

Plan	Page	Activity	Description	Ongoing	Complete	Closed
2010	26	Freedom of Information Act <b>(FOIA)</b> [Note: Also referenced in Proactive Disclosures]	NASA's <a href="#">FOIA program</a> provides access to agency documents through a citizen-centered service. NASA is committed to providing the public with excellent customer service as well as access to disclosable agency documents in accordance with all appropriate laws and regulations. Each Plan listed improvements, consolidations, and revised processes. Each of these commitments was met, and the effort to provide excellence continues. <a href="http://socialforms.nasa.gov/foia">http://socialforms.nasa.gov/foia</a>		x	
2012	44				x	
2014	18				x	
2016	M-16-16 <b>5(D)</b>				x	
2010	29	Congressional requests  <a href="#">NASA Policy Document (NPD) 1450.4G</a> Handling Congressional Correspondence and Information Concerning Congressional Activities  <a href="#">NPD 7010.1K</a> Processing of Legislative Proposals for Incorporation into NASA Authorization Legislation.	NASA's <a href="#">Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs (OLIA)</a> provides executive leadership, direction, and coordination of all communications and relationships, both legislative and nonlegislative, between NASA and the United States Congress as well as state and local governments. Organizational leadership: + Seth Statler Associate Administrator + Chris Flaherty Acting Director Legislative Liaison +Maureen Muncy Director Legislative Reference and Analysis +Lisa Stewart Director Outreach and Intergovernmental Affairs You can browse <a href="#">policy documents</a> , as well as upcoming hearings and archived <a href="#">congressional testimony</a> . You can contact them directly: National Aeronautics and Space Administration Office of Legislative Affairs Washington DC 20546 Phone 202.358.1055 Fax: 202.358.4340		x	
2014	18				x	
2016	M-16-16 <b>5(E)</b>				x	
2010	31	Declassification  NASA Procedural Requirements <a href="#">NPR 1600</a> .  Records Disposal <a href="#">Title 44, U.S. Code</a>	NASA adopted classification policies and issued regulations that comply with the requirements of federal security classification reform. NASA Classified National Security Information," <a href="#">NPR 1600.2</a> , establishes Agency procedures for the proper implementation and management of a uniform system for classifying, accounting, safeguarding, and declassifying national security information generated by or in the possession of NASA. Classification		x	
2014	17				x	
2016	M-16-16 <b>6(F)</b>				x	

			<p>occurs in different flavors. <i>Mandatory</i> declassification occurs in response to a request for declassification that meets the requirements under section 3.5 of the Order. <i>Automatic</i> declassification occurs on a specific date or event as determined by the OCA or the expiration of a maximum timeframe for duration of classification established under the Order. <i>Systematic</i> declassification occurs upon review of classified information contained in records that have been determined by the Archivist (National Archives and Records Administration) to have permanent historical value in accordance with Title 44, U.S. Code.</p> <p>To date, NASA declassified: 71,022 pages by <i>automatic</i> declassification, 2400 pages as a result of <i>systematic</i> declassification, and 583 pages of <i>mandatory</i> review. Of all the pages review, NASA only exempted 1%.</p>			
2010	33	Records Management	<p>NASA records document the Agency's business: organizations, policies, decisions, achievements, and operations -- in the form of paper, audio/visual, micrographics, and electronic media.</p> <p>The objectives of NASA records management are to: make current and inactive records available for public use, preserve significant records for future engineers and our Nation's history, and legally dispose of all others.</p> <p>NPD1441.1E updates are complete. The NRRS1441.1 Retention Schedules are updated on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>NASA Records Officer: Patti F. Stockman</p> <p><a href="http://www.nasa.gov/content/nasa-records-management">http://www.nasa.gov/content/nasa-records-management</a></p>		x	
2014	17	<p><a href="#">NPD 1440.6I</a> NASA Records Management</p>			x	
2016	M-16-16 5(C)	<p><a href="#">NPD 1441.1E</a> NASA Records Management Program Requirements</p> <p><a href="#">NRRS 1441.1, NASA Records Retention Schedules</a></p>		x	x	
2010	36	Procurement	<p>The mission of the <a href="#">Office of Procurement</a> is to "deliver optimal business solutions" to support NASA,</p>	x		

			using “acquisition excellence in an evolving environment.” Since 2013, NASA awarded \$35 billion to 65,805 prime contracts; and \$1 billion to 8,535 grants. This information is available through <a href="http://usaspending.gov">usaspending.gov</a> .					
2010	39	Web Initiatives/ <b>Websites</b>  [NOTE: Also referenced in the Flagship matrix. NASA’s Web Environment was a 2012 Flagship initiative.]  <a href="#">NASA Policy on the Release of Information to News and Information Media</a>	NASA’s web environment is well known for providing a wealth of public information citizens, scientists, researchers, educators, and students, and is critical in fulfilling the agency’s statutory requirement to disseminate information about its programs to the widest extent practicable. To external audiences, NASA personnel use these websites and services to support NASA’s core business, scientific, research, and computational activities.  Today, NASA.gov attracts on average about 1.5 million visits each day, with nearly 350 million visits so far in 2016 (Jan 1, 2016 to Jul 31,2016). NASA.gov also currently serves as a hub for NASA’s social media presence, All the accounts are listed and maintained at <a href="https://www.nasa.gov/socialmedia">https://www.nasa.gov/socialmedia</a>  NASA has taken the view that social media is a medium where the message is what matters. Instead of a formal policy, NASA applies existing agency rules, guidelines, and policies employees are already familiar with (and are all public).		x			
2012	20					x		
2014	13						x	
2016	M-16-16 3(E)					x		
2010	42	NASA TV	<a href="#">NASA’s television</a> availability on cable television systems, satellite television services, and NASA.gov enables citizens and international audiences to view NASA missions, news conferences, and other activities real time. NASA’s 2010 Plan included upgrades to high definition video, and on demand content. These goals are complete.  NASA continues to upgrade and enhance the NASA TV experience. <a href="#">+How to get NASA UHD TV content</a>	x	x			

			<p>(710 KB PDF)  +List of Upcoming Live  +EventsNASA TV Video File  +RundownFinding NASA TV on  Satellite AMC-18cNASA-Related  +Programming on Other TV Channels  <a href="http://www.ustream.tv/nasahdtv">http://www.ustream.tv/nasahdtv</a></p>			
2010	44	Education Activities	<p>NASA’s Education website is the central gateway for students, teachers, parents, and citizens to access NASA mission and education content. Content included the Education Calendar, internship and fellowship applications, and a list of all programs and initiatives. Users can subscribe to the Education Express, a weekly email highlighting education opportunities.</p> <p>The original 2010 Plan included goals for online collaborative tools, an internal and external engagement plan, and strategies to include feedback loops. All these elements are part of the current website.</p> <p><a href="http://www.nasa.gov/offices/education/about/index.html">http://www.nasa.gov/offices/education/about/index.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.nasa.gov/offices/education/programs/descriptions/All_Alpha.html">http://www.nasa.gov/offices/education/programs/descriptions/All_Alpha.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.nasa.gov/audience/foreducators/Express_Landing.html">http://www.nasa.gov/audience/foreducators/Express_Landing.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/nasa_education_implementation_plan_ve4_2015-2017.pdf">http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/nasa_education_implementation_plan_ve4_2015-2017.pdf</a></p>	x	x	
2010	48	Space Communication and Navigation (SCAN)	<p>Reliable space communications and navigation (SCaN) networks are the backbone of all NASA missions, and are comprised of the <a href="#">Near Earth Network (NEN)</a>, the <a href="#">Space Network (SN)</a> and its related <a href="#">Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS)</a> of the geo-stationary satellites, and the <a href="#">Deep Space Network (DSN)</a>. The original 2010 Plan goals included participation in TV and video projections, and to enable high definition broadcasts for space. These goals have been met, and SCaN continues to provide the link</p>	x	x	

			<p>between humans on Earth, and in low Earth orbit on the International Space Station, and humanity's spacecraft exploring the universe.</p> <p><a href="https://www.nasa.gov/directorates/heo/scan/index.html">https://www.nasa.gov/directorates/heo/scan/index.html</a></p>			
2010	51	<p><b>Centennial Challenges</b>  [M-16-16 5(G) <b>Public Participation</b>]</p> <p>National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958  Public Law #85-568, 72 Stat., 426.  Amended to add Section 304</p>	<p>The <a href="#">Centennial Challenges</a> program received Congressional authorization in 2005, providing NASA with the ability to use appropriated funds for prize competitions. The Agency continues to lead the federal government in ways to leverage inputs from ordinary citizens and by testing out new platforms for prizes and competitions.</p> <p>The Centennial Challenge program continues to grow, with many new challenge ideas explored each year. Since 2005 NASA has supported 15 challenges and awarded a total of \$6.532 million in 11 of those challenges.</p> <p>So far, in FY16 NASA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Opened 2 new challenges: Vascular Tissue Challenge (\$500K), Space Robotic Challenge/ Virtual Competition (\$1M)</li> <li>· Continued 2 challenges: 5<sup>th</sup> year (and final) Space Robotic Challenge and 2<sup>nd</sup> year (and final) of Mars Ascent Challenge</li> <li>· Expects to open 1 challenge: 3D Printed Habitation Challenge (Phase 2 and Phase 3)</li> <li>· Plans 6 potential future challenges (currently in formulation); with 2 expected to be opened in FY17.</li> </ul>	x	x	
2010	54	<p><b>Space Act agreements</b>  [M-16-16 5(H) <b>Collaboration</b>]</p> <p><a href="#">NPD 1050.11</a></p>	<p>The National Aeronautics and Space Act (the Space Act) provides NASA with the unique authority to enter into a wide range of "other transactions," commonly referred to as Space Act Agreements (SAAs). The Agency enters into SAAs with various partners to advance NASA mission and program objectives, including international cooperative space activities. In the interest of promoting transparency in regard to such transactions, NASA will be posting summary data for SAAs with U.S. commercial and non-profit partners, as well as for our international agreements. These reports are updated and posted on the following website on a quarterly basis:</p>		x	

			<p><a href="https://www.nssc.nasa.gov/saa">https://www.nssc.nasa.gov/saa</a>. Currently, NASA has 1213 active domestic agreements and 760 international agreements.</p> <p>You can browse the agreements: <a href="#">Domestic Space Act agreements</a> <a href="#">International Space Act agreements</a></p>			
2010	57	Tech Transfer	<p>“The NASA Space Act of 1958 and a series of subsequent laws identify the transfer of Federally-owned or originated technology as a national priority. Technology transfer promotes commercial activity, encourages economic growth, and stimulates innovation in business and commerce.” These resources are housed in NASA’s Technical Reports Server (NTRS) which is part of NASA’s Scientific and Technical Information (STI) program</p> <p>Citizens can search for tech transfer news and reports: <a href="http://www.sti.nasa.gov">http://www.sti.nasa.gov</a>. For seed funding to support small business research and tech: <a href="http://sbir.nasa.gov">http://sbir.nasa.gov</a></p>	x	x	
2010	61	<p><i>Engineering Network and NASA Technical Report Server (NTRS)</i> [Also referenced in Proactive Disclosures and STI.]</p>	<p>The NASA Engineering Network from the 2010 plan is now part of part of NASA’s Scientific and Technical Information (STI) program. Collected from U.S. and international sources, STI is organized according to content prior to being added to the <a href="#">NTRS Registered</a>, which is a world-class collection of STI that includes over 4 million bibliographic records and a growing number of full-text documents: <a href="http://www.sti.nasa.gov">http://www.sti.nasa.gov</a>.</p> <p>Information Desk: <a href="mailto:help@sti.nasa.gov">help@sti.nasa.gov</a> or <a href="mailto:HQ-STI-INFODESK@mail.nasa.gov">HQ-STI-INFODESK@mail.nasa.gov</a> 757-864-9658</p> <p>NASA Lessons Learned Information System: <a href="http://llis.nasa.gov">http://llis.nasa.gov</a></p>	x	x	
2010	65	NASA and Data.gov	In the original 2010 plan, DATA.gov was just forming. Now NASA’s public data lists are harvested onto DATA.gov via NASA’s <a href="https://data.nasa.gov">https://data.nasa.gov</a> website.	x	x	
2016	M-16-16 5(A)	[Transparency		x		

		<p><b>Initiatives]</b></p> <p>NM 1382-42, NASA Principles and Policies on Scientific Openness</p> <p>NPR 2810.1, Security of Information Technology</p> <p>NPD 2810.1, NASA Information Security Policy</p> <p>NPR 1600.1, NASA Security Program Procedural Documents, Section 5.24 Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) Controlled Information</p>	<p>Due to the sensitive nature of our data, data release is governed by a number of internal directives, which are listed in the third column to the left.</p> <p><a href="http://USAspending.gov">USAspending.gov</a> -- see Financial Transparency/Spending Information</p>			
2010	70	<p>Financial Transparency.</p> <p><b>[Also Spending Information and Transparency Initiatives]</b></p> <p>Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (CFO Act), <a href="#">Public Law 101-576</a></p> <p><a href="#">Government performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993</a></p> <p><a href="#">Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) of 2006</a></p> <p><a href="#">American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009</a></p>	<p>The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) provides leadership for the strategic planning, performance reporting, budget analysis, justification, control, and reporting of all Agency fiscal resources; develops the Agency's detailed strategic plan and performance reports; leads the Agency's planning, programming, budgeting, and execution process; oversees all financial management activities relating to the programs and operations of the Agency; monitors and reports the financial execution of the Agency budget.</p> <p>+David Radzanowski, Chief Financial Officer</p> <p>Data about spending for NASA contracts, grants, loans, and other financial assistance is available at <a href="http://USAspending.gov">USAspending.gov</a>.</p> <p>NASA continues to provide budget and planning documents available for citizens on one location: <a href="http://www.nasa.gov/news/budget/index.html">http://www.nasa.gov/news/budget/index.html</a></p> <p>+<a href="#">Agency fact sheet: NASA's FY 2017 budget request</a> (320 KB PDF)</p>	x	x	
2016	M-16-16 4(I) 5(A)			X		

			<p>+<a href="#">FY 2017 budget estimates</a> (11.2 MB PDF)</p> <p>+ <a href="#">FY 2017 budget proposal presentation</a> (2.3 MB PDF)</p> <p>+ <a href="#">FY 2017 budget mission directorate fact sheets</a> (169 KB PDF)</p> <p>+ <a href="#">NASA Aeronautics 10-Year American Aviation Plan</a> (50 KB PDF)</p> <p>+ <a href="#">OMB fact sheet: NASA's FY 2017 budget request</a> (121 KB PDF)</p>			
2010	74	Access and Utilization of NASA Science Data/	NASA published the “ <a href="#">Plan for Increasing Access to the Results of Scientific Research</a> : Digital Scientific Data and Peer-Reviewed Publications” on December 2014 in response to the Executive Office of the President’s Office of the Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) 02.22.13 memo, “Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research.”		x	
2016	M-16-16 4(G)	<p><b>Access to Scientific Data and Publications</b></p> <p><b>OSTP Memo Feb 22, 2013</b></p> <p><a href="#">NM 1382-42, NASA Principles and Policies on Scientific Openness</a></p> <p><a href="#">NPR 2810.1, Security of Information Technology</a></p> <p><a href="#">NPD 2810.1, NASA Information Security Policy</a></p> <p><a href="#">NPR 1600.1, NASA Security Program Procedural Documents, Section 5.24 Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) Controlled Information</a></p>	<p>NASA archives all science mission data products to ensure long-term usability and to promote wide-spread usage by scientists, educators, decision-makers, and the general public. Communities of practice within these disciplines and themes are actively engaged in the planning and development of archival capabilities to ensure responsiveness and timely delivery of data to the public from science missions. <a href="http://science.nasa.gov">http://science.nasa.gov</a></p> <p>Citizens can explore scientific data in the public catalog on <a href="https://data.nasa.gov/">https://data.nasa.gov/</a>: applied science, earth science, and space science.</p> <p>Science data and information policy: <a href="http://science.nasa.gov/earth-science/earth-science-data/data-information-policy/">http://science.nasa.gov/earth-science/earth-science-data/data-information-policy/</a></p>	x		
2010	78	Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)	The OCIO provides information infrastructure and tools that adapt and evolve to support management, science, research, and technology programs, and adheres to the E-Government Act of 2002 which seeks to increase opportunities for citizen	x	x	



		E-Government Act of 2002 ( <a href="#">Public Law 107-347</a> )	<p>participation, promote interagency collaboration, improve efficiency and effectiveness, reduce costs, promote better informed decision-making, promote access to high quality information and make the government more transparent and accountable.</p> <p>In the original 2010 Plan, NASA set out to establish Chief Technology Officers for Information Technology at Headquarters and at each of the ten NASA Centers, which would function as a Council. This currently functions well as an institutional practice at NASA, and the work continues today. NASA also hosted an IT Summit, as planned, and created pilot projects working with the Federal CIO Council.</p> <p>Citizens can track NASA's <a href="#">IT spending</a> on contracts and grants.</p>			
2010	81	<p>Open Innovation Projects/ <b>Open Innovation Methods</b></p> <p><a href="https://open.nasa.gov">https://open.nasa.gov</a></p>	<p>In the original 2010 Plan, NASA instituted three pilot projects through citizen challenges: InnoCentive, Yet2.com, and TopCoder through the Harvard Business School. The pilot projects concluded, and challenges with InnoCentive and TopCoder continue today. They can be found in the NASA Tournament Lab: <a href="https://www.innocentive.com/nasa-pavilion/">https://www.innocentive.com/nasa-pavilion/</a></p> <p>The effort expanded into a Prizes and Challenges activity, highlighted in 2012 Plan. See more information under Prizes, Citizen Science, and CoECI.</p> <p>In 2013, the Open Data/Open Gov efforts were placed under a new name, Open Innovation. The current Open Innovation team continues to support citizen engagement initiatives, such as the International Space Apps Challenge, which led to the Women in Data initiative and the development of the Data Bootcamp model and NASA Datanauts, which are discussed under the section on ongoing initiatives.</p> <p>The Open Innovation team redesigned the website to allow interactive citizen</p>		x	
2016	M-16-16 4(F)			x		

			<p>engagement with open data initiatives, as well showcase citizen-generated NASA-curated projects on the Innovation Space and the Data Story sections. We website is the umbrella for the other initiatives: <a href="http://data.nasa.gov">data.nasa.gov</a>, <a href="http://code.nasa.gov">code.nasa.gov</a>, <a href="http://api.nasa.gov">api.nasa.gov</a>, and more</p> <p><a href="https://open.nasa.gov/">https://open.nasa.gov/</a></p>				
2012	24	Open Data	<p>In the 2012 and 2014 Plans, NASA continued to build the internal directory of NASA datasets and identify high value datasets. In addition, NASA committed to enhance opportunities for coordinated Big Data activities.</p> <p>NASA completed these goals, and continues the effort. To date, NASA surpassed the original goal of 500 datasets, and continues to add datasets. To date, NASA added more than 32,000 datasets to the Public Data List. NASA adds new high value datasets every quarter.</p> <p>In the data catalog, citizens can sort the data by catalog, popularity, most recent, and more. Citizens can request a dataset, and create visualizations and API's from the data.</p> <p><a href="https://data.nasa.gov/">https://data.nasa.gov/</a>  <a href="https://data.nasa.gov/data">https://data.nasa.gov/data</a>  <a href="https://data.nasa.gov/nominate">https://data.nasa.gov/nominate</a>  <a href="https://open.nasa.gov/open-data/">https://open.nasa.gov/open-data/</a></p> <p>NASA created a Big Data Working Group that meets quarterly with internal and external big data experts to look for ways to collaborate and enhance our capabilities.</p>		x		
2014	11					x	
2016	M-16-16 2(A)				x		
2012	27	Open/Federal Source Software	<p>In the 2012 and 2014 Plans, NASA committed to increasing the number of organizations contributing to <a href="http://code.nasa.gov">code.nasa.gov</a>. To date, NASA added 254 code repositories to the inventory through cooperation with missions and project contributors.</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> Implement the Federal Source Code Policy and meet 90 and 120 day milestones as well as continuation of</p>		x		
2014	12					x	
2016	M-16-16 4(H)			[Also referenced above in What's New under Code Sharing; and in Flagship matrix	x		

		below under Open Source.]	<p>public and private collaborative code repositories.</p> <p>To date, NASA continues work on releasing open source software projects and internally is working toward a “default to open” for NASA source for greater agency re-use. NASA is currently federating internal software repositories to expedite and optimize how NASA source is eventually published as open source.</p>			
2012	30	Technology Accelerators	<p>International Space Apps Challenge was developed in 2012, with the initial goal to host in 10 international locations the first year.. To date, Space Apps has grown to 161 locations in 61 countries in 2016.</p> <p>The Plan called for support for one LAUNCH.org Innovator selection event each year, which we exceeded. However, in 2015, NASA discontinued support for the LAUNCH partnership with USAID, State Department, and Nike.</p> <p>The Plan called for support for two Random Hacks of Kindness events each year which NASA completed. In 2014, NASA discontinued support for the RHoK partnership.</p>	x	x	x
2012	35	<p>Prizes and Challenges</p> <p><a href="#">NASA Policy Document 1090.1</a></p> <p>[Also referenced in CoECI, Centennial Challenges, and the Open Innovation Platform section above under What’s New.]</p>	<p>The 2012 Plan set goals for Centennial Challenges, NASA Tournament Lab, NASA Innovation Pavilion, and NASA@Work challenges. All these goals were met. The Plan also mentions a Technology Scout/Consortium which is discussed under the Center for Collaborative Innovation. In addition, NASA developed a technology roadmap that focuses the technology partnership approach.</p> <p><a href="http://www.nasa.gov/offices/oct/home/roadmaps/index.html">http://www.nasa.gov/offices/oct/home/roadmaps/index.html</a></p>	x	x	

2012	39	Citizen Science	Increase the number of students and citizen scientists who engage with NASA, specifically for the 2012 Sun-Earth Day Transit of Venus.		x	
2016		[Also referenced above in What's New under Open Innovation Platform.]	To date, NASA hosts citizen science activities in conjunction with major missions. The list of citizen science projects and programs continues to grow. In 2015, the Office of the Chief Scientist created an internal, cross-organizational Citizen Science Working Group to share and coordinate activities across the 10 NASA Centers. <a href="http://science.nasa.gov/citizen-scientists/">http://science.nasa.gov/citizen-scientists/</a>	x		
2012	42	Educational Infrastructure	The original goal, to design and implement an organizational structure that employs a systematic approach to managing information, technology, and communications in the Office of Education is complete. <a href="#">Donald G. James</a> , Associate Administrator for Education, currently leads the effort to inspire and motivate students to pursue careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics by supporting education in the Nation's schools, and to shape and share the experience of exploration and discovery by supporting informal education and public outreach efforts.		x	
2012	45	Zero Robotics	<a href="#">Zero Robotics</a> is a national competition to let citizens program NASA's Synchronized Position Hold, Engage, Reorient, Experimental Satellites (SPHERES) inside the International Space Station -- enabling students and space-dwelling crewmembers to collaborate, develop technology, and support STEM education. NASA surpassed the original 2012 Plan goal to engage with 1000 students in two seasons.		x	x

			NASA no longer funds the program, which is now a partnership between MIT and the <a href="#">National Lab</a> on Space Station, which is run by the <a href="#">Center for the Advancement of Science in Space (CASIS)</a> .			
2012	48	IT Labs  The name changed to Technology and Innovation Labs.	This effort, originally part of the 2012 Plan, is part of the institutional effort at NASA to solicit ideas within the NASA community, to collaborate incubate, and support early adoption of innovative technology concepts. Renamed Technology and Innovation (T&I) Labs, activities are small scale and generally run 90 days to one year; and operate through cross-organizational partnerships and shared funding to support the incubation period. NASA surpassed the original goal of 10 incubations and 2 pilot projects over 2 years, with a total of 129 projects to date with a over \$1 million in seed funds.	x	x	
2012	50	PhoneSat	The 2012 <a href="#">PhoneSat</a> activity aimed to remove cost barriers to space participation by citizens with ambitions to launch a small satellite using commercial grade mobile phones, open source platforms and commercial off the shelf components. NASA completed the original 2012 goal to launch PhoneSat in 2012 with additional plans to add heliophysics sensors and a foldable design. Three PhoneSats were delivered to Earth orbit on the maiden flight of the Antares launch vehicle on April 21, 2013 from Wallops Island, Virginia.  <a href="http://www.nasa.gov/centers/ames/engineering/projects/phonesat.html">http://www.nasa.gov/centers/ames/engineering/projects/phonesat.html</a>		x	
2012	53				x	

2016		<p>Center of Excellence for Collaborative Innovation (CoECI)</p> <p>[Also referenced above in What's New under Open Innovation Platform.]</p>	<p>After a highly successful pilot program to determine if the use of crowdsourcing held potential to positively affect NASA's ability to accelerate and augment research and development efforts, the <a href="#">Center of Excellence for Collaborative Innovation (CoECI)</a> was established by NASA in November of 2011 at the request of the <a href="#">White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)</a> to assist other federal agencies in the use of crowdsourced challenges to solve tough, mission-critical problems. CoECI continues to provide guidance to NASA and other Agency teams on all aspects of implementing challenge-based initiatives, from problem definition, to incentive design, to post-submission evaluation of solutions. This end-to-end service has allowed and continues to allow other agencies to rapidly experiment with these new methods before standing up their own capabilities.</p> <p>To date, CoECI has administered 95 externally crowdsourced challenges, 15 of which were coordinated for other Federal agencies.</p> <p>CoECI has also hosted 87 NASA open innovation challenges through the <a href="#">NASA@work</a> internal collaboration platform. NASA@work is an agency-wide, virtual platform that seeks to increase innovation by fostering collaboration within our community through the contribution of interactive discussions and the submission of solutions to posted challenges.</p> <p>In addition to coordinating crowd-based challenges, CoECI supports technology scouting services, which provide a broad external network of experts as potential collaborators based</p>	x		
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			on a specific technological need from an organization. Since 2012, CoECI facilitated 7 tech scouting initiatives via Yet2.com and is in the process of evaluating expanding tech scouting capabilities through a new acquisition scheduled for FY17.			
2012	55	<p>Scientific and Technical Information (STI)</p> <p>[Also referenced under Proactive Disclosures.]</p> <p>NOTE: This content is included in 2010 Plan highlights for Tech Transfer and NASA Technical Report Server (NTRS)</p>	<p>NASA's Scientific and Technical Information (STI) program manages one of the largest collections of facts, analyses, and conclusions in the world resulting from scientific, technical, and related engineering research and development efforts, both basic and applied. Collected from U.S. and international sources, STI is organized according to content prior to being added to the NTRS Registered, which is a world-class collection of STI that includes over <i>4 million</i> bibliographic records and a growing number of full-text documents. A public interface is available through the NASA Technical Reports Server (NTRS).</p> <p>In keeping with the 2012 Plan goal, NASA continues to modernize systems, and increase the number of full-text searchable documents and digitization of archived documents.</p> <p><a href="http://www.sti.nasa.gov">http://www.sti.nasa.gov</a>  <a href="http://www.sti.nasa.gov/contact-us">http://www.sti.nasa.gov/contact-us</a>  Information Desk:  <a href="mailto:help@sti.nasa.gov">help@sti.nasa.gov</a> or  <a href="mailto:HQ-STI-INFODESK@mail.nasa.gov">HQ-STI-INFODESK@mail.nasa.gov</a>  757-864-9658</p>	x	x	
2012	57	Collaborative Spaces	<p>While virtual interaction is on the rise in the government, physical spaces to encourage creative interaction is another tool in the collaboration toolkit. The original 2012 goal to create 10 collaborative places has shifted to a focus to collaboration using the Internet of Things (IoT) connectivity.</p>	x	x	

			<p>The 1958 collaborative space at the Johnson Space Center is now an IoT Lab to support physical, virtual, and device collaboration.</p> <p><a href="http://www.nasa.gov/centers/johnson/home/creativity1958.html">http://www.nasa.gov/centers/johnson/home/creativity1958.html</a></p>			
2012	59	Open Government Directory	The Open Government directory at publication of the 2012 Plan hosted 100 activities. The directory is no longer maintained.		x	x
2014	13	Collaborative Code Repository/ <b>Collaboration</b>	NASA maintains a public repository on a web-based social code and revision control application; and works with NASA projects and missions to make use of this and similar resources for publishing open source. The agency-wide approach to collaborative software development is in prototype stage.		x	
2016	M-16-16 <b>6(H)</b>			x		
2014	16	Digital Strategy  <a href="https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/egov/digital-government/digital-government.html">https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/egov/digital-government/digital-government.html</a>	<p>Since the initial implementation of NASA's 2012 Digital Strategy, the website is enhanced for easier navigation to links to relevant regulations, policies, and other NASA websites.</p> <p><a href="http://www.nasa.gov/digitalstrategy">http://www.nasa.gov/digitalstrategy</a>  <a href="https://www.nasa.gov/agency/digitalstrategy/index.html">https://www.nasa.gov/agency/digitalstrategy/index.html</a>  <a href="http://www.nasa.gov/open/digitalstrategy/governance.html">http://www.nasa.gov/open/digitalstrategy/governance.html</a></p>	x	x	
2014	16	<b>Proactive Disclosures/ Publications</b>	NASA has always and will continue to proactively release its non-sensitive scientific data for the benefit of general public. This not only increases the level of transparency and accountability, but also improves the timely sharing of the data for the better science and technology.		x	
2016	M-16-16 <b>3(B)</b>			x		



			Examples: <a href="#">Scientific and Technical Information (STI) Program</a> and the <a href="#">Electronic FOIA Library</a> .			
2014	17	Public Notice	<p>NASA's <a href="#">homepage</a> serves as the primary point of public interaction. Everything from live webcasts, Google+ hangouts, conference reports, Astronomy Picture of the Day, activity calendars, data curated from NASA missions, and more can be found through this public-facing site. <a href="#">NASA Connect</a>, found on the homepage, serves as a one-stop shop for connecting with the agency through social media. More information can also be found in the Web Environment section.</p> <p>NASA Advisory Committee meeting schedule:  <a href="http://www.nasa.gov/offices/nac/meetings/index.html">http://www.nasa.gov/offices/nac/meetings/index.html</a></p> <p>NASA launch schedule:  <a href="http://www.nasa.gov/launchschedule/">http://www.nasa.gov/launchschedule/</a></p>		x	
2016	M-16-16 5(B)	[Also referenced in Web Environment.]		x		
2014	18	Privacy	<p>NASA places a high priority on protecting all sensitive unclassified information (SBU) created, collected, maintained and managed by or on behalf of NASA. Among the various categories of SBU, privacy information, under the various labels of information in identifiable form (IIF), personally identifiable information (PII) and information subject to the Privacy Act of 1974 (Privacy Act Record), are among the most sensitive, requiring multiple levels of protection and compliance with federal standards and laws.</p> <p>Meeting these requirements ensures NASA is in compliance with all related federal laws and standards, and ensures NASA and the federal government retain the public trust. For the</p>		x	
2016	M-16-16 5(C)	<p><a href="#">NPD 1382.17J</a></p> <p>AUTHORITY: 42 USC § 2473; 44 USC § 3101; 5 USC § 552 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) as amended; 14 CFR part 1206. NASA Privacy Act System of Records Notice, NASA 10. Privacy Policy: <a href="http://www.nasa.gov/about/highlights/">http://www.nasa.gov/about/highlights/</a></p>		x		

		<p>HP_Privacy.html  <a href="http://www.nasa.gov/about/highlights/HP_Privacy.html">http://www.nasa.gov/about/highlights/HP_Privacy.html</a> - privacy</p>	<p>individuals from whom we collect privacy information (members of the public, as well as government employees), these measures protect them from embarrassment, identity theft, credit fraud or other harm. All system, application and information owners must fully comply with NASA Privacy Policy and Procedures, and all employees are required to maintain a state of awareness and training that ensures they are able to appropriately protect such information. More information can be found on the <a href="#">Privacy Page</a>.  Take a look at the <a href="#">Privacy Impact Assessments</a>.</p> <p>NASA Chief Privacy Officer  <a href="#">Bryan McCall</a>  202-358-1767  NASA Agency Privacy Act Officer  <a href="#">Patti F. Stockman</a>  202-358-4787</p>			
2014	18	<p>Whistleblower Protection</p>	<p>Federal Law prohibits NASA manager from retaliating against employees who provide information they reasonably believe evidences: a violation of any law, rule, or regulation; gross mismanagement; a gross waste of funds; an abuse of authority; or a substantial and specific danger to public health and safety. The U.S. Office of Special Counsel certified NASA's Office of Inspector General <a href="#">2302(c)</a> compliant, as of August 3, 2016. The 2302(c) Certification Program allows federal agencies to meet the statutory obligation to inform their workforces about the rights and remedies available to them.</p> <p>You can visit the <a href="#">Whistleblower Protection Ombudsman site</a> for more information. Questions about <a href="#">whistleblower</a> rights and remedies are directed to <b>Frank LaRocca</b>, the NASA Whistleblower Protection Ombudsman at 202.358.2575 or <a href="mailto:HQ-OIG-Counsel@mail.nasa.gov">HQ-OIG-Counsel@mail.nasa.gov</a></p>		x	
2016	M-16-16 5(D)	<p><a href="#">5 U.S.C. § 2302(c)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Public Law 95-454, 1978</a>: Civil Service Reform Act (CSRA)</p> <p><a href="#">Whistleblower Protection Act</a> (WPA)</p> <p><a href="#">Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act</a> (WPEA)</p>	<p>x</p>			

