United States of America
Midterm Self-Assessment Report
for the
Open Government Partnership

Third Open Government
National Action Plan
2015-2017

September 2016

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Introduction and Background

The United States released the Third Open Government National Action Plan (NAP) in October 2015. The third NAP was created keeping in mind the four open government principles: transparency, civic participation, public accountability, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability. Each of the 45 initiatives reflect one or more of those principles. This Self-Assessment Report describes the development process for the third NAP and the progress made implementing the initiatives halfway through the two-year implementation period.

National Action Plan Process

The United States publicly shared the timeline for development of the third NAP via a blog post on the White House Open Government blog in June 2015. The development process was also discussed in meetings with civil society organizations and via Twitter.

In developing the third NAP, the United States expanded efforts to co-create the plan with civil society. The process kicked off with a joint workshop in March 2015 with representatives from government and civil society brainstorming new ideas for the NAP together. Ideas were also generated and captured on a publicly available collaborative platform and through several consultation sessions with civil society as well as a large, livestreamed public meeting. In-person meetings were focused on broad themes in the NAP including privacy, open data, freedom of information, whistleblowers, and fiscal transparency, and also included a conference call option.

Throughout the first year of implementation of the third NAP, the United States continued to engage with civil society through in-person meetings, email, and phone calls; by sharing information through the U.S. Open Government discussion group; and via agency websites, blog posts, and Twitter accounts. Civil society organizations continued to join the standing monthly working meeting for open government leaders across the Executive Branch on a quarterly basis. Government leaders carrying out commitments also engaged in targeted outreach to civil society stakeholders who work on related topics.

Independent Review Mechanism Recommendations

The United States addressed both general and specific recommendations provided by the Open Government Partnership's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM), which consists of an independent research team that reviews development and implementation of a NAP and issues a report on those findings. The IRM report was released in September 2015, late in the planning cycle for the next NAP making it difficult to meaningfully take recommendations into account. Several recommendations pertained to process and engagement, such as to "promote wider engagement with a more varied group of civil society organizations" and expand participation "outside the beltway" to reach a broader range of individuals. Agencies have remained the driving force behind development, implementation, and consultation for the NAP process. Agency open government professionals meet on a monthly basis and regularly share updates on their progress to implement NAP initiatives. Those meetings are opened up to civil society organizations on a quarterly basis. The United States continues to make efforts to reach outside the Washington, D.C. area to connect with more varied stakeholders online and in person.

The IRM report also suggested that the third NAP should include commitments on specific substantive areas:

- Regarding declassification and overclassification, the IRM report recommended that the "findings from the pilot project to use technology tools to declassify presidential records should be made publicly available. A discussion on the pilot and these findings should be facilitated with the public as well as [civil society] members regarding its potential use for classification and declassification." In June 2015, the findings from the pilot project were presented in a public meeting at the National Archives that included a discussion component.

- The IRM report recommended that the U.S. government begin posting records already released under the Federal Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). In the third NAP, the Administration committed to leading a pilot program to test the feasibility of posting such records and in a June 2016 report on the pilot, the Department of Justice discussed findings and explained that the newly created Chief FOIA Officers Council will consider the best way forward for implementing a policy of posting records released under FOIA.

- Regarding whistleblower protection, the IRM report also recommended added attention to training and instituting an award for whistleblowers. The third NAP includes a commitment to develop a common whistleblower training curriculum for the intelligence community and those leaders have already consulted with civil society organizations on the content of the training. The intelligence community has also committed to establishing a National Intelligence Professional Awards program to recognize superior service by an intelligence professional in effectuating change by speaking truth to power, by exemplifying professional integrity, or by reporting wrongdoing through appropriate channels.

Implementation of National Action Plan Commitments

The third NAP includes 45 open government commitments. Each is discussed in greater detail below. Many of these initiatives were created with the intention of becoming a regular part of the work being done and, while may be achieved as intended for the purposes of this plan, will remain ongoing efforts.

Open Government to Improve Public Services

1. Reconstitute USA.gov as the Front Door to the U.S. Government	
Lead government actors	General Services Administration (GSA)
Other actors involved	All Federal agencies, the public
Main objective	Help the public better find information about government activities and services.
Brief description	Implement additional user-centered enhancements, including enhanced content and work with agencies to help the public identify and receive services they need based on their own goals.
Relevance	This commitment relates primarily to participation as well as technology and innovation.

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Ambition	This commitment is part of a reimagined Federal Front Door, which is an ambitious effort to improve public-government interactions through citizen engagement, transparency, better design, and information sharing.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✔	
Description of results	Content writers and user experience designers are performing focused, intensive user testing to evaluate the effectiveness of content for website visitors as well as USA.gov contact center customers and agents. Additionally, a small team has begun work to evaluate and improve the design and content of the USA.gov landing page, which remains the first touch for a significant percentage of users. Finally, GSA is working with the Small Business Administration and the Department of Commerce to integrate information and services from Business.USA.gov into USA.gov, with the intention of reducing duplication across .gov websites, providing critical content to America's business owners, and expanding the reach of this important initiative.			
End date	This work will remain ongoing.			
Next steps	GSA will continue user testing and will continue sharing results with agencies to help them improve their own services. The USA.gov Contact Center will continue to hold monthly listening sessions, where digital content managers, designers, project and product managers can listen in on live calls handled by the contact center. The team will continue communicating its work through the USA.gov blog.			

2. Increase Accessibility of Government Information Online	
Lead government actors	GSA
Other actors involved	All Federal agencies, members of the public
Main objective	Develop and adopt accessible, universally- designed programs and websites to ensure that every American has access to public services.
Brief description	a. Implement and improve upon the U.S. web design standards. b. Review and report accessibility compliance of Federal websites. c. Develop limited-English proficiency (LEP) policies and programs.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency as well as technology and innovation.
Ambition	These efforts aim to ensure that every American has access to public services by focusing on accessibility needs and better user experiences.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			a, b, c	
Description of results	a. The interagency team working on the U.S. web design standards has released several maintenance updates and plans to have a major release and update in Fall 2016. Several agencies are using the standards in their digital work. The public can follow the work via a detailed roadmap. b. GSA's Pulse accessibility program will use an open source technology to scan .gov domains against accessibility standards consistent with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. This effort will identify a subset of potential accessibility errors and display accompanying recommendations. This tool is intended to be used in conjunction with manual inspection and will not be a replacement for full accessibility assessments. GSA is working with the Chief Information Officers Council Accessibility Community of Practice, agency coordinators and web developers to devise a deployment strategy for agencies. c. GSA developed a comprehensive LEP Action Plan consisting of three main areas: development and deployment of an agency-wide language translation services contract and procedures which has been completed; targeted outreach and education for recipients of Federal Financial Assistance which is underway; and meaningful LEP access for GSA's public-facing programs and in Federal buildings and locations under GSA custody and control which is underway.			
End date	This work will remain ongoing.			
Next steps	a. Continue user research with both public and government users. b. Deploy the Pulse program to agencies. c. Continue collaboration with the LEP Interagency Working Group and continue outreach to the public on LEP policies and programs.			

3. Expand Access to Educational Resources through Open Licensing and Technology	
Lead government actors	Department of Education, Department of State, Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), and Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)
Other actors involved	All Federal agencies, civil society organizations
Main objective	Encourage open education initiatives.
Brief description	a. Openly license more Federal grant-supported education materials and resources. b. Gather stakeholders to encourage further open education efforts and publish best practices and tools for agencies interested in developing grant-supported open licensing projects.

Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency as well as technology and innovation.			
Ambition	This commitment aims to improve government practices and government service delivery.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		a, b		
Description of results	a. Agencies are currently working to produce Federal grant-funded open educational resources. b. Education, IMLS, State and OSTP have gathered stakeholders to encourage open education efforts. In consultation with Federal agency and civil society experts, the team is developing a Federal Playbook on Open Licensing that addresses the most significant issues with successfully including open licensing requirements in Federal grants and programs.			
End date	Agencies will continue working to produce additional Federal grant-funded open educational resources. The Playbook is expected to be published by 2017.			
Next steps	Publish examples of Federal grant-funded open educational resources and publish Federal Playbook on Open Licensing.			

4. Launch a Process to Create a Consolidated Public Listing of Every Address in the United States	
Lead government actors	Department of Transportation (DOT), Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Other actors involved	State and county government leaders
Main objective	Provide public access to residential and commercial property address information in an open, easily accessible format.
Brief description	Coordinate across the public and private sectors to gain consensus on an open standard for public address information. Pursue open data strategies for sharing non-private address information. Explore uses of this information that drive innovation and inform the public.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency as well as technology and innovation.
Ambition	This effort involve major coordination among Federal agencies as well as with state and county governments. It is a challenging undertaking.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		✓		
Description of results	DOT is leading coordination to publish a National Address Database and is tracking progress online. In Spring 2016, DOT developed content guidelines and has been working with states including Arizona and Arkansas, as well as counties, to share non-private address data.			
End date	Much of this work will be completed in 2016 and 2017 but will likely remain ongoing.			
Next steps	DOT is seeking additional state and county partners. Next steps include launching a data challenge to develop a crowdsourced app to collect data from state and local governments, developing a process to verify that data, and including the data in the National Address Database.			

5. Help Students Make Informed Decisions About Higher Education	
Lead government actors	Department of Education, Department of Treasury, Department of Veterans Affairs, OMB
Other actors involved	Higher education institutions, educational organizations, and students and parents
Main objective	Provide comprehensive and more reliable data on costs and student outcomes at U.S. post-secondary institutions to aid those choosing colleges as well as those working to improve college access and quality.
Brief description	Continue testing the College Scorecard to optimize features and capabilities, release annual updates to the College Scorecard data, form technical review panels to explore how to strengthen data collection and use, and create new capabilities with the open application programming interface (API).
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency as well as technology and innovation.
Ambition	This commitment requires data sharing and coordination among several departments.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Description of results	Since President Obama announced the launch of the College Scorecard website in 2015, more than 1.4 million individual users have accessed the site and more than 600 developers have accessed the API. To improve and promote the tool, Education works closely with other agencies and has established a partnership with the Department of Treasury to produce its earning measures for every institution in the country. To help provide			

	information specific to veterans accessing higher education, the Department of Veterans Affairs redesigned the GI Bill Comparison Tool, drawing upon College Scorecard data. In December 2015, Education also brought together a technical review panel to highlight key research on college choice and information-seeking behaviors and to solicit improvements and new ideas for creating personalized, relevant college search mechanisms.
End date	This effort will remain ongoing.
Next steps	Continued maintenance, dissemination, and improvement.

6. Make it Easier for Individuals to Access Their Own Information			
Lead government actors	Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and GSA		
Other actors involved	Privacy advocates and the public		
Main objective	Improve the public's ability to request and access information about themselves through new authentication tools that enhance protection of individual privacy.		
Brief description	Develop new authentication tools to protect individual privacy and ensure that personal records go only to the intended recipients.		
Relevance	This commitment relates to technology and innovation.		
Ambition	This is a very challenging process that many countries are currently working to address; it is an ambitious, transformative commitment.		
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		✓		
Description of results	The interagency team has been working to secure funding for this project. The initial phase of work will begin in Fall 2016 with product prototyping, user research, usability testing, and extensive stakeholder research.		
End date	This project will be on going with a version launch planned for June 2017.		
Next steps	At the end of the initial phase, the team will assess viability of the project and identify pilot partners for next steps.		

7. Support Open311 to Enhance Transparency and Participation	
Lead government actors	GSA
Other actors involved	City government and civil society leaders

Main objective	Reduce the burden of navigating the separation between local and Federal government when finding government services and reporting problems.
Brief description	Expand avenues for public participation and provide transparency in government service delivery across both local and Federal governments.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, accountability, participation, and technology and innovation.
Ambition	Coordination between the Federal government and localities requires extensive effort and careful consideration.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		✓		

Description of results	GSA hosts monthly conference calls with city governments and the broader Open311 community to provide technical updates and discussion around Open311 development including a new format to release Open311 data in bulk. Several new cities are committing to provide access to Open311 data and GSA has begun to develop pilots to leverage Open311 for Federal services and to combine information about government services across local and Federal government.
End date	This work is ongoing.
Next steps	Transition from commitments to full Open311 access in new cities and complete and expand Federal government pilots.

8. Empower Americans and Improve Health with Data-Driven Precision Medicine	
Lead government actors	Department of Defense, Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) at Commerce
Other actors involved	Researchers, technologists, health and privacy advocates, medical professionals and care providers, veterans, and the public
Main objective	Enable a new era of medicine through research, technology, and policies that empower patients, researchers, and providers to work together toward development of individualized care, and ultimately help improve public health outcomes.
Brief description	a. Build a volunteer research cohort of more than one-million participants who are centrally involved in the design and implementation of the cohort. b. Link genomic data, biological samples, data from mobile devices, and lifestyle data with clinical data from electronic health records.

	c. Promote "direct-from-participant" functionality allowing patients to directly access and donate their health data for research.
Relevance	This relates to transparency, participation, and technology and innovation.
Ambition	This is an unprecedented national effort to gather and share health data while promoting transparent practices and protecting privacy.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		c	a, b	

Description of results	a. NIH received funding for a research cohort and hired a director for that program in 2016. NIH also awarded $55 million to health care provider organizations, technology developers, and community health centers to take steps to recruit one million or more participants for the cohort. The VA has also enrolled 500,000 veterans into the Million Veterans Program and is working with DoD to enroll active duty members of the Armed Forces into the program and is working with DOE to increase their speed of conducting science. b. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) at the National Institutes of Health within HHS is running a trial on molecular analysis for therapy choice to include 5,000 people across 2,400 sites. NCI will also launch a similar pediatric trial. In June 2016, NCI launched the Genomic Data Commons as a unified data system to promote sharing genomic and clinical data between researchers. There are currently more than 32,000 patients represented. NCI also launched the Human Cancer Models Initiative which will generate new, next-generation cancer models to enable researchers to explore mechanisms of cancer sensitivity and resistance to therapy. The Food and Drug Administration within HHS is developing a novel approach to regulate next generation sequencing tests that includes voluntary reliance on consensus standards and high-quality, publicly available scientific evidence and has issued draft guidance documents for comment. FDA has also developed precisionFDA, an open source, cloud-based platform for the genomics community to collaborate and share data, ideas, and methods to advance the use of next generation sequencing technology. The Office for Civil Rights within HHS released new guidance further clarifying individuals' fundamental right under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act to access their health information. NIST developed and deployed the first whole human genome reference materials to support new genome sequencing methods development, confidence in genome sequencing results, and to act as standards for FDA's regulatory oversight. c. NIH and ONC launched Sync for Science (S4S), a pilot to allow individuals to access their health data and donate it for research.
End date	This work will remain ongoing.

Next steps	Continue building and launch the PMI volunteer cohort based at NIH, support the work of precisionFDA, encourage further progress at VA and within the Million Veterans Program to allow more researchers access to data, and carry out the pilot on health data donation.

9. Increase Access to Workforce Data to Promote Employment				
Lead government actors	Department of Labor, OSTP			
Other actors involved	Academia, industry, and other private organizations			
Main objective	Increase interoperability of and access to workforce data ecosystem, establishing a new baseline from which a new generation of workforce innovation can develop.			
Brief description	Define a data schema that establishes interoperability among training, skill, job, and wage listings across the Internet and work with search providers and aggregators to build APIs to index and make that data available.			
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, participation, and technology and innovation.			
Ambition	This commitment will transform the way that workforce data is made available.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Description of results	The National Workforce Data Initiative is a partnership between Labor, the University of Chicago, and public and private partners to enable interoperability, facilitate open standards, and create easy access points for open data on jobs, skills, training, and wages. The initiative is using machine learning and natural language processing to create new data on the dynamics of skills and jobs in the American economy from the pooled data shared by partners. Consistent with applicable privacy laws, the new data on skills and jobs are being made available as a free, open data resource, both as raw files as well as through an application programming interface (API) that lets developers incorporate the co-op data into their products and services.			
End date	This commitment is on track to be completed by June 2017.			
Next steps	Continue making data available through APIs and work with industry working groups to create a new ecosystem of products and services.			

10. Promote Evidence-Based Policy for More Effective Service Delivery

Lead government actors	White House Domestic Policy Council (DPC), OMB, OSTP
Other actors involved	Federal departments and agencies
Main objective	Use evidence and concrete data to evaluate government programs and policies to improve public service delivery.
Brief description	Catalyze specific actions across agencies to advance the use of evidence in decision-making, policy, and practice.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and participation.
Ambition	This effort introduces a new way of working to many Federal offices and programs.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	

Description of results	Twenty-two agencies have submitted 75 commitments to advance the Administration's use of evidence in decision-making, policy, and practice to be completed by January 2017 through the Evidence Deputies process. The DPC Office of Social Innovation is monitoring implementation of these commitments.
End date	This commitment will remain ongoing.
Next steps	Continue monitoring implementation of commitments and share notable achievements resulting from the initiative.

11. Expand the Use of the Federal Infrastructure Permitting Dashboard

Lead government actors	Council for Environmental Quality, OMB, Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council
Other actors involved	Federal agencies that play a significant role in the permitting, review, funding, and development of large-scale infrastructure projects.
Main objective	Increase transparency and accountability of the review process for applicants and sponsors of large-scale infrastructure projects.
Brief description	Develop coordinated project review schedules and post them publicly on the Federal Infrastructure Permitting Dashboard.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and accountability.
Ambition	Many of these requirements build on ongoing action, but this commitment expanded the scope.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Description of results	In December 2015, President Obama signed into law the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act), which included, in Title 41, a number of new requirements aimed at improving the Federal authorization and environmental review process for major infrastructure projects, including expanded use of the Permitting Dashboard. The Administration has established an interagency governance structure and steering council to oversee long-term improvements to the Federal permitting and review process and will develop new fee regulations, issue implementation guidance, and publish an annual best practices report. Quarterly updates for this work are posted online.			
End date	This commitment is on track to be complete in 2016.			
Next steps	Fully implement the requirements of the FAST Act.			

12. Consolidate Import and Export Systems to Promote the Economic Competitiveness of U.S. Businesses				
Lead government actors	DHS Customs and Border Protection (CBP) along with other Federal agencies with authorities at U.S. borders			
Other actors involved	Civil society stakeholders, including industry, customs brokers, importers, software vendors, and others			
Main objective	Consolidate import and export systems consistent with Executive Order 13659 to create a "single window" by December 2016.			
Brief description	Launch a consolidated single-window platform to streamline and speed important and export transactions, increasing economic efficiencies and effectiveness.			
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and technology and innovation.			
Ambition	This commitment aims to completely overhaul current government processes across multiple agencies, bringing efficiency to both government and non-governmental stakeholders, increasing transparency of the import-export process.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Description of results	The consolidated single-window platform is partially complete and is on target to be complete for partner agencies by the end of 2016. The public can track progress of deployment of core capabilities online. CPB will also			

	continue to publish [Federal Register Notices](#) advising the trade community of deadlines and mandatory filing requirements.
End date	This commitment is on track to be complete in 2016.
Next steps	Development of additional capabilities will continue to implement import and export transactional processing enhancements.

Access to Information

1. Improve Management of Government Records	
Lead government actors	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)
Other actors involved	Civil society organizations
Main objective	Modernize records management to promote openness and accountability by better documenting the actions and decisions of the Federal government.
Brief description	a. Release a public dataset of positions of government officials whose email will come to NARA for permanent preservation. b. Add questions regarding email management to agencies through new and existing reporting mechanisms and report publicly on agencies' progress. c. Seek feedback from civil society to improve access to the data contained within the records control schedule repository.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and accountability.
Ambition	The whole-of-government email modernization project requires extensive coordination and changing business practices across agencies.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		c	a	b

Description of results	a. In June 2016, the first two agencies, NARA and the National Security Agency, were approved to use the Capstone approach for managing email, General Records Schedule 6.1. In the coming months, NARA will continue to receive and process other agency requests for disposition under that records schedule and will update the [online dataset](#) of government officials. b. NARA has added questions related to email management through both the [Records Management Self-Assessment](#) and [Senior Agency Official for Records Management](#) reports. c. NARA has implemented internal procedures to streamline the posting of records schedules into the records control schedule repository. NARA is planning a public meeting to solicit feedback from the public,

	agency customers, and other stakeholders on improvements to the website and the functionality of the repository.
End date	This commitment is on track to be completed by June 2017.
Next steps	Continue adding additional agencies and government officials to the Capstone dataset and engage with the public.

2. Modernize Implementation of the Freedom of Information Act				
Lead government actors	Department of Justice (DOJ), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and NARA			
Other actors involved	All Federal agencies, civil society organizations			
Main objective	Improve the implementation of FOIA to increase efficiency and effectiveness for Federal government employees and customers.			
Brief description	a. Expand the services on FOIA.gov to launch a consolidated online FOIA service and other tools. b. Lead a pilot program to test the feasibility of posting FOIA-released records online and make the results publicly available. c. Issue guidance and best practices for agency FOIA web pages. d. Develop tools to teach students about FOIA. e. Release public information from electronically filed nonprofit tax filings as open, machine-readable data.			
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, accountability, and technology and innovation.			
Ambition	Improving FOIA administration remains a challenge across all U.S. departments and agencies, despite high-level attention and continued efforts.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		a, d	c	b, e
Description of results	a. DOJ is working to create a proposal for the first phase of iterative development to begin working to meet the requirements of a consolidated request system as well as other tools to aid FOIA requesters. b. DOJ led a pilot program with participants from all or part of seven agencies. The full assessment and findings from the pilot can be found online. DOJ presented the results of the pilot at the first meeting of the Chief FOIA Officers Council and is engaged with the Council in developing a way forward. c. In June 2016, DOJ and NARA held a requester roundtable meeting to gather input from agency and requester stakeholders for the guidance. DOJ and NARA will also solicit input from digital service and technology			

	experts on best practices in website design and functions and expect to issue best practices and guidance by early 2017.
	d. NARA is working to leverage its existing educational resources and network of educational professionals to develop material about FOIA that can be easily integrated into lesson plans. NARA is also working to identify records in the National Archives Catalog that can help students understand how FOIA can be used to learn more about the government's actions.
	e. In June 2016, IRS announced that, going forward, electronically filed Form 990 data will be available online in a machine-readable format. The personally identifiable information is removed from the data made public.
End date	Commitments that are not yet complete are on track to be completed by June 2017; however, much of this work will remain ongoing.
Next steps	a. DOJ will work closely with OMB, EPA, DHS and all agencies and expects to launch the first phase of the comprehensive FOIA request portal by the end of 2017.
	b. DOJ will work with the Chief FOIA Officers Council to examine issues related to implementation of such a policy, continue gathering input from stakeholders, and draft a policy.
	c. DOJ and NARA will continue outreach and information gathering and will issue best practices and guidance by early 2017.
	d. Develop and publish materials for students.
	e. IRS will continue releasing this information as machine-readable data.

3. Streamline the Declassification Process	
Lead government actors	Central Intelligence Agency and NARA
Other actors involved	Classification Reform Committee, Federal agencies with classification authority, and civil society stakeholders
Main objective	Identify processes and tools to help automate and streamline declassification.
Brief description	a. Develop a plan to expand the use of technological tools to help automate declassification review.
	b. Pilot a declassification guide based on a topic or event to allow information to be reviewed where it resides rather than referred to other agencies.
	c. Implement a special systematic declassification review program for previously reviewed and exempted historical Federal records.
	d. Declassify no-longer-sensitive Presidential Daily Briefs.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and technology and innovation.

Ambition	All work related to declassification is challenging, but in particular increasing the use of technology tools in the declassification process is a difficult and expansive commitment that will require extensive coordination.			
	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
Completion level		a, b	c	d
Description of results	a. The CIA continues to test, evaluate, and refine technological tools for use in the declassification process. b. The Classification Reform Committee (CRC) tasked agencies to identify potential topics by Fall 2016 for inclusion in an interagency declassification guide. CRC will evaluate the responses and propose a potential topic to pilot and test. c. The National Declassification Center (NDC) at NARA completed an inventory of records that were previously reviewed and exempted and accessioned to NARA prior to 2010. The NDC then built a database of older review decisions and records statuses and piloted several record groups to test the review process. As records are declassified they are re-filed and NARA will list the related records series online. More than 66,000 pages have been declassified following this process thus far. d. The CIA led an interagency effort to declassify more than 2,500 President's Daily Briefs created between January 21, 1969 and January 20, 1977. These documents were released to the public on August 24, 2016 and are accessible on the CIA's Electronic Reading Room webpage.			
End date	This commitment will remain ongoing.			
Next steps	Continue exploring new tools to assist with the declassification process, pilot a topical declassification guide, and continue declassifying previously reviewed and exempted historical Federal records.			

4. Implement the Controlled Unclassified Information program	
Lead government actors	NARA
Other actors involved	CUI Advisory Council and Federal agencies possessing controlled unclassified information (CUI)
Main objective	Implement an open and unified program for managing unclassified information that requires safeguarding or dissemination controls.
Brief description	Issue implementation guidance, establish phased implementation schedules, and publish an enhanced CUI registry.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency.

Ambition	This is a multi-year initiative that has involved coordination among multiple Federal agencies and is finally nearing completion.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Description of results	NARA will publish the CUI regulation, phased implementation schedule, and enhanced CUI Registry in Fall 2016.			
End date	This commitment is expected to be complete by Fall 2016.			
Next steps	Publish the CUI regulation and accompanying implementation materials.			

5. Improve Transparency of Privacy Programs and Practices				
Lead government actors	OMB			
Other actors involved	Agencies covered by the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990			
Main objective	Ensure the protection of privacy in Federal information.			
Brief description	Revise guidance on Federal agencies' responsibilities for protecting personally identifiable information.			
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and accountability.			
Ambition	This effort will increase transparency and accountability.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				✓
Description of results	In July 2016, OMB issued revised guidance under Circular A-130 titled "Managing Information as a Strategic Resource." OMB posted a draft of the circular in October 2015 and accepted comments from the public. The new Circular A-130 outlines some of the general responsibilities for Federal agencies managing personally identifiable information, including: establishing and maintaining a comprehensive, strategic, agency-wide privacy program; applying the Risk Management Framework developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology to manage privacy risks in the information system development life cycle; and using the fair information practice principles when evaluating information systems, processes, programs, and activities that affect privacy.			
End date	This commitment is complete.			
Next steps	OMB will support agencies as they implement this guidance.			

6. Enhance Transparency of Federal Use of Investigative Technologies	
Lead government actors	DHS and DOJ
Other actors involved	Law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations

Main objective	Protect the privacy and civil liberties of the public when using new technologies for law enforcement and homeland security.			
Brief description	Develop and make publicly available privacy analyses for advanced technologies and undertake periodic privacy review of their use.			
Relevance	This relates to transparency and accountability.			
Ambition	This commitment was very challenging to make considering the important privacy and civil liberties considerations balanced with law enforcement investigative needs.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				✓
Description of results	In May 2015, DOJ issued policy guidance for the domestic use of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) technology that adheres to the Presidential Memorandum that outlined required privacy, civil liberties, accountability, and transparency principles. This guidance ensures that DOJ continues to carry out its law enforcement and national security missions while respecting individuals' privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. It also helps to ensure an appropriate level of accountability and transparency. Senior Component Officials for Privacy in agencies using UAS must conduct annual privacy reviews of their agency's use of UAS to ensure compliance with existing laws, regulations, and DOJ policy, and to identify potential privacy risks. Building on a DOJ convening in August 2015 to develop the basic blueprint on how law enforcement agencies can use UAS most effectively, fairly, and transparently, DOJ is preparing a report that will present considerations and recommendations for implementing an unmanned aerial vehicle program for law enforcement. In December 2015, DHS published Best Practices for Protecting Privacy, Civil Rights & Civil Liberties in Unmanned Aircraft Systems Programs, after more than three years of researching and reviewing the DHS experiences with UAS. The best practices document followed a 2012 Privacy Impact Assessment for Aircraft Systems to evaluate small UAS performance in restricted airspace with little or no impact on privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties, and a 2013 Privacy Impact Assessment on the use of sensors by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of all types on manned and unmanned aircraft that explains how CBP captures video images, still images and radar images, some limited electronic signals information, and how this data is used retained and destroyed. In September 2015, DOJ issued formal policy guidance on the use of cell-site simulator technology. This policy provides DOJ components with standard guidance for the use of cell-site simulators in DOJ's domestic criminal investigations and will establish new management controls for the use of the technology. DOJ has, in the past, appropriately obtained authorization to use a cell-site simulator by seeking an order pursuant to			

	the Pen Register Statute. Going forward as a matter of policy, law enforcement agencies must now obtain a search warrant supported by probable cause and issued pursuant to Rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure or the applicable state equivalent. Such a warrant is required except when there are exigent or other exceptional circumstances, recognized under Fourth Amendment case law, where a search warrant is not required. Each DOJ component must establish protocols that include training on privacy and civil liberties developed in consultation with DOJ's Chief Privacy and Civil Liberties Officer. Additionally, individuals can submit privacy and civil liberties complaints through the DOJ Privacy Mailbox at privacy@usdoj.gov. The Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties reviews each privacy complaint that is submitted, including in connection with UAS use. In October 2015, DHS also issued formal policy guidance on the use of cell site simulators addressing the need for them to be used in a manner that is consistent with the requirements and protections of the Constitution, including the Fourth Amendment, and applicable statutory authorities, including the Pen Register Statute. Any information resulting from the use of cell-site simulators must be handled in a way that is consistent with the array of applicable statutes, regulations, and policies that guide law enforcement in how it may and may not collect, retain, and disclose data. DHS Components using cell-site simulators must develop operational policy or procedures that are consistent with the DHS policy, and such guidance is reviewed by the DHS Office of the General Counsel, Privacy Office, and Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.
End date	This commitment is complete.
Next steps	Continue periodic review of the use of investigative technologies.

7. Increase Transparency of the Intelligence Community	
Lead government actors	Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI)
Other actors involved	Intelligence community agencies
Main objective	Make information regarding foreign intelligence activities more publicly available while continuing to protect such information when disclosure could harm national security.
Brief description	a. Publish an Open Government Plan for the Intelligence Community. b. Establish Intelligence.gov as the primary portal for the intelligence community's public information. c. Hold regular meetings with civil society and update social media guidelines. d. Enhance efforts to ensure the intelligence community workforce understands how to use authorized channels for submitting workforce

	concerns about potential misconduct and use the National Intelligence Award program to recognize that activity.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, accountability, and participation.
Ambition	This commitment introduces significant new transparency efforts to the intelligence community.

	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
Completion level		a, b, d	c	

Description of results	a. ODNI formed an Intelligence Transparency Council which will develop and publish the open government plan on IC on the Record. b. ODNI is building out content for the Intelligence.gov website and will launch the site by January 2017. c. ODNI has coordinated and participated in ongoing engagement with civil society stakeholders including open government organizations, privacy and civil liberties advocates, community organizations, and academia. Representatives from the intelligence community also regularly participate in public events. ODNI continues to develop avenues to make such engagements a more institutionalized part of the intelligence community's work. ODNI is also working with intelligence community partners to develop policies to allow for better public engagement through social media. d. ODNI is currently establishing a National Intelligence Professional Awards program that recognizes superior service by an intelligence professional in effectuating change by speaking truth to power, by exemplifying professional integrity, or by reporting wrongdoing through appropriate channels, whereby the impact of such service enhances the functions and disciplines of the Intelligence Community's Civil Liberties and Privacy profession.
End date	This commitment is on track to be completed by June 2017 though some aspects will remain ongoing.
Next steps	a. Publish the intelligence community's open government plan. b. Launch Intelligence.gov. c. Continue engaging with stakeholders. d. Establish the awards program and begin recognizing individuals for their work.

8. Advance Open Science through Increased Public Access to Data, Research, and Technologies	
Lead government actors	OSTP
Other actors involved	Federal science agencies

Main objective	Provide access to government-funded scientific information and data to leverage scientific investments and make datasets, code, applications, and technologies generated by citizen science projects transparent, open, and freely available to the public.			
Brief description	a. Ensure that applicable agencies finalize plans and implement policies and programs to make scientific publications and digital data accessible and usable. b. Identify best practices to foster developing low-cost scientific instrumentation and work with stakeholders to get instruments into the hands of volunteers.			
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, participation, and technology and innovation.			
Ambition	This commitment involves introducing new transparency practices within agencies and extensive coordination within those agencies.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		b	a	
Description of results	a. As of July 2016, 16 Federal agencies accounting for 98% of Federal research and development expenditures had completed plans for increasing access to scholarly publications and digital data resulting from funded research and posted them on agency open government websites. OSTP is working with the remaining agencies to complete their public access plans. Agencies with completed plans are moving ahead with implementation, meaning they are phasing in requirements for data management plans to be developed for new research projects and requiring that resulting scholarly publications be made freely accessible to the public not later than one year after the date of publication. Fourteen agencies now require public access to publications resulting from all newly funded research, and nine agencies now require data management plans for all new research projects (intramural and extramural). Anticipated timelines for implementing these requirements across other agencies are available online. Significant progress has also been made in establishing necessary technical infrastructure. Repositories are in place to accept publications resulting from research funded by all agencies with active public access policies. b. OSTP is working to identify best practices by working with Federal agencies, research organizations, and industry to assess the current landscape of citizen science instruments and tools. OSTP will work with these stakeholders to identify needs for new instrumentation to be brought to the citizen science community to support their research and engagement.			
End date	This commitment is on track to be completed by June 2017			

Next steps	OSTP will continue to support agencies as they implement their public access plans.

9. Open Data to the Public	
Lead government actors	GSA, OMB, and OSTP
Other actors involved	Center for Open Data Enterprise
Main objective	Continue to make open data more accessible and useful to the public.
Brief description	a. Create Open Data National Guidelines. b. Promote consistent, customer-friendly feedback mechanisms on opening new datasets and improving existing datasets.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, participation, and technology and innovation.
Ambition	This commitment will be significant for the Federal government and subnational governments in the United States as well as around the world.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			a	b

Description of results	a. OSTP along with the Center for Open Data Enterprise hosted a series of roundtables to bring together government, non-profit, and academic experts on four major topics: privacy, data quality, sharing and applying research data, and public-private collaboration. The findings, recommendations, and commitments made in the roundtables have been captured in reports for each topic, and will be synthesized into a best practices document in Fall 2016. b. GSA continues to work on the Data.gov Help Desk, an open source tool that can be used to capture user queries and requests, route them to the appropriate agency, and track responses and completed requests. The Help Desk has agency accounts that permit agencies to manage feedback and view and act on agency-specific requests received through Data.gov. Data.gov also added a new feature to the tool to permit users to voluntarily report the ways they are using Federal datasets in order to capture more stories on the impact of open government datasets.
End date	This commitment will be fully complete by Fall 2016.
Next steps	Release a best practices document for open data in Fall 2016 and continue working with agency open data leads to use the Data.gov Help Desk.

DRAFT

10. Increase Transparency of Trade Policy and Negotiations	
Lead government actors	Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
Other actors involved	Civil society stakeholders
Main objective	Increase transparency in trade policy and negotiations.
Brief description	Promote transparency and public access to international trade disputes and encourage posting video of trade dispute hearings.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and accountability.
Ambition	Increasing efforts to promote broad participation, Congressional engagement, and an open, public debate to enhance the outcomes of trade policy.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	

Description of results	Building on previous steps to increase stakeholder engagement with negotiators, in October, 2015, the USTR developed written guidelines for consultations with Congress, the public, and advisory committees regarding negotiations conducted under the Trade Priorities Act. For example, USTR makes U.S. text proposals and consolidated text available to all Members of Congress and relevant cleared staff. In November 2015, USTR publicly released the full text of the Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement, along with detailed summaries of each chapter and fact sheets on key issues. With respect to the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP), USTR continues to host a press conference and an open stakeholder forum at each T-TIP negotiating round, providing the public an opportunity to receive detailed updates on the status of the negotiations. With respect to trade disputes, USTR continues to promote transparency and public access to international trade disputes in the World Trade Organization and under regional trade agreements, and to encourage other countries to take steps to increase their own transparency. In the recent labor dispute with Guatemala, the arbitration hearing was streamed live online for public viewing — a first in the history of trade dispute settlement.
End date	This commitment will remain ongoing.
Next steps	USTR will continue to provide access to trade negotiations and disputes and will encourage publishing video.

11. Develop a Machine-Readable Government Organizational Chart	
Lead government actors	GSA, NARA

Other actors involved	OMB, OPM
Main objective	Help the public find government offices and officials in a simple and straightforward manner.
Brief description	Publish agencies' organizational directories as machine-readable raw data in a consistent format across the Federal government.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency.
Ambition	With 100 departments and agencies and more than 350 component offices, the Federal government is large and has not previously been captured in a comprehensive organizational chart. This is an incredibly complex undertaking.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		✓		

Description of results	The team has been gathering existing directory data and merging it into a consolidated dataset of directory information.
End date	This work will be ongoing through 2016 into 2017.
Next steps	Open the consolidated dataset to the public as part of the public agency directory API, and work with agencies to ensure there is a consistent data management and data governance process within each agency.

Public Participation

1. Raise the Voice of Citizens through Improved Public Participation in Government	
Lead government actors	The White House, GSA, OMB, OSTP, and Federal agencies
Other actors involved	Civil society organizations
Main objective	Expand opportunities for public participation in government.
Brief description	a. Increase responsiveness to *We the People* petitions and encourage others to create their own petition platforms by opening the software code for *We the People*. b. Update and improve the U.S. Public Participation Playbook. c. Expand opportunities for government agencies to engage with civil society and include additional members and sectors of civil society in Open Government National Action Plan (NAP) development and implementation. d. Share processes for soliciting informal public comments on proposed government policies and assist interested agencies in implementing that approach.

Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, accountability, participation, and technology and innovation.			
Ambition	Public participation has been a priority for this Administration; however it can be challenging to implement within agencies and is a challenge in many places.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		a, b, d	c	
Description of results	a. In April 2016, the White House launched a redesigned version of _We the People_, making the site responsive to mobile devices and streamlining the petition creation and signing processes. The team will continue improving the site through 2016. b. The interagency team working on the Public Participation Playbook is developing and reviewing case studies from U.S. agency teams that have used the Playbook to review their programs. c. This third NAP includes 45 commitments across more than 20 agencies and many of those agency leads are working closely with civil society stakeholders in implementation of NAP commitments. Additionally, as the Administration developed new commitments to update this NAP, it worked closely with civil society organizations to co-create some of those commitments. d. OMB is working with GSA and OSTP to identify existing approaches to participatory policymaking and to find agencies to pilot those approaches in their own policymaking efforts.			
End date	This work will continue through 2017.			
Next steps	a. Launch embeddable _We the People_ module and improvements to the software code to make the transition to the next administration as smooth as possible. b. Hold a workshop on public participation for stakeholders across agencies. c. Build in additional opportunities for collaborative implementation of the third NAP and develop co-creation strategies for the fourth NAP in early 2017. d. Work with agencies to pilot and scale participatory policymaking efforts.			

2. Expand Public Participation in the Development of Regulations	
Lead government actors	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), EPA, GSA, NARA, and OMB
Other actors involved	Federal Election Commission (FEC) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) within the Department of Justice
Main objective	Make it easier for the public to read and navigate through regulations.

Brief description	Expand the open source pilot developed by CFPB to additional agencies.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, participation, and technology and innovation.
Ambition	These efforts include changes to government practices that have the potential to improve government processes to build in efficiencies and bring greater transparency to the regulatory process.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	

Description of results	The open source eRegulations platform has been expanded and is being used by additional government agencies including the FEC and ATF. GSA's 18F team also created a pilot project in 2016 for collecting public comment on proposed regulations. The pilot allows more granular commenting on proposals down to the paragraph level rather than a single, combined comment for the entire rule.
End date	GSA will continue to expand and improve upon the eRegulations platform.
Next steps	Continued user research and adding new agency users.

3. Engage the Public on our Nation's Greatest Challenges	
Lead government actors	Environmental Protection Agency, GSA, HHS, NARA, NASA, OSTP, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), National Park Service (NPS) in the Department of Interior, and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Other actors involved	Federal agencies, academia, civil society organizations, and the public
Main objective	Harness the ingenuity of the public to accelerate innovation across government and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government.
Brief description	a. Expand open innovation programs in agencies. b. Launch a new version of Challenge.gov and release an open source version so others can adapt the site for their own use. c. Catalog current open innovation activities on Challenge.gov, create a new project database listing citizen science and crowdsourcing projects, and contribute metrics-driven cases studies for open innovation to the Open Innovation Toolkit.
Relevance	This commitment relates to participation and technology and innovation.
Ambition	This builds on ongoing open innovation efforts over the past several years.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			a, b, c	
Description of results	a. In the June 2016 Impact Report listing 100 examples of President Obama's leadership in science, technology, and innovation, Challenge.gov and Citizen Science were highlighted as programs building U.S. capacity in science, technology, and innovation and bringing that capacity to bear on national goals. Specifically within agencies, HHS completed the Climate and Health Innovation Challenge Series and EPA is conducting a "Show me the Honey" citizen science project with amateur beekeepers and has a smartphone project to identify harmful algal blooms. USGS is preparing to launch the ScienceCache app for gathering data within an initial national park and NARA expanded its citizen archivist program to scan and upload more than 65,000 pages of records to its catalog through the new NARA Innovation Hub. Additionally, the NPS leads or collaborates with partners on dozens of citizen science projects. For example, since October 2015 the phenology monitoring project on the Appalachian Trail has engaged thousands of hikers, teachers, and students to track more than 155,000 observations on the timing of life cycle events that may be sensitive to climate change. The Dragonfly Mercury Project engages volunteers in collecting larval dragonflies for laboratory analysis of mercury content, and has expanded from 4 parks in 2011 to more than 60 parks in 2016. At Glacier National Park, citizen scientists who participate in annual Wildlife Monitoring completed 637 surveys on loons, mountain goats, and pikas in 2016 alone, for a total of 6,377 hours. And the annual BioBlitz in 2016 included more than 100 parks and engaged tens of thousands of people in discovering and documenting species in national parks across the country. Finally, GSA will finalize an Open Innovation Toolkit as part of a larger innovation hub to catalogue innovation practices on crowdsourcing, acquisition, hiring practices, lean start-up methodology, and design thinking, among other features. b. Challenge.gov launched registration and profiles on the platform, giving citizens the ability to self-identify their skills and interests to receive alerts as new challenges launch, to follow various agencies and challenges, to develop and project their online solver personas, and to track their submissions and receive alerts. Challenge.gov launched the PrizeWire blog to engage with the public and highlight personal success stories and challenge impact as well as offer agencies a platform for sharing the importance of their prize competitions. Challenge.gov will add a comprehensive toolkit to the site in Fall 2016 to provide an online resource for novice prize practitioners in various agencies. c. Challenge.gov increased its reach to more than 100 Federal agency users, 700 prize practitioners in the Federal community of practice,

	and more than 700 challenges. These incentivized prize competitions elicit the public's participation, problem-solving skillsets and partnership with Federal agencies to address real-world, real-time issues across the government spectrum. CitizenScience.gov launched in April 2016 in conjunction with the White House Science Fair. This resource centralizes all Federally sponsored citizen science projects and resources into one comprehensive portal that includes a catalog of projects by topic across government, a toolkit designed to help practitioners setup and execute their citizen science initiatives, and a gateway to a community of hundreds of agency citizen science coordinators.
End date	This work will remain ongoing.
Next steps	Continue supporting agencies as they conduct challenges and prizes as well as citizen science and crowdsourcing projects, continue adding information and case studies to the Open Innovation Toolkit, and launch an open source version of Challenge.gov.

4. Collaborate with Citizen and Global Cartographers in Open Mapping				
Lead government actors	Peace Corps, State, U.S. Agency for International Development, USGS			
Other actors involved	Academia, civil society organizations, humanitarian aid organizations, and students			
Main objective	Ensure the widest possible benefit of geographic data through open mapping.			
Brief description	Expand interagency collaboration and coordination with the open mapping community to promote using open mapping data.			
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, participation, and technology and innovation.			
Ambition	This commitment involves multiple projects being deployed around the globe with volunteer mapper stakeholders.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				✓
Description of results	Interagency teams joined together to hold a second annual White House Mapathon in July 2016 that included more than 140 mappers at the White House and in 15 other locations in seven states and three countries. These teams continue to work closely to coordinate shared open mapping goals and to support individual agency programs. For example, the Peace Corps continues to train volunteers on open mapping and USAID has begun to assist with that training. The Peace Corps has trained 122 staff and volunteers and plans to train an			

	additional 100 volunteers in open mapping. USAID is collaborating with youth mappers on projects in five countries over the next four years. The State Department's MapGive team has engaged with a growing number of State Department bureaus, offices, and posts to incorporate open mapping into programs overseas and domestically. With U.S. government commercial satellite imagery resources, MapGive through the "Imagery to the Crowd" services and USAID's Remote Sensing Program have provided high-resolution satellite imagery services to support humanitarian, health, and development efforts in more than 50 countries. Open mapping will also be incorporated into an increasing number of overseas programs. Open mapping efforts are also featured as case studies in the Crowdsourcing Toolkit.
End date	This commitment is complete but the work will remain ongoing.
Next steps	Continue training Peace Corps volunteers, incorporate open mapping into overseas programs.

Government Integrity

1. Track Agency Progress of Open Government Plan Implementation				
Lead government actors	OMB and OSTP			
Other actors involved	Civil society organizations			
Main objective	Support updates to agency open government plans.			
Brief description	Update guidance for agency open government plans, including soliciting input from civil society organizations.			
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, accountability, and participation.			
Ambition	This commitment requires coordination across all departments and agencies.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				✔
Description of results	OMB and OSTP issued updated open government plan guidance in July 2016 after soliciting input from agency and civil society stakeholders.			
End date	This commitment is complete.			
Next steps	OMB and OSTP will work with agencies as they implement their 2016 Open Government Plans.			

2. Strengthen Whistleblower Protections for Government Employees				
Lead government actors	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) within DOJ, ODNI, and Inspector General of the Intelligence Community			
Other actors involved	Intelligence community agencies			
Main objective	Protect employees who act as whistleblowers by ensuring that employees, contractors, and the public understand the roles and responsibilities during the whistleblower process.			
Brief description	a. Develop a common whistleblower training curriculum. b. Propose revisions to DOJ's regulations providing whistleblower protections for FBI employees and update mandatory whistleblower training. c. Create a peer review process to oversee reprisal reviews under PPD-19.			
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and accountability.			
Ambition	This effort expands the Administration's policies to protect lawful whistleblowers.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		b	a, c	
Description of results	a. ODNI has developed a new training curriculum concerning protections for whistleblowers with access to classified information. ODNI will coordinate the training curriculum with the relevant government departments and agencies. ODNI has met with civil society members to gather input. b. DOJ, in conjunction with the DOJ OIG Whistleblower Ombudsperson Program, developed and implemented mandatory FBI whistleblower training for all FBI employees in 2015 and expects to finalize revisions to the training program by the end of 2016. DOJ continues to work on next steps to revise its regulations providing whistleblower protection procedures for FBI employees including making changes to significantly expand the list of officials to whom protected disclosures may be made. c. The Inspector General for the Intelligence Community is training inspector general personnel on how to conduct whistleblower reprisal investigations in accordance with PPD-19 and applicable intelligence community guidance and investigative standards. This training will serve as the foundation for the peer review criteria. Additionally, the Inspector General for the Intelligence Community is conducting outreach to those using the PPD-19 program to make disclosures or seek protection after making a lawful disclosure. The team has increased its training and outreach events significantly			

	from years past including with whistleblower stakeholders in civil society to solicit input on PPD-19 implementation efforts.
End date	This commitment is on track to be complete by June 2017.
Next steps	a. ODNI will seek additional civil society input on new training curriculum and distribute the curriculum to Executive branch agencies with access to classified information. Those agencies will, as appropriate, integrate the relevant components of the curriculum into their existing whistleblower training programs. b. Publish revised DOJ regulations for FBI whistleblower protection procedures. c. The Inspector General for the Intelligence Community will continue training and outreach, and release the criteria for peer reviews.

3. Increase Transparency of Legal Entities Formed in the United States			
Lead government actors	The White House, Treasury		
Other actors involved	Congress		
Main objective	Increase transparency of legal entities to combat high-level corruption, money laundering, and other financial crimes.		
Brief description	Continue engaging Congress to build bipartisan support to require that meaningful beneficial ownership information be disclosed when a company is formed and work toward finalizing a rule to clarify customer due diligence requirements for U.S. financial institutions.		
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and accountability.		
Ambition	This has been a multi-year effort and involves extensive coordination within the Federal government and with Congress.		
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Description of results	In May 2016, Treasury finalized a customer due diligence rule requiring U.S. financial institutions to identify the beneficial owners of legal entities when they open new accounts. Also in May 2016, Treasury announced it that sent beneficial ownership legislation to Congress which would require companies formed within the U.S. to file beneficial ownership information with the Treasury Department and face penalties for failure to comply.		
End date	Treasury will continue engaging Congress until the legislation passes.		
Next steps	Treasury and the White House continue to engage Congress to build bi-partisan support for this legislation.		

4. Implement the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	
Lead government actors	Department of Interior, State
Other actors involved	EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG)
Main objective	Increase transparency and accountability in the payments companies make and the revenues governments receive for their natural resources.
Brief description	a. Work with the MSG to define tiers of subnational engagement and encourage integrating state and tribal information into EITI reporting. b. Create and implement a process to conduct stakeholder outreach and assessment of issues related to disclosure of forestry revenues. c. Continue implementing project-level reporting and satisfy the beneficial ownership requirements consistent with the EITI standard.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and accountability.
Ambition	This effort will give the public more meaningful access to information about revenues received by the United States for the Nation's natural resources.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		b, c	a	

Description of results	a. The U.S. EITI team submitted a process for subnational entities to opt in to the International Secretariat in June 2016. There are three states agreeing to provide information for the 2016 annual report: Alaska, Montana, and Wyoming. b. During the March MSG meeting, the U.S. EITI team began the stakeholder assessment process for forestry along with the Bureau of Land Management within Interior. c. The MSG agreed to report at the company level for the 2016 report. New regulations were adopted in June 2016 that define project level reporting and will be factored into future reporting.
End date	This work will remain ongoing.
Next steps	Continue working with states and tribes to integrate their information into EITI reporting. Draft a beneficial ownership roadmap.

Fiscal Transparency

1. Increase Transparency in Spending	
Lead government actors	OMB, Treasury, and GSA

Other actors involved	All Federal agencies, civil society organizations
Main objective	Increase transparency in Federal spending.
Brief description	a. Develop a re-imagined USAspending.gov to make spending data more accessible and searchable. b. Modernizing the online environment in which contract opportunities can be found and where grant programs are catalogued, and establishing a transparent process to explore alternatives for identifying Federal awardees. c. Facilitate the display of integrity information of Federal contracts and grant recipients in a unified view.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, accountability, and technology and innovation.
Ambition	This is an ongoing commitment that continues to require coordination and resources from many agencies.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			a, b, c	

Description of results	a. Treasury launched the beta website in November 2015 and updated the site with expanded collaboration tools in January 2016. The USAspending.gov team continues to engage with stakeholders through in-person design studio sessions and online through the site's public feedback platform. The team is also conducting ongoing usability testing. The team expects to continue improving upon the site into 2017. b. The Administration has completed stakeholder engagement and user testing for enhancements to the central location where Federal procurement opportunities are posted by Federal agencies and can be searched by businesses seeking Federal contracts. The Administration has also completed stakeholder engagement for enhancements to the central location whether grant programs are catalogued by Federal agencies and can be searched by entities seeking Federal financial assistance opportunities c. In November 2015, the Administration published a proposed rule to change the Federal Acquisition Regulation by replacing proprietary references to entity identification with generic terminology that will support future competition. Additionally, in March 2016, the Administration finalized a regulation requiring Federal contractors to provide information on parent, subsidiary, or successor entities to a corporation to provide information on ownership or control of an offeror that held a Federal contract or grant in the past three years. The data are available at www.fapiis.gov
End date	This commitment will remain ongoing.

Next steps	Continue engaging with stakeholder and making information more easily available to the public.

2. Improve the Quality and Enhance the Use of U.S. Foreign Assistance Information				
Lead government actors	Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), State, USAID			
Other actors involved	Agencies that have foreign assistance funds in their portfolio and civil society organizations			
Main objective	Increase transparency and quality of foreign aid data.			
Brief description	a. Improve the quality and increase the comprehensiveness and completeness of data reported. b. Support capacity-development efforts in partner countries to make it easier to use U.S. foreign assistance data.			
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and accountability.			
Ambition	While the vast majority of foreign aid data is online, it remains a challenge to onboard agencies that have a comparatively minimal amount of foreign aid data and to increase data quality.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			a, b	
Description of results	a. Several new agencies including the Department of Commerce, Department of Energy, Department of Labor, Department of Transportation, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation are onboarding to post their foreign aid data to ForeignAssistance.gov. Agencies that currently participate in ForeignAssistance.gov, such as the Department of Treasury, are also increasing the number of data fields submitted. Additionally, in November 2015, State launched a ForeignAssistance.gov onboarding toolkit to assist non-reporting agencies to onboard and also held coaching sessions for those agencies. b. State, USAID, and MCC are working to raise awareness of aid transparency and promoting data use through communications and outreach efforts such as blog posts and events. The team will also hold a data workshop in October 2016 focused on using foreign assistance data and other local datasets to answer important development-related questions. In May 2016, State released an application programming interface (API) so that external users can more easily use data from ForeignAssistance.gov. Additionally, USAID continues to update the Foreign Aid Explorer which visualizes development assistance data.			
End date	This work will remain ongoing.			

Next steps	Continue working with agencies to increase the quality and completeness of their foreign aid data and continue working with outside stakeholders to make it easier to use U.S. foreign aid data.

3. Empower Americans through Participatory Budgets and Responsive Spending				
Lead government actors	HUD and OSTP			
Other actors involved	Civil society organizations, academia			
Main objective	Promote public participation in spending taxpayer dollars by engaging citizens in a community to help decide how to allocate public funds.			
Brief description	Hold a participatory budgeting workshop to garner commitments that support participatory budgeting projects.			
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, accountability and participation.			
Ambition	This commitment involved coordination among various agencies as well as local governments and multiple civil society stakeholders.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				✓
Description of results	OSTP worked with the Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation at the Harvard Kennedy School for Government to hold a participatory budgeting workshop in February 2016. Attendees from Federal agencies including HUD, local communities, local advocacy organizations, foundations, academia joined together to discuss new ways to support participatory budgeting projects.			
End date	This commitment is complete.			
Next steps	HUD and OSTP will continue working with public and private stakeholders to support this work.			

Justice and Law Enforcement

1. Expand Access to Justice to Promote Federal Programs
Lead government actors	White House Domestic Policy Council (DPC), DOJ
Other actors involved	21 Federal partners that make up the White House Legal Aid Interagency Roundtable (WH-LAIR)
Main objective	Integrate legal aid into those federal programs that increase access to health care, housing, education, employment, family stability and public

	safety, where doing so improves federal programs and enhances justice in our communities.
Brief description	Institutionalize the roundtable, expand participating agencies, include consideration of equal access to justice for low-income people in both the civil and criminal justice systems, seek input from civil society, and report annually on the progress of the roundtable.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and participation.
Ambition	This commitment requires extensive coordination among several Federal agencies.
Description of results	WH-LAIR leaders have made dozens of presentations about the group's work to the civil legal aid community and launched a website and an online toolkit containing information about civil legal aid services and how those services can help advance Federal objectives. The first report on the progress of WH-LAIR will be published in Fall 2016.

	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
Completion level			✓	

End date	This work will remain ongoing.
Next steps	WH-LAIR leaders will publish the first report to the President and will continue updating the website and toolkit. WH-LAIR agencies will continue this work, including by participating in two interagency working groups: the Working Group on Self-Represented Parties in Administrative Hearings and the Working Group on Access to Justice Indicators and Data Collection.

2. Build Safer and Stronger Communities with Police Open Data	
Lead government actors	DPC, OMB, OSTP
Other actors involved	Law enforcement leadership from states, counties and cities, academia, foundations, nonprofit organizations and technologists
Main objective	Increase transparency in policing to build community trust.
Brief description	a. Expand the Police Data Initiative to include additional jurisdictions. b. Build additional resources such as playbooks and technology tools to help jurisdictions extract and publish data.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, accountability, and technology and innovation.
Ambition	This is a national, first-of-its kind effort that involves extensive coordination and collaboration as well as commitment and resources from dozens of independent jurisdictions.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			a, b	
Description of results	a. The Police Data Initiative has been expanded to include 80 jurisdictions which have collectively published more than 140 datasets. The initiative aims to reach 100 jurisdictions and 200 datasets by 2017. b. The Police Data Initiative leadership team hosted 180 people from law enforcement, universities, nonprofit organizations and the technology sector to continue building additional resources for law enforcement jurisdictions.			
End date	This effort will remain ongoing.			
Next steps	Continue expanding the initiative to include additional law enforcement jurisdictions and continue rolling out additional resources to assist them.			

Support Open Government at the Subnational Level

1. Open Federal Data to Benefit Local Communities				
Lead government actors	Census Bureau and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the Department of Commerce, Department of Education, Department of Labor, Office of the Surgeon General in HHS, HUD, OMB, USDA, and USGS			
Other actors involved	State and local government leaders, civil society stakeholders, academia, advocates, and technologists			
Main objective	Open datasets from community-based initiatives to improve citizen services at the local level.			
Brief description	Release additional Federal data to fill gaps at the local level.			
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and technology and innovation.			
Ambition	Coordination between the Federal government and localities requires extensive effort and careful consideration.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Description of results	Many of the data layers feeding into the interactive map of community-based initiatives are now available in a more sustainable format directly from agencies including HUD's Promise Zone boundary shapes [link]. Additionally, in March 2016 the Administration launched the Opportunity Project as a platform for using a newly curated combination of Federal and local open data and digital tools to expand access to opportunity for all Americans. The Opportunity Project aims to help			

	people use information about neighborhood-level resources like quality housing, schools, jobs, transit options, safe streets, and parks to overcome challenges and better advocate for their wellbeing and facilitate development collaborations among the tech sector, government, and communities.
End date	This work will remain ongoing
Next steps	Continue to grow the Opportunity Project by fostering collaborations between technologists, community leaders, end-users and Federal and local governments to expand the use of the data and original tools, build new tools, and institutionalize this approach in government

2. Support the Municipal Data Networks			
Lead government actors	GSA		
Other actors involved	State and local government leaders, academia, foundations, and civil society stakeholders		
Main objective	Open datasets from community-based initiatives to improve citizen services at the local level.		
Brief description	Release additional Federal data to fill gaps at the local level.		
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and technology and innovation.		
Ambition	Coordination between the Federal government and localities requires extensive effort and careful consideration.		
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Description of results	This effort began as the Municipal Data Network and launched with an initial website in early 2016, but evolved to emerge as the Civic Analytics Network in April 2016. The Civic Analytics Network holds monthly telephone discussions held to cover challenges and accomplishments and held an in-person convening in April 2016.GSA is working to join together networks like this as well as the MetroLab Network and the What Works Cities initiative with the U.S. Data Federation work that Data.gov is leading to unify domain-specific data driven efforts across cities and other government bodies.		
End date	This work will remain ongoing.		
Next steps	Feature these efforts at the September 2016 White House Open Data Innovation Summit and increase collaboration of the Civic Analytics Network with Federal teams working on local open data initiatives.		

3. Foster Data Ecosystems	
Lead government actors	OMB, Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce
Other actors involved	State and local government leaders, civil society stakeholders
Main objective	Help policymakers use Federal data to form solutions in their communities.
Brief description	Work with cities and rural communities to use Federal, state, and local data to accelerate local solutions and host an open data summit.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, participation, and technology and innovation.
Ambition	Coordination between the Federal government and localities requires extensive effort and careful consideration.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		✓		

Description of results	Significant work has been done at the subnational level to promote the use of open data including a pilot project with the North Carolina State Data Center to use Federal, state, and local data to address emergency preparedness use-cases. Additionally, Commerce released a new version of the CitySDK platform, which is a toolbox for civic innovators to connect local and national public data and is used by communities around the country. An interagency team also launched the Opportunity Project to expand access to opportunity for all Americans by putting data and digital tools in the hands of families, communities, and local leaders to help them navigate information about the resources they need to thrive.
End date	This work will remain ongoing.
Next steps	Continue working with cities and rural communities to use open government data and celebrate that use in an open data summit.

4. Extend Digital, Data-Driven Government to Federal Government's Support for Communities	
Lead government actors	OMB
Other actors involved	Federal agencies, state and local government leaders, civil society stakeholders
Main objective	Leverage technology and innovation tools and open data to extend, embed, and fill gaps in the Federal government's work with local communities.

Brief description	Build Federal teams to develop lasting local capacity and increase partnerships between the Federal government and local innovators. Increase access to tools that ease collaboration across Federal agencies and with local partners and tailor high-value open data sets and visualization tools for local communities.			
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, participation, and technology and innovation.			
Ambition	Coordination between the Federal government and localities requires extensive effort and careful consideration.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		✓		
Description of results	The Administration established a new community of practice to support Federal employees across the country who are partnering with local communities. This group of more than 650 leaders joins together for a biweekly innovation exchange call to share existing solutions and discuss new methods, ideas, approaches, and tools that can be used to work with local communities. GSA's 18F consultancy team has begun providing direct assistance to states and localities to improve digital service delivery. Additionally, in MONTH 2016 GSA launched a new shared collaboration space with the San Francisco Mayor's office for Federal, state, and local agencies as well as community innovators.			
End date	This work will remain ongoing.			
Next steps	Continued training for Federal employees working on local community programs and adoption of additional collaboration tools to be used across Federal agencies and with state and local governments.			

Open Government to Support Global Sustainable Development

1. Promote Open and Accountable Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals	
Lead government actors	OMB, GSA, MCC, State, USAID
Other actors involved	Federal agencies, private foundations, civil society stakeholders, private sector companies, and multilateral partners
Main objective	Ensure that efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are open, transparent, and undertaken in partnership and consultation with civil society.
Brief description	a. Take next steps with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. b. Gather interagency stakeholders and consult with civil society to take stock of existing U.S. government data that relates to the SDGs.

	c. Propose a strategy for tracking progress toward achieving the SDGs in the United States.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency and participation.
Ambition	This requires extensive coordination across the Federal government as well as with cities, states, localities, and non-governmental entities.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			a, b, c	

Description of results	a. The State Department has continued to lead as a founding partner of the Global Partnership and has formed an interagency working group to support the partnership. The partnership now includes more than 130 government, civil society, and private sector organizations working together to advance using data to monitor progress, inform decision-making, drive innovation, and promote mutual accountability in efforts to achieve the SDGs. State and MCC have launched Data Collaboratives for Local Impact which is building capacity among government, civil society, and private sector actors in Tanzania to harness the data revolution for sustainable development and support Tanzania's commitment to develop an SDG Data Revolution Roadmap. b. OMB has gathered input from a wide range of interagency stakeholders to take stock of existing U.S. government data that relates to the SDGs. OMB will also gather input from civil society with a particular focus on addressing identified data gaps. OMB will launch the U.S. National SDG Reporting Platform in Fall 2016 with initial reporting of data and statistics in response to the global SDG indicators. With GSA, OMB is developing the platform using open-source, interoperable technology, and the platform will be publicly available. OMB is sharing its approach and exchanging information to support similar efforts by other countries. c. OMB, with interagency stakeholders, has developed a strategy and national reporting platform for reporting national statistics for global SDG indicators. Substantial components of that strategy will be implemented in Fall 2016.
End date	This effort will remain ongoing.
Next steps	Continue reporting on global indicators for SDGs, respond to public inputs regarding data accessibility, confirm apparent data gaps, and, working with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, identify extant or possible private data sources that would address data gaps.

2. Promote Open Climate Data Around the Globe	
Lead government actors	OSTP, NOAA within Commerce, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA) within DoD, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) within HHS, and USAID
Other actors involved	Arctic Council member countries, global environmental advocacy organizations, academia, and the public
Main objective	Expand the availability and accessibility of climate-relevant data worldwide.
Brief description	a. Encourage Arctic Council member countries and the global community to inventory relevant government data and publish a list of datasets that are public or can be made public. b. Work with other countries to leverage open data to stimulate innovation and private sector entrepreneurship of climate-related data. c. Explore creating Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) for parts of the world where publicly available, reliable, and high-resolution data are not currently available. d. Implement a series of pilot projects to better prepare citizens, communities, and governments to be more resilient to extreme heat events.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, participation, and technology and innovation.
Ambition	Climate change is one of the most pressing problems facing the globe and this commitment involves working together with stakeholders from multiple countries to achieve shared goals.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		b	a, c, d	

Description of results	a. The United States continues to lead by example and encourages Arctic Council member countries to inventory and publish Arctic data assets. The Administration has expanded its Climate Data Initiative and Climate Resilience Toolkit to include a new Arctic theme. More than 250 high-value, Arctic-related datasets are now easily and openly available. In addition, more than 40 maps, tools, and other resources designed to support climate-resilience efforts in Alaska and the Arctic are also available. The Administration also recently expanded the toolkit to include a new tribal nations theme, comprised of more than 40 resources to assist tribal nations in climate-change planning, adaptation, and mitigation. Resources include a comprehensive Tribal Climate Change Adaptation Planning Toolkit, and a set of guidelines for considering traditional knowledge in climate change initiatives. These datasets and resources are now cataloged on climate.data.gov and toolkit.climate.gov, making them

	easier for innovators, decision makers, and interested members of the public to find and use. On September 28, 2016, the Administration will host the first-ever White House Arctic Science Ministerial, bringing together leaders from foreign governments around the world. One of the key goals of this event is to expand joint collaborations focused on Arctic research and data-sharing. b. Through the Climate Services for Resilient Development partnership and other public-private collaborations we are working to build innovative climate services domestically and internationally in Colombia, Ethiopia, Brazil, and Bangladesh. c. DEMs of all of Alaska have been produced and are currently being assembled in a map as well as ground-controlled by the NGA. The DEMs and underlying data are available online. DEMs for Iceland have also been processed and compiled and are in being evaluated by Iceland before being publicly released. DEMs for Baffin Island, Svalbard, the Franz Joseph Islands, and Novaya Zemlya are also being produced. In addition to these high-resolution maps, more than 75% of all of the Arctic has also been mapped at a lower resolution. All DEMs will be made available by the end of 2016. d. In June 2015, CDC and NOAA launched a National Integrated Heat Health Information System to provide decision-support services to better serve public health needs to prepare and respond to extreme heat waves. Additional Federal agencies contributed to consolidate and make available critical heat-health risk reduction information for the 2016 heat season. This program launched its first set of regional pilots in the Southwest, Northeast, and Midwest to better understand local heat-health vulnerabilities and information needs, to improve resilience and information access through an enhanced interdisciplinary network, and to provide better climate, weather, and health information to decision makers for emergency response and long-term climate resilience planning.
End date	This commitment will remain ongoing.
Next steps	New datasets, tools, and resources will continue to be added regularly to climate.data.gov and the Climate Resilience Toolkit.

3. Make Additional Air Quality Data Available	
Lead government actors	State, EPA
Other actors involved	City government leaders
Main objective	Enhance the availability of outdoor air quality data and expertise.
Brief description	Add air quality data for 20 global cities to the EPA's AirNow website that currently provides air quality data for more than 400 U.S. cities.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency.

Ambition	This commitment required overcoming logistical hurdles of working with embassies and consulates around the world as well as with civil society communities such as academia and environmental advocates to use the information being collected.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	
Description of results	U.S. Consulates and Embassies in 14 cities in 8 countries have added air quality monitors and their data is publicly available on the EPA [AirNow](#) website. Several additional posts are planning to join in 2016 and 2017. State and EPA have meet with multilateral stakeholders to determine how the air quality data being collected could be used to work with countries and cities on reducing air pollution.			
End date	This commitment is on track to be complete by June 2017.			
Next steps	Continue adding air quality monitors to U.S. Consulates and Embassies in additional cities.			

4. Promote Food Security and Data Sharing for Agriculture and Nutrition				
Lead government actors	State, USDA, USAID			
Other actors involved	Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN) stakeholders			
Main objective	Make agriculture and nutrition data available, accessible, and usable for unrestricted use worldwide to address the urgent challenge of ensuring world food security.			
Brief description	a. Co-lead for planning the 2016GODAN Summit and co-chair a working group focused on filling critical global nutrition gaps. b. Promote creation of a working group focused on improving data availability for, and global adoption of, precision agriculture practices.			
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency, and participation.			
Ambition	The creation of a new, multilateral platform is a transformative effort.			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				a, b
Description of results	a. The Administration established and chaired a GODAN Summit executive planning committee which met weekly to plan and execute the summit which was held in New York on September 15-16, 2016. USDA also co-chaired a working group of more than 20 GODAN partners focused on filling critical global nutrition data gaps.			

	b. In June 2016, USDA launched a working group with more than 30 GODAN partners focused on improving data availability for, and global adoption of, precision agriculture practices.
End date	These commitments are complete.
Next steps	The Administration will continue as a strong partner and promoter of GODAN.

5. Promote Data Sharing About Global Preparedness for Epidemic Threats	
Lead government actors	CDC within HHS, USDA, State, USAID
Other actors involved	Federal agencies involved in the threat assessment capability study.
Main objective	Measure country capacity for elements that are central to rapidly addressing infectious disease threats.
Brief description	Undergo and publicly release an external assessment of capability across public and animal health systems to prevent, detect, and respond to epidemic threats. Provide technical assistance to countries as they assess their own capabilities.
Relevance	This commitment relates to transparency.
Ambition	This commitment involves extensive interagency and international coordination.

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			✓	

Description of results	In September, 2015, the United States announced a commitment to undergo and publicly share an external assessment of national capability to prevent, detect, and respond to public health emergencies, to advance the Global Health Security Agenda and implement the International Health Regulations. In May 2016, the United States underwent a joint external evaluation by an external team of experts from 10 countries and the World Health Organization. The evaluation team evaluated the capacities of the United States to prevent, detect, and respond to public health threats regardless of origin or source. The final evaluation report was published in July 2016. The CDC, USAID, and other U.S. agencies are working to provide assistance to countries as they assess their own capabilities.
End date	This commitment will be complete by June 2017.
Next steps	Continue providing technical assistance to countries assessing their own capabilities.

Peer Exchange and Learning

The United States has actively collaborated with other countries through peer exchange on National Action Plan creation and implementation. This has included in-person workshops and meetings, telephone and webinar discussions, and email exchanges with open government colleagues from other countries and civil society. Some countries the United States has worked closely with since launching this Plan include France, Israel, Liberia, Mexico, Sierra Leone, South Korea, and the United Kingdom. In some instances, the United States was asked to provide assistance, and in others, both countries sought out a meeting; in all instances, the United States had an opportunity both to share information and to learn much in return.

The United States also strongly supported Sri Lanka joining OGP and will continue mentoring Sri Lanka and providing technical support as the country publishes its first NAP in 2016 and becomes an active OGP participant.

Lessons Learned, Next Steps, and Conclusion

The development of the third NAP included valuable input from civil society and ideas from every corner of government. After reviewing the IRM report, the United States worked to incorporate some of the suggestions to enhance existing efforts. Based on lessons learned in previous NAP processes, the United States worked to ensure substantial lead time for consultations with government and civil society stakeholders for the third NAP. The United States began that development process more than six months prior to the publication deadline and borrowed best practices from successful consultations from other OGP countries.

Throughout 2016, the United States will continue increasing peer exchange and learning opportunities with both existing and prospective Open Government Partnership member countries while continuing to implement the commitments in the third NAP. The United States will also work closely with the OGP Support Unit and Steering Committee to plan for the next five years of OGP, particularly through promoting increased digital capacity with the OGP Support Unit and involving more digital and civic tech colleagues in shared OGP projects and exchanges.