

2024 Chief FOIA Officer Report for The Federal Labor Relations Authority

The Federal Labor Relations Authority (“FLRA” or “agency”) Chief Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”) Officer Report describes activities that show how the agency has implemented the guiding principle underlying the FOIA aimed at the presumption of openness. Consistent with executive-branch guidance, the FLRA is committed to accountability and transparency. As part of the aim of achieving openness, the Office of Information and Privacy (“OIP”), Department of Justice (“DOJ”) issued guidelines for the 2024 Chief FOIA Officer Reports, requiring agencies to report on their FOIA activities. This report addresses the questions raised in the most recent guidance.

Section I: Steps Taken to Apply the Presumption of Openness

The guiding principle underlying the Attorney General’s FOIA Guidelines is the presumption of openness. The Guidelines also highlight the importance of agency leadership in ensuring effective FOIA administration. Please answer the following questions about FOIA leadership at your agency and describe the steps your agency has taken to ensure that the presumption of openness is being applied to all decisions involving the FOIA.

A. FOIA Leadership

- 1. The FOIA requires each agency to designate a Chief FOIA Officer who is a senior official at the Assistant Secretary or equivalent level. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(j)(1) (2018). Is your agency’s Chief FOIA Officer at this level?**

Yes.

- 2. Please provide the name and title of your agency’s Chief FOIA Officer.**

Thomas Tso, Solicitor of the FLRA is the FLRA’s Chief FOIA Officer.

- 3. What steps has your agency taken to incorporate FOIA into its core mission? For example, has your agency incorporated FOIA milestones into its strategic plan?**

The Chief FOIA Officer’s staff regularly communicate with FLRA Presidential and administrative leadership about FOIA-related issues.

B. Presumption of Openness

- 4. The Attorney General’s 2022 FOIA Guidelines provides that “agencies should confirm in response letters to FOIA requesters that they have considered the**

foreseeable harm standard when reviewing records and applying FOIA exemptions.”
Does your agency provide such confirmation in its response letters?

Yes.

5. In some circumstances, agencies may respond to a requester that it can neither confirm nor deny the existence of requested records if acknowledging the existence of records would harm an interest protected by a FOIA exemption. This is commonly referred to as a Glomar response. If your agency tracks *Glomar* responses, please provide:

N/A

The number of times your agency issued a full or partial *Glomar* response (separate full and partial if possible)

N/A

The number of times a Glomar response was issued by exemption (e.g. Exemption 7(C)-20 times, Exemption 1-5 times).

N/A

6. If your agency does not track the use of Glomar responses, are you planning to track this information in the future?

N/A

7. **Optional**—If there are any other initiatives undertaken by your agency to ensure that the presumption of openness is being applied, please describe them here.

The agency periodically reviews its FOIA website to determine if there are additional materials beyond those covered by FOIA requests that are appropriate for posting. Agency FOIA officers also periodically communicate with the agency’s IT unit and other key agency personnel to determine if it is appropriate to post additional materials on the agency’s FOIA website.

Section II: Ensuring Fair and Effective FOIA Administration

The Attorney General’s 2022 FOIA Guidelines provide that “[e]nsuring fair and effective FOIA administration requires . . . proper training, and a full understanding of FOIA obligations

by the entire agency workforce.” The Guidelines reinforce longstanding guidance to “work with FOIA requesters in a spirit of cooperation.” The Attorney General also “urge[s] agency Chief FOIA Officers to undertake comprehensive review of all aspects of their agency’s FOIA administration” as part of ensuring fair and effective FOIA administration.

A. FOIA Training

- 1. The FOIA directs agency Chief FOIA Officers to ensure that FOIA training is offered to agency personnel. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(j)(2)(F). Please describe the efforts your agency has undertaken to ensure proper FOIA training is made available and used by agency personnel.**

The office of the Chief FOIA Officer responds to the vast majority of FOIA requests received by the agency. That office relies on the Department of Justice’s Guide to the Freedom of Information Act. The office provides FOIA advice to FLRA professionals throughout the year. In December 2023, the Chief FOIA Officer conducted a training via Microsoft Teams for all FOIA professionals.

- 2. Did your FOIA professionals or the personnel at your agency who have FOIA responsibilities attend any FOIA training or conference during the reporting period such as that provided by the Department of Justice?**

Yes.

- 3. If yes, please provide a brief description of the type of training attended and the topics covered.**

In December 2023, the Chief FOIA Officer conducted a training via Microsoft Teams for all FOIA professionals. This training included information on records subject to FOIA, searching for responsive records, FOIA exemptions, FOIA response times, responses to requesters, fees that may be charged for requests, and the appeal process available to requesters.

- 4. Provide an estimate of the percentage of your FOIA professionals and staff with FOIA responsibilities who attended substantive FOIA training during this reporting period.**

During the reporting period, approximately 100% of FOIA professionals attended the Chief FOIA Officer’s training provided in December 2023 and/or viewed the DOJ’s FOIA training at <https://www.justice.gov/oip/training/elearning/federal-employees/story.html>.

- 5. OIP has directed agencies to “take steps to ensure that all of their FOIA professionals attend substantive FOIA training at least once throughout the year.” If your response to the previous question is that less than 80% of your FOIA professionals attended**

training, please explain your agency's plan to ensure that all FOIA professionals receive or attend substantive FOIA training during the next reporting year.

N/A.

- 6. Describe any efforts your agency has undertaken to inform non-FOIA professionals of their obligations under the FOIA. In particular, please describe how often and in what formats your agency provides FOIA training or briefings to non-FOIA staff; and if senior leaders at your agency received a briefing on your agency's FOIA resources, obligations and expectations during the FOIA process?**

All FLRA employees receive annual records management training. The office of the Chief FOIA Officer periodically discusses FOIA issues with FLRA leadership throughout the year.

B. Outreach

- 7. As part of the standard request process, do your FOIA professionals proactively contact requesters concerning complex or voluminous requests in an effort to clarify or narrow the scope of the request so requesters can receive responses more quickly? Please describe any such outreach or dialogue, and, if applicable, any specific examples.**

Yes. The FOIA professionals have proactively reached out to frequent requesters by email to clarify particularly voluminous requests in an effort to clarify and narrow the scope of the requests so requesters can receive responses more quickly, and on most occasions those proactive contacts have been successful.

- 8. Outside of the standard request process or routine FOIA Liaison or FOIA Requester Service Center interactions, did your FOIA professionals engage in any outreach or dialogue, with the requester community or open government groups regarding your administration of the FOIA? For example, did you proactively contact frequent requesters, host FOIA-related conference calls with open government groups, or provide FOIA training to members of the public? Please describe any such outreach or dialogue and, if applicable, any specific examples of how this dialogue has led to improvements in your agency's FOIA administration.**

Yes. As noted above, FLRA FOIA professionals proactively reached out to frequent requesters by email to clarify particularly voluminous requests in an effort to clarify and narrow the scope of requests so requesters could receive responses more quickly, and on most occasions those contacts resulted in a narrowing of the request such that responsive documents were provided in less than 20 days.

9. **The FOIA Improvement Act of 2016 requires additional notification to requesters about the services provided by the agency's FOIA Public Liaison. Please provide an estimate of the number of times requesters sought assistance from your agency's FOIA Public Liaison during Fiscal Year 2023 (please provide a total number or an estimate of the number).**

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C. Other Initiatives

10. **Has your agency evaluated the allocation of agency personnel resources needed to respond to current and anticipated FOIA demands? If so, please describe what changes your agency has or will implement.**

Yes. As of December 2023, the office of the Chief FOIA Officer is now fully staffed. Moreover, the FLRA is transitioning from its previous FOIA provider to FOIAXpress, and the Chief FOIA Officer expects this transition to be completed no later than March 2024. No other changes are anticipated at this time.

11. **How does your agency use data or processing metrics to ensure efficient management of your FOIA workload? For example, case management reports, staff processing statistics, etc. In addition, please specifically highlight any data analysis methods or technologies used.**

The FLRA currently receives between 100 and 200 requests a year. The office of the Chief FOIA Officer responds to over 90% of the agency's FOIA requests and regularly reviews agency-wide FOIA responses and is able to make assessments based on the requests that it receives and processes. The Chief FOIA officer also coordinates with the Office of the Inspector General, which responds to the remaining 10% of the agency's FOIA requests.

12. **Optional -- If there are any other initiatives undertaken by your agency to ensure fair and effective FOIA administration, please describe them here.**

In this past year, the office of the Chief FOIA Officer updated our FOIA and Privacy Act regulations, streamlined our processes so that FOIA requests are received by the Office of the Chief FOIA Officer or by the Office of Inspector General instead of multiple components, and briefed agency leadership about the overall performance of the FOIA program.

Section III: Steps Taken to Increase Proactive Disclosures

The Attorney General's FOIA Guidelines emphasize that "proactive disclosure of information is . . . fundamental to the faithful application of the FOIA." The Guidelines direct agencies to post "records online quickly and systematically in advance of any public request" and reiterate that agencies should post records "in the most useful, searchable, and open formats possible."

1. **Please describe what steps your agency takes to identify, track, and post (a)(2) proactive disclosures.**

When the office of the Chief FOIA Officer and the Office of Inspector General observe that a record has been requested and released three or more times, they ensure that the records are proactively disclosed.

2. **How long after identifying a record for proactive disclosure does it take your agency to post it?**

Authority decisions are posted on the FLRA website within 1 business day of issuance. Similarly, the Federal Service Impasses Panel (FSIP) decisions are posted on the FLRA website within 24 hours after issuance to the parties, while ALJ decisions are posted on the FLRA website within a week of issuance to allow the Office of Administrative Law Judges time to serve a copy of the decision by mail on the parties involved in the matter. Further, the Solicitor's office posts its briefs on the FLRA website within 5 business days of filing and confirmation of service.

3. **Does your agency post logs of its FOIA requests?**

No.

4. **Provide examples of any material that your agency has proactively disclosed during the past reporting year, including records that have been requested and released three or more times in accordance with 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(2)(D). Please include links to these materials as well.**

The agency routinely updates its website with the most recent Authority, ALJ, and FSIP decisions and Office of the Solicitor briefs. This is a link to the agency's electronic reading room:

<http://www.flra.gov/elibrary>

The FLRA further added a page to its website that contains requests to the FLRA for policy statements, as well as the FLRA's decisions concerning those requests. A link to the page is available in the electronic reading room page and here:

<https://www.flra.gov/resources-training/resources/policy-statements>

The FLRA is also now issuing quarterly digests of FLRA Authority decisions, which are available at this link:

<https://www.flra.gov/decisions/quarterly-digest-authority-decisions>

5. **Beyond posting new material, is your agency taking steps to make the posted information more useful to the public, especially to the community of individuals who regularly access your agency's website?**

The FLRA holds periodic trainings for the public and issues press releases to disseminate significant information regarding the agency. Additionally, the FLRA posts training videos on its Youtube website for the public at the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/c/federallaborrelationsauthority>. Through those communication channels the agency has obtained feedback about, among other things, the website content and presentation. The agency then decides which of the suggestions to implement.

6. **If yes, please provide examples of such improvements. In particular, please describe steps your agency is taking to post information in open, machine-readable, and machine-actionable formats, to the extent feasible. If not posting in open formats, please explain why and note any challenges.**

Because the FLRA's core mission is to adjudicate labor-management disputes in the federal sector, the FLRA-issued decisions and training must be human readable and understandable. The agency continues to place its most recent decisions, training announcements, and news on the home page of the website. For example, the FLRA announced and updated information concerning key agency leadership, decisions, and quarterly digests of FLRA decisions.

As far as machine-readable and machine-actionable formats, the Agency posts its annual FOIA reports in XML format on the Agency's website at the following link:

<https://www.flra.gov/elibrary#flra-foia-annual-reports->

- 7. Does your proactive disclosure process or system involve any collaboration with agency staff outside the FOIA office? If so, describe this interaction.**

Yes, the Chief FOIA Officer's staff communicates with FLRA leadership and the FLRA's Offices of Legislative Affairs & Program Planning and Information Technology about proactive disclosures.

- 8. Optional -- Please describe the best practices used to improve proactive disclosures and any challenges your agency faces in this area.**

The Chief FOIA Officer and FOIA staff review the agency's FOIA web pages and work with key agency personnel to determine if there are additional materials beyond those covered by FOIA requests that are appropriate for posting.

Moreover, the agency maintains a variety of RSS newsfeeds that provide interested subscribers with timely notices of records as they are posted to the agency's website. The agency also periodically issues press releases to disseminate significant information regarding its decisions and records, and informs the public of where that information can be found on the agency's website.

Section IV: Steps Taken to Greater Utilize Technology

A key component of FOIA administration is using technology to make information available to the public and to gain efficiency in FOIA processing. The Attorney General's 2022 FOIA Guidelines emphasize the importance of making FOIA websites easily navigable and complying with the FOIA.gov interoperability requirements. Please answer the following questions to describe how your agency is using technology to improve its FOIA administration and the public's access to information.

- 1. Has your agency reviewed its FOIA-related technological capabilities to identify resources needed to respond to current and anticipated FOIA demands?**

Through its membership in FOIAonline for FY 2023, the FLRA ensured that its FOIA-related technological capabilities complied with DOJ standards. In FY 2024, the FLRA will transition to FOIAXpress, a vendor that is used by many other federal agencies, that has FOIA-related technological capabilities that are compliant with DOJ standards.

- 2. Please briefly describe any new types of technology your agency began using during the reporting period to support your FOIA program.**

In 2023, the FLRA entered into a contract with a vendor to obtain the services of FOIAXpress for FY 2024. The FLRA expects the transition to FOIAXpress to be complete by the first quarter of FY 2024.

3. Does your agency currently use any technology to automate record processing? For example, does your agency use machine learning, predictive coding, technology assisted review or similar tools to conduct searches or make redactions? If so, please describe and, if possible, estimate how much time and financial resources are saved since implementing the technology.

The FLRA's IT office conducts manual searches for FOIA documents on FLRA computer systems.

4. OIP issued guidance in 2017 encouraging agencies to regularly review their FOIA websites to ensure that they contain essential resources, and are informative and user-friendly. Has your agency reviewed its FOIA website(s) during the reporting period to ensure it addresses the elements noted in the guidance?

Yes.

5. Did all four of your agency's quarterly reports for Fiscal Year 2023 appear on FOIA.gov?

Yes.

6. If your agency did not successfully post all quarterly reports, with information appearing on FOIA.gov, please explain why and provide your agency's plan for ensuring that such reporting is successful in Fiscal Year 2024.

N/A.

7. The FOIA Improvement Act of 2016 requires all agencies to post the raw statistical data used to compile their Annual FOIA Reports. Please provide the link to this posting for your agency's Fiscal Year 2022 Annual FOIA Report and, if available, for your agency's Fiscal Year 2023 Annual FOIA Report.

2022 – <https://www.flra.gov/elibrary>

2023 – pending approval by OIP

8. In February 2019, DOJ and OMB issued joint Guidance establishing interoperability standards to receive requests from the National FOIA Portal on FOIA.gov. Are all components of your agency in compliance with the guidance?

For FY 2023, the FLRA, through its membership in FOIAonline, was in compliance with the DOJ and OMB joint guidance establishing interoperability standards to receive

requests from the National FOIA Portal on FOIA.gov. At the end of FY 2023, FOIAonline sunset. As previously noted, the FLRA is transitioning to FOIAXpress, a vendor that is used by many other federal agencies, that has FOIA-related technological capabilities that are compliant with the DOJ and OMB joint guidance. The FLRA expects to complete the transition to FOIAXpress no later than March 2024.

9. Optional -- Please describe the best practices used in greater utilizing technology and any challenges your agency faces in this area.

As noted above and below, the FLRA is transitioning to FOIAXpress in FY 2024. FOIAXpress is a vendor used by many federal agencies in the administration of its FOIA programs. The staff of the Chief FOIA Office is working with this vendor to improve the portal for intake and tracking of FOIA requests.

Section V: Steps Taken to Remove Barriers to Access, Improve Timeliness in Responding to Requests, and Reduce Backlogs

The Attorney General’s 2022 FOIA Guidelines instruct agencies “to remove barriers to requesting and accessing government records and to reduce FOIA processing backlogs.” Please answer the following questions to describe how your agency is removing barriers to access, improving timeliness in responding to requests, and reducing FOIA backlogs.

A. Remove Barriers to Access

1. Has your agency established alternative means of access to first-party requested records outside of the FOIA process?

Yes, individuals may submit a Privacy Act Request.

2. If yes, please provide examples. If no, please indicate why not. Please also indicate if you do not know.

In 2023, the Chief FOIA Officer issued an updated System of Records Notice (“SORN”) and Privacy Act regulations to provide the public with more clarity on these types of requests. Instructions for submitting Privacy Act Requests are available both in the FLRA’s regulations, *see* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-12-04/pdf/2023-26516.pdf> and on its website, *see* “Instructions for Submitting a Privacy Act Request” at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2005-title5-vol3/pdf/CFR-2005-title5-vol3-part2412.pdf>.

3. **Please describe any other steps your agency has taken to remove barriers to accessing government information.**

N/A

B. Timeliness

4. **For Fiscal Year 2023, what was the average number of days your agency reported for adjudicating requests for expedited processing? Please see Section VIII.A. of your agency's Fiscal Year 2023 Annual FOIA Report.**

The FLRA maintained an average of 21.13 days to adjudicate the requests it received for expedited processing, which is an improvement over FY 2022.

5. **If your agency's average number of days to adjudicate requests for expedited processing was above ten calendar days, according to Section VIII.A. of your agency's Fiscal Year 2023 Annual FOIA Report, please describe the steps your agency will take to ensure that requests for expedited processing are adjudicated within ten calendar days or less.**

During most of FY 2023 the FLRA received an unusually high number of requests that required searches through many documents. Moreover, through most of 2023, the office of the Chief FOIA Officer was less than fully staffed. As noted above, the Chief FOIA Officer's office has been fully staffed as of December 2023.

6. **Does your agency utilize a separate track for simple requests?**

Yes.

7. **If your agency uses a separate track for simple requests, was the agency overall average number of days to process simple requests twenty working days or fewer in Fiscal Year 2023?**

No.

8. **If not, did the simple track average processing time decrease compared to the previous Fiscal Year?**

No.

9. **Please provide the percentage of requests processed by your agency in Fiscal Year 2023 that were placed in your simple track. Please use the following calculation based**

on the data from your Annual FOIA Report: (processed simple requests from Section VII.C.1) divided by (requests processed from Section V.A.) x 100.

94.94%.

10. If your agency does not track simple requests separately, was the average number of days to process all non-expedited requests twenty working days or fewer?

N/A. The agency does track simple requests separately.

C. Backlogs

BACKLOGGED REQUESTS

11. If your agency had a backlog of requests at the close of Fiscal Year 2023, according to Annual FOIA Report Section XII.D.2, did that backlog decrease as compared with the backlog reported at the end of Fiscal Year 2022?

No.

12. If not, according to Annual FOIA Report Section XII.D.1, did your agency process more requests during Fiscal Year 2023 than it did during Fiscal Year 2022?

Yes.

13. If your agency's request backlog increased during Fiscal Year 2022, please explain why and describe the causes that contributed to your agency not being able to reduce its backlog. When doing so, please also indicate if any of the following were contributing factors:

- An increase in the number of incoming requests.
- A loss of staff.
- An increase in the complexity of the requests received. If possible, please provide examples or briefly describe the types of complex requests contributing to your backlog increase.
- Impact of COVID-19 and workplace and safety precautions.
- Any other reasons – please briefly describe or provide examples when possible.

During FY2023 the FLRA received an unusually high number of requests that required searches and review of many documents. Many requests sought many years of employee emails related to certain subjects. Reviewing potentially relevant documents

and ensuring that documents produced do not contain protected information takes much time.

Moreover, through most of 2023, the office of the Chief FOIA Officer was less than fully staffed. As noted above, the Chief FOIA Officer's office is fully staffed as of December 2023. Once fully staffed, the office made a significant effort to reduce its backlog and it has been successful in doing so.

- 14. If you had a request backlog please report the percentage of requests that make up the backlog out of the total number of requests received by your agency in Fiscal Year 2023. Please use the following calculation based on data from your Annual FOIA Report: (backlogged requests from Section XII.A) divided by (requests received from Section V.A) x 100. This number can be greater than 100%. If your agency has no request backlog, please answer with "N/A."**

15.77%

BACKLOGGED APPEALS

- 15. If your agency had a backlog of appeals at the close of Fiscal Year 2023, according to Section XII.E.2 of the Annual FOIA Report, did that backlog decrease as compared with the backlog reported at the end of Fiscal Year 2022?**

The FLRA did not have a backlog of administrative appeals at the close of FY 2023.

- 16. If not, according to section XII.E.1 of the Annual FOIA Report, did your agency process more appeals during Fiscal Year 2022 than it did during Fiscal Year 2021?**

Yes.

- 17. If your agency's appeal backlog increased during Fiscal Year 2023, please explain why and describe the causes that contributed to your agency not being able to reduce its backlog. When doing so, please also indicate if any of the following were contributing factors:**

- An increase in the number of incoming appeals.
- A loss of staff.
- An increase in the complexity of the requests received. If possible, please provide examples or briefly describe the types of complex requests contributing to your backlog increase.
- Impact of COVID-19 and workplace and safety precautions.
- Any other reasons – please briefly describe or provide examples when possible.

N/A.

- 18. If you had an appeal backlog please report the percentage of appeals that make up the backlog out of the total number of appeals received by your agency in Fiscal Year 2022. If your agency did not receive any appeals in Fiscal Year 2022 and/or has no appeal backlog, please answer with "N/A."**

N/A.

C. Backlog Reduction Plans

- 19. In the 2023 guidelines for Chief FOIA Officer Reports, any agency with a backlog of over 1000 requests in Fiscal Year 2022 was asked to provide a plan for achieving backlog reduction in the year ahead. Did your agency implement a backlog reduction plan last year? If so, describe your agency's efforts in implementing this plan and note if your agency was able to achieve backlog reduction in Fiscal Year 2023?**

N/A.

- 20. If your agency had a backlog of more than 1,000 requests in Fiscal Year 2023, please explain your agency's plan to reduce this backlog during Fiscal Year 2024.**

N/A.

E. Reducing the Age of Requests, Appeals, and Consultations

TEN OLDEST REQUESTS

- 21. In Fiscal Year 2023, did your agency close the ten oldest pending perfected requests that were reported in Section VII.E. of your Fiscal Year 2022 Annual FOIA Report?**

No.

- 22. If no, please provide the number of these requests your agency was able to close by the end of the fiscal year, as listed in Section VII.E of your Fiscal Year 2021 Annual FOIA Report. If you had less than ten total oldest requests to close, please indicate that.**

Six.

- 23. Beyond work on the ten oldest requests, please describe any steps your agency took to reduce the overall age of your pending requests.**

The FLRA attempted to respond to requests in a timely manner, and currently the agency has 12 pending FOIA requests, with a quarter of those requests still within the 20 days to respond. The Office of the Chief FOIA Officer made significant strides in the end of FY 2023 to address the oldest requests and have been successful in closing those requests.

TEN OLDEST APPEALS

- 24. In Fiscal Year 2023, did your agency close the ten oldest appeals that were reported pending in your Fiscal Year 2022 Annual FOIA Report?**

N/A. The agency had no pending appeals at the end of FY 2022.

- 25. If no, please provide the number of these appeals your agency was able to close by the end of the fiscal year, as listed in Section VII.C.(5) of your Fiscal Year 2022 Annual FOIA Report. If you had less than ten total oldest appeals to close, please indicate that.**

N/A.

- 26. Beyond work on the ten oldest appeals, please describe any steps your agency took to reduce the overall age of your pending appeals.**

The FLRA attempted to respond to appeals in a timely manner.

TEN OLDEST CONSULTATIONS

- 27. In Fiscal Year 2023, did your agency close the ten oldest consultations that were reported pending in Section XII.C. of your Fiscal Year 2022 Annual FOIA Report?**

The agency did not have any pending consultations as of the end of FY 2022.

- 28. If no, please provide the number of these consultations your agency was able to close by the end of the fiscal year, as listed in Section XII.C. of your Fiscal Year 2022 Annual FOIA Report. If you had less than ten total oldest consultations to close, please indicate that.**

N/A.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON TEN OLDEST

- 29. If your agency did not close its ten oldest pending requests, appeals, or consultations, please explain why and provide a plan describing how your agency intends to close those “ten oldest” requests, appeals, and consultations during Fiscal Year 2024.**

Regarding the ten oldest pending requests, the FLRA closed 6 of the 10 oldest pending requests in FY 2023. The agency did not have any pending appeals or consultations.

F. Additional Information about FOIA Processing

- 30. Were any requests at your agency the subject of FOIA litigation during the reporting period? If so, please describe the impact on your agency’s overall FOIA request processing and backlog. If possible, please indicate**

The number and nature of requests subject to litigation

Common causes leading to litigation

Any other information to illustrate the impact of litigation on your overall FOIA administration.

No.