



Office of Management and Budget
2025 Chief Freedom of Information Act Officer Report

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Introduction

The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requires all agency Chief FOIA Officers to report to the Attorney General on their performance in implementing the FOIA. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(j)(2)(D). The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Chief FOIA Officer has reviewed all aspects of the agency's FOIA administration and issues this report concerning the steps OMB has taken to improve FOIA operations and facilitate information disclosure. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Department of Justice's Guidelines for 2025 Chief FOIA Officer Reports, and covers a reporting period from March 2024 to March 2025. Copies of this Report are available for download on OMB's FOIA website at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-resources/freedom-of-information-act-foia/>.

Section I: FOIA Leadership and Applying 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. 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 agency's Chief FOIA Officer at this level?

Yes.

2. Please provide the name and title of your agency's Chief FOIA Officer.

OMB's Chief FOIA Officer is General Counsel, Mark R. Paoletta.

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?

OMB has established internal benchmarks and metrics and hired one additional full-time permanent FOIA Attorney.

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 interested protected by a FOIA exemption. This is commonly referred to as a Glomar response. With respect to these responses, please answer the below questions: If your agency tracks Glomar responses, please provide:

- the number of times your agency issued a full or partial Glomar response (separate full and partial if possible);

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

6. 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.

Public Reading Room

OMB makes available information pertaining to matters that OMB issued, adopted, or promulgated. These are commonly known as “reading room materials.” These materials include the Federal Budget, OMB Circulars, selected OMB Bulletins, regulations and information collections reviewed by OMB, other policies and management documents. These documents are available through OMB’s website at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-resources/>.

FOIA Library

Certain OMB records are available to the public without having to make a FOIA request, at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-resources/freedom-of-information-act-foia/>. These “proactive disclosures” are provided in the interest of transparency, and include records that have been requested frequently. They include, for example, OMB’s Annual FOIA Reports, calendars of current and former OMB Directors, and logs of incoming FOIA requests and agency consultations, which are posted online on a rolling basis.

Section II: Ensuring Fair and Effective FOIA Administration

The Attorney General’s 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.

OMB has incorporated FOIA training as part of its annual records management training for all employees. In addition, the FOIA staff periodically provides tailored training to particular divisions and offices upon request.

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.

In addition to participating in virtual training offered by the Justice Department's Office of Information Policy (OIP), OMB's FOIA staff regularly meet internally and with colleagues in other components in the Executive Office of the President to discuss recent developments in the law and share best practices.

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%.

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.

Not applicable.

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?

OMB's onboarding training for new staff includes training regarding employees' responsibilities to preserve records under the Federal Records Act and FOIA. OMB is also in the process of developing tailored FOIA training for specific OMB offices and providing annual FOIA refresher training for existing employees.

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, OMB's FOIA staff regularly and proactively contact requesters to discuss search terms, search results, and seek clarification about the scope of the request. Through this dialogue, OMB is able to produce records quickly while at the same time saving agency time and resources by processing only those records of interest to the requester.

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.

In addition to contacting frequent requesters, as outlined above in response to question 7, OMB's FOIA professionals consider the views of the requester community in determining which records to proactively disclose.

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 2024 (please provide a total number or an estimate of the number).

No requesters sought assistance from OMB's FOIA Public Liaison during the reporting period.

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.

During the reporting period, OMB experienced a loss of three permanent FOIA staff and five FOIA contractors. As a result, OMB has shifted staffing within the FOIA team to ensure the workload continues to be properly managed within existing resources.

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.

OMB utilizes a specialized FOIA tracking and management software (FOIAXpress) for data compilation, work summaries, charts, and progress reports, including development of annual and quarterly reports.

12. The federal [FOIA Advisory Committee](#), comprised of agency representatives and members of the public, was created to foster dialogue between agencies and the requester community, solicit public comments, and develop recommendations for improving FOIA administration. Since 2020, the FOIA Advisory Committee has issued a number of [recommendations](#). Please answer the below questions:

- Is your agency familiar with the FOIA Advisory Committee and its recommendations?

Yes.

- Has your agency implemented any of its recommendations or found them to be helpful? If so, which ones?

Yes, OMB has implemented recommendations numbers 2022-10 and 2020-13. The FOIA Office proactively publishes records to the FOIA Library on a periodic basis. This includes, for example, calendars of the OMB Director and FOIA logs. Additionally, OMB has made updates to its FOIA-related technological capabilities, such as its eDiscovery technology platform and tracking software. These improvements helped streamline the processing of records and provided greater tracking ability for record-keeping purposes.

13. 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.

Section III: Proactive Disclosures

The Attorney General'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 formats possible."

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

OMB evaluates records for proactive disclosure on an ongoing basis, consistent with the statutory and regulatory requirements on proactive disclosures. Proactive disclosures are included on OMB's FOIA website and reflected in OMB's Annual FOIA Report.

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

Yes.

- *If so, what information is contained in the logs?*

OMB posts its FOIA logs on a quarterly basis. The FOIA log includes the requester's identity, the receipt date, and a description of the records sought.

- *Are they posted in CSV format? If not, what format are they posted in?*

Yes.

- *Please provide a link to the page where any FOIA logs are posted. If applicable, please provide component links.*

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-resources/freedom-of-information-act-foia/>.

3. *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.*

OMB proactively discloses materials such as the Director's calendars and logs of FOIA requests and agency consultations. These materials can be accessed at the following link

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-resources/freedom-of-information-act-foia/>.

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

OMB's records library is publicly available on the agency's FOIA website at

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-resources/freedom-of-information-act-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, such as steps taken to post information in open and machine-readable formats. If not taking steps to make posted information more useful, please explain why.*

OMB's FOIA website is designed to be user-friendly and informative to the public. The website also has a records library that is periodically updated by OMB's FOIA staff.

OMB has continued to build out its FOIA website during the reporting period. The website includes information on submitting requests and appeals, names of key staff, and a link to the National FOIA Portal. OMB continues to look for ways to make more information available to the public. All records posted to OMB's FOIA Library are published in accessible PDF format, with machine-readable text encoding for compliance with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act.

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, describe this interaction.

Yes, agency IT personnel and OMB's FOIA staff collaborate to ensure that there is no inadvertent release of personally identifiable information or other sensitive information exempt from disclosure under the FOIA statute.

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

None.

Section IV: Steps Take 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?

Yes.

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

OMB made updates to its existing eDiscovery technology platform, Nuix Discover, and tracking software (FOIAXpress) to further streamline the processing of records and to help with record-keeping given the continued high volume of incoming FOIA requests.

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.

No.

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 2024 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 2025.*

Not applicable.

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 2023 Annual FOIA Report and, if available, for your agency's Fiscal Year 2024 Annual FOIA Report.*

OMB's raw statistical data for the Fiscal Year 2023 Annual FOIA Report is available at the following URL: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/FY-2023-FOIA-Annual-Report-Raw-Data.xls>

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 Improve Timeliness in Responding to Requests and Reducing 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.

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

OMB has established a process under the Privacy Act for requesters seeking to obtain first-party records.

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

The July 2024 Final Rule published in the Federal Register, also updates OMB's FOIA regulations. Additionally, OMB has issued multiple Systems of Records Notices during the reporting period, which provide additional information to the public about OMB records systems, what they contain, and how individuals may access information contained within them.

B. Timeliness

4. For Fiscal Year 2024, 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 2024 Annual FOIA Report.

11 calendar days.

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 2024 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.

OMB will use its best efforts to adjudicate requests for expedited processing within ten calendar days.

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

Yes.

7. *If your agency uses a separate track for simple requests, according to Annual FOIA Report Section VII.A, was the agency overall average number of days to process simple requests twenty working days or fewer in Fiscal Year 2024?*

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 2024 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.*

57% (280 simple track / 493 processed).

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?*

Not applicable.

C. Backlogs

Backlogged Requests

11. *If your agency had a backlog of requests at the close of Fiscal Year 2024, 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 2023?*

No. The number of FOIA requests in OMB's backlog increased from 526 at the close of Fiscal Year 2023 to 909 at the close of Fiscal Year 2024.

12. *If not, according to Annual FOIA Report Section XII.D.1, did your agency process more requests during Fiscal Year 2024 than it did during Fiscal Year 2023?*

Yes. In Fiscal Year 2023, OMB processed 362 requests. At the close of Fiscal Year 2024, OMB processed 493 requests. This represents an increase of more than 35% from the prior year.

13. *If your agency's request backlog increased during Fiscal Year 2024, 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

In Fiscal Year 2023, the FOIA Office received 315 requests and processed 362 requests. In contrast, Fiscal Year 2024 saw a significant rise, with 994 requests received and 493 processed. Additionally, the FOIA Office experienced increases in complex multi-tiered requests, a higher number of requests at one time from repeat requesters, and more requests requiring expedited processing. Finally, during this period, the FOIA Office experienced a loss of three permanent FOIA staff as well as five FOIA contractors.

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 2024. 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. If your agency has no request backlog, please answer with “N/A.”

As reported in OMB’s Fiscal Year 2024 Annual FOIA Report, OMB received 994 new requests in Fiscal Year 2024 and had a backlog of 909 open requests at the end of Fiscal Year 2024. Therefore, the percentage of requests that comprise the backlog out of the total number of requests received during Fiscal Year 2024 ($909 \div 994 \times 100$) is 91%.

Backlogged Appeals

15. If your agency had a backlog of appeals at the close of Fiscal Year 2024, 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 2023?

No.

16. If not, according to section XII.E.1 of the Annual FOIA Report, did your agency process more appeals during Fiscal Year 2024 than it did during Fiscal Year 2023?

No.

17. If your agency’s appeal backlog increased during Fiscal Year 2024, 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:

The factors that contributed to OMB's appeal backlog in Fiscal Year 2024 were a loss of staff, an increase in the complexity of the appeals, and the continued need to divert agency resources to process FOIA requests in litigation.

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 2024. 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. If your agency did not receive any appeals in Fiscal Year 2024 and/or has no appeal backlog, please answer with "N/A."

The percentage of appeals that make up the backlog (4) out of the total number of appeals received by OMB in Fiscal Year 2024 (10), is 40%.

D. Backlog Reduction Plans

19. In the 2024 guidelines for Chief FOIA Officer Reports, any agency with a backlog of over 1000 requests in Fiscal Year 2023 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 2024?

Not applicable.

20. If your agency had a backlog of more than 1,000 requests in Fiscal Year 2024, please explain your agency's plan to reduce this backlog during Fiscal Year 2025.

Not applicable.

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

Ten Oldest Requests

21. In Fiscal Year 2024, did your agency close the ten oldest pending perfected requests that were reported in Section VII.E. of your Fiscal Year 2023 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 2023 Annual FOIA Report. If you had fewer than ten total oldest requests to close, please indicate that.

During Fiscal Year 2024, OMB closed seven of the ten oldest requests listed in its Fiscal Year 2023 Annual FOIA Report.

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

OMB hired one full-time employee to process FOIA requests and utilized other attorneys in the General Counsel's Office to assist with document review.

Ten Oldest Appeals

24. *In Fiscal Year 2024, did your agency close the ten oldest appeals that were reported pending in Section VI.C.5 of your Fiscal Year 2023 Annual FOIA Report?*

No, OMB only had one pending appeal.

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 VI.C.(5) of your Fiscal Year 2023 Annual FOIA Report. If you had fewer than ten total oldest appeals to close, please indicate that.*

None.

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

OMB currently has two appeals pending. Additionally, OMB's FOIA Office has a new standard operating procedure in place to ensure that FOIA appeals are timely processed.

Ten Oldest Consultations

27. *In Fiscal Year 2024 did your agency close the ten oldest consultations that were reported pending in Section XII.C of your Fiscal Year 2023 Annual FOIA Report?*

Yes.

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 2023 Annual FOIA Report. If you had less than ten total oldest consultations to close, please indicate that.*

Not applicable.

Additional Information Regarding Ten Oldest

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

OMB has provided attention to closing out the oldest pending requests.

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*

Yes, OMB had 25 FOIA requests subject to litigation (23 individual lawsuits) during Fiscal Year 2024. Thirteen of these requests were subject to litigation at the beginning of Fiscal Year 2024, and litigations over the other 12 requests were initiated during the course of Fiscal Year 2024. Of the 25 total litigated requests during Fiscal Year 2024, OMB concluded litigation on 7 of those requests in the same fiscal year, leaving 18 requests subject to active litigation at the end of the fiscal year. There was no single type of request which predominated over others – the subjects of litigated requests covered a broad range of OMB activities. As a small agency with a heavy FOIA volume and backlog, OMB's FOIA litigation docket places a significant burden on the agency's FOIA staff because the same personnel who process non-litigation FOIA requests also process FOIA requests in litigation. This means fewer resources are available to process non-litigation FOIA requests when the litigation docket increases. Additionally, FOIA litigation often requires significantly greater attorney involvement. As a result, OMB's FOIA staff has less time to work on non-litigation matters, such as agency consultations, complex FOIA requests, expedited requests, and administrative appeals.