

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

The RRB submits this report for 2026 in response to the request of the United States Department of Justice Office of Information Policy, “Guidelines for 2026 Chief FOIA Officer Reports.” The report has been prepared by Ana M. Kocur, General Counsel/Chief FOIA Officer, RRB.

Section I: FOIA Leadership and Applying the Presumption of Openness

The guiding principle underlying the Department of Justice’s (DOJ) 2022 [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. Leadership Support for FOIA

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 Chief FOIA officer at or above this level?

Yes.

2. Please Provide the name and title of your agency’s Chief FOIA Officer.

Ana M. Kocur, General Counsel/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 RRB has not incorporated FOIA milestones into its strategic plan. However, the agency will examine doing so in the next planning process.

B. Presumption of Openness

4. DOJ’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 requestor 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:

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

- the number of times your agency issued a full or partial *Glomar* response during Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 (separate full and partial if possible);
- the number of times a *Glomar* response was issued by exemption during FY 2025 (e.g., Exemption 7(C) – 20 times, Exemption 1 – 5 times).

The RRB does not track Glomar responses.

Section II: Fair and Effective FOIA Administration

DOJ’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.” DOJ 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.

All RRB employees participate in annual mandatory *FOIA Awareness/Privacy Act Awareness* training and are trained on their obligations pursuant to the FOIA and the Privacy Act.

2. Did your FOIA professionals or the personnel at your agency who have FOIA responsibilities attend substantive FOIA training 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 or conducted and the topics covered.

During this reporting period, all RRB FOIA professionals attended at least one training. The General Counsel participated in FOIA training provided by the Department of Justice concerning FOIA Litigation. One Assistant General Counsel participated in FOIA training provided by the Department of Justice concerning completion of the Annual FOIA Report. One General Attorney participated in FOIA training provided by the Department of Justice concerning completion of the Annual FOIA Report, the Chief FOIA Officer,

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

Report, and Privacy Considerations. Two paralegals participated in annual mandatory *FOIA Awareness/Privacy Act Awareness* training.

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

100% of RRB FOIA professionals attended substantive FOIA training.

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 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?

As stated previously, all RRB employees participate in annual mandatory *FOIA Awareness/Privacy Act Awareness* training and are trained on their obligations pursuant to the FOIA and the Privacy Act respectively. Additionally, we release an annual FOIA Awareness Notice to all agency employees.

B. Outreach

7. As part of the standard request process, do your FOIA professionals proactively contact requestors 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. In 2025, the RRB FOIA staff had to reach out to a requestor on three occasions to ask follow-up questions in an attempt to be more responsive to the request.

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 requestor community or open government

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

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.

The RRB did not provide FOIA outreach beyond the routine process.

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 2025 (please provide a total number or an estimate of the number).

No FOIA requesters sought assistance from the agency's FOIA Public Liaison during FY 2025.

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. The agency annually reviews its FOIA staffing levels and plans personnel resources to ensure accomplishment of its FOIA mission. The OIG intends to assign additional resources to FOIA demands during Fiscal Year 2026.

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 Office of General Counsel utilizes its Docketed Case Management System to manage incoming FOIA requests from initial receipt to processing completion.

Section III: Proactive Disclosures

DOJ's 2022 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 format possible."

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

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

The RRB routinely evaluates its responsibility to identify, track, and post proactive disclosures. If a document is requested at least three times, it is required to be posted proactively on the agency's website.

2. Does your agency post logs of its FOIA requests?

No.

3. Provide examples of any material (with links) 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 RRB continues to monitor the agency's FOIA webpage content to make sure it remains timely and consistent with current law. FOIA staff have the responsibility and authority to update the RRB website as necessary. The website offers access to copies of the RRB's procedure manuals, final decisions of the three-member Board which heads the RRB, rulings of the Board, and legal opinions, along with other guidance documents. Other information is available to the public without filing a FOIA request in the Federal Register.

An example of additional material provided since the issuance of the new FOIA Guidelines include the Railroad Retirement Board's online database of Legal Opinions, Board Coverage Decisions, and Guidance Documents. It is housed on the U.S. Government Printing Office's website at <https://www.govinfo.gov/collection/railroad-retirement-board-publications>. However, it is also linked to the RRB website through the RRB *FOIA Reading Room*, <https://www.rrb.gov/Resources/FOIA%20Reading%20Room>. Additional information, including items listed below, is available on the RRB's website at <https://www.rrb.gov/FOIA>.

- Descriptions of agency organization
- Procedures for the public to obtain information
- Statements of agency function
- Rules of procedure
- Description of agency forms
- Substantive rules of general applicability and standards of general policy
- Any changes in material required to be published
- Agency procedure manuals
- Final decisions of the three-member Board
- Rulings of the Board

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

- Legal opinions
- IMPAC Credit Card Holders List
- General Information about the RRB
- An inventory of the RRB's automated information systems
- How information is dispersed to other government agencies
- Privacy Act System of Records
- Agency statistical information

4. Please provide a link (or component links, if applicable) where your agency routinely posts its frequently requested records.

The RRB routinely posts its frequently requested records at <https://www.rrb.gov/FOIA>.

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? 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 your agency is not taking steps to make posted information more useful, please explain why.

The RRB routinely reviews repeat requests for those subject to proactive disclosure under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(2)(D). Additionally new publications and information are posted to the *Govinfo* searchable database referenced above on a quarterly basis.

The RRB is committed to making its electronic and information technologies accessible to individuals with disabilities by meeting or exceeding the requirements of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. §794d. This approach to Section 508 ensures people with disabilities have access which is comparable to those who do not have disabilities, and our commitment to accessibility includes content and online services provided on the agency's website.

The RRB utilizes optical character recognition (OCR) to turn scanned documents into machine-readable PDF files that can be redacted and shared with FOIA requesters. This also makes the documents more easily searchable.

6. Does your proactive disclosure process or system involve any collaboration with agency staff outside the FOIA office, such as IT or data personnel? If so, please describe this interaction.

Yes. The FOIA office routinely reaches out to other bureaus within the agency to determine suitable documents for proactive disclosure. Then, the FOIA

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

office coordinates with the IT department to ensure the documents are published on the 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. DOJ'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?

Yes.

2. Please briefly describe any new types of technology your agency uses to support your FOIA program.

The RRB strives to respond to most of its FOIA requests electronically, by utilizing email, a secure online file-sharing tool, and scanning paper documents into PDF format.

3. Does your agency currently use any technology to automate request intake, customer service, or record processing? For example, does your agency use artificial intelligence or other 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 RRB uses Adobe Acrobat Pro application software to convert paper records into a digital format. The software is also used to review and redact documents for disclosure pursuant to the FOIA. Additionally, the RRB utilizes Box, a cloud-based content management, collaboration, and file sharing tool, to email large disclosure document files to requesters.

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. The RRB completed a re-design of its FOIA webpages in Fiscal Year 2025 to make these resources more user friendly.

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

5. Did all four of your agency's [quarterly reports](#) for Fiscal Year 2025 appear on FOIA.gov?

The RRB successfully posted all quarterly reports for Fiscal Year 2025 on FOIA.gov and RRB.gov.

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 2026.

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 2024 Annual FOIA Report and, if available, for your agency's Fiscal Year 2025 Annual FOIA Report.

Fiscal Year 2024:

Annual Report

<https://rrb.gov/sites/default/files/2024-12/FY2024AnnualFOIAreport.pdf>

Raw Data

<https://rrb.gov/sites/default/files/2024-12/FY2024FOIA.xlsx>

Fiscal Year 2025:

Annual Report

<https://www.rrb.gov/sites/default/files/2026-01/FY25AnnualFOIAReport.pdf>

Raw Data

<https://www.rrb.gov/sites/default/files/2026-01/FY2025FOIA.xlsx>

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?

Yes.

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

DOJ'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.

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

A. Remove Barriers to Access

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

No.

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

The RRB does not have the technological infrastructure to provide access to first-party requested records outside of the typical FOIA or Privacy Act process. Additionally, sections 12(d) and 12(n) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. § 362(d) and (n)) and section 7(b)(3) of the Railroad Retirement Act (45 U.S.C. § 231f(b)(3)), which incorporates sections 12(d) and 12(n) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, restrict the disclosure of personally identifiable material and medical records. Section 12(d) has been held to be an exemption 3 statute in *Association of Retired Railroad Workers v. United States Railroad Retirement Bd.*, 830 F. 2d 331,334 (D.C. Cir. 1987).

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 2025, 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 2025 Annual FOIA Report.

The agency received no requests for expedited processing in Fiscal Year 2025.

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 2025 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.

N/A.

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

No, the RRB only received simple requests in Fiscal Year 2025.

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

7. If your agency uses a separate track for simple requests, according to Annual Report Section VII.A., was the agency overall average number of days to process simple requests twenty working days or fewer in Fiscal Year 2025?

While the RRB does not use a separate track for simple requests, the overall average number of days to process simple requests was 12.6 working days in Fiscal Year 2025.

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

The simple track average processing time decreased in Fiscal Year 2025 compared to Fiscal Year 2024.

9. Please provide the percentage of requests processed by your agency in Fiscal Year 2025 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.) times 100.

96.6% of requests processed by the RRB in Fiscal Year 2025 were placed in a simple track. (398 processed simple requests /412 requests processed overall) x 100 = 96.6%.

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.

Yes. The overall average number of days to process all non-expedited requests was 12.6 working days in Fiscal Year 2025

C. Backlogs

Backlogged Requests

11. If your agency had a backlog of requests at the close of Fiscal Year 2025, 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 2024?

No. The RRB's backlog increased in Fiscal Year 2025 as compared to Fiscal Year 2024. The Board did not have a backlog of requests at the end of Fiscal Year 2024 or 2025. The OIG's backlog increased from eight requests at the end of Fiscal Year 2024 to twenty requests at the end of Fiscal Year 2025.

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

12. If not, according to your Annual FOIA Report Section XII.D.1, did your agency process more requests during Fiscal Year 2025 than it did during Fiscal Year 2024?

Yes. The RRB processed 121 FOIA requests in Fiscal Year 2024 and 412 FOIA Requests in Fiscal Year 2025.

13. If your agency's request backlog increased during Fiscal Year 2025, 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)
- Litigation
- Any other reasons – please briefly describe or provide examples when possible

The RRB's overall backlog increased during Fiscal Year 2025. This was due to below-normal staffing levels in the OIG.

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 2025. Please use the following calculation based on data from your Annual 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."

Backlogged requests made up 4.7% of the total number of requests the RRB received in Fiscal Year 2025. (20 backlogged requests / 427 requests received) x 100 = 4.7%.

Backlogged Appeals

15. If your agency had a backlog of appeals at the close of Fiscal Year 2025, 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 2024?

Yes. The RRB had no backlogged appeals at the close of Fiscal Year 2025 as compared with one backlogged appeal at the close of Fiscal Year 2024.

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

16. If not, according to section X.II.E.1 of the Annual FOIA Report, did your agency process more appeals during Fiscal Year 2025 than it did during Fiscal Year 2024?

The RRB processed two appeals during Fiscal Year 2025 and no appeals during Fiscal Year 2024.

17. If your agency's appeal backlog increased during Fiscal Year 2025, 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.
- Litigation
- Any other reasons – please briefly describe or provide examples when possible

The RRB's appeal backlog decreased in Fiscal Year 2025.

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 2025. Please use the following calculation based on data from your Annual FOIA Report: (backlogged appeals from Section XII.A) divided by (appeals received from Section VI.A.) x 100. This number can be greater than 100%. If your agency did not receive any appeals in Fiscal Year 2025 and/or has no appeal backlog, please answer with "N/A."

N/A.

D. Backlog Reduction Plans

19. In the 2025 guidelines for Chief FOIA Officer Reports, any agency with a backlog of over 1000 requests in Fiscal Year 2024 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 2025?

The RRB did not have a backlog of over 1000 requests in Fiscal Year 2024.

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

20. If your agency had a backlog of more than 1000 requests in Fiscal Year 2025, please explain your agency's plan to reduce this backlog during Fiscal Year 2026.

The RRB did not have a backlog of over 1000 requests in Fiscal Year 2025.

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

Ten Oldest Requests

21. In Fiscal Year 2025, did your agency close the ten oldest pending perfected requests that were reported in Section VII.E. of your Fiscal Year 2024 Annual FOIA Report?

No, the RRB did not close the ten oldest pending perfected requests that were reported in the RRB's Fiscal Year 2024 Annual FOIA Report.

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 2024 Annual FOIA Report? If you had less than ten total oldest requests to close, please indicate that.

The RRB closed three of its ten oldest pending perfected requests that were reported in the RRB's Fiscal Year 2024 Annual FOIA Report.

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

The RRB did not take any additional steps to reduce the overall age of pending requests.

Ten Oldest Appeals

24. In Fiscal Year 2025, did your agency close the ten oldest appeals that were reported pending in Section VI.C.5 of your Fiscal Year 2024 Annual FOIA Report?

Yes, the RRB closed the one pending appeal from Fiscal Year 2024.

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 2024 Annual FOIA Report. If you had less than ten total oldest appeals to close, please indicate that.

The RRB only had one pending appeal from Fiscal Year 2024.

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

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

N/A.

Ten Oldest Consultations

27. In Fiscal Year 2025, did your agency close the ten oldest consultations that were reported pending in Section XII.C. of your Fiscal Year 2024 Annual FOIA Report?

The RRB did not have any pending consultations from Fiscal Year 2024.

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 2024 Annual FOIA Report. If you had less than ten total oldest consultations to close, please indicate that.

The RRB did not have any pending consultations from Fiscal Year 2024.

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 2026.

The Board closed the two perfected requests that were reported pending in the RRB’s Fiscal Year 2024 Annual FOIA Report. The OIG closed three of its ten oldest perfected requests that were reported pending in the RRB’s Fiscal Year 2024 Annual FOIA Report. The OIG’s remaining oldest perfected requests require review of numerous documents and substantial redactions. Additionally, the OIG had below-normal staffing levels in Fiscal Year 2025. The OIG intends to assign additional resources to reduce the FOIA backlog during Fiscal Year 2026.

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 the litigation
- Common causes leading to litigation

2026 Chief FOIA Officer Report for the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

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

None of the RRB's FOIA requests were the subject of litigation in Fiscal Year 2025.