. Where records are withheld in their entirety, the facts are inextricably intertwined with the predecisional informat 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 wrong doing or a violation of requirements from investigators). (C) Disclosure could 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 revisite	ed.	
accounting program for special nuclear material pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(1). The information was submitted by a foreign source and received in confidence pursuant to 10 CFR 2.390(d)(2). Disclosure will harm an identifiable private or governmental interest. Exemption 5: The withheld information consists of interagency or intraagency records that are not available through discovery during litigat Applicable privileges: Deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to ideliberative process: Where records are withheld in their entirety, the facts are inextricably intertwined with the predecisional informat 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 wrong doing or a violation of requirements from investigators). (C) Disclosure could 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 rew identities of confidential sources. (E) Disclosure would reveal techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions,		
Disclosure will harm an identifiable private or governmental interest. Exemption 5: The withheld information consists of interagency or intraagency records that are not available through discovery during litigat Applicable privileges: Deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to ideliberative process. Where records are withheld in their entirety, the facts are inextricably intertwined with the predecisional informal 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 wrong doing or a violation of requirements from investigators). (C) Disclosure could 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 reveil identifies 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.	ıd	
Exemption 5: The withheld information consists of interagency or intraagency records that are not available through discovery during litigat Applicable privileges: Deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to it deliberative process. Where records are withheld in their entirety, the facts are inextricably intertwined with the predecisional informat 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 wrong doing or a violation of requirements from investigators). (C) Disclosure could 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 risk circumvention of the law.		
Deliberative process: Disclosure of predecisional information would tend to inhibit the open and frank exchange of ideas essential to deliberative process. Where records are withheld in their entirety, the facts are inextricably intertwined with the predecisional informat 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 wrong doing or a violation of requirements from investigators). (C) Disclosure could 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 reveil 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.	n.	
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 wrong doing or a violation of requirements from investigators). (C) Disclosure could 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 reveil 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.		
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 wrong doing or a violation of requirements from investigators). (C) Disclosure could 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 reveit 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.		
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 wrong doing or a violation of requirements from investigators). (C) Disclosure could 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 reveit 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.		
focus of enforcement efforts, and thus could possibly allow recipients to take action to shield potential wrong doing or a violation of requirements from investigators). (C) Disclosure could 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 revidentities 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.		
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.	RC	
(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.	al	
(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 OFFI	IAL IG	
Mary Jean Raphael FOIA/PA Officer for Japan-Related FOIAs Appendix BB]	