

Use Case Summaries

summary

When USPTO unified its distribution methods to supply bulk open data, then third parties were able to create new tools and products (Reed Tech's Pair Data and PEDS) that have improved the examination process.

When USPTO has made data available for AI/ML models, then third party partners were able to create new search tools (the Office Actions dataset and PatentsView project) for more efficient patent processing as well as process data for academic researchers. Submitted by: Anonymous.

When researchers studied administrative and other data in connection with Oregon's Medicaid expansion, they found enrollment was associated with lower depression rates, higher ER use, and no significant change on employment. Submitted by: J-PAL North America.

When the U.S. Census Bureau collects business data from various sectors and governments, then companies are able to compare their operations to industry norms, find new markets, and inform key decisions.

If the Brazilian government creates five-year projections of specific regions and skill sets to select the best provider of a training curriculum, then they will be better able to meet emerging manpower needs.

When the Department of Commerce's Economic and Statistics Administration publishes economic indicators daily, then retailers are able to use neighborhood-level demographics to maintain their inventory across the country. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

When the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) provides business data, then investment firms are able to use more accurate and usable analysis. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

If funding is provided to allow Third Sector to provide technical assistance to government partners in five states for a feasibility study, then Pay for Performance funds can help benefits programs understand the effects of different program design choices. Submitted by: The Third Sector.

If public sector executives at agencies working with electronic evidentiary information embrace best practices related to cloud solutions, they will reap benefits in storage, recovery, management, and compliance. Submitted by: Anonymous.

When NOAA shares weather data, it helps lower economic and human costs of weather-related damage and helps power a multi-billion dollar industry. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

The University of Michigan proposes updating the Bureau of Justice Statistics State Court Processing Statistics program (SCPS), using the Criminal Justice Administrative Records System (CJARS) as a model. Developed in 2016, the CJARS is an integrated data repository policymakers use to improve public safety, save money, and minimize legally- and socially-imposed penalties. SCPS hasn't been updated in almost 10 years. Submitted by: University of Michigan.

If data relating to gun violence or made more available, researchers would be better-placed to help policymakers curb harm in this policy area. Submitted by: American Institutes for Research.

When researchers worked with H&R Block, they found that a streamlined aid process improved access to college for individuals with limited means. Submitted by: J-PAL North America.

The Veterans Affairs Center for Innovation (VACI), the Dean Center for Tick Borne Illness at Spaulding Rehabilitation Network/ Harvard Medical School Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, MIT Hacking Medicine, and the Open Medicine Institute are collaborating and sharing data to help solve challenges in the prevention and treatment of Lyme disease.

The Patent and Trademark Office's open data platform is showcasing unique ways data can be combined with other data sets, such as economic and geographic data.

A collaboration between NIH, the UK-based Wellcome Trust, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, and The Open Science Prize inspired prototypes of tools, products, and services using open digital content to solve public health and biomedical challenges.

By sharing weather data, NOAA helps lower the economic and human costs of weather-related damage. It has also inspired the creation of a multi-billion dollar financial industry dependent on seasonal data and a multi-million dollar industry of tools and apps derived from NOAA's real-time data. Submitted by: MITRE Corporation.

If the Federal Chief Information Officer Council and National Council of Information Sharing and Analysis Center were held up as ideal models, information exchanges across federal agencies would improve. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

If HUD's Homeless Management Information System is used as a model of government data quality practices, it would help other organizations focus on, and strengthen, federal data quality. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

If the secure data-sharing concept underpinning ASIAs, a trusted public-private platform developed by MITRE to collect and analyze airline and FAA safety data, were extended to other domains, it would enable sharing important, actionable data while protecting it. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation

If a platform, such as the Sunlight Foundation's Open Law Library, were created on top of machine-readable policies and legislation, it would be easier to share and access legal data and improve decision making. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

When USPTO created its open data portal, Developer Hub, and API, it improved access to and use of public patent and trademark data as well as facilitated linkage of these data with other data. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

When NIH, the UK-based Wellcome Trust, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, and The Open Science Prize formed a collaboration, it successfully stimulated creation of new tools and services to help solve pressing public problems. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

When the DOC's Economic & Statistics Administration publishes economic indicators, businesses access and use them to make important decisions. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

When master reference data standards for enterprise are developed, such as DHS and USAID have done, internal efficiencies and alignment with other agencies are realized while information exchanged is accelerated. Submitted by: OPM.

If a national Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) web service template for accepting applications and data from third parties is developed, it may facilitate research and reduce state systems' costs. Submitted by: mRelief.

When Project Data Sphere (PDS) provides access to de-identified patient-level data from health sources, it facilitates important research. Submitted by: Anonymous.

When the Census-USDA administrative data platform produces SNAP access estimates of Texas and New York eligible households, it helps administrators better target potential beneficiaries. Submitted by: USDA.

If wage data from participants in social programs is compared before and after enrollment and against control groups, program effectiveness can be evaluated. Submitted by: Johnson County, Kansas.

If city- and metropolitan-level economic trends are scaled, along the lines of Kansas City's work with NYU, it could allow for better forecasting nationwide. Submitted by City of Kansas City, MO.

When the American Institutes of Research's platform draws on public data alongside mining and linking techniques, it generates actionable insights. Submitted by: American Institutes of Research.

If the government developed a pilot product providing a common, machine-readable format for output with security and confidentiality, it would help researchers and others make more effective decisions. Submitted by: Palantir Technologies.

If the Administration publishes federal management guidance in machine-readable data formats instead of documents, using the United States Legislative Markup (USLM) language, it would achieve the Cross Agency Priority goal of shifting from low-value to high-value work. Submitted by: Data Coalition.

When Veritas deployed Data Insight at a large federal agency, it helped the agency distinguish between data necessary to run the agency and redundant, obsolete, trivial data. Submitted by: Veritas.

When Federal Student Aid (FSA) began to develop an enterprise data warehouse more than four years ago, an integrated data dictionary was also in the works. The goal was to have analysts use common definitions in queries and reports, toggling directly to metadata within the warehouse without using separate Microsoft Word or Excel documents. Two years ago, the Department of Education launched the Cognos integrated data dictionary. Submitted by: Department of Education.

If support is provided for Leidos to collect veteran suicide data from the VA Open Data Portal and Census, it will leverage its Global Monitoring and Planning System (GLIMPS) to compare rates of suicide in rural vs. urban areas. Submitted by: Leidos.

When Socrata worked with Pennsylvania to standardize data sets, it allowed all of them to be accessed by API and facilitated rapid creation of a Opioids dashboard. Submitted by: Census Bureau.

When Socrata worked with DHHS to identify and standardize data sets, it facilitated creation of a predictive model for opioid overdoses to help better-allocate public resources. Submitted by: Census Bureau.

When states use the Socrata platform to standardize data, it shares data throughout state agencies and to the public. Submitted by: Census Bureau.

If the Data Incubator Project links data from DoD, DOL, VA, and state unemployment offices in a longitudinal dataset on veterans, it will transform research opportunities. Submitted by: Summit.

When the Bureau of Transportation Statistics launched a curation project for the statistical data it creates, it supports the Federal Data Strategy's four strategic areas in various ways. Submitted by: DOT.

If a FEMA grants program pilot were revitalized, it would facilitate creation of an enterprise-wide big data solution. Submitted by: Hitachi Vantara Federal.

If the Federal Data Strategy supports a pilot, along the lines for the partnership between Census LEHD and University of Texas system, policymakers would achieve greater understanding of the impact education and training programs have on individuals' employment outcomes and economic mobility. Submitted by: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

If the USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) leverages NYU's Administrative Data Research Facility (ADRF) to provide broad access to its data, it would help researchers derive important insights. Submitted by: USDA.

When agencies implement Enterprise Data Governance, they facilitate timely research supporting decisions and course corrections. Submitted by: Enterprise e-Support.

If data is linked among VA, DOJ, and Census, it will help the Veterans Justice Outreach initiative to avoid unnecessary criminalization of mental illness and extended incarceration among Veterans. Submitted by: University of Pennsylvania.

If the government creates a decentralized immigration ecosystem allowing multiple agencies to access mission-related information while protecting individuals' records, it would help organizations perform better. Submitted by: Anonymous.

If administrative data sources linked across multiple state systems are leveraged to analyze parental employment, continuity of care, and other outcomes, the Administration of Children and Families (ACF) will be better able to determine impacts of Child Care and Development (CCDF) program changes. Submitted by: Chapin Hall.

If the federal government provides guidance regarding inter- and intra-agency best practices and supports local governments with data access respectful of individual privacy, Kansas City would be better-able to navigate data-sharing challenges to evaluate areas of opportunity regarding high utilizers of emergency medical services. Submitted by: City of Kansas City, Mo.

When the Young Invincibles published the Student Agenda for Data Reform, it set out widely-supported principles for enhancing federal data systems to benefit young adults seeking education and training opportunities. Submitted by: Anonymous.

When the National Head Start Association launched the Data Design Initiative to address the knowledge gap about which programs and practices are effective, it advanced the cause of making early childhood data more useful. Submitted by: Anonymous.

When South Carolina launched an Integrated Data System, it made it easier for the government and independent evaluators to assess the impact of government programs. Submitted by: J-PAL North America.

If the National Association for State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO) and similar organizations were leveraged to share enterprise data governance practices, it would help make data sharing and oversight between federal and state governments easier. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

When the Center for Open Data Enterprise documented the policies, resources, and best practices they learned about through a series of Data Roundtables that they co-lead with the White House and Department of Treasury from 2016-2018 into a single library: usopendatatoolkit.org, then federal data providers and data users had a one-stop-shop to get a landscape view of open data related resources. Submitted by: CODE.

When the Department of Homeland Security formed a Data Stewardship Tactical Working Group of 700+ federal and industry members, then they had the authorities and enterprise to collectively coordinate with DHS data owners to appoint and train stewards and develop and support inter and intra-agency data: standards, glossaries, and integration quality assessments. Submitted by: Data Stewardship Tactical Working Group .

If granular, front-line, real-time, and geographically diverse data sources on opioids are combined in a secure environment and shared in aggregate via a public Opioid Epidemic Surveillance and Response Dashboard, then community members, health professionals and policymakers at all levels, will be able to observe and react to prescription and overdose trends in a more timely and location specific manner. Submitted by: NY United Methodist Church.

If IRS and Census data was combined with employers (via voluntary public partnerships w/ CARRA, and the US Chamber of Commerce), then employers' ability to act as engines economic mobility could be measured by connecting new hiring cohort data with long-term labor market outcomes and earnings profiles to provide aggregates statistics on wage trajectories by SOC within employers or employer group Submitted by: T3 Innovation Network .

When NOAA made its Earth-observing satellites and ground-based radar weather data available as open data, their public-private partnerships were able to create an economic return on the order of 5 to 1; in other words, for each \$1 billion in federal investment, \$5 billion in revenue is realized by NOAA's private sector partners. Submitted by: SAS Institute Inc..

When Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg transitioned from back up tapes to the public cloud, Total Cost of Ownership was reduced by half, data efficiency improved by a factor of 7, the physical data center footprint was cut by 91%, and Recovery Point Objectives were reduced from the previous 12 hours to just minutes. Submitted by: Rubrik.

When the State Department implemented MeterNet, a smart-metering platform for collecting real-time utility and facility equipment data, they began saving \$32K annually at each site and reduced hundreds of thousands in annual travel costs by enabling engineers to conduct remote performance audits.

If the State Department uses its automated MeterNet utility data for predictive analysis, they will be able to forecast equipment failures months before they may occur, prevent catastrophic failures, and extend the lifespan of equipment by reducing frequency of replacements and related costs.

When the State Department, in partnership with the science community and EPA, implemented DOSAir, a network of air monitoring sensors that reports hourly on the air quality conditions of nearly 40 posts, they were able to begin developing health messaging and standard operating procedures for U.S. personnel and citizens living abroad whose health is increasingly threatened by air pollution.

If the State Department combines its automated DOSAir air quality data with NASA satellite data and applies machine learning to forecast air pollution, then U.S. personnel and citizens abroad can reduce prolonged exposure.

When the State Department implemented Telematics, a secure sensor network that automatically collects data from Department vehicle computers, they could apply centralized analytics to: review fleet performance, reduce costs by identifying anomalies in vehicle performance such as dangerous driving and fuel theft, predict maintenance needs to extend vehicle lifespans, determine which vehicles are best suited for each post, and profile the safety record of each fleet driver for managers. Submitted by: The Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation:.

If cities, like Kansas City, MO, had access to USPS vacancy data, they could combine that with other vacancy proxy data, such as utility (water/sewer) data, to effectively address vacant and mitigate economic distress related to blight. Submitted by: City of Kansas City, MO.

When the Department of Homeland Security spearheaded the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM.gov), a common approach to multi-agency data sharing for the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, and Health and Human Services, they were able to build interoperable extensible data standards for multi-agency counter-terrorism and law enforcement projects.

If the Federal Government endorses NIEM as the government-wide default for data standardization, in coordination with OMB and GSA, they may be able to build interoperable extensible data standards for multi-agency projects, beyond counter-terrorism and law enforcement.

Submitted by: Data Coalition.

If the Federal Government regulatory agencies form a Task Force led by Commerce Department's Trade Finance Advisory Council to implement the Standard Business Reporting (SBR) data standards and new technologies like distributed ledgers, they may be able to reduce compliance cost savings to the private sector like Australia and the Netherlands have. Submitted by: Data Coalition.

If LEHD data is integrated with local and regional transportation data, there could be more robust and timely "Access to Jobs" metrics to inform federal decision-making and transit initiatives, such as autonomous vehicles, to empower vulnerable populations with frictionless mobility. Submitted by: ArgoLabs.

If the Department of Veterans Affairs includes "provider readiness" measurements in their new electronic health records, then Congress and third parties would be able to cross-reference this with the provider readiness training data reported to Congress to assess the returns on investments (ROIs). Submitted by: Alpine Labs.

If the Federal Government added more income, industry, and occupational granularity to LODES/LEHD/OntheMap data collection, then local governments may be able to use this information for more nuanced economic development and labor insights and planning.

If the Federal Government added more granularity to PatentsView and augmented it with additional data sources, then local governments may be able to use this information to determine where they have competitive advantage with patent issuance and assignment.

If the Federal Government added more industry granularity to the GDP and GSP (beyond the 3 digit NAICS level), then local governments may be able to use this information for more nuanced economic development and labor insights and planning.

If the Federal Government collected granular data on industry recognized credential (non-degree) and possession (supply) by type at the state and regional levels, then local governments may be able to use this information for more nuanced economic development and labor insights and planning.

If the Federal Government developed methods and tools to examine regional talent pools and next highest skills and gaps in training delivery, then local governments could determine the shortest paths for workforce development. Submitted by: Jobs Ohio.

If the Federal Government used data to assess the highest densities of transit underserved populations in low unemployment regions, then local governments may be able to use this information for more nuanced economic development and labor insights and planning.

If the Federal Governments used data to identify pedestrian routes most likely to reduce congestion, then local governments may be able to use this information for more nuanced economic development and transit insights and planning.

If the Federal Governments created guidance and used data to determine which direct flights will add most value to regions, then local governments may be able to use this information for more nuanced economic development and transit planning.

If the Federal Governments created a consistent method of measuring and reporting components of GDP at the federal, state, and metro levels using expenditure methods, then local governments may be able to use this information to track gross private investment. Submitted by: Jobs Ohio.

If the Federal Government partnered with industry on metrics to predict timing of company needs for expanding locations, then companies may be able to leverage this information to expand more effectively.

If the Federal Government mined social media data by region, then local governments may be able to leverage this information to determine regional development priorities.

If the Federal Government collected data on mentors and advisors to schools, then third parties may be able to leverage this information to predict propensity of top talent to serve as mentors and advisors to schools.

If the Federal Government expanded the sample size of the monthly CES data, then third parties may be able to leverage this information for more granular economic development and labor insights and planning. Submitted by: Jobs Ohio.

When the Illinois Department of Employment Security worked with the Illinois Department of Corrections in the Administrative Data Research Facility, a remote-access cloud-based platform, they were able to securely virtually connect confidential microdata to determine workforce connectivity of the formerly incarcerated with greater precision, a critical policy area of criminal justice. Submitted by: State of Illinois.

When the Illinois Department of Employment Security worked with the Illinois Department of Human Services in the Administrative Data Research Facility, a remote-access cloud-based platform, they were able to securely virtually connect confidential microdata to determine workforce connectivity of different welfare client groups, including SNAP/TANF and parents who receive childcare subsidies. Submitted by: State of Illinois.

When the Illinois Department of Employment Security worked with the Illinois Department of Revenue in the Administrative Data Research Facility, a remote-access cloud-based platform, they were able to securely virtually link employer records between the Unemployment Insurance tax system (IDES) and the Income tax system (IDOR) to develop predictive machine learning models for employers who report to IDES and not IDOR and vice versa. Submitted by: State of Illinois.

When the Illinois Department of Employment Security worked with public (Illinois Student Assistance Commission, Illinois State Board of Education, Illinois Community Colleges, and Illinois Board of Higher Education) and non-profit education in the Administrative Data Research Facility, a remote-access cloud-based platform, they were able to virtually connect confidential microdata to determine learning pathways to intergenerational mobility and workforce outcomes (workforce connectivity, career job flows, and career earnings). Submitted by: State of Illinois.

If the Federal Government made the Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies list or conformance feedback accessible to third party researchers, then researchers maybe be able to determine data science and AI methods to protect the parties involved in transfers of conventional arms and dual-purpose items under Wassenaar Arrangement (WA). Submitted by: keywcorp.com.

If the Federal Government developed a common interface for ingesting Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) application and outcome data from third parties as well as sending data to USDA for additional evaluation of the SNAP Program, then third parties would be able to directly input SNAP application and outcome data to provide national reporting mechanisms to the federal government. Submitted by: mrelief.com.

If the Department of Veterans Affairs maps veteran suicide at the census tract level and leverages geospatial predictive analytics, then they may be able to: identify areas to deploy additional mental health services, identify veteran suicide groupings and map their location by classification (i.e., urban, rural, and highly rural), and determine the scope of the problem when considering mental health care availability in urban versus rural areas (e.g., it may be necessary to deploy more Community Care resources to certain rural and semi-rural areas). Submitted by: Anonymous.

If the Federal Government provided a process that would allow researchers to send local data for linkage with federal wage records and then analyze the results through a Federal Statistical Research Data Center (RDC) or equivalent, then researchers may be able to fill in gaps in the current state and local Integrated Data Systems (IDS) related to welfare and workforce development programs, to be able to understand the earnings trajectories of residents working outside of their state, or those who work for the federal government or military. Submitted by: University of Penn.

If many states form a Multi-state Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Research Collaborative in partnership with the Family Self-Sufficiency Data Center to share and securely link data, then there would be comparable analyses on whether: working recipients earn sufficient income to close cases, households that earn their way off benefits main self-sufficiency or do the cases reopen, and workers in households closed due to earnings maintain a stable income after case closings to inform and improve program administration. Submitted by: chapinhall.org.

If the Federal Government works with multiple local jurisdictions to create a Dual System Youth Design Study to analyze administrative records on youth who are involved in both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems to create national estimates, then local governments and third parties could be informed to create strategies to improve coordination across systems. Submitted by: chapinhall.org.

If researchers work with governments to conduct a Pathways from K-12 to Work Study connecting longitudinal education data and to employment and earnings data, data on public benefit receipt, and mortality, then schools and the postsecondary institutions would be able to strategically adjust early life education programming to mitigate low earnings, unemployment, not attending post-secondary education, and incarceration. Submitted by: chapinhall.org.

If the Federal Government and states work with researchers to conduct an Effects of Public Need-Based Aid for College Study by augmenting longitudinal state college enrollment and eligibility for college financial aid databases with American Community Survey income and earnings data, then local governments will be able to evaluate the impacts of the state programing that lowers the price of college for low-income residents. Submitted by: chapinhall.org.

If the Federal Government and states work with researchers to conduct an Does Eviction Cause Poverty? Study by combining local court records data and school district records with Census Bureau held data (to study earnings, employment, public benefit receipt, and homelessness for evicted adults; and chronic absenteeism, misconduct, and performance on standardized tests among children of evicted households, respectively), then local governments will be able to create evidence-based policy on housing assistance, by highlighting the costs of eviction, and by providing solid evidence on the long-run impact of eviction on families. Submitted by: chapinhall.org.

If the Federal Government and local governments work with researchers to conduct a Service Utilization of Families Experiencing Homelessness Study by securely combining confidential local social services, school records, and law enforcement data to Census Bureau and federal housing and change of address data to determine longitudinal housing patterns and risk and resilience factors (for subsequent homelessness, child welfare involvement, criminal justice involvement, and child academic and behavioral outcomes), then local governments will be able to create evidence-based policy on homelessness assistance, by highlighting the costs of homelessness, and by providing solid evidence on the long-run impact of homelessness on families. Submitted by: chapinhall.org.

If the Federal Government and local governments work with researchers to conduct a Health at Birth and Later Life Outcomes Study by securely combining a large sample size of birth records over several decades with Census-held administrative data to examine income, educational attainment, health, and use of government services later in life, then the Federal government and local governments would be informed on how many large social programs affect lifelong improvements in health and productivity. Submitted by: chapinhall.org.

If the Federal Government and local governments work with researchers to conduct a Program Utilization by Formerly Criminalized Youth Study by securely combining state agency data on juvenile justice, criminal justice, and recidivism with Census Bureau-held data (with respect to young persons who have been involved in criminal or juvenile justice in one state) to identify government programs whose utilization is associated with nonrecidivism, higher incomes, better health, more stable housing, or other socially desirable outcomes, then the Federal government and local governments would be informed on how to serve young offenders and may be able to identify strategies for reducing recidivism. Submitted by: chapinhall.org.

If the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) build on their previous efforts to combine traditional survey-based methods with natural language processing methods using large pools of public-private jobs data to increase the availability, granularity, and use of structured, machine-readable skill and competency information, then they can accelerate the pace of improvement for federal occupational ontologies like SOC and O*NET.

If the Federal Government builds on their efforts like College Scorecard, as well as public-private collaborations like LEHD's partnership with the University of Texas system, to scale up the voluntary provision of programmatic and credential information from states and individual education and training providers to connect individual participant records with long-term labor market outcomes, then Federal Government data collection costs of credential and competency information may be able to be dramatically reduced, while broadening education and training programs capabilities.

If the Federal Government builds on their partnership between IRS and Census in allowing new uses of tax records to create public-use datasets through CARRA, then US Chamber of Commerce employers may be able to measure their ability as employers to act as engines of economic mobility by creating a public-private data collaborative with Census and providing hiring data for cohorts of new hires to connect with long-term labor market outcomes and earnings profiles and provide aggregates statistics on wage trajectories by SOC within employers or employer groups. Submitted by: T3 Innovation Network .

When the Federal Government created the he National Information Exchange Model (NIEM), a common vocabulary that enables efficient information exchange across diverse public and private organization, then they were able to connect communities of people who share a common need to exchange information in order to advance their mission. Submitted by: Joint Staff J6, DDC5I, Data and Services Division.

When AIR developed and piloted an easy-to-use, evidence-based promising practices database and dashboard of cross systems opioid-related interventions (which includes emerging policies and practices from CrimeSolutions.gov, SAMHSA's National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices, and other sources), then communities and states were able to conduct free text searching of interventions in prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and recovery; and across a variety of geographic areas, populations (e.g., children), sectors, and implementers. Submitted by: American Institutes for Research.

If Federal statistical agencies implement secure cloud-based analytical platforms that incorporate the latest big data technologies (e.g., Hadoop and Spark) and cloud computing technologies (Kubernetes native cloud computing architecture), then they will be able to centralize data lifecycle management, analyze data at an unprecedented scale, improve data security from all angles (including granular access controls), and manage centrally the tools and code to provide a personalized computing environment. Submitted by: American Institutes for Research.

If states and institutions update their programs to careers resources (CIPSOC crosswalk tools) with Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), College Scorecard, student aid, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and Census American Community Survey (ACS) data, on postsecondary graduates (plus workforce training recipients, as available), then like AIR's LaunchMyCareer tool, they would be able to better analyze students' choices, postsecondary institution support and resource provision, employer strategies, cross-sector collaboration, and state resource allocations. Submitted by: American Institutes for Research.

When researchers leading the Moving to Opportunity (MTO) experiment used access to tax records to comprehensively examine the long-term impacts of housing voucher programs and moves to lower-poverty neighborhoods, then they were able to conduct the critical long-term follow-up analysis to assure equivalent data coverage for both treatment and control groups without incurring the formidable and expensive task of long-term surveys. Submitted by: J-PAL North America.

When South Carolina replaced their quasi-random, “round robin” procedure, to a explicitly random procedure for Medicaid beneficiaries, then researchers were able to analyze the effect of different managed care plans by matching records of beneficiaries’ plan assignments to various sources of administrative data, including data from Medicaid claims, the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, and vital records for “cream skimming” effects—i.e., whether differences in health outcomes across MCOs is the result of different features of the MCOs. Submitted by: J-PAL North America.

When Fujirebio transitioned from on-premises data centers to virtualization and the cloud, then they were able to achieve speedy recovery and eliminate tape complexity and costs by instantly archiving all our mission critical production systems to the public cloud. Submitted by: Rubrik.

When the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security developed the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM), they were able to create a common framework and vocabulary for information exchanges among differing missions and business domains. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

When the Pew Charitable Trusts published its 2018 report on "How States Use Data to Inform Decisions," they revealed ideas and use cases that could be applicable to the federal domain. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

If the government considered itself to be an information broker, allowing citizens and organizations to update their information, it could improve data quality. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

If the government investigates public-private opportunities, it might uncover data that could assist in development of healthcare enhancements. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

If the government studies the Department of Commerce's Low Earth Orbit Situational Awareness and Space Traffic Control system, it could realize data management and commercialization lessons applicable elsewhere. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

If the Federal Data Strategy team worked closer with the Improper Payments CAP Goal, both teams would be mutually benefited. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.

Adopting and executing the Integrated Economic Indicator State Longitudinal Data System (IEI-SLDS) described in this comment would leverage economic data to help policymakers put Americans to work. Submitted by: National Minority Technology Council Looking Forward Research & Development

If the Department of Commerce and other data-holding agencies reduced the burden of redundant security and other controls on researchers, meaningful research could be conducted on linked data. Submitted by: American College of Cardiology.

If the Department of Commerce exercised its discretionary authority to share data with outside parties, citizens would be empowered to assess the quality of services they access. Submitted by: American College of Cardiology.

If the Census Bureau adopted new data sources and collection techniques, it could reduce respondent burden in increase sample representation while maintaining confidentiality and privacy. Submitted by: Census .

When CMS Office of Minority Health developed a tool called Mapping Medicare Disparities, it leveraged CMS data to help understand health disparities geographically. This information may be used to target interventions and improve health outcomes. Submitted by: HHS.

When the Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs shares information via the U.S. Visas webpage, it helps traveling U.S. citizens know whether to apply for routine or expedited service. Submitted by: DOS.

When the Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs works with its four directorates and 13 partner bureaus, it is able to verify that fees are in line with the cost of providing services and that resources are aligned with priorities. Submitted by: DOS.

When the Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs analyzes information from its social media platforms, it is able to strategically reach out to citizens. Submitted by: DOS.

When the Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs completes its Enterprise Data Warehouse, users will be able to update their own datasets and employees will deploy more effective analytics and relevant metrics. Submitted by: DOS.

When the Department of State's Directorate of Management Innovation uses data from logistics, maintenance, and other systems to generate metrics and dashboards, it helps improve management support overseas. Submitted by: The Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation:.

When Department of State developed the S/ES Memo Dashboard on a data model build around decision-memo characteristics, it allowed staff assistants to prioritize documents for principals in the Department. Submitted by: The Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation:.

When the Department of State used cluster analysis to group its 270 distinct locations into 5 major archetypes, it helped planners make resourcing decisions more effectively. Submitted by: The Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation:.

When the Department of State completes a self-service enterprise analytics model, subject matter experts will be more data-driven. Submitted by: The Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation:.

When the Department of State created a fraud analytic forensics program and related data tool, it helped posts develop process and policy improvements. Submitted by: Bureau of Administration:.

When the Department of State established a shared service platform for cloud business applications, it allowed managers to improve processes and reduce data silos. Submitted by: Bureau of Administration:.

When the Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons completes development of a web-based Information Management System, it will leverage algorithms to help analysis review the most pertinent information. Submitted by: Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons:.

When PEPFAR uses dashboards, it harnesses the power of data to improve program performance and provide a transparent lens into its work. Submitted by: Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator:.

When ForeignAssistance.gov launched a data analysis tool powered by foreign assistance data, it allowed users to explore trends and spark insights. Submitted by: The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources:.

When the Department of State launched the Foreign Assistance Data Review, it helped track and standardize foreign assistance data across Department bureaus. Submitted by: The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources:.

When the Department of State uses the Standardized Program Structure and Definitions as an interagency tool, it allows multiple organizations to manage foreign assistance with a common vocabulary. Submitted by: The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources:.

When the Department of State deployed the Program Design and Performance Management Toolkit, it helped the Department design more effective programs. Submitted by: The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources:.

When the Department of State collects Performance Plan and Report submissions from all missions and bureaus implementing foreign assistance, it helps the Department assess progress against strategic objectives. Submitted by: The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources:.

When the Department of State uses the Capability Maturity Model Integration Data Management Maturity model, it improves data management across the mission. Submitted by: Bureau of Political-Military Affairs Directorate of Defense Trade Controls:.

When the Department of State created an interactive dashboard powered by export data, it helped inform senior officials decisions and generate responses to requests for defense trade information. Submitted by: Bureau of Political-Military Affairs Directorate of Defense Trade Controls:.

The Administration should leverage existing standards efforts, such as GAAP, DAIMS, and NIEM. Submitted by: Data Coalition.

If the Administration works with the SEC and the FASB to assure that the US GAAP Taxonomy is the true taxonomy element reference and minimize the creation of extension data elements, the SEC and external parties will benefit from the resulting improvement in data quality. Submitted by: Data Coalition.

If the Administration endorses the Legal Entity Identifier as the default, agencies and external parties will benefit from increased ability to match data. Submitted by: Data Coalition.

If the Administration utilizes DAIMS for modernizing budget formulation and agency financial reporting, both agencies and Congress will be more empowered to make data-driven decisions. Submitted by: Data Coalition.

If the government built a platform supporting access to multiple data sources and user groups, agencies would benefit. Submitted by: IBM Global Business Services .

When analytics are applied to data, they can be transformed into tangible business value. Submitted by: IBM Global Business Services .

When NIST standards and guidelines are used, policy, privacy, security, regulation, and compliance related to data use will be protected. Submitted by: IBM Global Business Services .

<p>If the government selects a proven Data Governance Framework, such as the Information Governance Operating model described by IBM in this comment, roles for data stewardship and data policies could be defined to facilitate use of disparate data sources. Submitted by: IBM Global Business Services .</p>
<p>If the government creates a platform using education and job data, job-seekers and employers will benefit along with the economy. Submitted by: IBM Global Business Services .</p>
<p>If the government invests in an intelligent assistant to ingest unstructured data and analyze it using modern NLP, the government would be able to capitalize on its wealth of underutilized unstructured data. Submitted by: IBM Global Business Services .</p>
<p>If the government created a standard healthcare provider identifier that functioned across agency and domains, payment timing would improve and fraud detection would be more effective. Submitted by: IBM Global Business Services .</p>
<p>When Ivy Tech Community College implemented data governance and predictive analytics, it was able to proactively address struggling students to significantly decrease failure rates. Submitted by: Hitachi Vantara Federal.</p>
<p>When NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration developed the Data Integration, Visualization, Exploration, and Reporting application, it empowered researchers and the public to assess disaster-related damage and restoration efforts. Submitted by: Hitachi Vantara Federal.</p>
<p>When BNY Mellon replaced a proprietary system with an open-source heritage tool, it reduced costs and improved flexibility. Submitted by: Hitachi Vantara Federal.</p>
<p>If the government works with outside collaborators to create a national Opioid Epidemic Surveillance and Response Dashboard powered by state and national health data, it will empower policymakers and individuals to make more data-driven, effective decisions. Submitted by: NYU School of Medicine .</p>
<p>LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Estimates empower local economic development initiatives to develop policies and effectiveness metrics. Submitted by: Chief, Policy and Data Stewardship Branch Policy Coordination Office U.S. Census Bureau .</p>
<p>LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Estimates empower regional planning associations to better target improvement efforts. Submitted by: Chief, Policy and Data Stewardship Branch Policy Coordination Office U.S. Census Bureau .</p>
<p>Quarterly Workforce Indicators allow economic development and workforce planning agencies to better identify promising sectors. Submitted by: Chief, Policy and Data Stewardship Branch Policy Coordination Office U.S. Census Bureau .</p>
<p>Job-to-Job Flows data are used by economic development planners to estimate how new employers will hire their workforce. Submitted by: Chief, Policy and Data Stewardship Branch Policy Coordination Office U.S. Census Bureau .</p>
<p>When companies want to exchange HIPAA-related data, they need a Business Associate Agreement. Submitted by: HHS.</p>
<p>When requesting electronic copies related to HIPAA, legal and privacy experts can be consulted. Submitted by: HHS.</p>
<p>If the government thinks of data exchanges as typologies, such as aggregation or agency to agency exchange, common legal and technical solutions can be developed around those repeating patterns. Submitted by: GSA.</p>
<p>If the government developed a common design language for data visualization, it could enhance government data products and services at scale. Submitted by: U.S. Department of Education.</p>
<p>If the government deployed text categorization, it could report representative results to the public without violating sensitivities or overloading the public with too much granular data. Submitted by: High Point LLC.</p>
<p>When data from multiple sources is combined and monitored, more timely and cohesive reactions can be triggered. Submitted by: Qlik.</p>

<p>If the Federal Procurement Data System is modernized, citizens, industry, and agencies will derive more valuable insights from it. Submitted by: Qlik.</p>
<p>When Brazil empowered procurement officials with historical spend data, it was able to uncover corruption. Submitted by: Qlik.</p>
<p>When Team Rubicon, the FDA, and the EPA share data with the public, it supports their missions and builds public trust. Submitted by: Qlik.</p>
<p>If problems are identified first, rather than what data is available, agencies will be more successful in navigating legal barriers to solve meaningful problems. Submitted by: Qlik.</p>
<p>If a office for data management were created, it could serve as a single front door for federal data and improve data access for all. Submitted by: Third Sector Capital Partners, Inc.</p>
<p>When the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and partners launched a Pay for Success initiative, data helped agencies create more sustained change in the lives of those they serve. Submitted by: Third Sector Capital Partners, Inc.</p>
<p>If the government provides assistance in navigating data access barriers, WIOA Pay for Performance contractors could be more impactful in affecting positive change in key outcome metrics like justice involvement. Submitted by: Third Sector Capital Partners, Inc.</p>
<p>When researchers analyzed data related to economic security of veterans with service-connected disabilities, they found that public, non-sensitive data can inform better decision making despite obstacles. Submitted by: Third Sector Capital Partners, Inc.</p>
<p>When Veritas helped organizations implement data governance, they realized many positive outcomes, such as better understanding of data risk and value. Submitted by: Veritas.</p>
<p>When PCORnet pooled electronic health records, it enabled clinical data research and aided in development of a common data model for integrating records. Submitted by: Northwestern University .</p>
<p>If the Federal Data Strategy focuses its education- and health-related work on education and workforce outcomes, states would be better able to collaborate on the data- and policy-related aspects of this work. Submitted by: State Chief Data Officers Network & State of Connecticut .</p>
<p>When states formulate strategies to monitor and reduce opioid-related harm, the federal government can support and learn from these efforts. Submitted by: State Chief Data Officers Network & State of Connecticut .</p>
<p>If governments link data from other domains (housing, Medicaid, employment...) to efforts aimed at reducing recidivism, those efforts will be more effective. Submitted by: State Chief Data Officers Network & State of Connecticut .</p>
<p>If the federal government leverages administrative data, it will be able to scale and replicate state governments' success at identifying fraud, waste, and abuse. Submitted by: State Chief Data Officers Network & State of Connecticut .</p>
<p>When agencies used modern technologies, like mobile and cloud products, they were able to unlock more timely and valuable data for decision-making. Submitted by: NTIS, Department of Commerce.</p>
<p>When CMS created an analytic tool environment and related vetting program, it improved the ability of data owners to get data into the hands of researchers in a timely fashion. Submitted by: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services .</p>
<p>When DHS launched Management Cube, it empowered analytics through a self-service capability and allowed for integrated views of investments and other important areas. Submitted by: Department of Homeland Security.</p>
<p>When DHS used Hadoop to prove out the idea that analytics could support strategic decisions, it demonstrated that a modern computer lab could help other projects in a similar way. Submitted by: Department of Homeland Security, Office of Science and Technology.</p>
<p>When OIRA made a prototype Wiki for linking a variety of data sets, it allowed users to help enable better search capabilities through tags and tag connections. Submitted by: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor .</p>
<p>When NOAA provides data to the private sector, it helps enable a wide variety of valuable predictive analytical products. Submitted by: SAS Institute Inc..</p>
<p>If the US Department of Transportation implement strong data governance as autonomous vehicles explode the available transportation data, it will be able to inform a wide variety of operations and financial analyses. Submitted by: SAS Institute Inc..</p>

If the CDC and state health departments combined data on a common platform, this project would help drive insights relating to addiction treatment gaps. Submitted by: SAS Institute Inc..

It is important to use data in developing, tracking, and reporting program performance metrics. Submitted by: XML Community of Practice (xmlCoP).

If the government sets out to link the difference business identifiers in use by various agencies, it will help decrease business malfeasance in the US economy. Submitted by: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

If the government maintained a unique entity identifier, it would support improvements in public health. Submitted by: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

When facilitating the credit market for small businesses, enabling analytics can strengthen the nation's economy. Submitted by: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

When the System for Award Management at the General Services Administration acts as the single point of entry, it provides a streamlined, integrated approach to businesses wishing to contract with the Government Submitted by: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

If governments utilize innovative technological solutions to analyze risk, they will be able to respond to crises and accelerate recovery. Submitted by: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

If government creates a formal process to validate employers with verified data, it will enable USCIS to meet their current demands thereby improving mission services and better achieve their mission. Submitted by: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

If the government improves data interoperability by mandating machine readable standards across state, local, and federal funds in regards to awards, then it will enable the private market to develop innovative and efficient tools, products, etc. Submitted by: Surety Resource Connection, Inc..

If the government enforces machine readable data standards, it will enable interoperability to better serve agency missions and the public. Submitted by: Surety Resource Connection, Inc..

If the government empowers the private sector to develop analytics and reports with federal data, it will enable policy-makers to make better decision-making. Submitted by: Surety Resource Connection, Inc..

If the government implements machine readable standards across the federal and public sphere, it will enable the private sector to innovate. Submitted by: Surety Resource Connection, Inc..

If the government standardizes electronic surety bonds with machine readable data standards, it will enable the government to increase efficiency by automating process, thereby reducing manual costs and improving analysis. Submitted by: Surety Resource Connection, Inc..

If the government standardizes electronic surety bonds with machine readable data standards, it will enable the government to utilize predictive analytics. Submitted by: Surety Resource Connection, Inc..

If the government updates the T-list with digital surety bond data it will enable efficient automation of the claims notifications process for federal, state, and local agencies. Submitted by: Surety Resource Connection, Inc..

If the government develops data standards for energy grids to promote consistent and reliable data, it will enable the industry to achieve supply line efficiencies. Submitted by: Surety Resource Connection, Inc..

If DOT posts contract monthly progress payments in a machine readable format, it will enable DOT's responsiveness when projects are experiencing stress and potential default. Submitted by: Surety Resource Connection, Inc..

If local agencies adopt California's best practices agencies around the posting of contract and financial assistance monthly progress payments in a machine readable format, it will enable data analysis and monitoring across the United States. Submitted by: Surety Resource Connection, Inc..

If the government standardizes pre-qualifications data elements for businesses it will enable auto-population and process streamlining across the Federal government, thereby resulting in a reduction of burden to industry and improved agency mission services. Submitted by: Surety Resource Connection, Inc..

When DOT implemented data driven funding decisions, including performance management, it enabled regular monitoring and allowed DOT to demonstrate performance against their stated objectives. Submitted by: Bureau of the Census (USBC) .

If the government centralizes grants management data it will enable data analysis. Submitted by: Bureau of the Census (USBC) .

If state and local credential programs adopt data standards for program, credential, and competency information it will enable the identification of investments in education, reduce costs to the federal agencies, and further enable the labor market to meet industry demands. Submitted by: T3 Innovation Network .

When the Brazilian government partnered with the private sector and labor/trade unions, and produced statistics on a five-year rolling basis on the skill and labor needs by geographic areas, it enabled the Brazilian government to meet emerging labor needs. Submitted by: The MITRE Corporation.