<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Sub-agency</th>
<th>Title of Initiative/Order or KR</th>
<th>NOAA/NMFS Control Number</th>
<th>Summary of Initiative</th>
<th>Status of Initiative (How to this update, Ongoing, or Completed)</th>
<th>Target Completion Date (if available, please add the publication date and cites in material relevant for exempt)</th>
<th>Has the Initiative include pilot projects, self-exemptions, warrant exceptions, streamlined requirements, state flexibilities, or other similar strategies?</th>
<th>What methods will you engage in to identify improvements (public comment, analysis, third party, etc.) Please identity at that apply</th>
<th>If Available, anticipated or realized costs in $/acres and anticipated or realized changes in benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOC</td>
<td>NOAA/NMFS</td>
<td>Proposed Rule to Implement Sunlight Requirements</td>
<td>0648-BF10</td>
<td>This rule would implement a requirement for tender vessel operators to use the NMFS-developed applications software &quot;birddog&quot; to prepare electronic landing reports. A tender vessel transports unpilled fish removed from catchable vessels to an associated processor.</td>
<td>Proposed rule published in the Federal Register on June 29, 2016 (81 FR 42288); streamlined requirements</td>
<td>Public outreach efforts. The rule makes it easier for bluefin tuna dealers to report landings data by providing a less burdensome online system in lieu of using paper landing reports and fax.</td>
<td>This will allow for improved timeliness and reliability of landing reports for tender vessels allowing for tender vessels to save time and money and ensure compliance with otherwise duplicative regulations. Similarly, this sort of time savings would likely apply to agency officials and thus, may generate additional savings would likely apply to agency officials and thus, may generate additional</td>
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<td>DOC</td>
<td>NOAA/NMFS</td>
<td>Proposed Rule to Implement Streamlined Trade System</td>
<td>0648-BF03</td>
<td>The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) published a proposed rule on December 29, 2015, to integrate electronic information submission within the government-wide Integrated Trade Data system (ITDS). Electronic Bill will be required in the new Automated Commercial Enforcement (ACE) system, including contact government agency message sets (including NMFS) and the application of ITDS business rules to entry processing.</td>
<td>Proposed rule published in the Federal Register on December 29, 2015 (80 FR 41249); Final rule expected July 2016</td>
<td>Public outreach efforts.</td>
<td>This rule would result in increased operational flexibility and reduce monitoring costs for the West Pacific fishing fleet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOC</td>
<td>NOAA/NMFS</td>
<td>Proposed Rule to Implement Electronic Fish (E) Number Statement and the Direct/Under Contract Limit for West Coast Sablefish fishery.</td>
<td>0648-BF02</td>
<td>NMFS is issuing a final rule to implement Electronic Fish Number Statement (E-Fish statement) for all West Coast sablefish landed (i.e., primary, daily, trip limit, and open access vessels), finally the new fish/holding limit.</td>
<td>Proposed rule published in the Federal Register on April 26, 2016 (81 FR 24501); Final rule expected August 2016</td>
<td>Public outreach efforts.</td>
<td>This rule will allow for electronic reporting and allow for joint registration of vessel and fish even on an ad-hoc registered vessels.</td>
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<td>DOC</td>
<td>NOAA/NMFS</td>
<td>Proposed Rule to Implement Streamlined Trade System</td>
<td>0648-BF10</td>
<td>This rule proposes revisions to the requirement for the people implanting tags in Atlantic highly migratory species obtained written authorization.</td>
<td>Proposed rule published in the Federal Register on October 27, 2015 (80 FR 66896); Final rule published in the Federal Register on April 9, 2016 (81 FR 24501)</td>
<td>Public outreach efforts.</td>
<td>This rule allows electronic recording and allows reliable methodology for tagging and ensures accuracy and cost efficiency. This rule would simplify the permitting process for tagging simpler and allow for electronic recording and allows reliable methodology for tagging and ensures accuracy and cost efficiency.</td>
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<td>DOC</td>
<td>NOAA/NMFS</td>
<td>Proposed Rule to Adjust Exempted Fishing Permit Requirements for Placement of Artificial Tags</td>
<td>0648-BF02</td>
<td>The action was taken to mitigate the adverse economic impacts of the following closures triggered by reaching an annual limit on fishing effort. The action was taken to mitigate the adverse economic impacts of the following closures triggered by reaching an annual limit on fishing effort.</td>
<td>Proposed rule published in the Federal Register on August 25, 2015 (80 FR 54291); Final rule published in the Federal Register on April 9, 2016 (81 FR 24501)</td>
<td>Public outreach efforts.</td>
<td>This rule defines the conditions that must be met in order for a vessel to set a trip limit on fishing effort.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOC</td>
<td>NOAA/NMFS</td>
<td>Proposed Rule: Vessel Requirements to Obtain an International Maritime Organization Number</td>
<td>0648-BF09</td>
<td>While the action does require U.S. vessel owners or operators to obtain an International Maritime Organization number (NMFS waives four to comply with updated national data sources (HRM, and U.S. Coast Guard documentation requirements) to get the International Maritime Organization number and decided not to require owner-vessel to supply a permit application or other documents to submit the need for additional reporting burdens to comply with ITDS Resolution 1-14.</td>
<td>Proposed rule published in the Federal Register on October 27, 2015 (80 FR 66791); Final rule published in the Federal Register on April 9, 2016 (81 FR 24501)</td>
<td>Public outreach efforts.</td>
<td>Establishes a free, online request registration system to simplify the process of obtaining an International Maritime Organization number by vessel owners. This proposed action would facilitate registration of vessels causing international jurisdictional overlap.</td>
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<td>DOC</td>
<td>NOAA/NMFS</td>
<td>Proposed Rule to Change the Regulations to Designate a Critical Habitat Under the Endangered Species Act</td>
<td>0648-BF10</td>
<td>This rule clarifies procedures for designating and revising critical habitat and clarifies the meaning of &quot;geographical area occupied by the species&quot; by expanding the definition statement.</td>
<td>Proposed rule published in the Federal Register on May 31, 2016 (81 FR 34624); Final rule published in the Federal Register on February 10, 2016 (81 FR 10131)</td>
<td>Public outreach efforts.</td>
<td>Proposed amendments are based on the review of the regulations by NMFS/Fish and Wildlife Service and NMFS are intended to add clarity for the public, clarify expected requirements regarding critical habitat and provide for a more flexible, predictable, and simplified critical habitat designation process.</td>
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</table>
Streamline requirements

This rule would amend the definition of "consistent or adverse modification" to replace the inexact definition with one that is consistent with the ESA and circuit court opinions.

Ongoing

Proposed rule published in the Federal Register on May 22, 2014 (79 FR 37142); Final rule published in the Federal Register on August 19, 2016 (81 FR 57432)

Ongoing

Proposed policy published in the Federal Register on May 22, 2014 (79 FR 37142); Final policy published in the Federal Register on November 26, 2015 (80 FR 69998)

Public comment

This policy will clarify how the USFWS and NMFS exclude lands from critical habitat designations to spend the time and resources making the best informed decisions. It will also provide greater clarity and predictability to other federal agencies and tribal partners about how these exclusions is designed as critical habitat.

This rule provides clear, consistent, and predictable application of the definition during our ESA section 7 consultations. This change makes our regulation consistent with current practice.

This draft policy explains how NOAA Fisheries considers partnerships and conservation plans, habitat conservation plans, tribal lands, military lands, and federal lands in the process of determining whether to exclude lands from a critical habitat designation where the benefits of exclusion outweigh the benefits of designating the area as critical habitat.

Proposed policy published in the Federal Register on May 22, 2014 (79 FR 37142); Final policy published in the Federal Register on November 26, 2015 (80 FR 69998)

Ongoing

Proposed rule published in the Federal Register on May 22, 2014 (79 FR 37142); Final rule published in the Federal Register on August 19, 2016 (81 FR 57432)

No

Public comment

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The Export Control Reform initiative moves less militarily significant items from State to more flexible Commerce control. Creation of a "specially designed" definition was part of this initiative. The Export Control Reform initiative moves less militarily significant items from State to more flexible Commerce control. Creation of a temporary classification was part of this initiative. The Export Control Reform initiative moves less militarily significant items from State to more flexible Commerce control.

Increased regulatory flexibility

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCNs) for the Gas Turbine Engine List

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Energetic Materials

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Personal Protective Equipment and Related Articles

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Military Training Equipment and Related Articles

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: License Exception Under the United States Munitions List

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Gas Turbine Engines

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: No Longer Warrant Control

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Normal 1405-0002, 1405-0023, and 1405-0092, and agreements (1405-0093), and registration (1405-0002). State registration and licensing fees are not required for Commerce items. Benefits include reduced burden on exporters due to more flexible Commerce licensing regime; eased interoperability with close allies; enhanced defense industrial base; and greater clarity with respect to jurisdiction.

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Auxiliary and Miscellaneous Items

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Guidance on the Use of the No Longer Warrant Control List

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Personal Protective Equipment

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: No Longer Warrant Control under the United States Munitions List

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Gas Turbine Engines and Related Items

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: No-Go List

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Personal Protective Equipment and Related Articles

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: No Longer Warrant Control under the United States Munitions List

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: No-Go List Exception

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Dual Use Items

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Personal Protective Equipment

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: No Longer Warrant Control

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Gas Turbine Engines

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: No Longer Warrant Control

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Personal Protective Equipment

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Military Training Equipment and Related Articles

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: No Longer Warrant Control

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Gas Turbine Engines and Related Items

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Energetic Materials

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: No Longer Warrant Control under the United States Munitions List

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The Export Control Reform initiative moves less militarily significant items from State to more flexible Commerce control. Creation of a "specially designed" definition was part of this initiative. The Export Control Reform initiative moves less militarily significant items from State to more flexible Commerce control.

Increased regulatory flexibility

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCNs) for the Gas Turbine Engine List

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Energetic Materials

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Personal Protective Equipment and Related Articles

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Military Training Equipment and Related Articles

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: No Longer Warrant Control

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Gas Turbine Engines

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: No-Go List

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Gas Turbine Engines and Related Items

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Personal Protective Equipment and Related Articles

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: No Longer Warrant Control under the United States Munitions List

Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Gas Turbine Engines and Related Items

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This proposed rule does not affect the jurisdiction of any items. "Flexibility in licensing" will facilitate enhanced public understanding of a key term used extensively on the Commerce Control List. The term would also be used in controls that would apply to items transitioned from State to Commerce.
| DOC | BS | Federal Register | Proposed Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Implementation of Export Control Reform Initiative | 80 FR 4484 | The Export Control Reform initiative moves less militarily significant items from State to more flexible Commerce control. Creation of a "specially designed" definition was part of this action. | Completed | 6/26/12 | 77 FR 36415 | Increased regulatory flexibility | Public comment | In addition to proposing measures to ease the transition process for items moving from State to Commerce jurisdiction, this proposed rule, as a result of retrospective regulatory review, would streamline certain license exceptions to eliminate complex or outdated provisions. |
| DOC | BS | Federal Register | Proposed Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Implementation of Export Control Reform Initiative | 80 FR 4502 | The Export Control Reform initiative moves less militarily significant items from State to more flexible Commerce control. | Completed | 6/21/12 | 77 FR 35224 | Increased regulatory flexibility | Public comment |
| DOC | BS | Federal Register | Proposed Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Implementation of Export Control Reform Initiative | 80 FR 4484 | The Export Control Reform initiative moves less militarily significant items from State to more flexible Commerce control. | Completed | 6/21/12 | 77 FR 35224 | Increased regulatory flexibility | Public comment |
| DOC | BS | Federal Register | Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Items That the President Determines No Longer Warrant Control under the United States Munitions List | 80 FR 67 | The Export Control Reform initiative moves less militarily significant items from State to more flexible Commerce control. | Completed | 11/18/12 | 77 FR 76126 | Streamlined requirements | Public comment |
| DOC | BS | Federal Register | Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Items That the President Determines No Longer Warrant Control under the United States Munitions List | 80 FR 67 | The Export Control Reform initiative moves less militarily significant items from State to more flexible Commerce control. | Completed | 11/18/12 | 77 FR 76126 | Streamlined requirements | Public comment |
| DOC | BS | Federal Register | Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Items That the President Determines No Longer Warrant Control under the United States Munitions List | 80 FR 67 | The Export Control Reform initiative moves less militarily significant items from State to more flexible Commerce control. | Completed | 4/16/13 | 78 FR 22660 | Increased regulatory flexibility | Public comment |
| DOC | BS | Federal Register | Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Control of Items That the President Determines No Longer Warrant Control under the United States Munitions List | 80 FR 67 | The Export Control Reform initiative moves less militarily significant items from State to more flexible Commerce control. | Completed | 4/16/13 | 78 FR 22660 | Increased regulatory flexibility | Public comment |

The Export Control Reform initiative moves less militarily significant items from State to more flexible Commerce control. Creation of a "specially designed" definition was part of this action. In addition to proposing measures to ease the transition process for items moving from State to Commerce jurisdiction, this proposed rule, as a result of retrospective regulatory review, would streamline certain license exceptions to eliminate complex or outdated provisions.

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In addition to proposing measures to ease the transition process for items moving from State to Commerce jurisdiction, this proposed rule, as a result of retrospective regulatory review, would streamline certain license exceptions to eliminate complex or outdated provisions.
This notice of inquiry solicits public comments on specific examples of civil uses of certain items subject to control as military electronics. Public comments received in response to the proposed military electronics rules are expected to be used even if not all detailed provide specific examples.

Increases in burden hours under 3049-0008 and 0694-0137 for spacecraft systems and related items moved from State to Commerce control are expected to be more than offset by reductions in State collections for license applications and amendments (1806-0008, 1806-0013, and amendments (1806-0008, and registration (1806-0008). State registration and licensing fees are not required for Commerce items. Benefits include reduced burden on respondents due to more flexible Commerce licensing regime; eased interoperability with close allies; enhanced defense industrial base; and greater clarity with respect to jurisdiction.

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In April 2016, TTAB issued an NPRM proposing to amend the regulations governing the time of practice before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (“Board”) to provide for more informal and start to the proceedings. The comments period in the NPRM was published May 27, 2016. TTAB is now reviewing the public comments received and preparing a final rule to be published in 2016.

TOGO Trademark Fee Adjustment
FR 81-55-4008

As described above, USPTO conducted an internal burden review considering ways that the USPTO fee structure might be reformed, including a volatility analysis pursuant to the USPTO’s fee setting authority under Section 10 of the America Invents Act. In November 2015, USPTO’s Trademark Policy Advisory Committee (TPAC) held a public hearing to discuss USPTO’s current TM fee proposals, as required by the America Invents Act. TPAC issued a report, which USPTO reviewed, and based on that review and public comments received, the USPTO developed a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking proposing certain TM fee changes. That NPRM was published on May 27, 2016. (81 FR 36419). The comments period for the NPRM closes on July 11, 2016. USPTO will review the public comments received and prepare a final rule based on this review, implementing certain adjustments to the TM fee schedule, later in 2016.

 accents are reduced for increased clarity and efficiency in inter partes and ex parte proceedings (April 4, 2016 – 81 FR 19296).

3084-AF87

The rule will streamline support documentation requirements (Retrospective Regulatory Review).

Completed

Yet-114

78 FR 15492

Increased regulatory flexibility

Public comment

0694-AF71

Completed

Public comment

The rule will streamline support documentation requirements (Retrospective Regulatory Review). In April 2016, TTAB issued an NPRM proposing to amend the regulations governing the time of practice before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (“Board”) to provide for more informal and start to the proceedings. The comments period in the NPRM was published May 27, 2016. TTAB is now reviewing the public comments received and preparing a final rule to be published in 2016.

TOGO Trademark Fee Adjustment
FR 81-55-4008

As described above, USPTO conducted an internal burden review considering ways that the USPTO fee structure might be reformed, including a volatility analysis pursuant to the USPTO’s fee setting authority under Section 10 of the America Invents Act. In November 2015, USPTO’s Trademark Policy Advisory Committee (TPAC) held a public hearing to discuss USPTO’s current TM fee proposals, as required by the America Invents Act. TPAC issued a report, which USPTO reviewed, and based on that review and public comments received, the USPTO developed a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking proposing certain TM fee changes. That NPRM was published on May 27, 2016. (81 FR 36419). The comments period for the NPRM closes on July 11, 2016. USPTO will review the public comments received and prepare a final rule based on this review, implementing certain adjustments to the TM fee schedule, later in 2016.

TOGO Trademark Fee Adjustment
FR 81-55-4008

As described above, USPTO conducted an internal burden review considering ways that the USPTO fee structure might be reformed, including a volatility analysis pursuant to the USPTO’s fee setting authority under Section 10 of the America Invents Act. In November 2015, USPTO’s Trademark Policy Advisory Committee (TPAC) held a public hearing to discuss USPTO’s current TM fee proposals, as required by the America Invents Act. TPAC issued a report, which USPTO reviewed, and based on that review and public comments received, the USPTO developed a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking proposing certain TM fee changes. That NPRM was published on May 27, 2016. (81 FR 36419). The comments period for the NPRM closes on July 11, 2016. USPTO will review the public comments received and prepare a final rule based on this review, implementing certain adjustments to the TM fee schedule, later in 2016.

TOGO Trademark Fee Adjustment
FR 81-55-4008

As described above, USPTO conducted an internal burden review considering ways that the USPTO fee structure might be reformed, including a volatility analysis pursuant to the USPTO’s fee setting authority under Section 10 of the America Invents Act. In November 2015, USPTO’s Trademark Policy Advisory Committee (TPAC) held a public hearing to discuss USPTO’s current TM fee proposals, as required by the America Invents Act. TPAC issued a report, which USPTO reviewed, and based on that review and public comments received, the USPTO developed a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking proposing certain TM fee changes. That NPRM was published on May 27, 2016. (81 FR 36419). The comments period for the NPRM closes on July 11, 2016. USPTO will review the public comments received and prepare a final rule based on this review, implementing certain adjustments to the TM fee schedule, later in 2016.
| DOC | BEA | Expanding Use of eFile on BEA’s Surveys | 0608-0049, 0053, 0042, 0034, 0009, 0066, 0067, 0065 | This initiative will reduce respondent burden by encouraging the use of eFile, BEA’s electronic survey filing system. Several different approaches will be used depending on the survey, including: 1) require respondents to contact BEA if they wish to receive paper forms (otherwise they just receive notification letters with information on accessing eFile); 2) extend the survey filing deadline by one month for respondents that choose to use eFile; 3) contact respondents that file on paper by phone to invite them to use eFile; and 4) gather requirements and input from survey respondents to upgrade the eFile system to better meet the needs of respondents. | Completed | Jan-15 | Public Comment | Eliminated 11,800 total burden hours/$472,000 total cost burden |