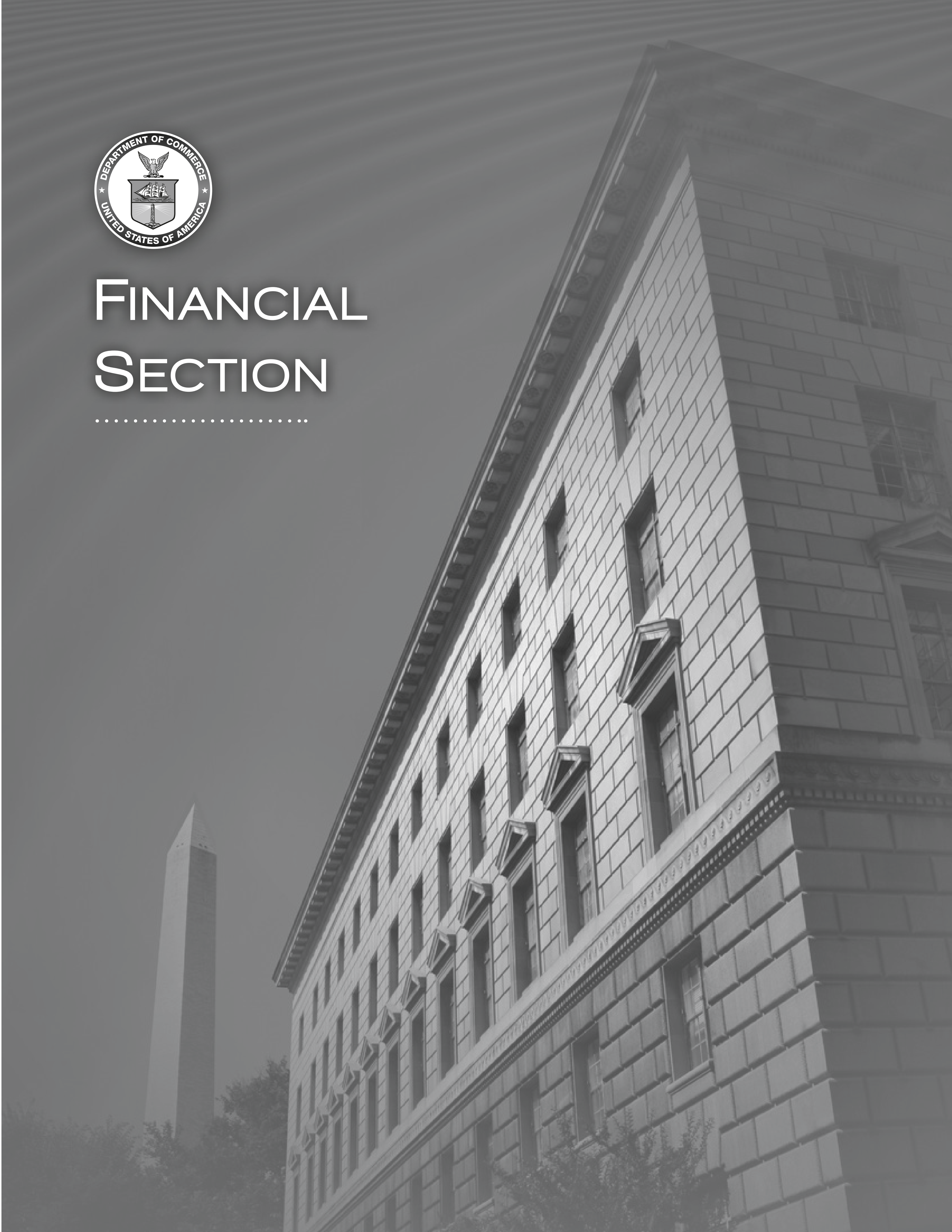


Financial Section

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

This FY 2010 Performance and Accountability Report provides financial and program performance information to enable the Department's stakeholders to understand and evaluate the achievements that have been made relative to its mission and the resources with which it is entrusted. The report summarizes highlights of the Department's performance, provides detailed financial information, and fulfills the requirements of the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, the Chief Financial Officers Act, the Government Performance and Results Act, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, and the Government Management Reform Act.

We are proud to report that in FY 2010 the Department of Commerce achieved an unqualified audit opinion for the twelfth consecutive year. However, the Department is continuing work to resolve a significant deficiency concerning information technology security controls that relate to financial systems.

Other highlights from FY 2010 include the completion of the phased migration of the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration's (CFO/ASA) financial and enterprise application systems from the Consolidated Business Systems (CBS) Solutions Center in Gaithersburg, MD and the Office of Computer Services in Springfield, VA. These systems were seamlessly consolidated and relocated to a dedicated, certified data center operated by the Department of Transportation's Enterprise Services Center in Oklahoma City, OK.

During the past fiscal year, the Department also upgraded its Consolidated Financial Reporting Corporate Database and continued work on the Future Financial and Administrative Planning Business Analysis. This effort will assist in analyzing the current financial and administrative environment, determining the long-term viability of its CBS platform, and evaluating CBS against other potential options to support the financial management environment. We also continued to support the Information Technology Modernization Blueprint effort, which involves a critical review and prioritization of the Department's administrative business systems, and provides a framework for managing projects from start through operation.

The Department also established a new long-term approach to the budget process. To accomplish this, we created a task force composed of representatives from all of the bureaus as well as the Office of Budget and Office of the Chief Information Officer. The team re-invented the Secretarial budget formulation process to ensure that each bureau's budget request reflects the strategic goals of the Department and the priorities of the Secretary. The ultimate objective is to align budget decision-making with strategic planning, and to transform the budget process into a program-based approach.

In support of this initiative, the Department established the Office of Risk Management and Program Evaluation, which leads multi-disciplinary, Department-level teams to analyze and evaluate selected programs on a regularly scheduled basis throughout the year. The first of these reviews, which was completed in August, highlighted a need for revised metrics, identified operational efficiencies, and recommended new approaches to aligning programs with Secretarial priorities.

Further strengthening new approaches to the budget process and Department-wide performance, we established an enterprise risk management program in FY 2010. For the first time, the Department will manage risks from a formally-structured, Department-wide perspective. The new enterprise risk management program will work in concert with program evaluation efforts to identify operational issues and elevate them to the attention of senior leadership to ensure the best use of Department resources.

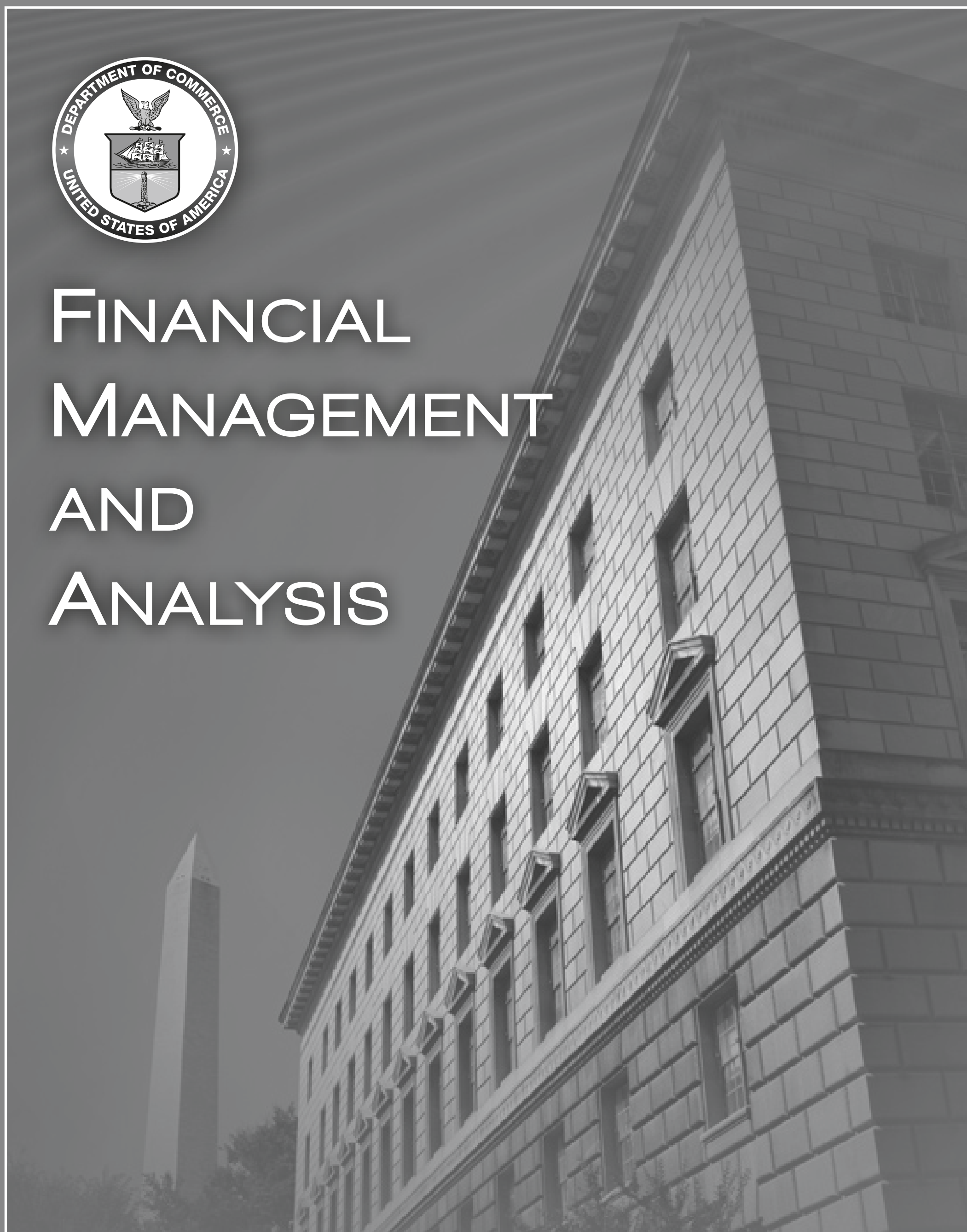
The Department also continued to participate in the government-wide initiative to strengthen internal controls under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and OMB Circular A-123, and we are currently engaged in enhancing both financial and non-financial controls. These efforts are a reflection of our commitment to excellence in managing financial systems and safeguarding financial resources and investments. The Department's assessment for FY 2010 identified no material weaknesses in its financial internal controls. Additionally, based on the work that has been done to strengthen IT security certification and accreditation documentation and processes, the Department considers the material weakness that has been previously reported in this area to be resolved. Overall IT security will, however, continue to receive considerable attention throughout the Department as it works to maintain and further enhance its security profile as needed to protect its IT resources.

The Department remains committed to maximizing the effectiveness of its programs and ensuring their efficient delivery to the American people. During FY 2011, we will continue to support mission-related programs with strong and effective financial management and internal controls.

Scott Quehl
Chief Financial Officer
and Assistant Secretary for Administration
November 15, 2010

F I N A N C I A L   S E C T I O N

Financial Management and Analysis



FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

Under the Secretary's leadership, the Department is continuing to give the highest priority to providing accurate financial data to its internal and external customers, and to its accountability for all assets. Ensuring that there are strong internal controls throughout the Department remains a priority. The Department has created a financial management environment that complies with federal laws and regulations and that provides its executives with timely, accurate financial and performance information. This is evidenced with the Department continuing to receive unqualified audit opinions, maintaining a single integrated financial system, and continuing its compliance with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA). Highlights of accomplishments for FY 2010 and future initiatives are discussed further below.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The Department maintains an FFMIA-compliant financial management system, the Commerce Business Systems (CBS). CBS replaced non-compliant legacy financial management systems. The financial information from these systems and CBS is integrated in the Corporate Database (as discussed further below) for consolidated financial reporting, resulting in a single integrated financial management system.

CBS provides reliable, timely information within a sophisticated security infrastructure. The system is capable of producing both financial and budget reports from information generated within the financial management system. CBS consists of a Core Financial System (CFS), including the Commerce Purchase Card System (CPCS) and the Budget and Execution Data Warehouse. CBS is interfaced with the Commerce Standard Acquisition and Reporting System (CSTARS), the National Finance Center Payroll System, and the Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP). The Office of Financial Management/CBS Solutions Center (OFM/CSC) successfully migrated CBS to Web-based software architecture (Oracle 10g). This utilization of the Oracle Portal technology simplified and consolidated access and password control. During FY 2009, the Census Bureau, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) successfully migrated their production instances of CBS from Oracle client-server architecture to a Web-based application built upon Oracle 10g. As a result, the life expectancy of CBS is extended to 2023, with at least one upgrade to a later version of Oracle.

The Corporate Database is a commercial, off-the-shelf software package for consolidating financial data and producing financial reports. The Corporate Database is an integrated solution that provides financial statements and Adjusted Trial Balances reported at the Department, bureau, and Treasury Appropriation/Fund Group level. It also provides the ability to perform data analysis and produce the Department's footnotes, financial analysis reports, and other additional information required for the government-wide financial statements.

During FY 2010, the Department accomplished the following initiatives:

- Completed the upgrade of the Department's consolidated financial reporting corporate database to version 11.1.1.3;
- Continued Operations and Maintenance activities for CBS;
- Continued work on the Future Financial and Administrative Planning Business Analysis that will assist the Department in analyzing its current financial and administrative environment, determining the long-term viability of its CBS platform, and evaluating CBS against other potential options to support its financial management environment;

- Initiated standardization of all Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and non-OMB object classes to be utilized by all Department bureaus;
- Continued to monitor bureau efforts in implementing standardized processes for identified accounting events, and track and measure the bureaus' performance through performance metric reports;
- Continued to support the key areas of the Modernization Blueprint effort. This initiative facilitates a critical review and prioritization of the Department's administrative business systems and provides a framework for managing projects from start through operation;
- Completed the phased migration planning and implementation for the Chief Financial Officer/Assistant Secretary for Administration (CFO/ASA) Financial and Enterprise Application Systems from the CSC in Gaithersburg, MD, and the Office of Computer Services in Springfield, VA, to a dedicated, certified data center operated by the Department of Transportation's Enterprise Services Center (DOT/ESC) in Oklahoma City; and
- Finalized architecture and tentative deployment timeframe for each bureau to standardize the CBS architecture.

In FY 2011 and beyond, the Department will continue its efforts to enhance its financial systems. The Department plans to accomplish the following:

- Continue Operations and Maintenance activities for CBS;
- Complete the Future Financial and Administrative Planning Business Analysis and use this information and data to analyze the Department's financial and administrative environment, determine the long-term viability of its CBS platform, evaluate CBS against other potential options to support its financial management environment;
- Continue the Modernization Blueprint program, focus on maintaining a comprehensive inventory of programs, initiatives, and systems across the CFO/ASA in order to enable Department managers to prioritize and plan resources, and perform better analyses of programs and initiatives that are underway or planned through FY 2013;
- Finalize standard OMB and non-OMB object classes and implement in all Department bureaus;
- Maintain and possibly enhance the OFM/CSC Portal that provides for a unified gateway for access to Department administrative applications, including single sign-on and self-service administration, as well as hosting the Modernization Blueprint program; and
- Continue to monitor bureau efforts in implementing standardized processes for identified accounting events, and track and measure the bureaus' performance through performance metrics reports.

FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Department is committed to making financial management a priority, and significant efforts are being made to further improve the management of its financial resources. The Department has received unqualified opinions on its consolidated financial statements since 1999. The Department met the financial statement submission deadlines for FY 2010. These achievements resulted from the Department's commitment to strong management controls and accountability for its resources. One significant deficiency cited relating to deficiencies in general information technology (IT) controls remained from prior years. The Department has corrective action plans (CAP) in progress to address these deficiencies. In FY 2010, the Department conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with OMB Circular A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Internal Control*, Appendix A, including adhering to the risk-based three-year rotational testing plan. A Senior Management Council (SMC) and a Senior Assessment Team (SAT) worked together to provide oversight guidance and decision-making for the

A-123 implementation process. The final report, which reported no material weaknesses, was incorporated into management's overall assurance statement provided under the requirements of the Financial Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA). In addition, the Department conducted an improper payment sample testing; the results revealed no significant improper payment or internal control deficiencies. Overall, the Department's assessments demonstrate that the Department has strong internal controls over the disbursement processes, the amounts of improper payment in the Department are immaterial, and the risk of improper payment is low. See Appendix D for reporting details of the Improper Payments Information Act (IPIA) of 2002, as amended.

The Department accomplished the following initiatives that resulted in meeting the aforementioned goals:

- Held meetings throughout the fiscal year with the Office of Inspector General (OIG) and independent auditors to ensure timely completion of the audit and issuance of the financial statements;
- Prepared and monitored CAPs for the significant deficiency and management letter comments and monitored progress toward their completion throughout the year;
- Each of the Department's bureaus/reporting entities has completed an entity-level controls assessment as required by OMB Circular A-123, Appendix A. Further control assessment testing was conducted for Control Environment;
- Published guidance on the preparation and submission of financial statements, including a calendar of milestone dates. Each quarter, with the participation of all bureaus, guidance was reviewed and updated to reflect lessons learned and to identify best practices among the bureaus. When necessary, task forces were formed to resolve issues that could have impeded the Department's ability to produce timely, accurate financial statements;
- Each of the Department's bureaus/reporting entities have currently completed or are performing, over a one to three-year period (depending on the size of the entity), improper payment risk assessments covering all of its programs/activities as required by OMB Circular A-123, Appendix C. These improper payment risk assessments of the entity's programs/activities also include assessments of the corporate control, procurement, and grants management environments, and will thereafter be updated or revised on a periodic basis;
- Finalized revised capitalization thresholds and new bulk purchase thresholds for several bureaus/reporting entities for property, plant, and equipment acquisitions, effective FY 2011;
- Held monthly or quarterly meetings led by the Department's Deputy CFO with individual bureau CFOs to discuss financial management issues, including financial statements, OMB Circular A-123, and financial performance metrics. These meetings were in addition to the Department's monthly CFO Council meetings led by the Department's CFO and the monthly Finance Officer meetings led by the Deputy CFO;
- Monthly financial metrics were compiled, analyzed, and reported in the government-wide consolidated CFO measurement tracking system. Individual bureaus were provided with a monthly status report comparing and analyzing their results with the Department's goals, and the Department and government-wide results. The results of bureaus' metrics and any corrective actions needed were discussed at the bureau CFOs' individual monthly meetings; and
- Facilitated intragovernmental transaction reconciliations using the Department's Corporate Database application to collect, extract, and report on a quarterly basis its intragovernmental account balances, by trading partner, to the Treasury Department. The Department took a proactive approach of initiating contact with all trading partner agencies to reconcile large differences. Although the Department has seen an improvement in trading partners' participation, continued improvement is needed in order to reconcile all differences.

Although the Department has accomplished much in the area of financial management, there is still a need to improve upon these accomplishments to ensure that the Department continues to produce and report accurate, reliable, and timely financial information.

In FY 2011 and beyond, the Department plans to accomplish the following:

- Continue to enhance OMB Circular A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Internal Controls*, process and monitor the implementation of the CAPs for any identified deficiencies as a result of the A-123 and financial statement audit process;
- Continue to identify areas that will facilitate the acceleration of providing accurate, reliable financial information to Department managers and central agencies. This will be achieved through ongoing meetings and workgroups among the Department's financial managers and participation in government-wide financial management committees and workgroups;
- Continue to monitor and minimize improper payments, and continue to work with OMB and Treasury Department on implementations of Presidential Memorandums regarding "Do Not Pay List" screening requirements, and regarding recapturing improper payments through payment recapture audits; and
- Continue to work with OMB, Treasury Department, and the government-wide Central Reporting Team to improve the intragovernmental transactions reconciliation process.

GRANTS MANAGEMENT

Under the CFO/ASA, the Office of Acquisition Management (OAM) is responsible for the Department's enterprise-wide grants management policy, projects, and oversight. The Department's focus is to standardize policy and procedures for its grant and cooperative agreement programs in order to strengthen compliance, work toward a single automated grants management system, and enhance/formalize workforce education. Targeted efforts continue to transform the decentralized Department grants management community into an effective and efficient partnership. The sharing of resources and responsibilities to accomplish enterprise goals is a recurring theme throughout the partnership effort.

Integral to the Department's effort to move aggressively into the world of electronic grants is the continued utilization of NOAA's Grants Online system, a back-office solution to the Grants.gov storefront. The system is designed to facilitate efficiencies through standardized business processes and provide a direct interface to other Departmental systems and with grant recipients. It continues to demonstrate significant success in reducing paperwork, increasing accountability, and simplifying the post award process. The Grants Online system has also been identified as the solution to standardizing grants procedures in the Department. Grants Online is a paperless electronic grants management system that has gained government-wide recognition for streamlining and accelerating the grants application process. This standardization effort is successfully aligning internal processes for the Federal Grants Management Line of Business system consolidation efforts.

During the prior year, operational grants management responsibilities for grant programs of the International Trade Administration (ITA), Minority Business Development Administration (MBDA), and the Office of the Secretary were transferred from OAM to NOAA. This action was taken pursuant to the recommendation of the Optimal Services Delivery Initiative, a Department taskforce charged with streamlining Departmental operations and introducing new efficiencies into the management of its programs. This reorganization moves the management of these programs from a manual, paper-driven process to the automated environment of Grants Online. These three agencies are fully operational in integrating their grant management functions into the electronic processes of Grants Online. The Department's Grants Management Line of Business Implementation Plan calls for the consolidation of NIST's Grants Management Information System (GMIS) and the Economic Development Administration (EDA) Operations Planning and Control System (OPCS) to Grants Online by 2011. An intradepartmental working group has developed a project plan for the performance of a fit gap analysis between bureau grants management systems and Grants Online which should be completed by June 2011. Active incorporation of the functions of these two systems into Grants Online should begin sometime in mid-2011.

The OAM Grants Management Division (GMD) will focus the Department's work in improving efficiency through continued progress in implementation of the streamlining and automation goals of Public Law (PL) 106-107. Key to that effort will be the creation of a Department-wide training and certification program for grants staff that will align over time with that being developed by the Grants Policy Committee work group on training and certification.

During FY 2010, the intra-departmental project team acting under the authority of the Departmental Grants Council continued its workforce development efforts by creating an interactive Web-based course on administrative requirements for grants and cooperative agreements. This course has been completed and deployed in FY 2010 on the Commerce Learning Center Web site.

OAM coordinates quarterly Departmental Grants Council meetings and works closely with the OIG and the Office of General Counsel to implement sound policy and ensure consistency for the Department's financial assistance programs. The Department is committed to the goal of strengthening its grant operations and improving its business processes to provide better services to its customers in the federal grant recipient community. OAM has formally instituted a process of Grant Management Reviews which requires that the respective grants divisions at NOAA, NIST, and EDA undergo a review of its functions and processes once every three years. The reviews will be conducted by multi-bureau teams lead by OAM. The first of these reviews was completed at NIST in FY 2010.

The OAM Director and the Director of GMD serve on the Grants Executive Board and the Grants Policy Committee, participating in workgroups and pilot activities. The Department is now fully compliant with Grants.gov milestones and has revised its Grants and Cooperative Agreements Manual and Standard Grants Terms and Conditions to recognize the emerging growth of electronic government. Continued review and updating of the manual will occur to keep pace with the new requirements engendered by the transition to Grants.gov as the business process model for federal financial assistance programs.

The Department made significant progress in meeting the data-reporting requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (PL 109-282). Significant technical requirements were presented by this act. As of FY 2010, the Department is up to date with its three grant-making bureaus in providing accepted data to the universal Web site, USAspending.gov, consistent with the goal established in the FY 2008 PAR.

OAM GMD is the point of contact for Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) updates and represents the Department at CFDA User Group meetings. GMD coordinates the response to annual CFDA data calls. Additionally, the responsibility for coordinating and processing Individual Background Screenings utilizing from CD-346 (Applicant for Funding Assistance) has been passed from the OIG to OAM/GMD in FY 2010. As of mid-August, GMD had processed over 600 Individual Background Screenings for Department bureaus through a Federal Bureau of Investigation database.

The passage of the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) of 2009 posed a major challenge to the Department's grants and acquisitions personnel and those in other government agencies. This legislation placed historic administrative and reporting burdens on agencies as the Department prepared to award the stimulus funds authorized by this act to mitigate the damage of the worst national recession in 50 years. During FY 2010, the Department extended its efforts to obligate all ARRA funds by September 30, 2010. As of the end of September the Department has obligated 99.6 percent of its ARRA funding.

This effort includes a rigorous and demanding standard of monitoring and accuracy in ARRA recipient reporting which is managed by GMD. OAM has produced detailed and extensive guidance for client bureaus for ARRA reporting. As a result, the Department has established and achieved high standards of accuracy in data quality and timeliness in recipient reporting for more than 400 ARRA awards by mid August 2010. GMD produces a daily download and summary of the status of ARRA awards. GMD provides daily guidance and support to bureaus of questions related to ARRA recipient reporting.

GMD also provides an advisory in its communiqués to the bureaus of the status of Central Contractor Registry (CCR) for all ARRA recipients. CCR registration is required of all recipients annually. This advisory is provided as a risk management tool to prevent registrations from expiring. Expiration of the CCR sets in motion a long and onerous process of re-registration which can adversely impact an award. Additionally, data quality monitoring of bureau reporting of ARRA awards to USASpending.gov is performed by GMD.

OAM has taken further steps to provide guidance to improve accuracy in data quality for all Department financial assistance programs. Grants officers and subordinate supervisors along with program offices are required to verify that data reported to the Federal Assistance Awards Data System (FAADS) and USASpending.gov are accurate and consistent. This element will be a performance metric in grants management reviews conducted by GMD.

OAM is a central player in Department efforts and has responded by establishing core work groups within the Department and participating in intergovernmental forums to collaborate with the Department's federal colleagues in the largest economic stimulus program ever undertaken by the federal government. OAM has led or teamed with collateral Department units to develop numerous guidance documents on reporting, internal controls, and award terms and conditions specifically targeted to ARRA awards. Web sites dedicated to ARRA have been established and significant outreach efforts undertaken to support prospective applicants for ARRA awards. Oversight processes have been developed to meet the requirements of ARRA and to support the continuing goals of the Administration and Congress with respect to transparency and accountability.

Under OMB circulars, organizations receiving federal awards are assigned to a single federal agency (cognizant agency) which acts on behalf of all federal agencies in approving indirect cost and other rates for that organization. The Department is responsible for reviewing indirect cost proposals (IDC) submitted by assigned grantee organizations and, based on those reviews, negotiates appropriate indirect cost rates. OAM's responsibility for the management of this program continued throughout the fiscal year. New rate review procedures that were implemented during FY 2007 produced greater levels of financial analysis that resulted in financial savings to the Department through indirect cost rate adjustments from grantees' proposed rates. In FY 2010, GMD expects to approve in excess of 100 IDCs. Program focus for the coming year will include continued implementation of stronger internal controls.

OAM will continue to actively seek opportunities to support government-wide goals of transparency and data quality management.

HUMAN CAPITAL

Both the President and Congress recognize that the federal workforce is central to the delivery of services to the U.S. public. Acknowledging that people are the key to mission accomplishment, Departmental leadership continues to implement and evaluate programs to ensure that there is succession planning in the area of financial management. Internship and leadership development programs are used as vehicles for making progress in the recruitment and retention of a highly-skilled and diverse workforce. Internship programs are implemented through a variety of sources to provide finance and accounting majors an opportunity to gain hands-on experience, while introducing potential future employees to the opportunities that exist at the Department. Ongoing training and development opportunities are offered as a component of continuous learning in the area of financial management.

In FY 2010, the Department continued to recruit college-level graduates interested in pursuing a career in federal accounting through the Federal Career Intern Program (FCIP). Created under Executive Order 13162, the FCIP has assisted federal agencies, including the Department, in the effort to recruit the highest caliber people to the federal government, develop their professional abilities, and retain them through a possible conversion to permanent appointments in the competitive service. The FCIP is a two-year program through which interns are appointed to GS-5, 7, 9 (and equivalent) grade level positions allowing them to develop and/or enhance competencies essential to the Department's mission and needs. The program consists of an initial assignment, rotational assignments, formal classroom training, and mentoring sessions. Supervisors establish individual development plans, in conjunction with the training officers and interns, to ensure that the two years of formal training offer opportunities to gain knowledge and skills relevant to accomplishing organizational goals and necessary to perform successfully in the program. During the two-year internship, supervisors closely monitor interns to assess their potential for continued employment in the federal government. Contingent upon satisfactory performance throughout the internship program, interns are non-competitively converted to career or career-conditional appointments. During FY 2010, a class of four interns in financial management occupations graduated from the program, and a new class of nine interns in financial management occupations entered the program to begin the two-year term. There are a total of 12 interns in FY 2010.

The Department also continued its recruitment efforts in the area of financial management by maintaining its partnership with the National Academy Foundation (NAF) Academy of Finance (AOF). The NAF AOF students are brought on-board through the Student Temporary Employment Program to enhance their individual and collective learning experiences in the finance and accounting fields. At the completion of the eight weeks of the NAF program, students make presentations to Department leaders to demonstrate newly acquired skills in their respective areas. Departmental supervisors monitor the performance of the interns throughout their appointment, and after successful completion, many supervisors have extended the temporary appointment or utilized other programs (i.e., Student Career Experience Program) to bring in entry-level talent. In FY 2010, the Department recruited 14 AOF high school students for the summer 2010 term across eight bureaus and organizational units.

In addition to the recruitment efforts being implemented to attain a highly-skilled workforce in the area of financial management, the Department has succession planning strategies in place, including the development of competencies within the current workforce. As one of the Department's recognized mission-critical occupations, accounting and budgeting series employees at the GS-7 through GS-15 and equivalent levels are eligible to apply for the following major leadership development programs: Leadership Education and Development Certificate Program, Aspiring Leaders Development Program, Executive Leadership Development Program, and Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program. These program activities include competency assessments, formal classroom training, developmental assignments, seminars, action learning task team projects, and mentoring sessions. In FY 2010, a total of six employees in the financial management workforce participated in the Department's formal leadership development programs.

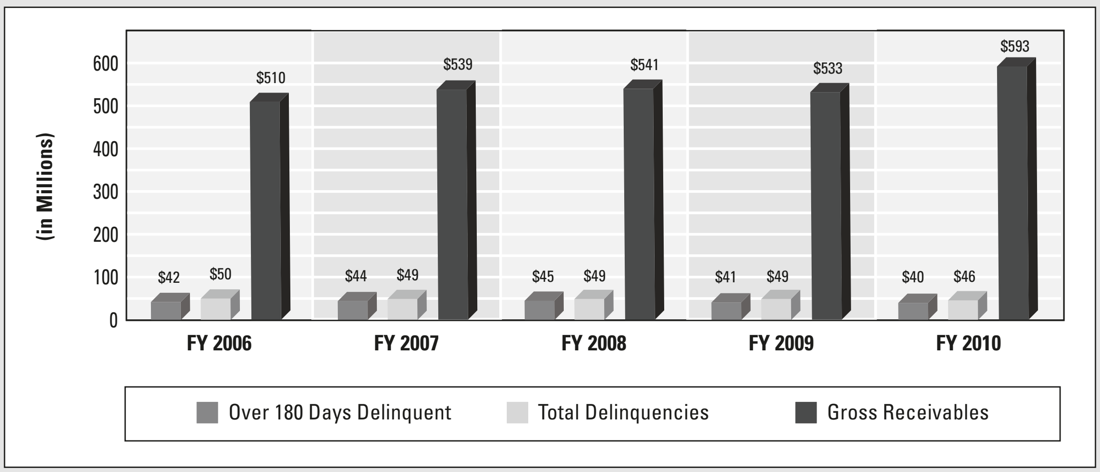
Approximately 225 financial management professionals from all levels in the operating units participated in various training sessions during the three-day Department 2010 Annual Financial Management Conference. The theme "Spring into Action" was actualized through interactive training modules and information sessions in areas such as strategic planning to produce results; teambuilding; and recruitment, development, and retention of employees. Additionally, special sessions were held to discuss major Administration priorities including OMB performance measurements, government-wide and Department ARRA implementation, and the Department balanced scorecard and performance excellence program.

DEBT MANAGEMENT

RECEIVABLES AND DEBT MANAGEMENT

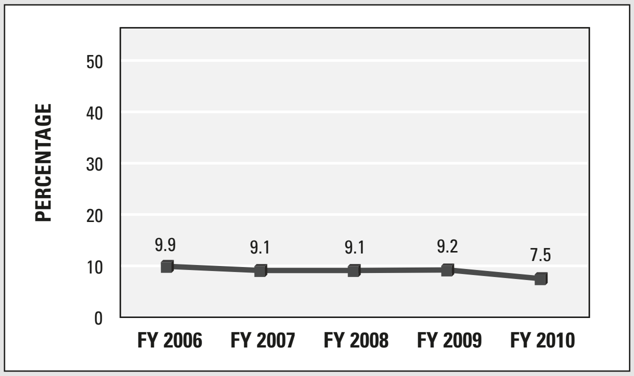
The Department has incorporated the principles of the Credit Reform Act of 1990 into the operations of its credit and debt programs. Prescreening procedures, account-servicing standards, determined collection of delinquent debt, inventory management, and asset disposition standards have helped to diminish significantly the amount of risk inherent in credit programs. These procedures were established to ensure that credit costs are properly identified and controlled, that borrowers' needs are met, and that costs to the taxpayers are minimized.

GROSS RECEIVABLES



The Department's gross receivables increased 11.2 percent, from $533 million at September 30, 2009 to $593 million at September 30, 2010, as reported on the Department's Treasury Report on Receivables (TROR). The TROR is the primary means for the Department to provide comprehensive information on its gross receivables and delinquent debt due from the public. Debt over 180 days delinquent decreased slightly from $41 million at September 30, 2009 to $40 million at September 30, 2010. Total delinquencies as a percentage of gross receivables decreased from 9.2 percent at September 30, 2009 to 7.5 percent at September 30, 2010, due to the decrease in total delinquencies.

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS RECEIVABLES



The Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 established the Treasury Department as the collection agency for eligible federal agency debts that are more than 180 days delinquent. It also established Treasury's Financial Management Service as the federal government's debt collection center. Over $29 million in delinquent debt has been referred to Treasury for cross-servicing since FY 2002. Currently, over 68 percent of the Department's overall delinquent debt that is eligible for referral to Treasury is in litigation with the Department of Justice for enforced collection.

During FY 2001, the issuance of the revised *Federal Claims Collection Standards* and the revised OMB Circular A-129, *Policies for Federal Credit Programs and Non-Tax Receivables*, provided agencies greater latitude to maximize the effectiveness of federal debt collection procedures. Since then, the Department has utilized all the tools available to improve the management of its debt.

PAYMENT PRACTICES

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

The Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 requires the use of EFT for most federal payments, with the exception of tax refunds. The Department closely monitors its monthly EFT performance, and submits consolidated monthly EFT activity reports to OMB, as part of the Department's Performance Metrics data.

The Department's vendor EFT percentage decreased slightly from 99 percent for FY 2009 to 98 percent for FY 2010. The Department worked closely with its bureaus to identify opportunities for new or improved business processes. These efforts allowed the Department in FY 2010, on average, to consistently exceed OMB's vendor EFT performance goal of 96 percent. The Department's overall EFT percentage decreased from 98 percent for FY 2009 to 96 percent for FY 2010. This is primarily due to the need for non-EFT payroll payments to certain 2010 Decennial Census temporary employees. The Department believes its continued efforts to implement new or improved business processes will lead to future increases in vendor and overall EFT percentages.

The Department's achievements in this area are illustrated in the table below:

Payment Category	EFT Percentage		Total Volume (Actual Number of Transactions — EFT and Non-EFT)	
	FY 2010	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2009
Grants	100%	100%	35,497	30,577
Payroll	96%	98%	8,331,574	2,471,408
Retirement Benefits	99%	99%	5,896	6,081
Vendor	98%	99%	383,228	562,441
Overall	**96%**	**98%**	**8,756,195**	**3,070,507**

The substantial increase in the total volume of payroll transactions from FY 2009 to FY 2010 is due to increased FY 2010 payments to 2010 Decennial Census temporary employees. The decrease from FY 2009 to FY 2010 in the total volume of vendor payments is primarily due to a large decrease in reimbursement payments to retailers for coupons redeemed under the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program. The program provided households in the U.S. with forty-dollar coupons (two per household maximum) that could have been applied toward the purchase of digital-to-analog converter boxes. The program was substantially completed by mid-November 2009.

Bankcards

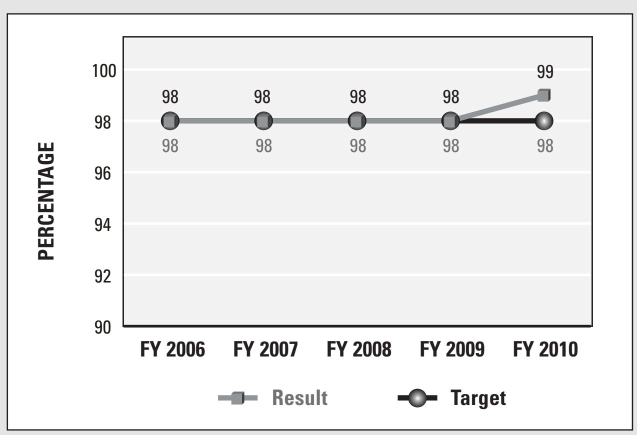
The Department is committed to the use of bankcards (purchase cards) as a means of streamlining Departmental procurements. Bankcard usage is closely monitored, and those that are no longer needed are promptly closed. This has resulted in an overall decrease, over the past nine fiscal years, in the number of bankcards in use, from 6,405 at September 30, 2001 to 5,020 at September 30, 2010. The Department's emphasis on EFT-compliant payment methods has contributed to an overall increase over the past nine fiscal years, in bankcard purchases, from $131.6 million in FY 2001 to $167.1 million in FY 2010. The Department continues to monitor the internal controls surrounding bankcard purchases to ensure that all such purchases are legal and proper.

Prompt Payment

The Prompt Payment Act of 1982 requires agencies to pay their bills to vendors on a timely basis, and to pay interest penalties when payments are made late. The Department closely monitors its prompt payment performance, and submits consolidated monthly prompt payment activity reports to OMB as part of the Department's Performance Metrics data.

The Department has increased slightly its prompt payment performance to 99 percent in FY 2010 from 98 percent in FY 2009. Furthermore, the number of invoices with late-payment interest penalties remained steady with 5,014 in FY 2009 and 5,102 in FY 2010. The Department continues to focus on improving its prompt payment percentage by working closely with its bureaus to identify opportunities for new or improved business processes.

TIMELY VENDOR PAYMENT



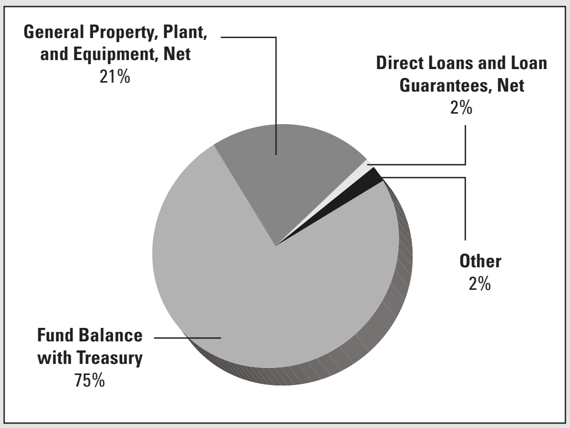
ANALYSIS OF FY 2010 FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS

Composition of Assets and Assets by Responsibility Segment

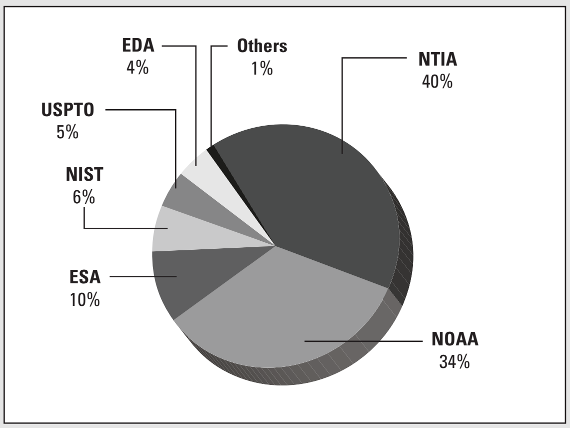
The composition (by percentage) and distribution (by responsibility segment) of the Department's assets remained consistent from September 30, 2009 to September 30, 2010.

Total assets amounted to $34.43 billion at September 30, 2010. Fund Balance with Treasury of $25.79 billion is the aggregate amount of funds available to make authorized expenditures and pay liabilities. General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation (General PP&E) of $7.39 billion includes $4.21 billion of Construction-in-progress, primarily of satellites and weather measuring and monitoring systems; $1.42 billion of satellites and weather systems; $886 million of structures, facilities, and leasehold improvements; and $871 million of other General PP&E. Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net of $540 million primarily relates to NOAA's direct loan programs. Other Assets of $712 million primarily includes Advances and Prepayments of $447 million; Accounts Receivable, Net of $155 million; and Inventory, Materials, and Supplies, Net of $98 million.

COMPOSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT'S FY 2010 ASSETS



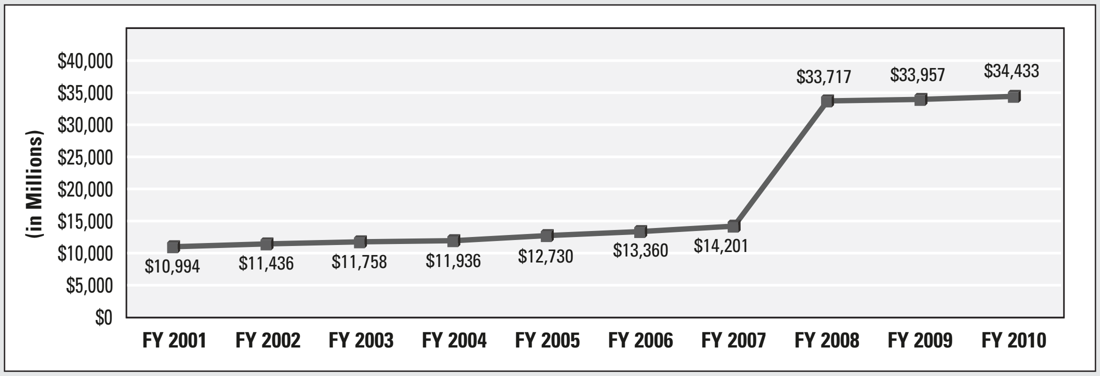
FY 2010 ASSETS BY RESPONSIBILITY SEGMENT



Trends in Assets

Total Assets increased $476 million or 1 percent, from $33.96 billion at September 30, 2009 to $34.43 billion at September 30, 2010. General PP&E, Net increased $636 million or 9 percent, from $6.76 billion to $7.39 billion, mainly due to an increase in Satellites/Weather Systems personal Property of $648 million. Fund Balance with Treasury increased $114 million or 0.5 percent, from $25.67 billion to $25.79 billion. Other Assets decreased by $303 million or 30 percent, from $1.02 billion to $712 million, primarily due to a decrease of $264 million in Advances and Prepayments to another federal agency for NTIA's Public Safety Interoperable Communications grant program.

TRENDS IN TOTAL ASSETS



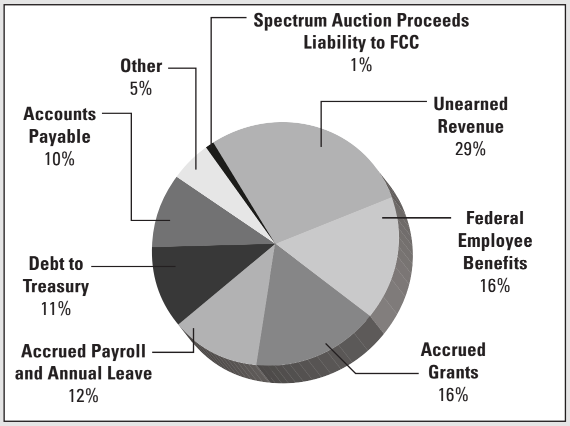
NOTE: *The significant fluctuation between FY 2007 and FY 2008 assets is primarily due to NTIA proceeds of $18.96 billion from the Federal Communications Commission auction of licenses for recovered analog spectrum in FY 2008.*

Composition of Liabilities and Liabilities by Responsibility Segment

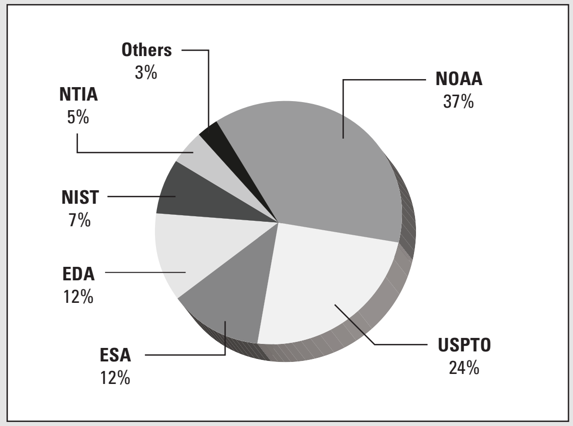
The composition (by percentage) and distribution (by responsibility segment) of the Department's liabilities somewhat changed from September 30, 2009 to September 30, 2010. Accrued Grants increased from 10 percent of total liabilities at September 30, 2009 to 16 percent of total liabilities at September 30, 2010, and Spectrum Auction Proceeds Liability to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) decreased from 9 percent of total liabilities at September 30, 2009 to 1 percent of total liabilities at September 30, 2010. As a result of the above fluctuations (explained in *Trends in Liabilities* section below), EDA's liabilities increased from 8 percent of total liabilities at September 30, 2009 to 12 percent of total liabilities at September 30, 2010, and NTIA's liabilities decreased from 11 percent of total liabilities at September 30, 2009 to 4 percent of total liabilities at September 30, 2010.

Total liabilities amounted to $4.68 billion at September 30, 2010. Unearned Revenue of $1.33 billion represents the portion of monies received from customers for which goods and services have not been provided or rendered by the Department. Federal Employee Benefits Liability of $769 million is composed of the actuarial present value of projected benefits for the NOAA Corps Retirement System ($503 million) and the NOAA Corps Post-retirement Health Benefits ($56 million), and Actuarial FECA Liability ($210 million), which represents the actuarial liability for future workers' compensation benefits. Accrued Grants of $766 million, which relates to a diverse array of financial assistance programs and projects, includes EDA's accrued grants of $487 million for its economic development assistance funding to state and local governments. Accrued Payroll and Annual Leave of $561 million includes salaries and wages earned by employees, but not disbursed as of September 30, 2010. Accounts Payable of $463 million consists primarily of amounts owed for goods, services, or capitalized assets received, progress on contract performance by others, and other expenses due. Debt to Treasury of $518 million consists of monies borrowed primarily for NOAA's direct loan programs. Other Liabilities of $237 million primarily includes Environmental and Disposal Liabilities of $55 million, Accrued FECA Liability of $44 million, Accrued Benefits of $44 million, Resources Payable to Treasury of $19 million, Employment-related Liability of $18 million, and Contingent Liabilities of $12 million.

COMPOSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT'S FY 2010 LIABILITIES



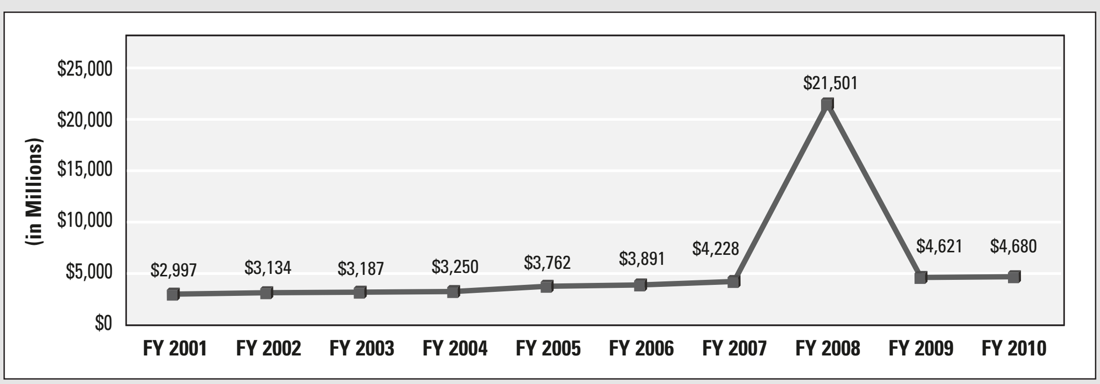
FY 2010 LIABILITIES BY RESPONSIBILITY SEGMENT



Trends in Liabilities

Total Liabilities increased $59 million or 1 percent, from $4.62 billion at September 30, 2009 to $4.69 billion at September 30, 2010. Accrued grants increased by $320 million or 72 percent, from $446 million to $766 million, primarily resulting from EDA's Accrued Grants increase of $209 million which resulted from additional funding under ARRA and a FY 2010 supplemental appropriation for a major storms and flooding disaster that occurred in 2010. NTIA's Accrued Grants also increased by $90 million, primarily for the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program. Federal Employee Benefits increased $82 million or 12 percent, from $687 million to $$769 million, primarily from the effects of changes in economic and other assumptions on the actuarial valuation for NOAA Corps Retirement System, and also from the effect of increased Decennial Census employees on the valuation of the Department's Actuarial FECA Liability. Debt to Treasury increased $31 million or 6 percent, from $487 million to $518 million, mainly due to new borrowings in FY 2010 for NOAA's direct loan programs. There was a large decrease of $367 million or 92 percent, from $401 million to $34 million, in NTIA's Spectrum Auction Proceeds Liability to FCC. This liability represents FCC auction proceeds for which licenses have not yet been granted by FCC. During FY 2010, the liability was primarily reduced by net auction proceeds for which licenses have been granted, and by FCC administrative fees.

TRENDS IN TOTAL LIABILITIES

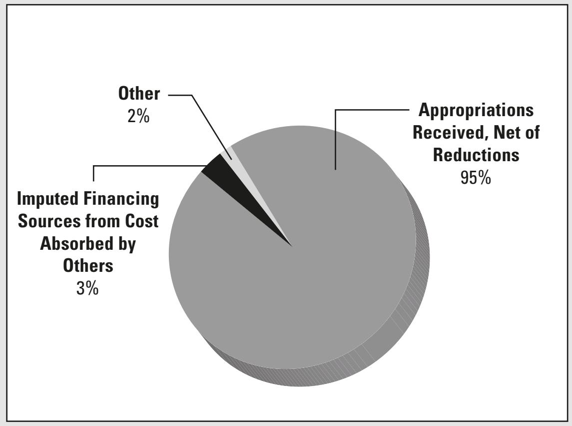


NOTE: *The significant fluctuation between FY 2007 and FY 2008 liabilities is primarily due to NTIA's Spectrum Auction Proceeds Liability to FCC for auction proceeds for which licenses have not yet been granted by FCC as of September 30, 2008. During FY 2009, this liability was significantly reduced as a significant amount of licenses were granted by FCC.*

Composition of and Trends in Financing Sources

The Department's Financing Sources, shown on the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Position, are traditionally obtained primarily from Appropriations Received, Net of Reductions. The composition (by percentage) and dollar amount of the Department's financing sources changed significantly, however, from FY 2009 to FY 2010, mainly due to the large decrease of $16.49 billion, from $16.69 billion for FY 2009 to $197 million for FY 2010, in the transfers in of spectrum auction proceeds from FCC from the auction of licenses for recovered analog spectrum held in March 2008. When a license is granted by FCC, a financing source is recognized on the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Position for the earned net auction proceeds.

COMPOSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT'S FY 2010 FINANCING SOURCES



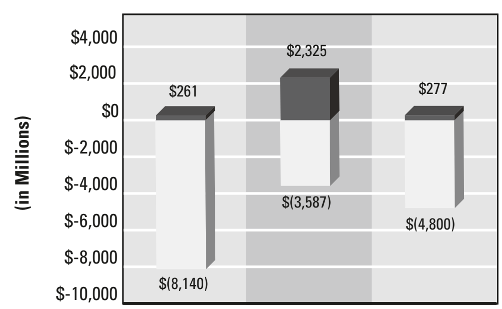
Other typical Financing Sources include net transfers to and from other federal agencies without reimbursement, and imputed financing sources from cost absorbed by other federal agencies.

Total Financing Sources decreased $12.87 billion or 48 percent, from $26.95 billion for FY 2009 to $14.08 billion for FY 2010. There was a $16.49 billion decrease in the transfers in of spectrum auction proceeds, as explained above. Appropriations Received, Net of Reductions decreased by $3.93 billion or 23 percent, from $17.34 billion for FY 2009 to $13.41 billion for FY 2010, primarily due to ARRA Appropriations Received of $7.92 billion being received in FY 2009, whereas there were not any ARRA Appropriations Received in FY 2010. The above decrease in Appropriations Received is mainly offset by an increase in Appropriations Received of $4.06 billion in Census Bureau's Periodic Censuses and Programs budget account. On September 30, 2009, NTIA's Digital Television and Transition Public Safety Fund transferred $7.36 billion to the General Fund of the Treasury (FY 2009 negative financing source), whereas no similar transfer was made in FY 2010. All other Financing Sources had a net increase of $36 million, from $284 million for FY 2009 to $320 million for FY 2010.

FY 2010 Net Cost of Operations by Strategic Goal

In FY 2010, Net Cost of Operations amounted to $13.66 billion, which consists of Gross Costs of $16.52 billion less Earned Revenue of $2.86 billion.

FY 2010 NET COST OF OPERATIONS BREAKDOWN OF GROSS COSTS AND EARNED REVENUE BY STRATEGIC GOAL



	Strategic Goal 1	Strategic Goal 2	Strategic Goal 3
Total	***$(7,879)***	***$(1,262)***	***$(4,523)***

Total Gross Costs | Total Earned Revenue

Strategic Goal 1, Maximize U.S. Competitiveness and Enable Economic Growth for American Industries, Workers, and Consumers, includes Net Program Costs of $6.47 billion (Gross Costs of $6.70 billion less Earned Revenue of $229 million) for Census Bureau. Census Bureau carries out the Decennial Census, periodic censuses, and demographic and other surveys, and prepares and releases targeted data products for economic and other programs. ITA's programs and activities also support Strategic Goal 1, with Net Program Costs of $478 million (Gross Costs of $495 million less Earned Revenue of $17 million). ITA assists the export growth of small and medium-sized businesses, enforces U.S. trade laws and trade agreements, monitors and maintains trading relationships with established markets, promotes new business in emerging markets, and improves access to overseas markets by identifying and pressing for the removal of trade barriers. Strategic Goal 1 also includes Net Program Costs of $560 million (Gross Costs of $578 million less Earned Revenue of $18 million) for EDA. EDA helps distressed communities address problems associated with long-term economic distress, as well as sudden and severe economic dislocations including recovering from the economic impacts of natural disasters, the closure of military installations and other federal facilities, changing trade patterns, and the depletion of natural resources.

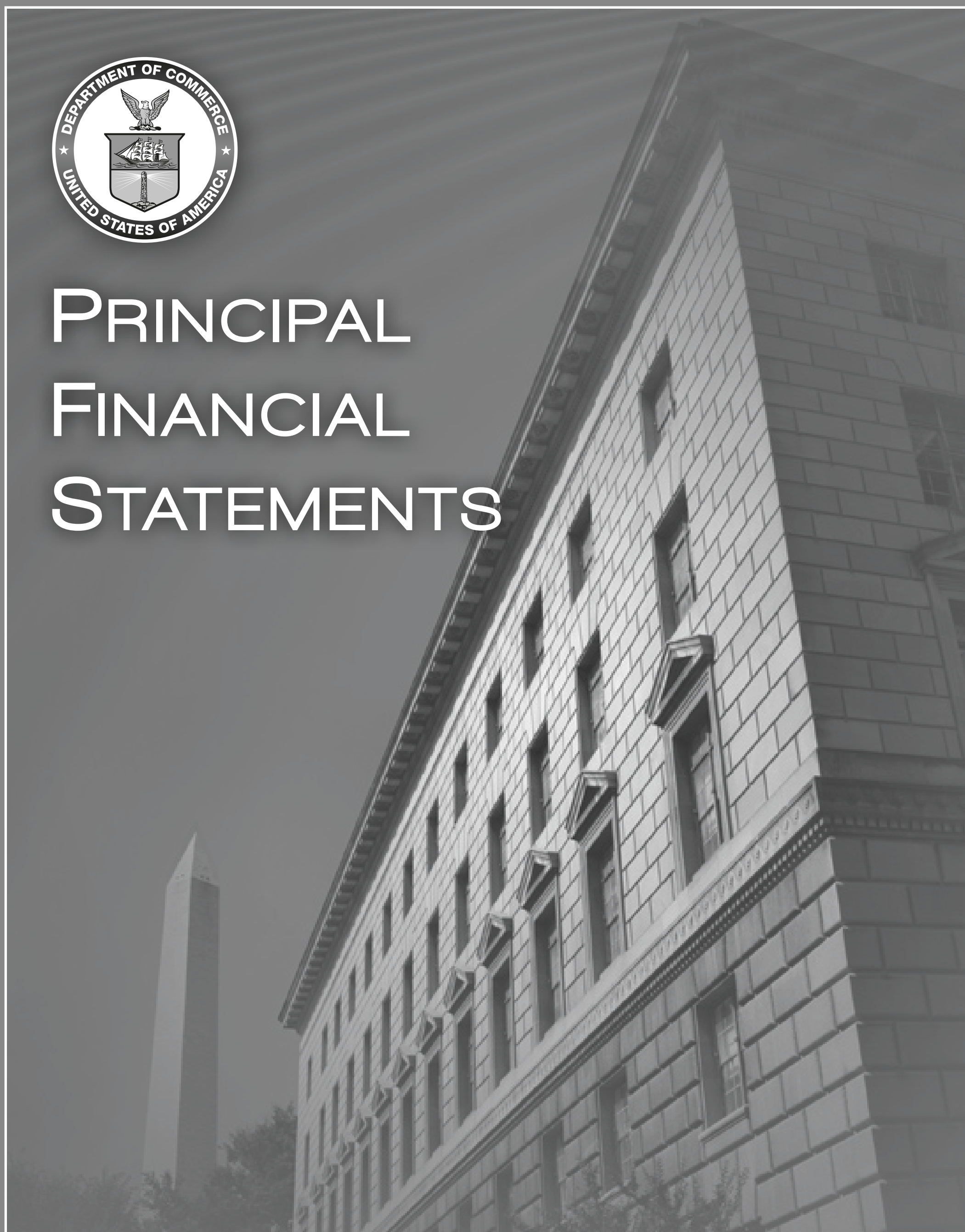
Strategic Goal 2, Promote U.S. Innovation and Industrial Competitiveness, includes Net Program Costs of ($141) million (Gross Costs of $1.96 billion less Earned Revenue of $2.10 billion) for the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office's (USPTO) patents and trademark programs. The issuance of patents provides incentives to invent and invest in new technology by allowing innovators the opportunity to benefit from their discoveries. Registration of trademarks assists businesses in protecting their investments and safeguards consumers against confusion and deception in the marketplace by providing notice of trademarks in use. Through dissemination of patent and trademark information, the Department promotes a global understanding of intellectual property protection and facilitates the development and sharing of new technologies worldwide. NTIA's programs and activities also support Strategic Goal 2, with Net Program Costs of $570 million (Gross Costs of $600 million less Earned Revenue of $30 million). NTIA serves as the principal adviser to the President on domestic and international communications and information policy-making, promotes access to telecommunications services for all Americans and competition in domestic and international markets, manages all federal use of the electromagnetic spectrum and generally promotes efficient use of spectrum, and conducts telecommunications technology research, including standards-setting in partnership with business and other federal agencies. Strategic Goal 2 also includes Net Program Costs of $516 million (Gross Costs of $644 million less Earned Revenue of $128 million) for NIST's Measurement and Standards Laboratories. These laboratories are the stewards of the Nation's measurement infrastructure, and provide measurement methods, reference materials, test procedures, instrument calibrations, fundamental data, and standards that comprise essential tools for research, production, and buyer-seller transactions.

Strategic Goal 3, Promote Environmental Stewardship, includes Net Program Costs of $1.67 billion (Gross Costs of $1.78 billion less Earned Revenue of $110 million) related to NOAA's stewardship of ecosystems, which reflects NOAA's mission to conserve, protect, manage, and restore fisheries and coastal and ocean resources. The Department has a responsibility for stewardship of the marine ecosystem and for setting standards to protect and manage the shared resources and harvests of the oceans. The Department strives to balance sustainable development and healthy functioning marine ecosystems, and to conserve, protect, restore, and better manage resources.

LIMITATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been prepared to report the overall financial position and results of operations of the Department, pursuant to the requirements of 31 U.S.C. 3515, *Financial statements of agencies*, item(b). While the statements have been prepared from the books and records of the Department in accordance with the form and content prescribed by OMB, the statements are in addition to the financial reports used to monitor and control budgetary resources that are prepared from the same books and records.

These financial statements should be read with the realization that they are for a component of the U.S. government, a sovereign entity. One implication of this is that liabilities cannot be liquidated without legislation that provides the resources to do so.



Principal Financial Statements

United States Department of Commerce Consolidated Balance Sheets
As of September 30, 2010 and 2009 *(In Thousands)*

	FY 2010	FY 2009
ASSETS		
Intragovernmental:		
Fund Balance with Treasury (Notes 2 and 18)	$ 25,785,547	$ 25,671,762
Accounts Receivable, Net (Note 3)	84,479	78,111
Other - Advances and Prepayments	400,042	696,068
Total Intragovernmental	**26,270,068**	**26,445,941**
Cash (Note 4)	3,616	3,572
Accounts Receivable, Net (Note 3)	70,780	31,429
Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net (Note 5)	540,147	511,092
Inventory, Materials, and Supplies, Net (Note 6)	98,326	145,903
General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net (Note 7)	7,394,711	6,758,827
Other (Note 8)	55,122	60,021
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 34,432,770**	**$ 33,956,785**
Stewardship Property, Plant, and Equipment (Note 23)		
LIABILITIES		
Intragovernmental:		
Accounts Payable	$ 60,088	$ 134,877
Debt to Treasury (Note 10)	517,930	487,275
Other		
Spectrum Auction Proceeds Liability to Federal Communications Commission (Note 18)	33,838	400,451
Resources Payable to Treasury	18,899	22,689
Unearned Revenue	373,921	337,255
Other (Note 11)	104,344	77,795
Total Intragovernmental	**1,109,020**	**1,460,342**
Accounts Payable	402,605	371,067
Loan Guarantee Liabilities (Notes 5 and 16)	565	589
Federal Employee Benefits (Note 12)	769,035	687,434
Environmental and Disposal Liabilities (Note 13)	54,649	60,995
Other		
Accrued Payroll and Annual Leave	561,154	540,082
Accrued Grants	766,204	446,207
Accrued Coupons for Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program	-	24,489
Capital Lease Liabilities (Note 14)	9,278	12,589
Unearned Revenue	958,474	974,015
Other (Note 11)	49,181	42,956
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ 4,680,165**	**$ 4,620,765**
Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 5, 14, and 16)		
NET POSITION		
Unexpended Appropriations		
Unexpended Appropriations - Earmarked Funds (Note 21)	$ 4,099,319	$ 4,890,417
Unexpended Appropriations - All Other Funds	8,782,873	8,246,105
Cumulative Results of Operations		
Cumulative Results of Operations - Earmarked Funds (Note 21)	10,189,816	10,155,041
Cumulative Results of Operations - All Other Funds	6,680,597	6,044,457
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$ 29,752,605**	**$ 29,336,020**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	**$ 34,432,770**	**$ 33,956,785**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

United States Department of Commerce Consolidated Statements of Net Cost
For the Years Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (Note 17) *(In Thousands)*

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Strategic Goal 1: Maximize U.S. Competitiveness and Enable Economic Growth for American Industries, Workers, and Consumers		
Gross Costs	$ 8,140,086	$ 4,074,978
Less: Earned Revenue	(261,482)	(280,564)
Net Program Costs	**7,878,604**	**3,794,414**
Strategic Goal 2: Promote U.S. Innovation and Industrial Competitiveness		
Gross Costs	3,586,729	4,047,583
Less: Earned Revenue	(2,324,724)	(2,167,582)
Net Program Costs	**1,262,005**	**1,880,001**
Strategic Goal 3: Promote Environmental Stewardship		
Gross Costs	4,800,594	4,417,956
Less: Earned Revenue	(277,123)	(265,632)
Net Program Costs	**4,523,471**	**4,152,324**
NET COST OF OPERATIONS	**$ 13,664,080**	**$ 9,826,739**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

United States Department of Commerce Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Position
For the Years Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 *(In Thousands)*

	FY 2010			FY 2009		
	Earmarked Funds (Note 21)	All Other Funds	Consolidated Total	Earmarked Funds (Note 21)	All Other Funds	Consolidated Total
Cumulative Results Of Operations:						
Beginning Balance	$ 10,155,041	$ 6,044,457	$ 16,199,498	$ 1,646,557	$ 5,388,893	$ 7,035,450
Budgetary Financing Sources:						
Appropriations Used	249,598	13,406,937	13,656,535	364,718	8,939,344	9,304,062
Non-exchange Revenue	18,515	1,028	19,543	21,432	-	21,432
Donations and Forfeitures of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	1,335	1,335	-	846	846
Transfers In of Spectrum Auction Proceeds from Federal Communications Commission (Note 18)	196,613	-	196,613	16,689,557	-	16,689,557
Transfer Out of Spectrum Auction Proceeds to Treasury General Fund (Note 18)	-	-	-	(7,363,000)	-	(7,363,000)
Transfers In/(Out) Without Reimbursement, Net	18,613	107,179	125,792	15,240	83,201	98,441
Other Budgetary Financing Sources/(Uses), Net	-	817	817	-	1,540	1,540
Other Financing Sources (Non-exchange):						
Donations and Forfeitures of Property	-	461	461	-	55	55
Transfers In/(Out) Without Reimbursement, Net	(349)	(4,455)	(4,804)	-	4,254	4,254
Imputed Financing Sources from Cost Absorbed by Others	22,990	323,782	346,772	981	234,763	235,744
Downward Subsidy Reestimates Payable to Treasury	-	(8,087)	(8,087)	-	(3,509)	(3,509)
Other Financing Sources/(Uses), Net	-	18	18	(27)	1,392	1,365
Total Financing Sources	**505,980**	**13,829,015**	**14,334,995**	**9,728,901**	**9,261,886**	**18,990,787**
Net Cost of Operations	**(471,205)**	**(13,192,875)**	**(13,664,080)**	**(1,220,417)**	**(8,606,322)**	**(9,826,739)**
Net Change	**34,775**	**636,140**	**670,915**	**8,508,484**	**655,564**	**9,164,048**
Cumulative Results of Operations – Ending Balance	**10,189,816**	**6,680,597**	**16,870,413**	**10,155,041**	**6,044,457**	**16,199,498**
Unexpended Appropriations:						
Beginning Balance	4,890,417	8,246,105	13,136,522	462	5,179,925	5,180,387
Budgetary Financing Sources:						
Appropriations Received (Note 18)	-	14,109,905	14,109,905	5,350,000	12,012,359	17,362,359
Appropriations Transferred In/(Out), Net	-	14,387	14,387	(95,328)	39,123	(56,205)
Other Adjustments (Note 18)	(541,500)	(180,587)	(722,087)	1	(45,958)	(45,957)
Appropriations Used	(249,598)	(13,406,937)	(13,656,535)	(364,718)	(8,939,344)	(9,304,062)
Total Budgetary Financing Sources	**(791,098)**	**536,768**	**(254,330)**	**4,889,955**	**3,066,180**	**7,956,135**
Unexpended Appropriations – Ending Balance	**4,099,319**	**8,782,873**	**12,882,192**	**4,890,417**	**8,246,105**	**13,136,522**
NET POSITION	**$ 14,289,135**	**$ 15,463,470**	**$ 29,752,605**	**$ 15,045,458**	**$ 14,290,562**	**$ 29,336,020**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

United States Department of Commerce Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources For the Years Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (Note 18) *(In Thousands)*

	FY 2010		FY 2009	
	Budgetary	Non-budgetary Credit Program Financing Accounts	Budgetary	Non-budgetary Credit Program Financing Accounts
BUDGETARY RESOURCES:				
Unobligated Balance, Brought Forward, October 1	$ 16,593,521	$ 2,335	$ 2,289,356	$ 59,577
Adjustments to Unobligated Balance, Brought Forward	-	-	77	389
Recoveries of Prior-years Unpaid Obligations	230,289	10,149	366,362	1,515
Budget Authority				
Appropriations	14,322,512	-	34,069,220	-
Borrowing Authority	-	78,375	-	88,368
Spending Authority From Offsetting Collections				
Earned				
Collected	3,698,411	98,229	3,482,685	53,505
Change in Receivables	37,895	-	18,868	-
Change in Unfilled Customer Orders				
Advances Received	8,453	-	(87,441)	-
Without Advances	193,858	-	(42,305)	-
Previously Unavailable	2,716	-	2,113	-
Total Budget Authority	**18,263,845**	**176,604**	**37,443,140**	**141,873**
Nonexpenditure Transfers, Net	140,391	-	57,381	-
Temporarily Not Available Pursuant to Public Law	(52,543)	-	-	-
Permanently Not Available	(722,371)	(79,884)	(8,326,575)	(27,425)
TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	**$ 34,453,132**	**$ 109,204**	**$ 31,829,741**	**$ 175,929**
STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES:				
Obligations Incurred				
Direct	$ 18,874,186	$ 108,331	$ 12,089,149	$ 117,486
Reimbursable	3,423,294	-	3,147,071	56,108
Total Obligations Incurred	**22,297,480**	**108,331**	**15,236,220**	**173,594**
Unobligated Balance				
Apportioned	2,651,510	-	7,800,617	-
Exempt From Apportionment	577,107	-	356,139	-
Total Unobligated Balance	**3,228,617**	**-**	**8,156,756**	**-**
Unobligated Balance Not Available (Note 2)	8,927,035	873	8,436,765	2,335
TOTAL STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES	**$ 34,453,132**	**$ 109,204**	**$ 31,829,741**	**$ 175,929**
CHANGE IN UNPAID OBLIGATED BALANCE, NET:				
Unpaid Obligated Balance, Net, Brought Forward, October 1				
Unpaid Obligations, Brought Forward	$ 8,073,367	$ 261,279	$ 7,424,863	$ 215,703
Less: Uncollected Customer Payments, Brought Forward	(291,630)	(735)	(315,067)	(735)
Total Unpaid Obligated Balance, Net, Brought Forward	**7,781,737**	**260,544**	**7,109,796**	**214,968**
Obligations Incurred	22,297,480	108,331	15,236,220	173,594
Less: Gross Outlays	(16,968,579)	(130,346)	(14,221,354)	(126,503)
Less: Actual Recoveries of Prior-years Unpaid Obligations	(230,289)	(10,149)	(366,362)	(1,515)
Change in Uncollected Customer Payments	(231,753)	-	23,437	-
TOTAL UNPAID OBLIGATED BALANCE, NET, END OF PERIOD	**$ 12,648,596**	**$ 228,380**	**$ 7,781,737**	**$ 260,544**
Unpaid Obligated Balance, Net, End of Period				
Unpaid Obligations	$ 13,171,979	$ 229,115	$ 8,073,367	$ 261,279
Less: Uncollected Customer Payments	(523,383)	(735)	(291,630)	(735)
TOTAL UNPAID OBLIGATED BALANCE, NET, END OF PERIOD	**$ 12,648,596**	**$ 228,380**	**$ 7,781,737**	**$ 260,544**
NET OUTLAYS:				
Gross Outlays	$ 16,968,579	$ 130,346	$ 14,221,354	$ 126,503
Less: Offsetting Collections	(3,706,864)	(98,229)	(3,395,244)	(53,505)
Less: Distributed Offsetting (Receipts)/Outlays, Net	(28,541)	-	(101,324)	-
NET OUTLAYS	**$ 13,233,174**	**$ 32,117**	**$ 10,724,786**	**$ 72,998**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(All Tables are Presented in Thousands, Unless Otherwise Noted)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A *Reporting Entity*

The Department of Commerce (the Department) is a cabinet-level agency of the Executive Branch of the U.S. government. Established in 1903 to promote U.S. business and trade, the Department's broad range of responsibilities includes predicting the weather, granting patents and registering trademarks, measuring economic growth, gathering and disseminating statistical data, expanding U.S. exports, developing innovative technologies, helping local communities improve their economic development capabilities, promoting minority entrepreneurial activities, and monitoring the stewardship of national assets. The Department is composed of 12 bureaus, the Emergency Oil and Gas and Steel Loan Guarantee Programs, the National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council, and Departmental Management.

For the *Consolidating Statements of Net Cost* (see Note 17), the Department's entities have been grouped together as follows:

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)
- Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA) — based on organizational structure
    - Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
    - Census Bureau
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
- National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)
- Others
    - Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)
    - Economic Development Administration (EDA)
    - Emergency Oil and Gas and Steel Loan Guarantee Programs (ELGP)
    - International Trade Administration (ITA)
    - Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)
    - National Intellectual Property Law Enforcement Coordination Council (NIPC)
    - National Technical Information Service (NTIS)

- Departmental Management (DM)
    - Franchise Fund
    - Gifts and Bequests (G&B)
    - Herbert C. Hoover Building Renovation Project (HCHB)
    - Office of Inspector General (OIG)
    - Salaries and Expenses (S&E)
    - Working Capital Fund (WCF)

B Basis of Accounting and Presentation

The Department's fiscal year ends September 30. These financial statements reflect both accrual and budgetary accounting transactions. Under the accrual method of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred, without regard to the receipt or payment of cash. Budgetary accounting is designed to recognize the obligation of funds according to legal requirements, which in many cases is made prior to the occurrence of an accrual-based transaction. Budgetary accounting is essential for compliance with legal constraints and controls over the use of federal funds.

These financial statements have been prepared from the accounting records of the Department in conformance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and the form and content for entity financial statements specified by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in Revised Circular No. A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*. GAAP for federal entities are the standards prescribed by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, which is the official body for setting the accounting standards of the U.S. government.

Throughout these financial statements, intragovernmental assets, liabilities, earned revenue, and costs have been classified according to the type of entity with whom the transactions were made. Intragovernmental assets and liabilities are those from or to other federal entities. Intragovernmental earned revenue represents collections or accruals of revenue from other federal entities, and intragovernmental costs are payments or accruals to other federal entities.

The Department has allocation transfer transactions with other federal agencies as both a transferring (parent) entity and/or a receiving (child) entity. Allocation transfers are legal delegations by one department of its authority to obligate budget authority and outlay funds to another department. A separate fund account (allocation account) is created in the U.S. Treasury as a subset of the parent fund account for tracking and reporting purposes. All allocation transfers of balances are credited to this account, and subsequent obligations and outlays incurred by the child entity are charged to this allocation account as they execute the delegated activity on behalf of the parent entity. Generally, all financial activity related to these allocation transfers (e.g. budget authority, obligations, and outlays) is reported in the financial statements of the parent entity, from which the underlying legislative authority, appropriations, and budget apportionments are derived. EDA allocates funds, as the parent, to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Administration. Therefore, all financial activity related to these funds are reported in the Department's financial statements. NIST, NOAA, EDA, Census Bureau, BEA, NTIS, and USPTO receive allocation transfers, as the child, from the General Services Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Delta Regional Authority, and Appalachian Regional Commission. Activity relating to these child allocation transfers is not reported in the Department's financial statements.

C Earmarked Funds

Earmarked funds are financed by specifically identified revenues, often supplemented by other financing sources, which remain available over time. These specifically identified revenues and other financing sources are required by statute to be used for designated activities, benefits, or purposes, and must be accounted for separately from the government's general revenues. Earmarked funds include a general fund, public enterprise revolving funds (not including credit reform financing funds), special funds, and a trust fund. (See Note 21, *Earmarked Funds*.)

D Elimination of Intra-entity and Intra-Departmental Transactions and Balances

Transactions and balances within a reporting entity (intra-entity) have been eliminated from the financial statements, except as noted below. Transactions and balances among the Department's entities (intra-Departmental) have been eliminated from the *Consolidated Balance Sheets,* the *Consolidated Statements of Net Cost*, and the *Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Position*. The *Statements of Budgetary Resources* are presented on a combined basis; therefore, intra-Departmental and intra-entity transactions and balances have not been eliminated from these statements.

E Fund Balance with Treasury

Fund Balance with Treasury is the aggregate amount of funds in the Department's accounts with the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury). Deposit Funds include amounts held in customer deposit accounts and the Spectrum Auction Proceeds Liability to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

Treasury processes cash receipts and disbursements for the Department's domestic operations. Cash receipts and disbursements for the Department's overseas operations are primarily processed by the U.S. Department of State's financial service centers.

F Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts Receivable are recognized primarily when the Department performs reimbursable services or sells goods. Accounts Receivable are reduced to net realizable value by an Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts. This allowance is estimated periodically using methods such as the identification of specific delinquent receivables, and the analysis of aging schedules and historical trends adjusted for current market conditions.

G Advances and Prepayments

Advances are payments the Department has made to cover a part or all of a grant recipient's anticipated expenses, or are advance payments for the cost of goods and services to be acquired. For grant awards, the recipient is required to periodically (monthly or quarterly) report the amount of costs incurred. Prepayments are payments the Department has made to cover certain periodic expenses before those expenses are incurred, such as subscriptions and rent. Advances and Prepayments are included in Other Assets.

H Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees

A direct loan is recorded as a receivable after the Department disburses funds to a borrower. The Department also makes loan guarantees with respect to the payment of all or part of the principal or interest on debt obligations of non-federal borrowers to non-federal lenders. A borrower-defaulted loan guaranteed by the Department is recorded as a receivable from the borrower after the Department disburses funds to the lender.

Interest Receivable generally represents uncollected interest income earned on loans. For past-due loans, only up to 180 days of interest income is generally recorded.

Foreclosed Property is acquired primarily through foreclosure and voluntary conveyance, and is recorded at the fair market value at the time of acquisition. Foreclosed Property is adjusted to the current fair market value each fiscal year-end.

Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees Obligated before October 1, 1991 (pre-FY 1992): Loans Receivable are reduced by an Allowance for Loan Losses, which is based on an analysis of each loan's outstanding balance. The value of each receivable, net of any Allowance for Loan Losses, is supported by the values of pledged collateral and other assets available for liquidation, and by the Department's analysis of financial information of parties against whom the Department has recourse for the collection of these receivables.

The Economic Development Revolving Fund is required to make annual interest payments to Treasury after each fiscal year-end, based on its outstanding receivables as of September 30.

Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees Obligated after September 30, 1991 (post-FY 1991): Post-FY 1991 obligated direct loans and loan guarantees and the resulting receivables are governed by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

For a direct or guaranteed loan disbursed during a fiscal year, a subsidy cost is initially recognized. Subsidy costs are intended to estimate the long-term cost to the U.S. government of its loan programs. The subsidy cost equals the present value of estimated cash outflows over the life of the loan, minus the present value of estimated cash inflows, discounted at the applicable Treasury interest rate. Administrative costs such as salaries are not included in the subsidy costs. Subsidy costs can arise from interest rate differentials, interest subsidies, delinquencies and defaults, loan origination and other fees, and other cash flows. The Department calculates its subsidy costs based on a model created and provided by OMB.

A Loan Receivable is recorded at the present value of the estimated cash inflows less cash outflows. The difference between the outstanding principal of the loan and the present value of its net cash inflows is recorded as the Allowance for Subsidy Cost. A subsidy reestimate is normally performed annually, as of September 30. The subsidy reestimate takes into account all factors that may have affected the estimated cash flows. Any adjustment resulting from the reestimate is recognized as a subsidy expense (or a reduction in subsidy expense). The portion of the Allowance for Subsidy Cost related to subsidy modifications and reestimates is calculated annually, as of September 30.

The amount of any downward subsidy reestimates as of September 30 must be disbursed to Treasury in the subsequent fiscal year. Appropriations are normally obtained in the following fiscal year for any upward subsidy reestimates.

I Inventory, Materials, and Supplies, Net

Inventory, Materials, and Supplies, Net are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value primarily under the average, weighted-average, and first-in, first-out methods, and are adjusted for the results of physical inventories. Inventory, Materials, and Supplies are expensed when consumed. There are no restrictions on their sale, use, or disposition.

J General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net

General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net (General PP&E) is composed of capital assets used in providing goods or services. General PP&E is stated at full cost, including all costs related to acquisition, delivery, and installation, less Accumulated Depreciation. General PP&E also includes assets acquired through capital leases, which are initially recorded at the amount recognized as a liability for the capital lease at its inception.

Capitalization Thresholds: The Department's general policy is to capitalize General PP&E if the initial acquisition price is $25 thousand or more and the useful life is two years or more. NOAA is an exception to this policy, based on a cost vs. benefits and materiality analysis given the size of NOAA, having a capitalization threshold of $200 thousand. General PP&E with an acquisition cost less than the capitalization threshold is expensed when purchased. NOAA and Census Bureau have bulk purchase capitalization thresholds of $1 million and $250 thousand, respectively, for personal property bulk purchases. For other bureaus, when the purchase of a large quantity of personal property items, each costing less than the capitalization threshold, would materially distort the amount of costs reported in a given period, the purchase is capitalized as a group.

Depreciation: Depreciation is expensed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset with the exception of leasehold improvements, which are depreciated over the remaining life of the lease or over the useful life of the improvement, whichever is shorter. Land and Construction-in-progress are not depreciated.

Real Property: The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) provides most of the facilities in which the Department operates, and generally charges rent based on comparable commercial rental rates. Accordingly, GSA-owned properties are not included in the Department's General PP&E. The Department's real property primarily consists of facilities for NIST and NOAA. Land Improvements consist of a retaining wall to protect against shoreline erosion.

Construction-in-progress: Costs for the construction, modification, or modernization of General PP&E are initially recorded as Construction-in-progress. The Department's construction-in-progress consists primarily of satellites under development for NOAA, and major laboratory renovations and construction projects under development for NIST. Upon completion of the work, the costs are transferred to the appropriate General PP&E account.

K Notes Receivable

Notes Receivable, included in Other Assets, arise through the NOAA sale of foreclosed property to non-federal parties. The property is used as collateral, and an Allowance for Uncollectible Amounts is established if the net realizable value of the collateral is less than the outstanding balance of the Notes Receivable. An analysis of the collectibility of receivables is performed periodically. Any gains realized through the sale of foreclosed property are initially deferred and recognized in proportion to the percentage of principal repaid.

L Non-entity Assets

Non-entity assets are assets held by the Department that are not available for use in its operations. Non-entity Fund Balance with Treasury includes customer deposits held by the Department until customer orders are received, and monies payable to the Treasury General Fund for custodial activity and for loan programs. Non-entity Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net represents EDA's Drought Loan Portfolio. The Portfolio collections are submitted to Treasury monthly.

Ⓜ Liabilities

A liability for federal accounting purposes is a probable and measurable future outflow or other sacrifice of resources as a result of past transactions or events.

Accounts Payable: Accounts Payable are amounts primarily owed for goods, services, or capitalized assets received, progress on contract performance by others, and other expenses due.

Debt to Treasury: The Department has borrowed funds from Treasury for its various credit programs: Fisheries Finance Traditional, Tuna Fleet, and Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Direct Loans, Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantee (FVOG) Program, Bering Sea Pollock Fishery Buyout, Pacific Groundfish Buyback Loans, Crab Buyback Loans, Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Non-Pollock Buyback Loans, and Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee Program. To simplify interest calculations, all borrowings are dated October 1. Interest rates are based on a weighted average of rates during the term of the borrowed funds. The weighted average rate for each cohort's borrowing is recalculated at the end of each fiscal year during which disbursements are made. Annual interest payments on unpaid principal balances as of September 30 are required. Principal repayments are required only at maturity, but are permitted at any time during the term of the loan. The Department's primary financing source for repayments of Debt to Treasury is the collection of principal on the associated Loans Receivable. Balances of any borrowed but undisbursed funds will earn interest at the same rate used in calculating interest expense. The amount reported for Debt to Treasury includes accrued interest payable.

The Department has also borrowed funds from Treasury for its Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund. This NTIA fund, which was created by the Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Act of 2005, receives proceeds from the auction of licenses for recovered analog spectrum from discontinued analog television signals, and provides funding for several programs from these receipts. This Act, as well as the Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006, also provided borrowing authority to the Department to commence specified programs prior to the availability of earned auction proceeds. As of September 30, 2009, NTIA has fully reimbursed Treasury for the borrowings, without interest. For more information on certain programs under the Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund, see Note 18.

Spectrum Auction Proceeds Liability to Federal Communications Commission: FCC completed the auction of licenses for recovered analog spectrum in March 2008. These auction proceeds provide funding for several programs. Auction proceeds are considered a liability to FCC until FCC grants the license. When the license is granted, a budgetary financing source is recognized on the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Position for the earned net auction proceeds (auction proceeds less FCC administrative fees due to FCC), and the liability is reduced by the dollar amount of the license granted. See Note 18 for more information on NTIA's Digital Television and Transition Public Safety Fund.

Resources Payable to Treasury: Resources Payable to Treasury includes liquidating fund assets in excess of liabilities that are being held as working capital for the Economic Development Revolving Fund loan programs and the FVOG loan guarantee program. EDA's Drought Loan Portfolio is a non-entity asset; therefore, the amount of the Portfolio is also recorded as a liability to the Treasury General Fund. The Portfolio collections are returned to the Treasury General Fund annually, and the liability is reduced accordingly.

Unearned Revenue: Unearned Revenue is the portion of monies received for which goods and services have not yet been provided or rendered by the Department. Revenue is recognized as reimbursable costs are incurred, and the Unearned Revenue balance is reduced accordingly. Unearned Revenue also includes the balances of customer deposit accounts held by the Department. The intragovernmental Unearned Revenue primarily relates to monies collected in advance under reimbursable agreements. The majority of the Unearned Revenue with the public represents patent and trademark application and user fees that are pending action.

Accrued FECA Liability: The Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA) provides income and medical cost protection to covered federal civilian employees injured on the job, to employees who have incurred work-related occupational diseases, and to beneficiaries of employees whose deaths are attributable to job-related injuries or occupational diseases. The FECA program is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), which pays valid claims against the Department and subsequently seeks reimbursement from the Department for these paid claims. Accrued FECA Liability, included in Intragovernmental Other Liabilities, represents amounts due to DOL for claims paid on behalf of the Department.

Loan Guarantee Liabilities: Post-FY 1991 obligated loan guarantees are governed by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. For a guaranteed loan disbursed during a fiscal year, a subsidy cost is initially recognized. Subsidy costs are intended to estimate the long-term cost to the U.S. government of its loan programs. The subsidy cost equals the present value of estimated cash outflows over the lives of the loans, minus the present value of estimated cash inflows, discounted at the applicable Treasury interest rate. Administrative costs such as salaries are not included in the subsidy costs. Subsidy costs can arise from interest rate differentials, interest subsidies, delinquencies and defaults, loan origination and other fees, and other cash flows. The Department calculates its subsidy costs based on a model created and provided by OMB.

For a non-acquired guaranteed loan outstanding, the present value of the estimated cash inflows less cash outflows of the loan guarantee is recognized as a Loan Guarantee Liability. The Loan Guarantee Liability is normally reestimated annually each year, as of September 30. The subsidy reestimate takes into account all factors that may have affected the estimated cash flows. Any adjustment resulting from the reestimate is recognized as a subsidy expense (or a reduction in subsidy expense).

Federal Employee Benefits:

Actuarial FECA Liability: Actuarial FECA Liability represents the liability for future workers' compensation (FWC) benefits, which includes the expected liability for death, disability, medical, and miscellaneous costs for approved cases. The liability is determined by DOL annually, as of September 30, using a method that utilizes historical benefits payment patterns related to a specific incurred period to predict the ultimate payments related to that period. The projected annual benefit payments are discounted to present value using OMB's economic assumptions for ten-year Treasury notes and bonds. To provide more specifically for the effects of inflation on the liability for FWC benefits, wage inflation factors (Cost of Living Allowance) and medical inflation factors (Consumer Price Index - Medical) are applied to the calculation of projected future benefits. These factors are also used to adjust historical payments of benefits by the Department to current-year constant dollars.

The model's resulting projections are analyzed by DOL to ensure that the amounts are reliable. The analysis is based on two tests: (1) a comparison of the percentage change in the liability amount by agency to the percentage change in the actual payments; and (2) a comparison of the ratio of the estimated liability to the actual payment of the beginning year calculated for the current projection to the liability-payment ratio calculated for the prior projection.

NOAA Corps Retirement System Liability and NOAA Corps Post-retirement Health Benefits Liability: These liabilities are recorded at the actuarial present value of projected benefits, calculated annually, as of September 30. The actuarial cost method used to determine these liabilities is the aggregate entry age normal method. Under this method, the actuarial present value of projected benefits is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or the service of the group between entry age and assumed exit ages. The portion of this actuarial present value allocated to the valuation year is called the normal cost. For purposes of calculating the normal cost, certain actuarial assumptions utilized for the actual valuation of U.S. Military Retirement System are used. Actuarial gains and losses, and prior and past service costs, if any, are recognized immediately in the year they occur, without amortization. The medical claim rates used for the NOAA Corps Post-retirement Health Benefits Liability actuarial calculations are based on the claim rates used for the U.S. Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund actuarial valuations.

Demographic assumptions appropriate to covered personnel are also used. For background information about these plans, see Note 1.Q, *Employee Retirement Benefits*.

Environmental and Disposal Liabilities: NIST operates a nuclear reactor licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in accordance with NIST's mission of setting standards and examining new technologies. The Department currently estimates the cost of decommissioning this facility to be $76.8 million. The NIST decommissioning estimate includes an assumption that an offsite waste disposal facility will become available, when needed, estimated in 2029. Currently, an offsite disposal location has not been identified, and the NIST environmental liability cost estimate includes an amount approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for offsite waste disposal. The total estimated decommissioning cost is being accrued on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the facility. Under current legislation, funds to cover the expense of decommissioning the facility's nuclear reactor should be requested in a separate appropriation when the decommissioning date becomes relatively certain.

The Department has incurred cleanup costs related to the costs of removing, containing, and/or disposing of hazardous waste from facilities used by NOAA. The Department has estimated its liabilities for environmental cleanup costs at all NOAA-used facilities, including the decommissioning of ships. The largest of NOAA's environmental liabilities relates to the clean-up of the Pribilof Islands in Alaska, which contains waste from the U.S. Department of Defense's use during World War II. The Department does not recognize a liability for environmental cleanup costs for NOAA-used facilities that are less than $25 thousand per project. When an estimate of cleanup costs includes a range of possible costs, the most likely cost is reported. When no cost is more likely than another, the lowest estimated cost in the range is reported. The liability is reduced as progress payments are made.

The Department may have liabilities associated with asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and lead-based paints (LBP) at certain NOAA facilities. The Department has scheduled surveys to assess the potential for liabilities for ACM and LBP contamination. All known issues, however, are contained, and NOAA facilities meet current environmental standards. No cost estimates are presently available for facilities that have not yet been assessed for ACM or LBP issues.

Accrued Payroll and Annual Leave: These categories include salaries, wages, and other compensation earned by employees, but not disbursed as of September 30. Annually, as of September 30, the balances of Accrued Annual Leave are adjusted to reflect current pay rates. Sick leave and other types of non-vested leave are expensed as taken.

Accrued Grants: The Department administers a diverse array of financial assistance programs and projects concerned with the entire spectrum of business and economic development efforts that promote activities such as expanding U.S. exports, creating jobs, contributing to economic growth, developing innovative technologies, promoting minority entrepreneurship, protecting coastal oceans, providing weather services, managing worldwide environmental data, and using telecommunications and information technologies to better provide public services. Disbursements of funds under the Department's grant programs are generally made when requested by grantees. These drawdown requests may be received and fulfilled before grantees make the program expenditures. When the Department has disbursed funds but the grant recipient has not yet reported expenditures, these disbursements are recorded as advances. If a recipient, however, reports program expenditures that have not been advanced by the Department by September 30, such amounts are recorded as grant expenses and grants payable as of September 30.

Accrued Coupons for Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program: NTIA's Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program provided households in the U.S. with forty-dollar coupons (two per household maximum) that could have been applied toward the purchase of digital-to-analog converter boxes. This liability represented the projected amount due for coupons issued as of September 30, 2009. The program was substantially completed by mid-November 2009. See Note 18 for more information on the Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program.

Capital Lease Liabilities: Capital leases are leases for property, plant, and equipment that transfer substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership to the Department.

ITA Foreign Service Nationals' Voluntary Separation Pay: This liability, included in Other Liabilities, is based on the salaries and benefit statuses of employees in countries where governing laws require a provision for separation pay.

Contingent Liabilities and Contingencies: A contingency is an existing condition, situation, or set of circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible gain or loss. The uncertainty will ultimately be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. A contingent liability (included in Other Liabilities) and an expense are recognized when a past event has occurred, and a future outflow or other sacrifice of resources is measurable and probable. A contingency is considered probable when the future confirming event or events are more likely than not to occur, with the exception of pending or threatened litigation and unasserted claims. For pending or threatened litigation and unasserted claims, the future confirming event or events are likely to occur. A contingency is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements if any of the conditions for liability recognition are not met and there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may have been incurred. A contingency is considered reasonably possible when the chance of the future confirming event or events occurring is more than remote but less than probable. A contingency is not recognized as a contingent liability and an expense nor disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements when the chance of the future event or events occurring is remote. A contingency is considered remote when the chance of the future event or events occurring is slight.

Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources: These are liabilities for which congressional actions are needed before budgetary resources can be provided. The Department anticipates that liabilities not covered by budgetary resources will be funded from future budgetary resources when required. These amounts are detailed in Note 15.

Under accrual accounting, the expense for annual leave is recognized when the leave is earned. However, for most of the Department's fund groups, appropriations are provided to pay for the leave when it is taken. As a result, budgetary resources do not cover a large portion of Accrued Annual Leave.

The Department generally receives budgetary resources for Federal Employee Benefits when they are needed for disbursements.

Ⓝ *Commitments*

Commitments are preliminary actions that will ultimately result in an obligation to the U.S. government if carried through, such as purchase requisitions, estimated travel orders, or unsigned contracts/grants. Major long-term commitments are disclosed in Note 16, *Commitments and Contingencies*.

Ⓞ *Net Position*

Net Position is the residual difference between assets and liabilities, and is composed of Unexpended Appropriations and Cumulative Results of Operations.

Unexpended Appropriations represent the total amount of unexpended budget authority, both obligated and unobligated. Unexpended Appropriations are reduced for Appropriations Used and adjusted for other changes in budgetary resources, such as transfers and rescissions. Cumulative Results of Operations is the net result of the Department's operations since inception.

P Revenues and Other Financing Sources

Appropriations Used: Most of the Department's operating funds are provided by congressional appropriations of budget authority. The Department receives appropriations on annual, multiple-year, and no-year bases. Upon expiration of an annual or multiple-year appropriation, the obligated and unobligated balances retain their fiscal year identity, and are maintained separately within an expired account. The unobligated balances can be used to make legitimate obligation adjustments, but are otherwise not available for expenditures. Annual and multiple-year appropriations are canceled at the end of the fifth year after expiration. No-year appropriations do not expire. Appropriations of budget authority are recognized as used when costs are incurred, for example, when goods and services are received or benefits and grants are provided.

Exchange and Non-exchange Revenue: The Department classifies revenue as either exchange revenue or non-exchange revenue. Exchange revenue is derived from transactions in which both the government and the other party receive value, including processing patents and registering trademarks, the sale of weather data, nautical charts, and navigation information, and other sales of goods and services. This revenue is presented on the Department's *Consolidated Statements of Net Cost*, and serves to reduce the reported cost of operations borne by the taxpayer. Non-exchange revenue is derived from the government's sovereign right to demand payment, including fines for violations of fisheries and marine protection laws. Non-exchange revenue is recognized when a specifically identifiable, legally enforceable claim to resources arises, and to the extent that collection is probable and the amount is reasonably estimable. This revenue is not considered to reduce the cost of the Department's operations and is therefore reported on the *Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Position*.

In certain cases, law or regulation sets the prices charged by the Department, and, for program and other reasons, the Department may not receive full cost (e.g., the processing of patents and registering of trademarks, and the sale of weather data, nautical charts, and navigation information). Prices set for products and services offered through the Department's working capital funds are intended to recover the full costs incurred by these activities.

Imputed Financing Sources from Cost Absorbed by Others (and Related Imputed Costs): In certain cases, operating costs of the Department are paid for in full or in part by funds appropriated to other federal entities. For example, Civil Service Retirement System pension benefits for applicable Departmental employees are paid for in part by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM), and certain legal judgments against the Department are paid for in full from the Judgment Fund maintained by Treasury. The Department includes applicable Imputed Costs on the *Consolidated Statements of Net Cost*. In addition, an Imputed Financing Source from Cost Absorbed by Others is recognized on the *Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Position*.

Transfers In/(Out): Intragovernmental transfers of budget authority (i.e., appropriated funds) or of assets without reimbursement are recorded at book value.

Q Employee Retirement Benefits

Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) and Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS): Most employees of the Department participate in either the CSRS or FERS defined-benefit pension plans. FERS went into effect on January 1, 1987. FERS and Social Security automatically cover most employees hired after December 31, 1983. Employees hired prior to January 1, 1984 could elect to either join FERS and Social Security, or remain in CSRS.

The Department is not responsible for and does not report CSRS or FERS assets, accumulated plan benefits, or liabilities applicable to its employees. OPM, which administers the plans, is responsible for and reports these amounts.

For CSRS-covered regular employees, the Department was required to make contributions to the plan equal to 7 percent of an employee's basic pay. Employees contributed 7 percent of basic pay. For each fiscal year, OPM calculates the U.S. government's service cost for covered employees, which is an estimate of the amount of funds, that, if accumulated annually and invested over an employee's career, would be enough to pay that employee's future benefits. Since the U.S. government's estimated service cost exceeds contributions made by employer agencies and covered employees, this plan is not fully funded by the Department and its employees. The Department has recognized an Imputed Cost and an Imputed Financing Source From Cost Absorbed by Others for the difference between the estimated service cost and the contributions made by the Department and its covered employees.

For FERS-covered regular employees, the Department was required to make contributions of 11.2 percent of basic pay. Employees contributed 0.8 percent of basic pay. For each fiscal year, OPM calculates the U.S. government's service cost for covered employees. Since the U.S. government's estimated service cost exceeds contributions made by employer agencies and covered employees, this plan was not fully funded by the Department and its employees. The Department has recognized an Imputed Cost and an Imputed Financing Source From Cost Absorbed by Others for the difference between the estimated service cost and the contributions made by the Department and its covered employees.

Employees participating in FERS are covered under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA), for which the Department contributes a matching amount to the Social Security Administration.

NOAA Corps Retirement System: Active-duty officers of the NOAA Corps are covered by the NOAA Corps Retirement System, an unfunded, pay-as-you-go, defined-benefit plan administered by the Department. Participants do not contribute to this plan. Plan benefits are based primarily on years of service and compensation. Participants, as of September 30, 2010, included 318 active duty officers, 355 nondisability retiree annuitants, 17 disability retiree annuitants, and 47 surviving families. Key provisions include voluntary nondisability retirement after 20 years of active service, disability retirement, optional survivor benefits, Consumer Price Index (CPI) optional survivor benefits, and CPI adjustments for benefits.

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System, and the Foreign Service Pension System: Foreign Commercial Officers are covered by the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System and the Foreign Service Pension System. ITA makes contributions to the systems based on a percentage of an employee's pay. Both systems are multi-employer plans administered by the U.S. Department of State. The Department is not responsible for and does not report plan assets, accumulated plan benefits, or liabilities applicable to its employees. The U.S. Department of State, which administers the plan, is responsible for and reports these amounts.

Thrift Savings Plan (TSP): Employees covered by CSRS and FERS are eligible to contribute to the U.S. government's TSP, administered by the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board. A TSP account is automatically established for FERS-covered employees, and the Department makes a mandatory contribution of one percent of basic pay. FERS and CSRS covered employees have no limit on the percentage of pay contributed to their TSP account. However, the total contribution for 2010 may not exceed the IRS limit of $16.5 thousand. The Department makes no matching contributions for CSRS-covered employees. TSP participants age 50 or older who are already contributing the maximum amount of contributions for which they are eligible may also make catch-up contributions, subject to the IRS dollar limit for catch-up contributions.

Federal Employees Health Benefit (FEHB) Program: Most Departmental employees are enrolled in the FEHB Program, which provides post-retirement health benefits. OPM administers this program and is responsible for the reporting of liabilities. Employer agencies and covered employees are not required to make any contributions for post-retirement health benefits. OPM calculates the U.S. government's service cost for covered employees each fiscal year. The Department has recognized the entire service cost of these post-retirement health benefits for covered employees as an Imputed Cost and an Imputed Financing Source From Cost Absorbed by Others.

NOAA Corps Post-retirement Health Benefits: Active-duty officers of the NOAA Corps are covered by the health benefits program for the NOAA Corps, which provides post-retirement health benefits. This is a pay-as-you-go plan administered by the Department. Participants do not make any contributions to this plan.

Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FEGLI) Program: Most Department employees are entitled to participate in the FEGLI Program. Participating employees can obtain basic term life insurance, with the employee paying two-thirds of the cost and the Department paying one-third. Additional coverage is optional, to be paid fully by the employee. The basic life coverage may be continued into retirement if certain requirements are met. OPM administers this program and is responsible for the reporting of liabilities. For each fiscal year, OPM calculates the U.S. government's service cost for the post-retirement portion of basic life coverage. Because the Department's contributions to the basic life coverage are fully allocated by OPM to the pre-retirement portion of coverage, the Department has recognized the entire service cost of the post-retirement portion of basic life coverage as an Imputed Cost and an Imputed Financing Source From Cost Absorbed by Others.

R *Use of Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements requires the Department to make estimates and assumptions that affect these financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

S *Tax Status*

The Department is not subject to federal, state, or local income taxes. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is recorded.

T *Fiduciary Activities*

Fiduciary activities are the collection or receipt, and the management, protection, accounting, and disposition by the U.S. government of cash or other assets in which non-federal individuals or entities have an ownership interest that the U.S. government must uphold. Fiduciary cash and other assets are not assets of the U.S. government, and, accordingly, are not recognized in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The Department's fiduciary activities consist of the following:

The Patent Cooperation Treaty authorizes USPTO to collect patent filing and search fees on behalf of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), European Patent Office, Korean Intellectual Property Office, and the Australian Patent Office, from U.S. citizens requesting an international patent. The Madrid Protocol Implementation Act authorizes USPTO to collect trademark application fees on behalf of the International Bureau of WIPO from U.S. citizens requesting an international trademark. These fiduciary activities are reported in Note 20.

NOTE 2. FUND BALANCE WITH TREASURY

Fund Balance with Treasury, by type, is as follows:

	FY 2010	FY 2009
General Funds	$ 15,013,746	$ 14,878,540
Revolving Funds	912,082	730,441
Special Funds		
Patent and Trademark Surcharge Fund	233,529	233,529
Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund	9,396,152	9,230,126
Others	84,423	91,440
Deposit Funds		
Spectrum Auction Proceeds Liability to FCC	33,838	400,451
Others	123,020	115,738
Trust Funds	2,104	674
Other Fund Types	(13,347)	(9,177)
Total	$ 25,785,547	$ 25,671,762

Status of Fund Balance with Treasury is as follows:

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Temporarily Precluded From Obligation	$ 603,783	$ 553,954
Unobligated Balance		
Available	3,228,225	8,156,433
Unavailable	8,927,908	8,439,100
Obligated Balance Not Yet Disbursed	12,648,592	7,781,735
Non-budgetary	377,039	740,540
Total	$ 25,785,547	$ 25,671,762

See Note 18, *Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources*, for legal arrangements affecting the Department's use of Fund Balance with Treasury for FY 2010 and FY 2009.

NOTE 3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

FY 2010

	Accounts Receivable, Gross	Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	Accounts Receivable, Net
Intragovernmental	$ 84,479	$ -	$ 84,479
With the Public	$ 82,980	$ (12,200)	$ 70,780

FY 2009

	Accounts Receivable, Gross	Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	Accounts Receivable, Net
Intragovernmental	$ 78,111	$ -	$ 78,111
With the Public	$ 43,974	$ (12,545)	$ 31,429

As a major partner in the federal response to the 2010 gulf oil spill incident, NOAA has incurred certain costs for providing coordinated scientific weather and biological response services to that region, for which it expects to be reimbursed. As of September 30, 2010, NOAA has recorded receivables from the Coast Guard (Intragovernmental) for $2.4M. NOAA has also recorded receivables from British Petroleum BP (with the public) of $20.3M in the investigation and restoration assessment fund as authorized under the Department of Justice Oil Pollution Act ruling of 1989. NOAA believes these receivables are fully collectible, based on costs submitted to date and reimbursements received. Therefore, no allowance for uncollectible accounts has been established for these receivables.

NOTE 4. CASH

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Cash Not Yet Deposited with Treasury	$ 3,222	$ 3,248
Imprest Funds	394	324
Total	$ 3,616	$ 3,572

Cash Not Yet Deposited with Treasury primarily represents patent and trademark fees that were not processed as of September 30, due to the lag time between receipt and initial review. Certain bureaus maintain imprest funds for operational necessity, such as law enforcement activities, and for environments that do not permit the use of electronic payments.

NOTE 5. DIRECT LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES, NET

The Department operates the following direct loan and loan guarantee programs:

Direct Loan Programs:	
EDA	Drought Loan Portfolio
EDA	Economic Development Revolving Fund
NOAA	Alaska Purse Seine Fishery Buyback Loans[1]
NOAA	Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Non-Pollock Buyback Loans
NOAA	Bering Sea Pollock Fishery Buyback
NOAA	Coastal Energy Impact Program (CEIP)
NOAA	Crab Buyback Loans
NOAA	Federal Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish Buyback Loans[1]
NOAA	Fisheries Finance Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Loans
NOAA	Fisheries Finance Traditional Loans
NOAA	Fisheries Finance Tuna Fleet Loans
NOAA	Fisheries Loan Fund
NOAA	New England Groundfish Buyback Loans[1]
NOAA	New England Lobster Buyback Loans[1]
NOAA	Pacific Groundfish Buyback Loans

[1] *No loans have been issued under these programs as of September 30, 2010*.

Loan Guarantee Programs:	
EDA	Economic Development Revolving Fund
ELGP-Oil/Gas	Emergency Oil and Gas Loan Guarantee Program
ELGP-Steel	Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee Program
NOAA	Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantee Program (FVOG Program)

The net assets for the Department's loan programs consist of:

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Direct Loans Obligated Prior to FY 1992	$ 23,834	$ 27,046
Direct Loans Obligated After FY 1991	514,038	481,370
Defaulted Guaranteed Loans from Pre-FY 1992 Guarantees	4	4
Defaulted Guaranteed Loans from Post-FY 1991 Guarantees	2,271	2,672
Total	$ 540,147	$ 511,092

Direct Loans Obligated Prior to FY 1992 consist of:

FY 2010

Direct Loan Program	Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Allowance for Loan Losses	Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans, Net
CEIP	$ 20,318	$ 5,035	$ (18,636)	$ 6,717
Drought Loan Portfolio	11,522	156	(117)	11,561
Economic Development Revolving Fund	5,579	33	(56)	5,556
Total	$ 37,419	$ 5,224	$ (18,809)	$ 23,834

FY 2009

Direct Loan Program	Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Allowance for Loan Losses	Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans, Net
CEIP	$ 20,443	$ 4,874	$ (18,780)	$ 6,537
Drought Loan Portfolio	14,104	188	(158)	14,134
Economic Development Revolving Fund	6,405	46	(76)	6,375
Fisheries Loan Fund	293	38	(331)	-
Total	$ 41,245	$ 5,146	$ (19,345)	$ 27,046

Direct Loans Obligated After FY 1991 consist of:

FY 2010

Direct Loan Program	Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)	Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans, Net
Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Non-Pollock Buyback Loans	$ 33,645	$ 1,036	$ 7,825	$ 42,506
Bering Sea Pollock Fishery Buyback	49,232	143	6,185	55,560
Crab Buyback Loans	94,049	2,957	20,770	117,776
Fisheries Finance IFQ Loans	21,665	245	3,379	25,289
Fisheries Finance Traditional Loans	197,583	1,938	28,477	227,998
Fisheries Finance Tuna Fleet Loans	374	1	(2)	373
Pacific Groundfish Buyback Loans	33,472	1,043	10,021	44,536
Total	$ 430,020	$ 7,363	$ 76,655	$ 514,038

FY 2009

Direct Loan Program	Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)	Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans, Net
Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Non-Pollock Buyback Loans	$ 34,500	$ 1,023	$ 8,380	$ 43,903
Bering Sea Pollock Fishery Buyback	49,970	116	3,558	53,644
Crab Buyback Loans	94,904	3,037	20,718	118,659
Fisheries Finance IFQ Loans	20,149	203	2,779	23,131
Fisheries Finance Traditional Loans	165,529	2,256	21,945	189,730
Fisheries Finance Tuna Fleet Loans	5,769	34	671	6,474
Pacific Groundfish Buyback Loans	34,366	1,051	10,412	45,829
Total	$ 405,187	$ 7,720	$ 68,463	$ 481,370

New Disbursements of Direct Loans (Post-FY 1991):

Direct Loan Program	**FY 2010**	**FY 2009**
Fisheries Finance IFQ Loans	$ 5,349	$ 3,126
Fisheries Finance Traditional Loans	84,935	19,907
Total	$ 90,284	$ 23,033

Subsidy Expense for Direct Loans by Program and Component:

Subsidy Expense for New Disbursements of Direct Loans:

FY 2010

Direct Loan Program	Interest Rate Differential	Defaults	Fees and Other Collections	Other	Total
Fisheries Finance IFQ Loans	$ (1,094)	$ 21	$ (36)	$ 424	$ (685)
Fisheries Finance Traditional Loans	(13,777)	202	(486)	7,447	(6,614)
Total	$ (14,871)	$ 223	$ (522)	$ 7,871	$ (7,299)

FY 2009

Direct Loan Program	Interest Rate Differential	Defaults	Fees and Other Collections	Other	Total
Fisheries Finance IFQ Loans	$ (593)	$ 14	$ (21)	$ 238	$ (362)
Fisheries Finance Traditional Loans	(2,718)	37	(125)	1,542	(1,264)
Total	$ (3,311)	$ 51	$ (146)	$ 1,780	$ (1,626)

Modifications and Reestimates:

	FY 2010	FY 2010		
Direct Loan Program	Total Modifications	Interest Rate Reestimates	Technical Reestimates	Total Reestimates
Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Non-Pollock Buyback Loans	$ -	$ -	$ 274	$ 274
Bering Sea Pollock Fishery Buyback	-	-	(3,483)	(3,483)
Crab Buyback Loans	-	-	901	901
Fisheries Finance IFQ Loans	-	-	(95)	(95)
Fisheries Finance Traditional Loans	-	-	582	582
Fisheries Finance Tuna Fleet Loans	-	-	572	572
Pacific Groundfish Buyback Loans	-	-	154	154
Total	$ -	$ -	$ (1,095)	$ (1,095)

	FY 2009	FY 2009		
Direct Loan Program	Total Modifications	Interest Rate Reestimates	Technical Reestimates	Total Reestimates
Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Non-Pollock Buyback Loans	$ -	$ -	$ (8,801)	$ (8,801)
Bering Sea Pollock Fishery Buyback	-	-	(472)	(472)
Crab Buyback Loans	-	-	(1,037)	(1,037)
Fisheries Finance IFQ Loans	-	-	491	491
Fisheries Finance Traditional Loans	-	-	3,854	3,854
Fisheries Finance Tuna Fleet Loans	-	-	(15)	(15)
Pacific Groundfish Buyback Loans	-	-	(1,110)	(1,110)
Total	$ -	$ -	$ (7,090)	$ (7,090)

Total Direct Loan Subsidy Expense:

Direct Loan Program	FY 2010	FY 2009
Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Non-Pollock Buyback Loans	$ 274	$ (8,801)
Bering Sea Pollock Fishery Buyback	(3,483)	(472)
Crab Buyback Loans	901	(1,037)
Fisheries Finance IFQ Loans	(780)	129
Fisheries Finance Traditional Loans	(6,032)	2,590
Fisheries Finance Tuna Fleet Loans	572	(15)
Pacific Groundfish Buyback Loans	154	(1,110)
Total	$ (8,394)	$ (8,716)

Subsidy Rates for Direct Loans by Program and Component:

Budget Subsidy Rates for Direct Loans for the Current Fiscal-year's Cohorts:

FY 2010

Direct Loan Program	Interest Rate Differential	Defaults	Fees and Other Collections	Other	Total
Fisheries Finance IFQ Loans	(21.26) %	0.42 %	(0.57) %	9.41 %	(12.00) %
Fisheries Finance Traditional Loans	(16.90) %	0.42 %	(0.54) %	8.53 %	(8.49) %

FY 2009

Direct Loan Program	Interest Rate Differential	Defaults	Fees and Other Collections	Other	Total
Fisheries Finance IFQ Loans	(20.11) %	0.39 %	(0.69) %	7.63 %	(12.78) %
Fisheries Finance Traditional Loans	(16.21) %	0.16 %	(0.57) %	10.19 %	(6.43) %

The budget subsidy rates disclosed pertain only to the reporting period's cohorts. These rates cannot be applied to the new disbursements of direct loans during the reporting period to yield the subsidy expense. The subsidy expense for new disbursements of direct loans for the reporting period could result from disbursements of loans from both the reporting period's cohorts and prior fiscal-year(s) cohorts. The subsidy expense for the reporting period may also include modifications and reestimates.

Schedule for Reconciling Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Post-FY 1991 Direct Loans):

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Beginning Balance of the Allowance for Subsidy Cost	$ 68,463	$ 63,174
Add Subsidy Expense for Direct Loans Disbursed During the Reporting Years by Component:		
Interest Rate Differential Costs	14,871	3,311
Default Costs (Net of Recoveries)	(223)	(51)
Fees and Other Collections	522	146
Other Subsidy Costs	(7,871)	(1,780)
Total of the above Subsidy Expense Components	7,299	1,626
Adjustments:		
Fees Received	(316)	(92)
Foreclosed Property Acquired	-	167
Subsidy Allowance Amortization	114	(3,502)
Total of adjustments	(202)	(3,427)
Ending Balance of the Allowance for Subsidy Cost Before Reestimates	75,560	61,373
Add or Subtract Subsidy Reestimates by Component:		
Technical/Default Reestimates	1,095	7,090
Ending Balance of the Allowance for Subsidy Cost	$ 76,655	$ 68,463

Defaulted Guaranteed Loans from Pre-FY 1992 Guarantees:

FY 2010

Loan Guarantee Program	Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Allowance for Loan Losses	Value of Assets Related to Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Net
FVOG Program	$ 11,997	$ 4	$ (11,997)	$ 4

FY 2009

Loan Guarantee Program	Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Allowance for Loan Losses	Value of Assets Related to Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Net
FVOG Program	$ 11,997	$ 4	$ (11,997)	$ 4

Defaulted Guaranteed Loans from Post-FY 1991 Guarantees:

FY 2010

Loan Guarantee Program	Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)	Value of Assets Related to Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Net
FVOG Program	$ 14,128	$ 1,254	$ (13,111)	$ 2,271

FY 2009

Loan Guarantee Program	Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)	Value of Assets Related to Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Net
FVOG Program	$ 14,128	$ 1,254	$ (12,710)	$ 2,672

Loan Guarantees:

Guaranteed Loans Outstanding:

Outstanding non-acquired guaranteed loans as of September 30, 2010 and 2009, which are not reflected in the financial statements, are as follows:

	FY 2010		FY 2009	
Loan Guarantee Program	Outstanding Principal of Guaranteed Loans, Face Value	Amount of Outstanding Principal Guaranteed	Outstanding Principal of Guaranteed Loans, Face Value	Amount of Outstanding Principal Guaranteed
FVOG Program	$ 3,939	$ 3,939	$ 4,331	$ 4,331

New Guaranteed Loans Disbursed:

There were no new guaranteed loans disbursed during FY 2010 and FY 2009.

Loan Guarantee Liabilities:

Loan Guarantee Program	FY 2010 Loan Guarantee Liabilities for Post-FY 1991 Guarantees, Present Value	FY 2009 Loan Guarantee Liabilities for Post-FY 1991 Guarantees, Present Value
FVOG Program	$ 565	$ 589

Subsidy Expense for Loan Guarantees by Program and Component:

Subsidy Expense for New Loan Guarantees Disbursed:

As there were no new loan guarantees disbursed during FY 2010 and FY 2009, there is not any related subsidy expense.

Modifications and Reestimates:

FY 2010		FY 2010		
Loan Guarantee Program	Total Modifications	Interest Rate Reestimates	Technical Reestimates	Total Reestimates
FVOG Program	$ -	$ -	$ 510	$ 510

FY 2009		FY 2009		
Loan Guarantee Program	Total Modifications	Interest Rate Reestimates	Technical Reestimates	Total Reestimates
FVOG Program	$ -	$ -	$ 451	$ 451

Total Loan Guarantee Subsidy Expense:

Loan Guarantee Program	FY 2010	FY 2009
FVOG Program	$ 510	$ 451

Subsidy Rates for Loan Guarantees by Program and Component:

Budget Subsidy Rates for Loan Guarantees for the Current Fiscal-year's Cohorts:

There were no new cohorts of guaranteed loans during FY 2010 and FY 2009.

Schedule for Reconciling Loan Guarantee Liabilities (Post-FY 1991 Loan Guarantees):

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Beginning Balance of Loan Guarantee Liabilities	$ 589	$ 621
Adjustments:		
Loan Guarantee Modifications	-	-
Fees Received	8	29
Interest Accumulation on the Liabilities Balance	(32)	(57)
Other	-	(4)
Ending Balance of Loan Guarantee Liabilities	$ 565	$ 589

Administrative Expenses:

Administrative expenses in support of the Department's direct loan and loan guarantee programs consist of:

Direct Loan Program	FY 2010	FY 2009
Drought Loan Portfolio and Economic Development Revolving Fund	$ 776	$ 1,091
NOAA Direct Loan Programs	2,494	3,169
Total	$ 3,270	$ 4,260

Loan Guarantee Program	FY 2010	FY 2009
Emergency Oil and Gas Loan Guarantee Program	$ -	$ 17
Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee Program	98	134
FVOG Program	180	262
Total	$ 278	$ 413

NOTE 6. INVENTORY, MATERIALS, AND SUPPLIES, NET

Category	Cost Flow Assumption	FY 2010	FY 2009
Inventory			
Items Held for Current Sale			
NIST Standard Reference Materials	Average	$ 22,340	$ 22,200
Other	Various	166	198
Allowance for Excess, Obsolete, and Unserviceable Items		(140)	(155)
Total Inventory, Net		22,366	22,243
Materials and Supplies			
Items Held for Use			
NOAA's National Logistics Support Center	Weighted-average	49,178	54,632
NOAA's National Reconditioning Center	Weighted-average	42,775	38,548
Census Bureau's Decennial Census	First-in, first-out	26,089	50,269
Other	Various	4,699	4,820
Allowance for Excess, Obsolete, and Unserviceable Items		(46,781)	(24,609)
Total Materials and Supplies, Net		75,960	123,660
Total		$ 98,326	$ 145,903

NIST's Standard Reference Materials Program provides reference materials for quality assurance of measurements, while NOAA's Materials and Supplies are primarily repair parts for weather forecasting equipment. The Census Bureau's Decennial Census materials and supplies are comprised of employment forms, payroll forms, various other administrative forms, and training and production materials.

NOTE 7. GENERAL PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, NET

FY 2010

Category	Useful Life (Years)	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Land	N/A	$ 16,787	$ -	$ 16,787
Land Improvements	30-40	2,996	(1,286)	1,710
Structures, Facilities, and Leasehold Improvements	2-60	1,406,982	(520,827)	886,155
Satellites/Weather Systems Personal Property	3-20	5,080,613	(3,656,875)	1,423,738
Other Personal Property	2-30	2,365,104	(1,518,219)	846,885
Assets Under Capital Lease	3-40	23,562	(17,693)	5,869
Construction-in-progress	N/A	4,213,567	-	4,213,567
Total		$ 13,109,611	$ (5,714,900)	$ 7,394,711

FY 2009

Category	Useful Life (Years)	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Land	N/A	$ 16,787	$ -	$ 16,787
Land Improvements	30-40	2,996	(1,194)	1,802
Structures, Facilities, and Leasehold Improvements	2-60	1,338,090	(475,533)	862,557
Satellites/Weather Systems Personal Property	3-20	4,522,903	(3,747,384)	775,519
Other Personal Property	2-30	2,083,682	(1,379,468)	704,214
Assets Under Capital Lease	3-40	25,407	(18,437)	6,970
Construction-in-progress	N/A	4,390,978	-	4,390,978
Total		$ 12,380,843	$ (5,622,016)	$ 6,758,827

NOTE 8. OTHER ASSETS

	FY 2010	FY 2009
With the Public		
Advances and Prepayments	$ 47,254	$ 52,061
Note Receivable	1,410	1,853
Bibliographic Database	6,454	6,103
Other	4	4
Total	$ 55,122	$ 60,021

As of September 30, 2010 and 2009, there is one Note Receivable with a maturity date of July 2024 and an interest rate of 7.0 percent. The balances include accrued interest.

The bibliographic database relates to NTIS's scientific and technical information used to prepare products and services for sale. The database is stated at capitalized costs of $62.7 million and $59.5 million, less accumulated amortization of $56.2 million and $53.4 million, at September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

NOTE 9. NON-ENTITY ASSETS

The assets that are not available for use in the Department's operations are summarized below:

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Intragovernmental		
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 153,731	$ 506,015
Total Intragovernmental	153,731	506,015
With the Public		
Cash	652	971
Accounts Receivable, Net	8,022	706
Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net – Drought Loan Portfolio	11,561	14,134
Total	$ 173,966	$ 521,826

NOTE 10. DEBT TO TREASURY

FY 2010

Loan Program	Beginning Balance	Net Borrowings (Repayments)	Ending Balance
Direct Loan Program			
Fisheries Finance, Financing Account	$ 482,405	$ 32,436	$ 514,841
Loan Guarantee Program			
FVOG Program	4,870	(1,781)	3,089
Total	$ 487,275	$ 30,655	$ 517,930

For the Direct Loan and Loan Guarantee Programs, maturity dates range from September 2012 to September 2038, and interest rates range from 2.59 to 6.97 percent.

FY 2009

Loan Program	Beginning Balance	Net Borrowings (Repayments)	Ending Balance
Direct Loan Program			
Fisheries Finance, Financing Account	$ 465,095	$ 17,310	$ 482,405
Loan Guarantee Program			
FVOG Program	6,831	(1,961)	4,870
Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund	4,727	(4,727)	-
Total	$ 476,653	$ 10,622	$ 487,275

NOTE 11. OTHER LIABILITIES

	FY 2010			FY 2009
	Current Portion	Non-current Portion	Total	Total
Intragovernmental				
Accrued FECA Liability	$ 33,802	$ 10,451	$ 44,253	$ 37,024
Accrued Benefits	43,613	-	43,613	36,642
Custodial Activity	7,964	-	7,964	-
Downward Subsidy Reestimates Payable to Treasury	8,087	-	8,087	3,509
Other	427	-	427	620
Total	$ 93,893	$ 10,451	$ 104,344	$ 77,795
With the Public				
ITA Foreign Service Nationals' Voluntary Separation Pay	$ 2,207	$ 8,487	$ 10,694	$ 9,693
Contingent Liabilities	11,643	512	12,155	13,962
Employment-related	17,954	-	17,954	10,018
Other	8,378	-	8,378	9,283
Total	$ 40,182	$ 8,999	$ 49,181	$ 42,956

The Current Portion represents liabilities expected to be paid by September 30, 2011, while the Non-current Portion represents liabilities expected to be paid after September 30, 2011.

NOTE 12. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

These liabilities consist of:

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Actuarial FECA Liability	$ 210,235	$ 171,234
NOAA Corps Retirement System Liability	502,800	471,600
NOAA Corps Post-retirement Health Benefits Liability	56,000	44,600
Total	$ 769,035	$ 687,434

Actuarial FECA Liability:

Actuarial FECA liability is calculated annually, as of September 30. For discounting projected annual future benefit payments to present value, the interest rate assumptions used by DOL were as follows:

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Year 1	3.65%	4.22%
Year 2 and Thereafter	4.30%	4.72%

The wage inflation factors (Cost of Living Allowance) and medical inflation factors (Consumer Price Index - Medical) applied to the calculation of projected future benefits, and also used to adjust the methodology's historical payments to current year constant dollars, were as follows:

FY 2010

Fiscal Year	Cost of Living Allowance	Consumer Price Index - Medical
2011	2.23%	3.45%
2012	1.13%	3.43%
2013	1.70%	3.64%
2014	1.90%	3.66%
2015	1.93%	3.73%

FY 2009

Fiscal Year	Cost of Living Allowance	Consumer Price Index - Medical
2010	0.47%	3.42%
2011	1.40%	3.29%
2012	1.50%	3.48%
2013	1.80%	3.71%
2014	2.00%	3.71%

NOAA Corps Retirement System Liability:

This liability represents the unfunded actuarial present value of projected plan benefits. The actuarial calculation is performed annually, as of September 30. The September 30, 2010 and 2009 actuarial calculations used the following economic assumptions:

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Discount Rate	4.89%	5.75%
Annual Basic Pay Scale Increases	3.12%	3.75%
Annual Inflation	2.37%	3.00%

The related pension costs included in the *Consolidated Statements of Net Cost* are as follows:

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Normal Cost	$ 9,100	$ 6,600
Interest on the Unfunded Liability	26,500	25,200
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses, Net[1]		12,500
From Experience	5,200	
From Discount Rate Assumption Change	65,100	
From Long-term Assumption Changes		
Annual Inflation	(37,800)	
Annual Basic Pay Scale Increases	(14,900)	
Demographic	(400)	
Total Pension Costs	$ 52,800	$ 44,300

NOAA Corps Post-retirement Health Benefits Liability:

This liability represents the unfunded actuarial present value of projected post-retirement plan benefits. The actuarial calculation is performed annually, as of September 30. The September 30, 2010 and 2009 actuarial calculations used the following economic assumption:

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Discount Rate	4.77%	5.75%

The related post-retirement health benefits costs included in the *Consolidated Statements of Net Cost* are as follows:

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Normal Cost	$ 1,800	$ 1,300
Interest on the Unfunded Liability	2,000	2,700
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses, Net[1]		(5,100)
From Experience	2,100	
From Discount Rate Assumption Change	3,800	
From Long-term Assumption Changes – Medical Claims Costs	5,200	
Total Post-retirement Health Benefits Costs	$ 14,900	$ (1,100)

[1] Effective FY 2010, actuarial gains and losses from changes in long-term assumptions are required to be separately disclosed.

NOTE 13. ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISPOSAL LIABILITIES

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Pribilof Islands Cleanup	$ 3,017	$ 10,030
Nuclear Reactor	48,598	48,039
Other	3,034	2,926
Total	$ 54,649	$ 60,995

NOTE 14. LEASES

Capital Leases:

Assets under capital leases are as follows:

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Structures, Facilities, and Leasehold Improvements	$ 23,538	$ 22,860
Equipment	24	2,547
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(17,693)	(18,437)
Net Assets Under Capital Leases	$ 5,869	$ 6,970

Capital Lease Liabilities are primarily related to NOAA. NOAA has real property capital leases covering both land and buildings. The majority of these leases are for weather forecasting offices, but the leases are also for radar system sites, river forecasting centers, and National Weather Service enforcement centers. NOAA's real property capital leases range from 10 to 40 years.

Capital Lease Liabilities:

Future payments due under capital leases are as follows:

FY 2010

Fiscal Year	General PP&E Category: Real Property	General PP&E Category: Personal Property	Total
2011	$ 4,081	$ -	$ 4,081
2012	3,878	-	3,878
2013	3,729	-	3,729
2014	3,049	-	3,049
2015	1,901	-	1,901
Thereafter	10,770	-	10,770
Total Future Lease Payments	27,408	-	27,408
Less: Imputed Interest	(13,399)	-	(13,399)
Less: Executory Costs	(4,731)	-	(4,731)
Net Capital Lease Liabilities	$ 9,278	$ -	$ 9,278

FY 2009

Fiscal Year	General PP&E Category: Real Property	General PP&E Category: Personal Property	Total
2010	$ 3,973	$ 10	$ 3,983
2011	4,008	-	4,008
2012	3,790	-	3,790
2013	3,647	-	3,647
2014	2,971	-	2,971
Thereafter	12,831	-	12,831
Total Future Lease Payments	31,220	10	31,230
Less: Imputed Interest	(13,149)	-	(13,149)
Less: Executory Costs	(5,492)	-	(5,492)
Net Capital Lease Liabilities	$ 12,579	$ 10	$ 12,589

Operating Leases:

Most of the Department's facilities are rented from GSA, which generally charges rent that is intended to approximate commercial rental rates. For federally owned property rented from GSA, the Department generally does not execute an agreement with GSA; the Department, however, is normally required to give 120 to 180 days notice to vacate. For non-federally owned property rented from GSA, an occupancy agreement is generally executed, and the Department may normally cancel these agreements with 120 days notice.

The Department's (1) estimated real property rent payments to GSA for FY 2011 through FY 2015; and (2) future payments due under noncancellable operating leases (non-GSA real property) are as follows:

FY 2010

	General PP&E Category	
Fiscal Year	GSA Real Property	Non-GSA Real Property
2011	$ 246,673	$ 17,187
2012	219,218	19,651
2013	209,557	18,058
2014	213,000	13,254
2015	214,639	11,754
Thereafter	[1]	118,527
Total Future Lease Payments	N/A	$ 198,431

[1] *Not estimated.*

NOTE 15. LIABILITIES NOT COVERED BY BUDGETARY RESOURCES

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Intragovernmental		
Accrued FECA Liability	$ 37,216	$ 35,616
Total Intragovernmental	37,216	35,616
Accrued Payroll	36,359	26,987
Accrued Annual Leave	264,720	253,347
Federal Employee Benefits	769,035	687,434
Environmental and Disposal Liabilities	54,649	60,995
Contingent Liabilities	12,155	13,962
Unearned Revenue	551,263	681,032
ITA Foreign Service Nationals' Voluntary Separation Pay	10,694	9,693
Other	253	578
Total	$ 1,736,344	$ 1,769,644

Due to USPTO's funding structure, budgetary resources do not cover a portion of its Unearned Revenue. The Unearned Revenue reported above is the portion of USPTO's Unearned Revenue that is considered not covered by budgetary resources. USPTO's Unearned Revenue is a liability for revenue received before the patent or trademark work has been completed. Budgetary resources derived from the current reporting period's revenue have been partially used to cover the current reporting period's costs associated with unearned revenue from a prior reporting period. In addition, the current patent fee structure sets low initial application fees that are followed by income from maintenance fees as a supplement in later years to cover the full cost of the patent examination and issuance processes. The combination of these funding circumstances requires USPTO to obtain additional budgetary resources to cover its liability for unearned revenue.

NOTE 16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments:

The Department has entered into long-term contracts for the purchase, construction, and modernization of environmental satellites and weather measuring and monitoring systems. A summary of major long-term commitments as of September 31, 2010 is shown below.

Major Long-term Commitments:

			FY 2010				
Description	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Thereafter	Total
Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites	$ 787,600	$ 819,600	$ 817,000	$ 816,900	$ 817,500	$ 1,795,600	$ 5,854,200
Convergence Satellites	1,060,800	1,160,000	960,000	740,000	610,000	4,489,500	9,020,300
Polar Operational Environmental Satellites	40,900	40,900	40,900	40,900	40,900	25,900	230,400
Other Weather Service	147,210	129,792	116,543	120,438	114,881	77,749	706,613
Ocean Surface Topography	50,000	53,000	29,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	139,000
Climate Sensors	49,400	55,400	51,100	50,600	35,500	47,100	289,100
Other	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	$ 2,135,912	$ 2,258,692	$ 2,014,543	$ 1,770,838	$ 1,620,781	$ 6,438,849	$ 16,239,615

Legal Contingencies:

The Department is subject to potential liabilities in various administrative proceedings, legal actions, environmental suits, and claims brought against it. In the opinion of the Department's management and legal counsel, the ultimate resolution of these proceedings, actions, suits, and claims will not materially affect the financial position or net costs of the Department.

Probable Likelihood of an Adverse Outcome:

The Department is subject to potential liabilities where adverse outcomes are probable, and claims are approximately $12.2 million and $14.0 million as of September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Accordingly, $12.2 million and $14.0 million of contingent liabilities were included in Other Liabilities on the *Consolidated Balance Sheets* as of September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. For a majority of these claims, any amounts ultimately due will be paid out of Treasury's Judgment Fund. For the claims to be paid by Treasury's Judgment Fund, once the claims are settled or court judgments are assessed relative to the Department, the liability will be removed and an Imputed Financing Source From Cost Absorbed by Others will be recognized.

Reasonably Possible Likelihood of an Adverse Outcome:

The Department and other federal agencies are subject to potential liabilities for a variety of environmental cleanup costs, many of which are associated with the Second World War, at various sites within the U.S. Since some of the potential liabilities represent claims with no stated amount, the exact amount of total potential liabilities is unknown, but may exceed $86.1 million as of September 30, 2010. For these potential liabilities, it is reasonably possible that an adverse outcome will result. It is not possible, however, to speculate as to a range of loss. In the absence of a settlement agreement, decree, or judgment, there is neither an allocation of response costs between the U.S. government and other potentially responsible parties, nor is there an attribution of such costs to or among the federal agencies implicated in the claims. Although the Department has been implicated as a responsible party, the U.S. Department of Justice was unable to provide an amount for these potential liabilities that is attributable to the Department. Of these potential liabilities, all will be funded by Treasury's Judgment Fund, if any amounts are ultimately due.

The Department and other federal agencies are subject to other potential liabilities. Since some of the potential liabilities represent claims with no stated amount, the exact amount of total potential liabilities is unknown, but may exceed $270.7 million as of September 30, 2010. For these potential liabilities, it is reasonably possible that an adverse outcome will result. It is not possible, however, to speculate as to a range of loss. Of these potential liabilities, most will be funded by Treasury's Judgment Fund, if any amounts are ultimately due.

Guaranteed Loan Contingencies:

Fishing Vessels Obligation Guarantee Program: This loan guarantee program has outstanding non-acquired guaranteed loans (fully guaranteed by the Department) as of September 30, 2010 and 2009, with outstanding principal balances totaling $3.9 and $4.3 million, respectively. A loan guarantee liability of $565 thousand and $589 thousand is recorded for the outstanding guarantees at September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Restructuring the National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) to the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)

In 2010, the Executive Office of the President directed the restructure of the government's approach to meeting its polar-orbiting environmental data collection needs. Accordingly, the President's FY 2011 budget contains a restructuring of the National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) in order to put the critical program on a more sustainable pathway toward success. The Joint Polar Satellite Program (JPSS) is a national priority -- essential to meeting both civil and military weather forecasting, storm tracking, and climate monitoring requirements. After reviewing options, including those suggested by an Independent Review Team (IRT) and Congressional Committees, the President's FY 2011 budget takes significant new steps. The Executive Office of the President directed NOAA and the Air Force to no longer continue to jointly procure NPOESS. This decision is in the best interest of the American public to preserve critical operational weather and climate observations into the future.

The three agencies (DoD, NOAA, and NASA) have and will continue to partner to ensure a successful way forward for the respective programs, while utilizing international partnerships to sustain and enhance weather and climate observation from space.

The major challenge of NPOESS was jointly executing the program between three agencies of different sizes with divergent objectives and different acquisition procedures. The new system will resolve this challenge by splitting the procurements. NOAA and NASA will take primary responsibility for the afternoon orbit, and DoD will take primary responsibility for the morning orbit. The agencies will continue to partner in those areas that have been successful in the past, such as a shared ground system. The restructured programs will also eliminate the NPOESS tri-agency structure that has made management and oversight difficult, contributing to the poor performance of the program.

NOAA and the Air Force have already begun to move into a transition period during which the current joint procurement will end. The agencies will continue a successful relationship that they have developed for their polar and geostationary satellite programs to-date.

The restructuring effort will continue throughout FY 2011. During this time, NOAA and the Air Force will work together to decide which program components of the DoD Construction Work in Progress (CWIP) will remain with DoD versus which program components will transfer to NOAA to become part of JPSS. If any program component that remains with NOAA is not needed for JPSS, the value of those components will be written off. One component that will not be used by NOAA is the Conical-scanning Microwave Image/Sounder (CMIS) sensor, with costs incurred of $107.5M, which was charged to expense in FY 2010. The amount of any additional CWIP impairment charges due to the satellite restructuring cannot be estimated.

NOTE 17. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET COST

FY 2010 Consolidating Statement of Net Cost:

	NOAA	USPTO	ESA	NIST	NTIA	Others	Departmental Management	Combining Total	Intra-Departmental Eliminations	Consolidating Total
Strategic Goal 1: Maximize U.S. Competitiveness and Enable Economic Growth for American Industries, Workers, and Consumers										
Intragovernmental Gross Costs	$ -	$ -	$ 1,045,041	$ 30	$ -	$ 273,146	$ 77,819	$ 1,396,036	$ (87,024)	$ 1,309,012
Gross Costs With the Public	-	-	5,770,979	102,393	-	926,965	30,737	6,831,074	-	6,831,074
Total Gross Costs	-	-	6,816,020	102,423	-	1,200,111	108,556	8,227,110	(87,024)	8,140,086
Intragovernmental Earned Revenue	-	-	(230,177)	-	-	(28,747)	(74,893)	(333,817)	87,024	(246,793)
Earned Revenue From the Public	-	-	(5,724)	-	-	(8,962)	(3)	(14,689)	-	(14,689)
Total Earned Revenue	-	-	(235,901)	-	-	(37,709)	(74,896)	(348,506)	87,024	(261,482)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**6,580,119**	**102,423**	**-**	**1,162,402**	**33,660**	**7,878,604**	**-**	**7,878,604**
Strategic Goal 2: Promote U.S. Innovation and Industrial Competitiveness										
Intragovernmental Gross Costs	-	425,881	-	133,541	386,909	7,425	77,820	1,031,576	(98,523)	933,053
Gross Costs With the Public	-	1,581,057	-	788,127	213,178	40,576	30,738	2,653,676	-	2,653,676
Total Gross Costs	-	2,006,938	-	921,668	600,087	48,001	108,558	3,685,252	(98,523)	3,586,729
Intragovernmental Earned Revenue	-	(9,375)	-	(113,045)	(29,939)	(38,567)	(74,893)	(265,819)	98,523	(167,296)
Earned Revenue From the Public	-	(2,092,307)	-	(54,445)	(151)	(10,522)	(3)	(2,157,428)	-	(2,157,428)
Total Earned Revenue	-	(2,101,682)	-	(167,490)	(30,090)	(49,089)	(74,896)	(2,423,247)	98,523	(2,324,724)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**(94,744)**	**-**	**754,178**	**569,997**	**(1,088)**	**33,662**	**1,262,005**	**-**	**1,262,005**
Strategic Goal 3: Promote Environmental Stewardship										
Intragovernmental Gross Costs	772,455	-	-	-	-	-	77,850	850,305	(99,604)	750,701
Gross Costs With the Public	4,019,147	-	-	-	-	-	30,746	4,049,893	-	4,049,893
Total Gross Costs	4,791,602	-	-	-	-	-	108,596	4,900,198	(99,604)	4,800,594
Intragovernmental Earned Revenue	(203,896)	-	-	-	-	-	(74,915)	(278,811)	99,604	(179,207)
Earned Revenue From the Public	(97,913)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(97,916)	-	(97,916)
Total Earned Revenue	(301,809)	-	-	-	-	-	(74,918)	(376,727)	99,604	(277,123)
Net Program Costs	**4,489,793**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**33,678**	**4,523,471**	**-**	**4,523,471**
NET COST OF OPERATIONS	**$ 4,489,793**	**$ (94,744)**	**$ 6,580,119**	**$ 856,601**	**$ 569,997**	**$ 1,161,314**	**$ 101,000**	**$ 13,664,080**	**$ -**	**$ 13,664,080**

FY 2009 Consolidating Statement of Net Cost:

	NOAA	USPTO	ESA	NIST	NTIA	Others	Departmental Management	Combining Total	Intra-Departmental Eliminations	Consolidating Total
Strategic Goal 1: Maximize U.S. Competitiveness and Enable Economic Growth for American Industries, Workers, and Consumers										
Intragovernmental Gross Costs	$ -	$ -	$ 547,708	$ 11	$ -	$ 227,060	$ 76,704	$ 851,483	$ (84,380)	$ 767,103
Gross Costs With the Public	-	-	2,478,857	121,300	-	672,145	35,573	3,307,875	-	3,307,875
Total Gross Costs	-	-	3,026,565	121,311	-	899,205	112,277	4,159,358	(84,380)	4,074,978
Intragovernmental Earned Revenue	-	-	(237,357)	-	-	(29,831)	(81,588)	(348,776)	84,380	(264,396)
Earned Revenue From the Public	-	-	(6,878)	-	-	(9,266)	(24)	(16,168)	-	(16,168)
Total Earned Revenue	-	-	(244,235)	-	-	(39,097)	(81,612)	(364,944)	84,380	(280,564)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**2,782,330**	**121,311**	**-**	**860,108**	**30,665**	**3,794,414**	**-**	**3,794,414**
Strategic Goal 2: Promote U.S. Innovation and Industrial Competitiveness										
Intragovernmental Gross Costs	-	404,786	-	129,844	202,327	6,530	76,704	820,191	(97,949)	722,242
Gross Costs With the Public	-	1,577,154	-	694,433	996,539	21,640	35,575	3,325,341	-	3,325,341
Total Gross Costs	-	1,981,940	-	824,277	1,198,866	28,170	112,279	4,145,532	(97,949)	4,047,583
Intragovernmental Earned Revenue	-	(7,443)	-	(127,114)	(32,216)	(14,914)	(81,591)	(263,278)	97,949	(165,329)
Earned Revenue From the Public	-	(1,919,687)	-	(71,177)	(209)	(11,158)	(22)	(2,002,253)	-	(2,002,253)
Total Earned Revenue	-	(1,927,130)	-	(198,291)	(32,425)	(26,072)	(81,613)	(2,265,531)	97,949	(2,167,582)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**54,810**	**-**	**625,986**	**1,166,441**	**2,098**	**30,666**	**1,880,001**	**-**	**1,880,001**
Strategic Goal 3: Promote Environmental Stewardship										
Intragovernmental Gross Costs	677,895	-	-	-	-	-	76,727	754,622	(82,650)	671,972
Gross Costs With the Public	3,710,398	-	-	-	-	-	35,586	3,745,984	-	3,745,984
Total Gross Costs	4,388,293	-	-	-	-	-	112,313	4,500,606	(82,650)	4,417,956
Intragovernmental Earned Revenue	(184,643)	-	-	-	-	-	(81,615)	(266,258)	82,650	(183,608)
Earned Revenue From the Public	(82,001)	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	(82,024)	-	(82,024)
Total Earned Revenue	(266,644)	-	-	-	-	-	(81,638)	(348,282)	82,650	(265,632)
Net Program Costs	**4,121,649**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30,675**	**4,152,324**	**-**	**4,152,324**
NET COST OF OPERATIONS	**$ 4,121,649**	**$ 54,810**	**$ 2,782,330**	**$ 747,297**	**$ 1,166,441**	**$ 862,206**	**$ 92,006**	**$ 9,826,739**	**$ -**	**$ 9,826,739**

Major Programs: The following tables illustrate major programs of the Department. "Other Programs" refers to the other programs within each strategic goal. The "Others" column refers to the Department's reporting entities that are not listed. The Others column data and the Other Programs data are presented solely to reconcile these tables to the Combining Total columns on the *Consolidating Statements of Net Cost*.

FY 2010 Statement of Net Cost by Major Program (Combining Basis):

PROGRAM COSTS	NOAA	Census Bureau	NIST	USPTO	Others	Combining Total
Strategic Goal 1: Maximize U.S. Competitiveness and Enable Economic Growth for American Industries, Workers, and Consumers						
Decennial and Periodic Censuses						
Gross Costs	$ -	$ 5,648,403	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,648,403
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Program Costs	**-**	**5,648,403**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,648,403**
Other Programs						
Gross Costs	-	1,053,844	102,423	-	1,422,440	2,578,707
Less: Earned Revenue	-	(229,415)	-	-	(119,091)	(348,506)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**824,429**	**102,423**	**-**	**1,303,349**	**2,230,201**
Net Program Costs for Strategic Goal 1	**-**	**6,472,832**	**102,423**	**-**	**1,303,349**	**7,878,604**
Strategic Goal 2: Promote U.S. Innovation and Industrial Competitiveness						
Measurement and Standards Laboratories						
Gross Costs	-	-	643,838	-	-	643,838
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	(127,894)	-	-	(127,894)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**515,944**	**-**	**-**	**515,944**
Patents						
Gross Costs	-	-	-	1,777,871	-	1,777,871
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	-	(1,887,538)	-	(1,887,538)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(109,667)**	**-**	**(109,667)**
Trademarks						
Gross Costs	-	-	-	182,565	-	182,565
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	-	(214,144)		(214,144)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(31,579)**	**-**	**(31,579)**
Other Programs						
Gross Costs	-	-	277,830	46,502	756,646	1,080,978
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	(39,596)	-	(154,075)	(193,671)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**238,234**	**46,502**	**602,571**	**887,307**
Net Program Costs for Strategic Goal 2	**-**	**-**	**754,178**	**(94,744)**	**602,571**	**1,262,005**
Strategic Goal 3: Promote Environmental Stewardship						
Ecosystems						
Gross Costs	1,781,600	-	-	-	-	1,781,600
Less: Earned Revenue	(109,657)	-	-	-	-	(109,657)
Net Program Costs	**1,671,943**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,671,943**
Other Programs						
Gross Costs	3,010,002	-	-	-	108,596	3,118,598
Less: Earned Revenue	(192,152)	-	-	-	(74,918)	(267,070)
Net Program Costs	**2,817,850**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**33,678**	**2,851,528**
Net Program Costs for Strategic Goal 3	**4,489,793**		**-**	**-**	**33,678**	**4,523,471**
NET COST OF OPERATIONS	**$ 4,489,793**	**$ 6,472,832**	**$ 856,601**	**$ (94,744)**	**$ 1,939,598**	**$ 13,664,080**

FY 2009 Statement of Net Cost by Major Program (Combining Basis):

PROGRAM COSTS	NOAA	Census Bureau	NIST	USPTO	Others	Combining Total
Strategic Goal 1: Maximize U.S. Competitiveness and Enable Economic Growth for American Industries, Workers, and Consumers						
Decennial and Periodic Censuses						
Gross Costs	$ -	$ 2,015,059	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,015,059
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Program Costs	**-**	**2,015,059**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,015,059**
Other Programs						
Gross Costs	-	911,079	121,311	-	1,111,909	2,144,299
Less: Earned Revenue	-	(238,281)	-	-	(126,663)	(364,944)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**672,798**	**121,311**	**-**	**985,246**	**1,779,355**
Net Program Costs for Strategic Goal 1	**-**	**2,687,857**	**121,311**	**-**	**985,246**	**3,794,414**
Strategic Goal 2: Promote U.S. Innovation and Industrial Competitiveness						
Measurement and Standards Laboratories						
Gross Costs	-	-	689,751	-	-	689,751
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	(170,517)	-	-	(170,517)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**519,234**	**-**	**-**	**519,234**
Patents						
Gross Costs	-	-	-	1,744,676	-	1,744,676
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	-	(1,697,432)	-	(1,697,432)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**47,244**	**-**	**47,244**
Trademarks						
Gross Costs	-	-	-	193,187	-	193,187
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	-	(229,698)		(229,698)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(36,511)**	**-**	**(36,511)**
Other Programs						
Gross Costs	-	-	134,526	44,077	1,339,315	1,517,918
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	(27,774)	-	(140,110)	(167,884)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**106,752**	**44,077**	**1,199,205**	**1,350,034**
Net Program Costs for Strategic Goal 2	**-**	**-**	**625,986**	**54,810**	**1,199,205**	**1,880,001**
Strategic Goal 3: Promote Environmental Stewardship						
Ecosystems						
Gross Costs	1,701,525	-	-	-	-	1,701,525
Less: Earned Revenue	(135,569)	-	-	-	-	(135,569)
Net Program Costs	**1,565,956**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,565,956**
Other Programs						
Gross Costs	2,686,768	-	-	-	112,313	2,799,081
Less: Earned Revenue	(131,075)	-	-	-	(81,638)	(212,713)
Net Program Costs	**2,555,693**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30,675**	**2,586,368**
Net Program Costs for Strategic Goal 3	**4,121,649**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30,675**	**4,152,324**
NET COST OF OPERATIONS	**$ 4,121,649**	**$ 2,687,857**	**$ 747,297**	**$ 54,810**	**$ 2,215,126**	**$ 9,826,739**

NOTE 18. COMBINED STATEMENTS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

The amount of Budget Authority, Appropriations, on the *Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources* (SBR) reconciles to the amount of Budgetary Financing Sources, Appropriations Received, reported on the *Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Position* (SCNP) as follows:

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Budget Authority, Appropriations (SBR)	$ 14,322,512	$ 34,069,220
Less:		
Appropriated Receipts for NOAA and DM/G&B, Classified as Exchange Revenue	(15,994)	(17,304)
Appropriated Receipts for NTIA's Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund, Classified as Transfers In of Spectrum Auction Proceeds from Federal Communications Commission	(196,613)	(16,689,557)
Budgetary Financing Sources, Appropriations Received (SCNP)	$ 14,109,905	$ 17,362,359

Budget Authority, Appropriations, included on the SBR decreased significantly from FY 2009 to FY 2010 primarily due to the large decrease of $16.49 billion in appropriated receipts for NTIA's Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund and appropriations of $7.92 billion received in FY 2009 under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5). Additional information on the above noted appropriations is included in this note.

Total borrowing authority available for NOAA's loan programs amounted to $228.4 million and $260.5 million at September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. During FY 2009, the Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund's borrowing authority was decreased by $914.9 million to zero; this decrease is included as a reduction of budgetary resources on the SBR for FY 2009 on the line Permanently Not Available. The Borrowing Authority amounts reported in the SBR Budgetary Resources section represent only borrowing authority realized during the fiscal year being reported. See Note 1M, *Debt to Treasury*, for debt repayment requirements, financing sources for repayments, and other terms of borrowing authority used.

Ninety-five percent of the Department's reporting entities have one or more permanent no-year appropriations to finance operations.

Reductions to the Department's appropriations under Public Laws 111-226, 111-212, 111-224, and 111-118 amounted to $696.5 million for FY 2010, while reductions for FY 2009 under Public Law 111-8 amounted to $25.6 million. These reductions are included in the SBR Budgetary Resources line Permanently Not Available. These reductions are also part of the amounts reported on the line Other Adjustments in the Unexpended Appropriations section, Budgetary Financing Sources subsection, of the SCNP.

Legal arrangements affecting the Department's use of Unobligated Balances of Budget Authority and/or Fund Balance with Treasury during FY 2010 and FY 2009 include the following:

- The Department's Deposit Funds, reported in Note 2, *Fund Balance with Treasury*, are not available to finance operating activities. These funds are also included in Note 2 on the line Non-budgetary (breakdown by status).

- The Department's Fund Balance with Treasury as of September 30, 2010 and 2009 includes $581.2 million of USPTO offsetting collections exceeding prior years' appropriations of $581.2 million and $528.7 million, respectively. USPTO may use these funds only as authorized by the U.S. Congress, and only as made available by the issuance of a Treasury warrant. These funds are included in Note 2 on the lines General Funds (breakdown by type), and Temporarily Precluded From Obligation (breakdown by status).
- The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 established surcharges on certain statutory patent fees collected by USPTO. Subsequent legislation extended the surcharges through the end of FY 1998. These surcharges were deposited into the Patent and Trademark Surcharge Fund, a Special Fund Receipt Account at Treasury. USPTO may use monies from this account only as authorized by Congress and made available by the issuance of a Treasury warrant. At September 30, 2010 and 2009, $233.5 million is held in the Patent and Trademark Surcharge Fund. These funds are included in Note 2 on the lines Special Fund (Patent and Trademark Surcharge Fund) (breakdown by type), and Non-budgetary (breakdown by status).
- The Department's Fund Balance with Treasury as of September 30, 2010 and 2009 includes funds temporarily not available for the Digital Television and Transition Public Safety Fund of $8.74 billion and $8.29 billion, respectively. These funds are included in Note 2 on the lines Digital Television and Transition Public Safety Fund - Special Funds section (breakdown by type), and Unobligated Balance - Unavailable (breakdown by status). On the SBR for FY 2010, these funds are included on the line Unobligated Balance Not Available.
- The Department's Fund Balance with Treasury as of September 30, 2010 and 2009 includes $20.4 and $23.1 million, respectively, of funds temporarily not available for the Coastal Zone Management Fund, which accounts for the Coastal Energy Impact Program direct loans. These funds are included in Note 2 on the lines Revolving Funds (breakdown by type), and Temporarily Precluded From Obligation (breakdown by status).
- For loan programs prior to the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (pre-FY 1992 loans), most or all liquidating fund unobligated balances in excess of working capital needs are required to be transferred to Treasury as soon as practicable during the following fiscal year.
- For direct loan programs under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (post-FY 1991 loans) that have outstanding debt to Treasury, regulations require that most unobligated balances be returned to Treasury on September 30, or require that the borrowing authority be cancelled on September 30.
- For loan guarantee programs under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 that have outstanding debt to Treasury, regulations require that unobligated balances in excess of the outstanding guaranteed loans' principal and interest be returned to Treasury on September 30.

There are no material differences between the amounts reported in the FY 2009 *Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources* and the actual FY 2009 amounts reported in the FY 2011 budget of the U.S. government.

Apportionment Categories of Obligations Incurred:

The amounts of direct and reimbursable obligations incurred against amounts apportioned under Category A, Category B, and Exempt from Apportionment are as follows:

	FY 2010		
	Direct	Reimbursable	Total
Category A	$ 8,365,156	$ 2,529,674	$ 10,894,830
Category B	10,457,428	25,150	10,482,578
Exempt from Apportionment	159,933	868,470	1,028,403
Total	$ 18,982,517	$ 3,423,294	$ 22,405,811

	FY 2009		
	Direct	Reimbursable	Total
Category A	$ 5,638,199	$ 2,273,490	$ 7,911,689
Category B	6,395,748	77,395	6,473,143
Exempt from Apportionment	172,688	852,294	1,024,982
Total	$ 12,206,635	$ 3,203,179	$ 15,409,814

Category A apportionments distribute budgetary resources by fiscal quarters, whereas Category B apportionments typically distribute budgetary resources by activities, projects, objects, or a combination of these categories.

Undelivered Orders:

Undelivered orders were $12.36 billion and $7.87 billion at September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009:

The Department received Appropriations of $7.92 billion in FY 2009 under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, including $4.70 billion for NTIA's Broadband Technology Opportunities Program; $1.00 billion for Census Bureau's Periodic Censuses and Programs; $650.0 million for NTIA's Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program; and $600.0 million for NOAA's Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction.

Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund:

The Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund (Fund) was created by the Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Act of 2005. This NTIA fund receives proceeds from the auction of licenses for recovered analog spectrum from discontinued analog television signals, and provides funding for several programs from these receipts. Funding for these programs, prior to the availability of auction receipts, was provided by Treasury borrowings, as discussed in Note 1, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) completed the auction of licenses for recovered analog spectrum in March 2008. The auction resulted in proceeds of $18.96 billion, which were deposited to the Fund by FCC on June 30, 2008. A net auction proceed (auction proceed less any FCC administrative fees due to FCC) becomes a budgetary resource on the SBR when FCC grants the license and the net auction proceed is provided as a budgetary resource by OMB. Net auction proceeds for which licenses have been granted, totaling $196.6 million and $16.69 billion for FY 2010 and FY 2009, respectively, are included as a budgetary resource on the SBR (Budget Authority, Appropriations), and as a budgetary financing source on the SCNP. Auction proceeds for which licenses have not yet been granted, totaling $33.8 million and $400.5 million as of September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, are considered a non-budgetary financing source (unavailable for use), and, accordingly, are not included in the SBR and are recorded as a liability to FCC on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. For the proprietary financial statements, an auction proceed is considered a liability to FCC until FCC grants the license. When the license is granted, a financing source (Transfers In of Spectrum Auction Proceeds from FCC) is recognized on the SCNP for the earned net auction proceeds, and the liability is reduced by the dollar amount of the license granted.

As of September 30, 2010, payments for the programs under the Fund may not exceed $2.82 billion. On September 30, 2009, the Fund transferred $7.36 billion to the General Fund of the Treasury. This transfer is included as a reduction of budgetary resources on the SBR for year-end FY 2009 on the line Permanently Not Available, and is reported on the SCNP for year-end FY 2009 as a negative budgetary financing source. The Department understands that Congress' intent is for the Fund to further transfer funds beyond the needs of its programs to the General Fund of the Treasury. At September 30, 2010, the Fund has a Net Position, Cumulative Results of Operations balance of $9.53 billion.

Below is a brief summary of the three largest programs under this Fund, and significant financial activity recorded for the FY 2010 and FY 2009 SBR under this Fund for each program:

Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC): This is a grant program to assist public safety agencies in the acquisition of, deployment of, or training for the use of interoperable communications systems that can utilize reallocated public safety spectrum for radio communication. The Fund may make payments not to exceed $1.00 billion for this program. The Department has in place a Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), in which FEMA administers the PSIC grant program. NTIA provides FEMA with funds for the grants under the program, and for the charges for FEMA's management and administrative services. NTIA records budgetary obligations with FEMA, while FEMA records the grants activity under the program. Budgetary obligations for FY 2010 and FY 2009 under the PSIC program amounted to $8.8 million and $5.6 million, respectively. Budgetary obligations through September 30, 2008 under the PSIC program amounted to $981.4 million.

Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program: This program provided eligible households in the U.S. and territories with forty-dollar coupons (two per household maximum) that could be applied toward the purchase of digital-to-analog converter boxes. The Fund may make payments not to exceed $1.52 billion for this program. Budgetary obligations for FY 2010 and FY 2009 under this fund for this program amounted to $0.0 million and $535.1 million, respectively.

National Alert and Tsunami Warning Program: This program is to implement a unified national alert system capable of alerting the public, on a national, regional, or local basis to emergency situations by using a variety of communications technologies. The Fund made payments not exceeding $156.0 million for this program. The Department shall use $50.0 million of such amounts to implement a tsunami warning and coastal vulnerability program. Budgetary obligations for FY 2010 and FY 2009 amounted to $37.5 million and $49.8 million, respectively.

NOTE 19. CUSTODIAL NONEXCHANGE ACTIVITY

NOAA receives interest, penalties, and fines primarily related to its past due Accounts Receivable, while BIS receives civil monetary penalties from private entities that violate the Export Administration Act. These collections are required to be transferred to Treasury. For FY 2010, the Department had custodial nonexchange revenue of $19.5 million; custodial nonexchange revenue of $8.0 million was payable to Treasury at September 30, 2010. For FY 2009, the Department had custodial nonexchange revenue of $9.9 million; custodial nonexchange revenue of $706 thousand was payable to Treasury at September 30, 2009.

NOTE 20. FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES

Schedule of Fiduciary Activities for the Year Ended September 30, 2010

	FY 2010		
	Patent Cooperation Treaty	Madrid Protocol	Total
Fiduciary Net Assets, Beginning Balance	$ 9,134	$ 452	$ 9,586
Contributions	121,679	9,923	131,602
Disbursements to and on Behalf of Beneficiaries	(121,361)	(9,799)	(131,160)
Increase/(Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Assets	318	124	442
Fiduciary Net Assets, Ending Balance	$ 9,452	$ 576	$ 10,028

Fiduciary Net Assets as of September 30, 2010

	FY 2010		
	Patent Cooperation Treaty	Madrid Protocol	Total
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 9,452	$ 576	$ 10,028

Schedule of Fiduciary Activities for the Year Ended September 30, 2009

	FY 2009		
	Patent Cooperation Treaty	Madrid Protocol	Total
Fiduciary Net Assets, Beginning Balance	$ 11,598	$ 311	$ 11,909
Contributions	116,818	8,618	125,436
Disbursements to and on Behalf of Beneficiaries	(119,282)	(8,477)	(127,759)
Increase/(Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Assets	(2,464)	141	(2,323)
Fiduciary Net Assets, Ending Balance	$ 9,134	$ 452	$ 9,586

Fiduciary Net Assets as of September 30, 2009

	FY 2009		
	Patent Cooperation Treaty	Madrid Protocol	Total
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 9,134	$ 452	$ 9,586

NOTE 21. EARMARKED FUNDS

The following tables depict major earmarked funds separately chosen based on their significant financial activity and importance to taxpayers. All other earmarked funds not shown are aggregated as "Other Earmarked Funds."

United States Department of Commerce Consolidated Balance Sheet
As of September 30, 2010

	USPTO Earmarked Funds	NTIA Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund	Broadband Technology Opportunities Program - Recovery Act	Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program - Recovery Act	Coastal Zone Management Fund	NTIS Revolving Fund	Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund	Other Earmarked Funds	Total Earmarked Funds
ASSETS									
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 1,334,757	$ 9,396,152	$ 4,172,152	$ 6,319	$ 20,439	$ 29,749	$ 42,163	$ 82,539	$ 15,084,270
Cash	2,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,570
Accounts Receivable, Net	758	-	-	-	-	2,503	265	182	3,708
Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net	-	-	-	-	6,717	-	-	-	6,717
Inventory, Materials, and Supplies, Net	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30
General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	174,397	-	49	-	-	2,274	-	-	176,720
Other	13,167	139,738	20,335	-	-	6,948	-	200	180,388
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 1,525,649**	**$ 9,535,890**	**$ 4,192,536**	**$ 6,319**	**$ 27,156**	**$ 41,504**	**$ 42,428**	**$ 82,921**	**$ 15,454,403**
LIABILITIES									
Accounts Payable	$ 70,114	$ 534	$ 1,450	$ -	$ -	$ 12,244	$ 408	$ 154	$ 84,904
Federal Employee Benefits	8,299	-	-	-	-	1,208	-	-	9,507
Other									
Accrued Payroll and Annual Leave	165,490	56	1,135	-	-	1,661	50	179	168,571
Accrued Grants	-	1,453	96,902	-	-	-	-	3,424	101,779
Unearned Revenue	774,388	-	-	-	-	10,556	-	-	784,944
Other	15,053	-	-	-	-	411	40	59	15,563
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ 1,033,344**	**$ 2,043**	**$ 99,487**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 26,080**	**$ 498**	**$ 3,816**	**$ 1,165,268**
NET POSITION									
Unexpended Appropriations	$ -	$ -	$ 4,093,000	$ 6,319	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,099,319
Cumulative Results of Operations	492,305	9,533,847	49	-	27,156	15,424	41,930	79,105	10,189,816
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$ 492,305**	**$ 9,533,847**	**$ 4,093,049**	**$ 6,319**	**$ 27,156**	**$ 15,424**	**$ 41,930**	**$ 79,105**	**$ 14,289,135**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	**$ 1,525,649**	**$ 9,535,890**	**$ 4,192,536**	**$ 6,319**	**$ 27,156**	**$ 41,504**	**$ 42,428**	**$ 82,921**	**$ 15,454,403**

United States Department of Commerce Consolidated Balance Sheet
As of September 30, 2009

	USPTO Earmarked Funds	NTIA Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund	Broadband Technology Opportunities Program - Recovery Act	Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program - Recovery Act	Coastal Zone Management Fund	NTIS Revolving Fund	Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund	Other Earmarked Funds	Total Earmarked Funds
ASSETS									
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 1,212,683	$ 9,230,126	$ 4,597,413	$ 262,443	$ 23,155	$ 22,699	$ 37,168	$ 90,557	$ 15,476,244
Cash	2,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,278
Accounts Receivable, Net	438	-	235	-	-	2,391	165	184	3,413
Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net	-	-	-	-	6,537	-	-	-	6,537
Inventory, Materials, and Supplies, Net	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	38
General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	205,802	-	-	-	-	1,930	-	-	207,732
Other	13,062	396,640	61,217	-	-	6,456	-	155	477,530
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 1,434,263**	**$ 9,626,766**	**$ 4,658,865**	**$ 262,443**	**$ 29,692**	**$ 33,514**	**$ 37,333**	**$ 90,896**	**$ 16,173,772**
LIABILITIES									
Accounts Payable	$ 90,026	$ 1,375	$ 941	$ 8,034	$ -	$ 9,623	$ 583	$ 304	$ 110,886
Federal Employee Benefits	8,097	-	-	-	-	993	-	-	9,090
Other									
Accrued Payroll and Annual Leave	144,270	146	247	-	-	1,546	50	135	146,394
Accrued Grants	-	8,333	-	615	-	-	-	3,099	12,047
Accrued Coupons for Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program	-	-	-	25,533	-	-	-	-	25,533
Unearned Revenue	800,256	-	-	-	-	7,950	-	-	808,206
Other	15,820	-	-	-	-	287	51	-	16,158
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ 1,058,469**	**$ 9,854**	**$ 1,188**	**$ 34,182**	**$ -**	**$ 20,399**	**$ 684**	**$ 3,538**	**$ 1,128,314**
NET POSITION									
Unexpended Appropriations	$ -	$ -	$ 4,657,677	$ 228,261	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,479	$ 4,890,417
Cumulative Results of Operations	375,794	9,616,912	-	-	29,692	13,115	36,649	82,879	10,155,041
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$ 375,794**	**$ 9,616,912**	**$ 4,657,677**	**$ 228,261**	**$ 29,692**	**$ 13,115**	**$ 36,649**	**$ 87,358**	**$ 15,045,458**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	**$ 1,434,263**	**$ 9,626,766**	**$ 4,658,865**	**$ 262,443**	**$ 29,692**	**$ 33,514**	**$ 37,333**	**$ 90,896**	**$ 16,173,772**

United States Department of Commerce Consolidated Statement of Net Cost
For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

	USPTO Earmarked Funds	NTIA Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund	Broadband Technology Opportunities Program - Recovery Act	Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program - Recovery Act	Coastal Zone Management Fund	NTIS Revolving Fund	Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund	Other Earmarked Funds	Total Earmarked Funds
Strategic Goal 1: Maximize U.S. Competitiveness and Enable Economic Growth for American Industries, Workers, and Consumers									
Gross Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,652	$ 5,652
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,652**	**5,652**
Strategic Goal 2: Promote U.S. Innovation and Industrial Competitiveness									
Gross Costs	2,006,938	279,527	262,653	(17,558)	-	48,007	-	-	2,579,567
Less: Earned Revenue	(2,101,682)	-	(223)	-	-	(49,093)	-	-	(2,150,998)
Net Program Costs	**(94,744)**	**279,527**	**262,430**	**(17,558)**	**-**	**(1,086)**	**-**	**-**	**428,569**
Strategic Goal 3: Promote Environmental Stewardship									
Gross Costs	-	-	-	-	(144)	-	6,991	30,457	37,304
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	-	-	(320)	-	-	-	(320)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(464)**	**-**	**6,991**	**30,457**	**36,984**
NET COST OF OPERATIONS	**$ (94,744)**	**$ 279,527**	**$ 262,430**	**$ (17,558)**	**$ (464)**	**$ (1,086)**	**$ 6,991**	**$ 36,109**	**$ 471,205**

United States Department of Commerce Consolidated Statement of Net Cost
For the Year Ended September 30, 2009

	USPTO Earmarked Funds	NTIA Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund	Broadband Technology Opportunities Program - Recovery Act	Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program - Recovery Act	Coastal Zone Management Fund	NTIS Revolving Fund	Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund	Other Earmarked Funds	Total Earmarked Funds
Strategic Goal 1: Maximize U.S. Competitiveness and Enable Economic Growth for American Industries, Workers, and Consumers									
Gross Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,343	$ 1,343
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,343**	**1,343**
Strategic Goal 2: Promote U.S. Innovation and Industrial Competitiveness									
Gross Costs	1,981,940	763,565	12,503	351,135	-	28,173	-	-	3,137,316
Less: Earned Revenue	(1,927,130)	122	(235)	-	-	(26,075)	-	-	(1,953,318)
Net Program Costs	**54,810**	**763,687**	**12,268**	**351,135**	**-**	**2,098**	**-**	**-**	**1,183,998**
Strategic Goal 3: Promote Environmental Stewardship									
Gross Costs	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	12,285	21,789	35,474
Less: Earned Revenue	-	-	-	-	(398)	-	-	-	(398)
Net Program Costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,002**	**-**	**12,285**	**21,789**	**35,076**
NET COST OF OPERATIONS	**$ 54,810**	**$ 763,687**	**$ 12,268**	**$ 351,135**	**$ 1,002**	**$ 2,098**	**$ 12,285**	**$ 23,132**	**$ 1,220,417**

United States Department of Commerce Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

	USPTO Earmarked Funds	NTIA Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund	Broadband Technology Opportunities Program - Recovery Act	Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program - Recovery Act	Coastal Zone Management Fund	NTIS Revolving Fund	Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund	Other Earmarked Funds	Total Earmarked Funds
Cumulative Results of Operations:									
Beginning Balance	$ 375,794	$ 9,616,912	$ -	$ -	$ 29,692	$ 13,115	$ 36,649	$ 82,879	$ 10,155,041
Budgetary Financing Sources:									
Appropriations Used	-	-	262,677	(17,558)	-	-	-	4,479	249,598
Non-exchange Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,762	13,753	18,515
Transfers In of Spectrum Auction Proceeds from Federal Communications Commission	-	196,613	-	-	-	-	-	-	196,613
Transfers In/(Out) Without Reimbursement, Net	-	-	-	-	(3,000)	-	7,510	14,103	18,613
Other Financing Sources (Non-exchange):									
Transfers In/(Out) Without Reimbursement, Net	-	(151)	(198)	-	-	-	-	-	(349)
Imputed Financing Sources from Cost Absorbed by Others	21,767	-	-	-	-	1,223	-	-	22,990
Total Financing Sources	**21,767**	**196,462**	**262,479**	**(17,558)**	**(3,000)**	**1,223**	**12,272**	**32,335**	**505,980**
Net Cost of Operations	**94,744**	**(279,527)**	**(262,430)**	**17,558**	**464**	**1,086**	**(6,991)**	**(36,109)**	**(471,205)**
Net Change	**116,511**	**(83,065)**	**49**	**-**	**(2,536)**	**2,309**	**5,281**	**(3,774)**	**34,775**
Cumulative Results of Operations - Ending Balance	**492,305**	**9,533,847**	**49**	**-**	**27,156**	**15,424**	**41,930**	**79,105**	**10,189,816**
Unexpended Appropriations:									
Beginning Balance	-	-	4,657,677	228,261	-	-	-	4,479	4,890,417
Budgetary Financing Sources:									
Other Adjustments	-	-	(302,000)	(239,500)	-	-	-	-	(541,500)
Appropriations Used	-	-	(262,677)	17,558	-	-	-	(4,479)	(249,598)
Total Budgetary Financing Sources	-	-	(564,677)	(221,942)	-	-	-	(4,479)	(791,098)
Unexpended Appropriations - Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**4,093,000**	**6,319**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,099,319**
NET POSITION	**$ 492,305**	**$ 9,533,847**	**$ 4,093,049**	**$ 6,319**	**$ 27,156**	**$ 15,424**	**$ 41,930**	**$ 79,105**	**$ 14,289,135**

United States Department of Commerce Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended September 30, 2009

	USPTO Earmarked Funds	NTIA Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund	Broadband Technology Opportunities Program - Recovery Act	Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program - Recovery Act	Coastal Zone Management Fund	NTIS Revolving Fund	Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund	Other Earmarked Funds	Total Earmarked Funds
Cumulative Results of Operations:									
Beginning Balance	$ 432,604	$ 1,069,096	$ -	$ -	$ 33,694	$ 14,232	$ 37,869	$ 59,062	$ 1,646,557
Budgetary Financing Sources:									
Appropriations Used	-	(27)	12,268	351,135	-	-	-	1,342	364,718
Non-exchange Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,335	16,097	21,432
Transfers In of Spectrum Auction Proceeds from Federal Communications Commission	-	16,689,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,689,557
Transfer Out of Spectrum Auction Proceeds to Treasury General Fund	-	(7,363,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,363,000)
Transfers In/(Out) Without Reimbursement, Net	(2,000)	(15,000)	-	-	(3,000)	-	5,730	29,510	15,240
Other Financing Sources (Non-exchange):									
Imputed Financing Sources from Cost Absorbed by Others	-	-	-	-	-	981	-	-	981
Other Financing Sources/(Uses), Net	-	(27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27)
Total Financing Sources	**(2,000)**	**9,311,503**	**12,268**	**351,135**	**(3,000)**	**981**	**11,065**	**46,949**	**9,728,901**
Net Cost of Operations	**(54,810)**	**(763,687)**	**(12,268)**	**(351,135)**	**(1,002)**	**(2,098)**	**(12,285)**	**(23,132)**	**(1,220,417)**
Net Change	**(56,810)**	**8,547,816**	**-**	**-**	**(4,002)**	**(1,117)**	**(1,220)**	**23,817**	**8,508,484**
Cumulative Results of Operations - Ending Balance	**375,794**	**9,616,912**	**-**	**-**	**29,692**	**13,115**	**36,649**	**82,879**	**10,155,041**
Unexpended Appropriations:									
Beginning Balance	-	(27)	-	-	-	-	-	489	462
Budgetary Financing Sources:									
Appropriations Received	-	-	4,700,000	650,000	-	-	-	-	5,350,000
Appropriations Transferred In/(Out), Net	-	-	(30,055)	(70,604)	-	-	-	5,331	(95,328)
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Appropriations Used	-	27	(12,268)	(351,135)	-	-	-	(1,342)	(364,718)
Total Budgetary Financing Sources	-	27	4,657,677	228,261	-	-	-	3,990	4,889,955
Unexpended Appropriations - Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**4,657,677**	**228,261**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,479**	**4,890,417**
NET POSITION	**$ 375,794**	**$ 9,616,912**	**$ 4,657,677**	**$ 228,261**	**$ 29,692**	**$ 13,115**	**$ 36,649**	**$ 87,358**	**$ 15,045,458**

Below is a description of major earmarked funds shown in the above tables.

The **USPTO Earmarked Funds** consist of its Salaries and Expenses Fund, and the Patent and Trademark Surcharge Fund.

The Salaries and Expenses Fund contains monies used for the administering of the laws relevant to patents and trademarks and advising the Secretary of Commerce, the President of the United States, and the Administration on patent, trademark, and copyright protection, and trade-related aspects of intellectual property. This fund is used for USPTO's two core business activities—granting patents and registering trademarks—that promote the use of intellectual property rights as a means of achieving economic prosperity. These activities give innovators, businesses, and entrepreneurs the protection and encouragement they need to turn their creative ideas into tangible products, and also provide protection for their inventions and trademarks. Since FY 1993, the Salaries and Expenses Fund has been funded primarily by the collection of fees for patent and trademark services. The USPTO may use monies from this fund only as authorized by Congress via appropriations.

The Patent and Trademark Surcharge Fund, a Special Fund Receipt Account at Treasury, is discussed in Note 18, *Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources*. The USPTO may use monies from this account only as authorized by Congress and made available by the issuance of a Treasury warrant. As of September 30, 2010, $233.5 million is held in this fund.

The **NTIA Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund** makes digital television available to every home in America, improves communications between local, state, and federal agencies, allows smaller television stations to broadcast digital television, and improves how warnings are received when disasters occur. NTIA received funding from borrowings from the Bureau of Public Debt, and repaid the Bureau of Public Debt from the proceeds of the auction of recovered analog spectrum which was completed in March 2008. The proceeds from the auction provide funding for several programs, and has been and is expected to be further used to reduce the National Deficit. The law establishing this program can be found in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, P.L. 109-171 Section 3001-3014.

The **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program - Recovery Act** includes funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) that provides awards to eligible entities to develop and expand broadband services to rural and underserved areas and improve access to broadband by public safety agencies. Specifically, funds will be used for innovative programs that encourage sustainable adoption of broadband services, to upgrade technology and capacity at public computing centers, including community colleges and public libraries, and for the development and maintenance of statewide broadband inventory maps.

The **Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program - Recovery Act** includes funds from the Recovery Act that allowed NTIA to issue coupons to households to ensure vulnerable populations were prepared for the transition from analog-to-digital television transmission.

The **Coastal Zone Management Fund**, operated by NOAA, is primarily used for interstate projects, demonstration projects for improving coastal zone management, and emergency grants to state coastal zone management agencies to address unforeseen or disaster-related circumstances. The law establishing the Coastal Zone Management Fund can be found in 16 USC Section 1456a.

The **NTIS Revolving Fund** is used to collect, process, market, and disseminate government-sponsored and foreign scientific, technical, and business information, and to assist other agencies with their information programs. Activities funded by the NTIS Revolving Fund allow customers, both public and private, access to scientific and technical information produced by and for the federal government. All receipts from the sale of products and services are deposited in this fund, and all expenses, including capital expenditures, are paid from it.

The **Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund** receives monies for the reimbursement of expenses related to oil or hazardous substance spill response activities, or natural resource damages assessment, restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition activities conducted by NOAA. The recovered sums by a federal, state, indian, or foreign trustee for natural resource damages is retained by the trustee and is only used to reimburse or pay costs incurred by the trustee for the damaged natural resources. The law establishing the Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund can be found in 33 USC Section 2706. Natural Resources.

NOTE 22. RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF OPERATIONS TO BUDGET

The Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Budget reconciles the Department's *Resources Used to Finance Activities* (first section), which consists of the budgetary basis of accounting Net Obligations plus the proprietary basis of accounting Other Resources, to the proprietary basis of accounting Net Cost of Operations. The second section, *Resources Used to Finance Items Not Part of Net Cost of Operations*, reverses out items included in the first section that are not included in Net Cost of Operations. The third section, *Components of Net Cost of Operations that Will Not Require or Generate Resources in the Current Period*, adds items included in Net Cost of Operations that are not included in the first section.

The third section's subsection, Components Requiring or Generating Resources in Future Periods, includes costs reported in the current period that are included in the Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources reported in Note 15. This subsection does not include costs reported in prior fiscal years that are also included in Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources.

The reconciliations of Net Cost of Operations to Budget for FY 2010 and FY 2009 are as follows:

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Resources Used to Finance Activities:		
Budgetary Resources Obligated		
Obligations Incurred	$ 22,405,811	$ 15,409,814
Less: Spending Authority From Offsetting Collections and Recoveries	(4,280,000)	(3,795,302)
Obligations Net of Offsetting Collections and Recoveries	18,125,811	11,614,512
Less: Distributed Offsetting (Receipts)/Outlays, Net	(28,541)	(101,324)
Net Obligations	18,097,270	11,513,188
Other Resources		
Donations and Forfeitures of Property	461	55
Transfers In/(Out) Without Reimbursement, Net	(4,804)	4,254
Imputed Financing From Cost Absorbed by Others	346,772	235,744
Downward Subsidy Reestimates Payable to Treasury	(8,087)	(3,509)
Other Financing Sources/(Uses), Net	18	1,365
Net Other Resources Used to Finance Activities	334,360	237,909
Total Resources Used to Finance Activities	**18,431,630**	**11,751,097**
Resources Used to Finance Items Not Part of Net Cost of Operations:		
Change in Budgetary Resources Obligated for Goods, Services, and Benefits Ordered but Not Yet Provided	(4,489,923)	(1,225,950)
Resources that Fund Expenses Recognized in Prior Periods	(6,255)	(67,368)
Budgetary Obligation for Downward Subsidy Reestimates Payable to Treasury	(6,190)	(20,653)
Budgetary Offsetting Collections and Receipts that Do Not Affect Net Cost of Operations:		
Distributed Offsetting (Receipts)/Outlays, Net (excludes Clearing Accounts' Gross Costs)	28,541	101,324
Credit Program Collections which Increase Loan Guarantee Liabilities or Allowance for Subsidy Cost	71,812	26,908
Budgetary Financing Sources/(Uses), Net	8,272	8,695
Resources that Finance the Acquisition of Assets	(1,433,050)	(1,087,927)
Other Resources or Adjustments to Net Obligated Resources that Do Not Affect Net Cost of Operations:		
Change in Unfilled Customer Orders	202,311	(129,746)
Donations and Forfeitures of Property	(461)	(55)
Transfers In/(Out) Without Reimbursement, Net	4,804	(4,254)
Downward Subsidy Reestimates Payable to Treasury	8,087	3,509
Other Financing Sources/(Uses), Net	(18)	(1,365)
Other	-	(15,002)
Total Resources Used to Finance Items Not Part of Net Cost of Operations	**(5,612,070)**	**(2,411,884)**
Total Resources Used to Finance Net Cost of Operations	**12,819,560**	**9,339,213**
Components of Net Cost of Operations that Will Not Require or Generate Resources in the Current Period:		

(continued)

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Components Requiring or Generating Resources in Future Periods		
Increase in Accrued Annual Leave Liability	11,373	19,665
Increase in Federal Employee Benefits	81,601	20,871
Increase (Decrease) in Contingent Liabilities	(1,807)	(15,267)
Reestimates of Credit Subsidy Expense	(2,857)	2,045
Other	11,223	5,363
Total Components of Net Cost of Operations that Will Require or Generate Resources in Future Periods	99,533	32,677
Components Not Requiring or Generating Resources		
Depreciation and Amortization	524,296	400,474
NOAA Impairment of Construction-in-progress (Note 16)	107,518	-
NOAA Issuances of Materials and Supplies	29,325	22,768
Census Bureau Issuances of Materials and Supplies	37,383	5,027
Revaluation of Assets or Liabilities	40,871	27,062
Other	5,594	(482)
Total Components of Net Cost of Operations that Will Not Require or Generate Resources	744,987	454,849
Total Components of Net Cost of Operations that Will Not Require or Generate Resources in the Current Period	**844,520**	**487,526**
NET COST OF OPERATIONS	**$ 13,664,080**	**$ 9,826,739**

NOTE 23. STEWARDSHIP PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

This note provides information on certain resources entrusted to the Department and certain stewardship responsibilities assumed by the Department. The physical properties of stewardship property, plant, and equipment (Stewardship PP&E) resemble those of the General PP&E that is capitalized traditionally in the financial statements of federal entities. Due to the nature of these assets, however, valuation would be difficult and matching costs with specific periods would not be meaningful. Therefore, federal accounting standards require the disclosure of the nature and quantity of these assets. NOAA, NIST, and the Census Bureau are the only entities within the Department that have Stewardship PP&E. Additional information on Stewardship PP&E is presented in the Required Supplementary Information section.

Stewardship Marine Sanctuaries, Marine National Monuments, and Conservation Area:

NOAA maintains the following Stewardship PP&E, which are similar in nature to stewardship land:

National Marine Sanctuaries: In 1972, Congress passed the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (Act) in response to a growing awareness of the intrinsic environmental and cultural value of coastal waters. The Act authorized the Secretary of Commerce to designate discrete areas as National Marine Sanctuaries. These protected waters provide a secure habitat for species close to extinction, and also protect historically significant shipwrecks and prehistoric artifacts. The sanctuaries are also used for recreational diving and sport fishing, and support valuable commercial industries such as fishing and kelp harvesting. As of September 30, 2010, 13 National Marine Sanctuaries, which include near-shore coral reefs and open ocean, have been designated, covering a total area of nearly 19,000 square miles. Each individual sanctuary site (Monterey Bay, the Florida Keys, the Olympic Coast, and Channel Island are the largest four) conducts research and monitoring activities to characterize existing resources and document changes.

Papahãnaumokuãkea Marine National Monument: The majority of all coral reef habitats located in U.S. waters surround the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI). The NWHI Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve is the nation's largest marine protected area, and was established by Executive Orders in December 2000 and January 2001, in accordance with the National Marine Sanctuaries Amendments Act of 2000. On June 15, 2006, the President created the world's second largest marine conservation area off the coast of the northern Hawaiian Islands. This conservation area, designated the Northwestern Papahãnaumokuãkea Marine National Monument, encompasses nearly 140,000 square miles of U.S. waters, including approximately 5,200 square miles of relatively undisturbed coral reef habitat that is home to more than 7,000 species. The Monument is managed by NOAA, with the Department of the Interior, and the State of Hawaii.

Rose Atoll Marine National Monument: On January 6, 2009, President Bush designated Rose Atoll in American Samoa a Marine National Monument. The atoll includes the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge. It also includes about 20 acres of land and 1,600 acres of lagoon and is one of the most pristine atolls in the world. The areas around the atoll support a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to many land and marine species, many of which are threatened or endangered. The Department of the Interior has primary management responsibility of the atoll while NOAA has primary management responsibility for the marine areas of the monument seaward of mean low water, with respect to fishery-related activities regulated pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) and any other applicable authorities. An inter-governmental committee comprised of NOAA, Department of the Interior, and the American Samoa Government has been established to develop and coordinate management strategies. NOAA is progressing with fisheries management strategies, and has begun scoping to consider designation as a National Marine Sanctuary.

Marianas Trench Marine National Monument: On January 6, 2009, President Bush designated the Marianas Trench Marine National Monument. The Monument consists of approximately 95,000 square miles of submerged lands and waters of the Mariana Archipelago. It includes three units: the Islands Unit, the waters and submerged lands of the three northernmost Mariana Islands; the Volcanic Unit, the submerged lands within 1 nautical mile of 21 designated volcanic sites; and the Trench Unit, the submerged lands extending from the northern limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) to the southern limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States in the Territory of Guam. No waters are included in the Volcanic and Trench Units, and CNMI maintains all authority for managing the three islands within the Islands Unit (Farallon de Pajaros or Uracas, Maug, and Asuncion) above the mean low water line. The Department of the Interior has primary management responsibility for the monument while NOAA has primary management responsibility with respect to fishery-regulated activities regulated pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and any other applicable authorities. An advisory council for the Monument will be established in 2011. NOAA is progressing with fisheries management strategies, and, in 2011, will begin scoping for management plan development, along with the Department of the Interior.

Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument: On January 6, 2009, President Bush designated the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument. The Pacific Remote Islands area consists of Wake, Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, and Palmyra Atoll, which lie to the south and west of Hawaii. With the exception of Wake Island, these islands are administered as National Wildlife Refuges by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. They sustain many endemic species including corals, fish, shellfish, marine mammals, seabirds, water birds, land birds, insects, and vegetation not found elsewhere.

NOAA has primary responsibility for management of the monument seaward of the area 12 nautical miles of the mean low water lines of Wake, Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, and Palmyra Atoll, with respect to fishery-related activities regulated pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and any other applicable legal authorities. NOAA is progressing with fisheries management strategies, and additional management strategies will be developed in coming years, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service.

Aleutian Islands Habitat Conservation Area: On July 28, 2006, NOAA Fisheries Service formally established the Aleutian Islands Habitat Conservation Area in Alaska, which covers nearly 370,000 square miles and may harbor among the highest diversity of deep-water corals in the world. The conservation area established a network of fishing closures in the Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska, and protects habitat for deep water corals and other sensitive features that are slow to recover once disturbed by fishing gear or other activities. Six small areas that include fragile coral gardens discovered by NOAA Fisheries Service scientists are closed to all bottom-contact fishing gear. This effort is part of a network of new marine protected areas in Alaskan waters designed to protect essential fish habitat and prevent any further damage of the area.

Written policy statements or permit guidelines for the National Marine Sanctuaries and Monuments have been developed for the areas of acoustic impacts, artificial reefs, climate change, invasive species, and marine debris. Submarine cable policy will be finalized in 2011. The Office of Marine National Sanctuaries may be updating artificial reefs policy to reflect recent information about the effects of artificial reefs on natural habitats. The Office of Marine National Sanctuaries answers the most frequently asked questions related to alternative energy and oil and gas policy decisions for national marine sanctuaries.

Heritage Assets:

Heritage assets are unique for their historical or natural significance, for their cultural, educational, or artistic importance, or for their significant architectural characteristics. The Department generally expects that these assets will be preserved indefinitely.

In cases where a heritage asset also has a practical and predominant use for general government operations, the asset is considered a multi-use heritage asset. The cost of a multi-use heritage asset is capitalized as General PP&E and is depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

NOAA has established policies for heritage assets to ensure the proper care and handling of these assets under its control or jurisdiction. The Deputy Under Secretary of NOAA has established the Heritage Assets Working Committee to administer NOAA's stewardship policies and procedures. In carrying out these policies and procedures, the Working Committee:

- Maintains a nationwide inventory of heritage assets, ensuring that they are identified and recorded in the Personal Property Heritage Asset Accountability System;
- Establishes nationwide NOAA policies, procedures, and standards for the preservation, security, handling, storage, and display of NOAA heritage assets;
- Tracks and updates each loan of NOAA heritage assets, including assigning current values and inventory numbers, and reporting the current conditions of heritage assets;
- Determines the feasibility of new asset loans, such as meters, standard tide gauges, portraits, and books for exhibit loans;
- Collects heritage assets and properties of historic, cultural, artistic, or educational significance to NOAA.

NOAA maintains the following Heritage Assets:

Galveston Laboratory: Galveston Laboratory is comprised of seven buildings that were originally part of Fort Crockett, Texas, an army coastal defense facility built shortly after 1900. These buildings are eligible for placement on the National Register. Due to their historic significance, exterior architectural features, and predominant use in government operations, the Galveston Laboratory is considered a multi-use heritage asset.

The Marine Mammal Stranding Network Building was replaced, after the existing structure was not usable after damage caused by Hurricane Ike. The Sea Water System now includes new electrical lines and pump housing.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) St. George Sealing Plant: On St. George Island, in the Pribilof Islands group, Alaska, is the only remaining northern fur seal pelt processing building in the world. In 1986, the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Properties, within the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark. The Pribilof Islands commercial fur seal harvest was an extremely profitable business for the U.S. government, and, by the early 1900s, had covered the purchase price of Alaska. The building is the largest on the island, and is comprised of four distinct work areas from the seal pelt processing area. In 1950, the original wood-framed pelt processing plant was destroyed in a fire and rebuilt in 1951 with concrete walls on remnants of the original foundation. Harsh weather and a lack of maintenance funding after the expiration of the Northern Fur Seal Convention in 1985 resulted in significant deterioration of the building by the early 1990s.

In November 1999, after numerous site surveys and assessments, the building's crumbling foundation was stabilized and the building's exterior was painted. This effort allowed for NOAA's continued, but limited, use of the building by the NMFS Alaska Region and Alaska Fisheries Science Center to achieve NOAA's mission on St. George Island. In addition, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge used the building as a bunkhouse until 2006 when NOAA's Safety Officer and the USFWS Safety Officer both determined the bunkhouse portion of the building lacked sufficient means of egress in the event of fire and deemed it to be unsafe for habitation. It was determined by USFWS that the cost of making the necessary modifications to the space was not fiscally justifiable. NOAA's Preserve America program funded an interpretive display project in the Seal Plant to promote public outreach and education for the modest tourism program on St. George.

NMFS Cottage M, St. George: The last remnants of the U.S. commercial harvest of northern fur seals can be found on St. George Island, in the Pribilof Islands group, Alaska. In 1986, Cottage M (locally known as Cottage C), was listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark. This building was constructed in the 1930s and was the residence of the island doctor and hospital through 1955, when the current clinic/hospital was built. Later, the construction of a health clinic on St. George Cottage M provided housing for government scientists and managers. In recent years, USFWS Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge staff have also used the building. NMFS Cottage M is considered a multi-use heritage asset because of the critical housing for NOAA's research and management staff, along with USFWS staff. During 2010, investments were made to improve energy efficiency during active operational periods and to allow the building to be winterized and secured during periods when the building is not occupied.

NMFS St. Paul Old Clinic/Hospital: On St. Paul Island, in the Pribilof Islands group, Alaska, fewer historic structures remain than on St. George Island. In 1986, the clinic/hospital was listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark. The old clinic/hospital is the combination of three historic buildings (physician's house, 1929; dispensary, 1929; and hospital, 1934) connected in 1974 with an addition. The building was used as a clinic/hospital through 2006 under a Memorandum of Agreement between NMFS and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and later, the Indian Health Service/Bureau of Indian Affairs. Since August 2007, NMFS has maintained the facility. While the facility remains largely unused at this time, except for occasional storage needs, NMFS will continue to maintain the facility, and plans to retain it to accommodate its expanding mission needs on St. Paul Island. This building experienced a severe freeze-up and flooding due to broken pipes. NOAA Fisheries has invested resources to clean up the damage and abate hazardous materials contained in the building, including asbestos, lead-based paint, PCB's, and mercury. This work is expected to be completed during the first quarter of FY 2011.

NMFS Aquarium: In Woods Hole, Massachusetts, this aquarium was established in 1875 by Spencer Baird, the originator of NMFS. In addition to being part of the first laboratory of today's NMFS, this aquarium is the oldest marine research display aquarium in the world. It is used to educate the public, raise public awareness of NMFS activities, and accommodate in-house research for the Northeast Fisheries Science Center, part of NOAA's mission. The aquarium houses 16 permanent exhibition tanks and approximately 12 freestanding aquaria and touch tanks holding more than 140 species of fish and invertebrates. The tanks range in size from 75 to 2,800 gallons. NMFS Aquarium is considered a multi-use heritage asset because it is also used for NOAA's scientific research, which is part of its mission.

Office of Atmospheric Research (OAR) Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL), Lake Michigan Field Station (LMFS): In Muskegon, Michigan, the GLERL main building, constructed in 1904 by the U.S. Life Saving Service, is eligible for National Register designation and has been recognized by state and local historical societies for its maritime significance. With the creation of the U.S. Coast Guard in 1915, the facility was transferred and served as a base for search and rescue operations for 75 years. In 2004, a renovation project was completed that restored the exterior to its original architecture and color scheme - a style that is considered rare. Today, GLERL carries out research and provides scientific products, expertise, and services required for effective management and protection of Great Lakes and coastal ecosystems. GLERL/LMFS includes three buildings and a research vessel dockage. The function of the field station is to provide a base of operations for GLERL's primary research vessel, which is presently the Research Vessel Laurentian, and to provide a focal point for GLERL's research on Lake Michigan. Due to its historic significance, exterior architectural features, and predominant use in government operations, GLERL/LMFS is considered a multi-use heritage asset.

NOAA's collection-type heritage assets are comprised primarily of books, journels, publications, photographs and motion pictures, manuscripts, records, nautical chart plates, and artifacts. Many of these heritage assets are maintained by the NOAA Central Library (Library). As evidenced by a search of international catalogs, 35 to 50 percent of the Library's collection is unique. Historically, 40 percent of the items catalogued are not found anywhere else. Many older books cannot be replaced. The works include 17th century works of Francis Bacon and Robert Boyle, 18th century works of Daniel Bernouilli, Daniel Defoe, and Pierre Bougher, and 19th and 20th century works of Benjamin Franklin and George Washington Carver. The Library has an extensive collection of historical Coast and Geodetic Survey materials (from 1807) and Weather Bureau materials (from the 1830s), including foreign and historical meteorological data, information on instruments, and metadata.

NOAA's collection-type heritage assets include items in the Thunder Bay Sanctuary Research Collection (Collection). In 2004, the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary (jointly managed by NOAA and the State of Michigan to protect and interpret a nationally significant collection of shipwrecks and other maritime heritage resources) established an agreement with the Alpena County George N. Fletcher Public Library to jointly manage this Collection. Amassed over a period of more than 40 years by historian C. Patrick Labadie, the Collection includes information about such diverse subjects as Great Lakes ports and waterways, docks, cargoes, ships, shipbuilders, owners and fleets, machinery and rigging, notable maritime personalities, and shipwrecks. Special features of the Collection are extensive collections of a) data cards listing most of the ships on the Great Lakes before year 1900, a roster of some 15,000 vessels complete with descriptive data and highlights of the ships' careers and their ultimate losses; and b) ship photograph negatives of 19th and 20th century Great Lakes ships. Heritage assets also include copies of vessel ownership documents, contemporary ship photographs, books, and other items documenting the Great Lakes history.

NOAA's collection-type heritage assets also include items in the National Climatic Data Center Library. Heritage assets include a) books, manuals, and slides; b) thermometers, gauges, and radiosondes; and c) laboratory equipment.

Historical artifacts are designated collection-type heritage assets if they help illustrate the social, educational, and cultural heritage of NOAA and its predecessor agencies (Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S. Fish Commission, the Weather Bureau, the Institutes for Environmental Research, the Environmental Science Services Administration, etc.). These include, but are not limited to, bells, gyrocompasses, brass citations, flags, pennants, chronometers, ship seals, clocks, compasses, fittings, miscellaneous ship fragments, lithographic plates, barometers, rain gauges, and any items that represent the uniqueness of the mission of NOAA and its predecessor agencies.

The NOAA Logistics Office completed a review of the NOAA National Climatic Data Center in FY 2010 and has concluded that many items previously reported as separate items belong in an existing heritage assets collection. This resulted in a significant decrease in collection-type heritage assets.

NIST currently maintains collection-type heritage assets under its Museum and History Program, which collects, conserves, and exhibits artifacts, such as scientific instruments, equipment, objects, and records of significance to NIST and predecessor agencies. This program provides institutional memory and demonstrates the contributions of NIST to the development of standards measurement, technology, and science. The Information Services Division (ISD) maintains the historical archives, rare book collection, and oversees the oral history program. The historical archives and rare book collection contain titles that are considered "classics" of historical scientific interest, books by prominent contemporary scientists, and books by NIST authors or about NIST work. Titles are recommended for inclusion by ISD staff and customers. Materials are not specifically purchased for the collection nor are funds specifically allocated for the collection. Photos and manuscripts include images of NIST staff, facilities, and artifacts that demonstrate NIST accomplishments.

NIST's Museum and History Program has policies in place for acquisitions and loans. Objects are either on display or in storage and are not used by visitors. Archives, including the historical book collection, are used according to established research library policies and procedures. When considering artifacts for accession, the following criteria are considered:

- Direct connection to NIST program activity
- Direct connection to a NIST prominent person

- Physical size
- Safety considerations

Archive material is not loaned. Artifacts are rarely loaned, but can be loaned within established policies and procedures for educational purposes, scholarly research, and limited public exhibition to qualified institutions. The loan policy packet for these artifacts includes an introduction to the NIST Loan Program, Borrower Checklist, Artifact Loan Request, NIST Loan Policy, Insurance Requirements, Facilities Report, Outgoing Loan Agreement, Condition Report Form, and Outgoing Loan Process.

ISD preserves and promotes the history of NIST through a program that collects, organizes, and preserves records of enduring value and encourages and supports their use by researchers. The policies and procedures cover such topics as submitting reference inquiries, regulations for use of the archives collection, scope of archives collection, criteria for accepting archival material, providing physical and bibliographic access, preservation, and reviewing the collection.

Collection-type heritage assets maintained by Census Bureau are items considered unique for their historical, cultural, educational, technological, methodological, or artistic importance. They help illustrate the social, educational, and cultural heritage of Census Bureau. Some items because of their age or obvious historical significance are inherently historical artifacts. Some examples of these historical artifacts include:

1900 Hollerith Key Punch: Census Bureau clerks used the key punch during the 1900s to punch round holes into cards for tabulation by electric tabulating machines housed at the Census Bureau. The key punch increased the speed with which clerks could transfer data entered on census schedules to the punch cards used to tabulate census results.

Hollerith Tabulator (Dial): The Hollerith Tabulator dial was manufactured by the Tabulating Machine Company for the Census Bureau and it has been in the agency's possession since. The Hollerith Tabulator dial mechanically illustrated the data being read from punched paper cards entered into the tabulator. The holes punched in cards were sensed by pins or pointers making contact through the holes to a drum. The completion of an electric circuit through a hole advanced the counter on this dial representing data tabulated for a specific population, economic, or agriculture inquiry on the census schedule.

Gang Punch: The Gang punch was manufactured by the Tabulating Machine Company for the Census Bureau, and it has been in the agency's possession since. The gang punch was used for recording facts common to a number of punch cards, such as the month, day, year, etc. It is equipped with a number of moveable punches, which can easily be changed and set for any desired combination. Using the gang punch, clerks could punch a number of cards at once, thus speeding the transcription of data.

Pantograph: This item was manufactured by the Tabulating Machine Company for the Census Bureau, and it has been in the agency's possession since. Census Bureau clerks used the pantograph, or keyboard punch, to transfer information on the census schedule to punch cards. To operate the pantograph, the clerk guided one end of the lever over a board showing the categories of information from the census (age, sex, place of birth, etc.) and depressed the lever at the appropriate position, punching a hole in the punch card. With the information found on the schedule translated into punch holes on cards, the data could then be read and the results tallied by tabulators designed to read the punch cards.

Census Bureau Enumerators Badge: The Census Bureau provided enumerators with badges during the 1900s and later censuses, and recipients were instructed to wear them when on duty. The 1900s instructions to enumerators noted that the badge offered additional evidence of the bearer's authority to ask the question required by law. Furthermore, enumerators were instructed to wear the badge attached to the vest under the coat, and to exhibit it only when it would aid the enumerator in obtaining the information. Upon completion of the census, the Census Bureau permitted enumerators to keep the badge as a souvenir of their service.

Data Stewardship Button: The data stewardship button served as a visible reminder to employees that the Census Bureau complies with all federal legal requirements affecting the collection, handling, and dissemination of personal and business information. In addition, the Census Bureau believes that individuals and businesses have fundamental rights to be treated fairly and ethically when asked to provide their personal information to the government for statistical purposes.

Steel Hand Bander: The steel hand bander is used to secure paper, boxes, and other goods to pallets, via ribbons of steel, for shipment. The Census Bureau has used similar banders since the early 20th century to secure boxes of questionnaires, publications, etc., for shipment to census offices throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas.

Unisys Tape and Reel: It is assumed that Unisys Corporation manufactured this tape and reel in the 1980s, and it has been in the Census Bureau's possession since new. This tape technology, released in 1964, introduced what is now generally known as 9-track tape. The magnetic tape is ½ inch wide, with eight data tracks and one parity track for a total of nine parallel tracks. Data is stored as 8-bit characters, spanning the full width of the tape (including the parity bit). Various recording methods are used to place the data on tape, depending on the tape speed and data density, including PE (phase encoding), GCR (group code recording), and NRZI (non-return-to-zero, inverted).

Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC): This 1980s file cabinet-sized version of FOSDIC was manufactured by the Census Bureau for the 1990 census and it has been in the agency's possession since. During the 1950s, the Census Bureau and the National Bureau of Standards developed a system called Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC), which took census and survey questionnaires that had been photographed onto microfilm, read blackened dots opposite the appropriate answers, and transferred that data to magnetic tape. These tapes constituted the input for the Census Bureau's computers. One important result of this process was the elimination of most discrepancies in data records sent for processing. First used to process 1960 census results, FOSDIC played an integral part in the Census Bureau's data processing system into the mid-1990s.

Artwork and Gifts: Census Bureau's artwork and gifts include items bequeathed to, given to, or commissioned by the agency, such as posters, paintings, sculptures, postage stamps, photographs, antiques, memorial plaques, cultural artifacts from other statistical agencies and countries, awards, time capsules, buttons and badges, and more.

Census Bureau has developed a Project Charter for heritage assets which has developed policy and procedures for the acquisition and removal of Census Bureau heritage assets. If a Census Bureau employee receives a gift from a foreign government's statistical agency or any other agency while on official government travel, the Census Bureau employee will deliver the item to a member of Census Bureau's Heritage Assets Committee for review upon his or her return to Census Bureau, if the item is valued at more than $25 dollars. The Committee will decide if the item meets the criteria for a heritage asset based on the uniqueness, historical age, and/or if the item helps to illustrate Census Bureau's historic contributions to the nation's growth. If the item is deemed a heritage asset, the applicable property management office will ensure the heritage asset is catalogued and stored in a safe, secure environment, allowing for appropriate preservation and conservation. All necessary actions will be taken to reduce deterioration of heritage assets due to environmental conditions, and to limit damage, loss, and misuse of heritage assets. The Committee meets on a regular basis to determine if any heritage assets should be removed from the approved list, or if a newly arrived item should be classified as a heritage asset. Once a determination has been made to no longer classify an item as a heritage asset, Census Bureau will follow any applicable established policies and procedures for surplus property.

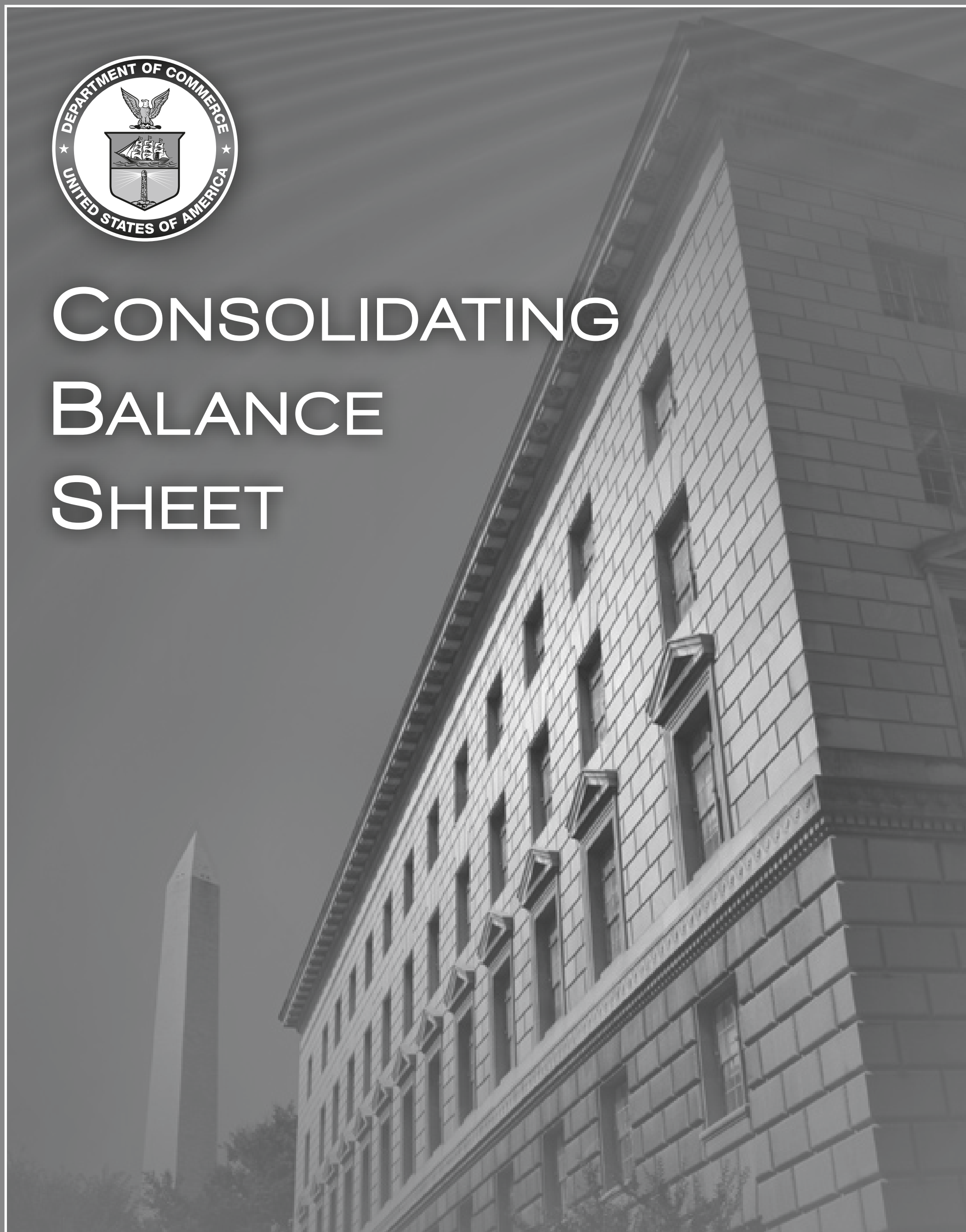
(In Actual Quantities)

Collection-type Heritage Assets					
Category	**Description of Assets**	**Quantity of Items Held September 30, 2009**	**FY 2010 Additions**	**FY 2010 Withdrawals**	**Quantity of Items Held September 30, 2010**
NOAA Central Library:					
Circulating Collection	Books, journals, and other publications	1	N/A	-	1
Rare Book Room Collection	Books and publications	1	N/A	-	1
Weather Bureau Collection	Publications	1	N/A	1[(a)]	-
Collection of Coast and Geodetic Survey Materials from 1807 to 1970	Publications acquired or issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey from 1807 to 1970	1	N/A	1[(a)]	-
Collection of photographs and motion pictures	Photographs and motion pictures	1	N/A	-	1
Other	Artifacts, documents, and other items	56	1	-	57
National Ocean Service–Thunder Bay Sanctuary Research Collection	Data cards, photograph negatives, document copies, photographs, books, and other items	106,254	-	-	106,254
National Climatic Data Center Library	Artifacts, books, documents, and other items	5,113	11	4,254	870
NOAA Others	Artifacts, artwork, books, films, instruments, maps, and records	3,732	73	17	3,788
NIST Artifacts and Scientific Measures	National Bureau of Standards (NBS)/NIST scientific instruments, equipment, and objects	343	-	-	343
NIST Historical Books and Manuscripts	Books of historical scientific interest, books by prominent contemporary scientists, and books by NBS/NIST authors and manuscripts of NBS/NIST staff, facilities, and artifacts	61	-	-	61
Census Bureau Artwork and Gifts	Artifacts, artwork, books, films, instruments, and records	132	-	-	132
Census Bureau Collectable Assets	Publications, books, manuscripts, photographs, and maps	19	3	-	22
Total		**115,715**	**88**	**4,273**	**111,530**

N/A - Not applicable; effective FY 2009, this category is reported as one collection.
(a) Collection merged into Rare Book Room Collection.

Additional information on the condition of the above Heritage Assets is presented in the Required Supplementary Information section.

FINANCIAL SECTION



Consolidating Balance Sheet

United States Department of Commerce Consolidating Balance Sheet
As of September 30, 2010 *(In Thousands)*

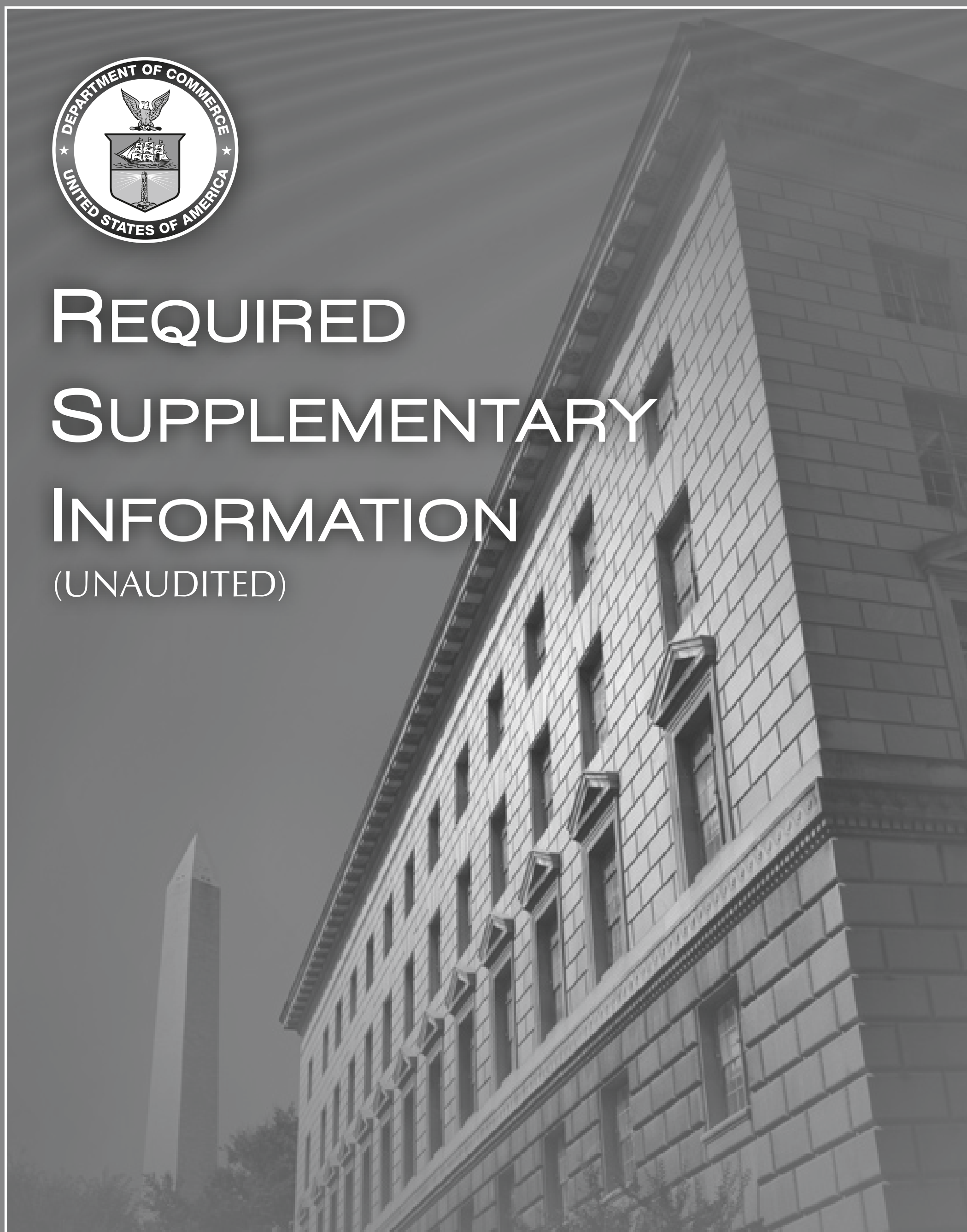
	Consolidating Total	Intra-Departmental Eliminations	BIS	Census Bureau	DM/G&B	DM/S&E	DM/WCF	EDA	ELGP	ESA/BEA	Franchise Fund	HCHB	ITA	MBDA	NIPC	NIST	NOAA	NTIA	NTIS	OIG	USPTO
ASSETS																					
Intragovernmental:																					
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 25,785,547	$ -	$ 31,433	$ 3,116,374	$ 2,104	$ 24,513	$ 43,081	$ 1,471,675	$ 49,058	$ 15,033	$ 3,397	$ 22,456	$ 115,919	$ 14,408	$ 218	$ 1,418,149	$ 4,254,493	$ 13,713,515	$30,446	$ 22,843	$ 1,436,432
Accounts Receivable, Net	84,479	(15,877)	411	11,858	-	6,398	52	447	-	-	-	-	2,313	-	-	4,921	70,395	183	2,111	659	608
Other - Advances and Prepayments	400,042	(80,625)	1,220	31,826	-	3,641	2,590	805	-	1,554	315	-	6,617	640	-	12,866	253,480	161,239	325	561	2,988
Total Intragovernmental	26,270,068	(96,502)	33,064	3,160,058	2,104	34,552	45,723	1,472,927	49,058	16,587	3,712	22,456	124,849	15,048	218	1,435,936	4,578,368	13,874,937	32,882	24,063	1,440,028
Cash	3,616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	393	-	23	-	3,200
Accounts Receivable, Net	70,780	-	10,092	2,620	-	6	11	5	-	9	-	-	124	138	-	6,433	50,787	13	392	-	150
Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Net	540,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	523,030	-	-	-	-
Inventory, Materials, and Supplies, Net	98,326	-	-	167	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,865	71,261	-	30	-	-
General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	7,394,711	-	28	180,267	7,637	1,752	3,672	1,599	-	586	281	6,246	2,106	-	-	695,801	6,313,899	4,166	2,274	-	174,397
Other	55,122	-	-	1,152	4	2	(1)	2	-	4	(1)	-	2,789	-	-	57	34,311	1	6,623	1	10,178
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 34,432,770	$ (96,502)	$ 43,184	$ 3,344,264	$ 9,745	$ 36,312	$ 49,408	$ 1,491,650	$ 49,058	$ 17,186	$ 3,992	$ 28,702	$ 129,868	$ 15,186	$ 218	$ 2,165,092	$ 11,572,049	$ 13,879,117	$ 42,224	$ 24,064	$ 1,627,953
LIABILITIES																					
Intragovernmental:																					
Accounts Payable	$ 60,088	$ (14,533)	$ 1,357	$ 8,964	$ -	$ 807	$ 1,022	$ 190	$ -	$ 2,736	$ 202	$ -	$ 4,242	$ 284	$ -	$ 3,408	$ 36,090	$ 2,983	$ 7,541	$ 63	$ 4,732
Debt to Treasury	517,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	517,930	-	-	-	-
Other																					
Spectrum Auction Proceeds Liability to Federal Communications Commission	33,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,838	-	-	-
Resources Payable to Treasury	18,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,457	-	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	373,921	(80,625)	2,389	138,831	-	6,602	29,185	63,458	-	-	1,314	-	1,039	179	-	96,744	58,382	42,034	6,747	1,819	5,823
Other	104,344	(1,344)	9,035	27,525	-	1,274	1,453	532	-	742	4	6	3,741	624	-	7,097	37,338	780	412	272	14,853
Total Intragovernmental	1,109,020	(96,502)	12,781	175,320	-	8,683	31,660	81,622	-	3,478	1,520	6	9,022	1,087	-	107,249	651,197	79,635	14,700	2,154	25,408
Accounts Payable	402,605	-	2,026	147,001	-	1,129	4,501	1,311	-	894	61	225	4,476	666	-	24,883	142,472	1,242	4,703	1,633	65,382
Loan Guarantee Liabilities	565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	565	-	-	-	-
Federal Employee Benefits	769,035	-	3,003	97,492	-	1,804	4,803	1,323	-	424	30	8	7,874	2,701	-	9,578	628,350	1,837	1,208	301	8,299
Environmental and Disposal Liabilities	54,649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,598	6,051	-	-	-	-
Other																					
Accrued Payroll and Annual Leave	561,154	-	5,318	92,309	-	4,946	11,160	3,818	3	7,597	138	32	30,913	991	-	45,753	181,244	6,301	1,661	3,480	165,490
Accrued Grants	766,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	487,483	-	-	-	-	2,843	3,234	-	78,639	77,462	116,543	-	-	-
Capital Lease Liabilities	9,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,278	-	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	958,474	-	4,133	2,686	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	14,722	-	-	23,408	37,847	274	4,528	-	870,869
Other	49,181	-	79	27,055	-	1	-	512	-	(1)	-	(1)	10,696	1	-	234	10,406	(1)	-	-	200
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 4,680,165	$ (96,502)	$ 27,340	$ 541,863	$ -	$ 16,563	$ 52,124	$ 576,076	$ 3	$ 12,392	$ 1,749	$ 270	$ 80,546	$ 8,680	$ -	$ 338,342	$ 1,744,872	$ 205,831	$ 26,800	$ 7,568	$ 1,135,648
NET POSITION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unexpended Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unexpended Appropriations - Earmarked Funds	$ 4,099,319	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,099,319	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unexpended Appropriations - All Other Funds	8,782,873	-	22,112	2,407,026	-	20,630	-	918,197	49,055	8,592	-	22,194	78,649	10,256	218	1,106,825	4,081,930	40,741	-	16,448	-
Cumulative Results of Operations																					
Cumulative Results of Operations - Earmarked Funds	10,189,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,159	-	-	-	144,032	9,533,896	15,424	-	492,305
Cumulative Results of Operations - All Other Funds	6,680,597	-	(6,268)	395,375	9,745	(881)	(2,716)	(2,623)	-	(3,798)	2,243	6,238	(33,486)	(3,750)	-	719,925	5,601,215	(670)	-	48	-
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 29,752,605	$ -	$ 15,844	$ 2,802,401	$ 9,745	$ 19,749	$ (2,716)	$ 915,574	$ 49,055	$ 4,794	$ 2,243	$ 28,432	$ 49,322	$ 6,506	$ 218	$ 1,826,750	$ 9,827,177	$ 13,673,286	$ 15,424	$ 16,496	$ 492,305
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	$ 34,432,770	$ (96,502)	$ 43,184	$ 3,344,264	$ 9,745	$ 36,312	$ 49,408	$ 1,491,650	$ 49,058	$ 17,186	$ 3,992	$ 28,702	$ 129,868	$ 15,186	$ 218	$ 2,165,092	$ 11,572,049	$ 13,879,117	$ 42,224	$ 24,064	$ 1,627,953

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

FINANCIAL SECTION

Required Supplementary Information

(UNAUDITED)



Required Supplementary Information (unaudited)

A Deferred Maintenance

Deferred maintenance is maintenance that was not performed when it should have been, that was scheduled and not performed, or that was delayed for a future period. Maintenance is the act of keeping property, plant, and equipment (PP&E) in acceptable operating condition and includes preventive maintenance, normal repairs, replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities needed to preserve the asset so that it can deliver acceptable performance and achieve its expected life. Maintenance excludes activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to serve needs different from or significantly greater than those originally intended. Critical maintenance is defined as those projects where the required maintenance will have a critical impact on the public access, functionality and mission support, health and safety, and life cycle cost of a facility if the maintenance is not performed. The significant portions of Departmental deferred maintenance relate to the PP&E of both NOAA and NIST (see below for abbreviations). These two entities represent 95 percent of the Department's General PP&E, Net balance as of September 30, 2010.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA):

NOAA uses the Condition Assessment Survey (CAS) method to identify and quantify deferred maintenance for assets meeting NOAA's $200 thousand capitalization threshold. The CAS method employs a periodic inspection of real property and heritage assets to determine its current condition and to estimate costs to correct any deficiencies. Estimated costs reflect potential costs variance of +/- 10 percent.

The following shows NOAA's deferred maintenance for projects with estimated costs greater than $50 thousand, as of September 30, 2010:

(In Thousands)

PP&E Category	Asset Condition	Estimated Cost to Return to Acceptable Condition		
Buildings and Structures	4	$ 5,486	to	$ 6,706
Heritage Assets	4, 3	11,756	to	14,369
Total		**$ 17,242**	**to**	**$ 21,075**

NOAA has established a facility condition code to classify the condition of the Buildings and Structures. Each Building and Structure is assessed an individual facility condition code. The average of the individual facility condition codes determines the CAS Asset Condition. The CAS method for Buildings and Structures is based on a five-point scale, with 1 representing excellent condition; 2 – good condition; 3 – fair condition; 4 – poor condition; and 5 – very poor condition. The amounts reported represent non-critical maintenance to bring the assets to good condition. The CAS method for heritage assets is based on the same five-point scale as the Buildings and Structures. Acceptable condition is considered to be those assets rated in good or excellent condition. There is an annual call each year to the NOAA components, requesting their submissions of new projects and updates to existing unfunded projects to reflect changes in requirements or costs.

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST):

NIST also uses the CAS method to estimate deferred maintenance. NIST values the condition of assets using a five-point scale, with 1 representing excellent condition; 2 – good condition; 3 – acceptable condition; 4 – poor condition; and 5 – very poor condition. Assets that are assessed at 4 or 5 require repairs and maintenance to increase their value to 3, or acceptable condition. The following shows NIST's deferred maintenance as of September 30, 2010:

(In Thousands)

PP&E Category	Asset Condition	Estimated Cost to Return to Acceptable Condition
Mechanical and Electrical Devices	5	$ 318,400 to $ 428,200
Buildings (Internal Structures)	4	25,300 to 34,200
Buildings (External Structures)	4	44,400 to 55,700
Total		**$ 388,100 to $ 518,100**

B ***Stewardship Marine Sanctuaries, Marine National Monuments, and Conservation Area***

NOAA maintains the following sanctuaries, marine national monuments, and conservation area, which are similar in nature to stewardship land and which are more fully described in Note 23, *Stewardship Property, Plant, and Equipment*, of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

National Marine Sanctuaries: These protected waters provide a secure habitat for species close to extinction, and also protect historically significant shipwrecks and prehistoric artifacts. Each of the 13 individual sanctuary sites, which include near-shore coral reefs and open ocean, conducts research and monitoring activities to characterize existing resources and document changes. The waters and resources of the National Marine Sanctuaries are generally in good condition, though some specific resources (e.g. certain coral reefs, some commercial and recreational fisheries, and some benthic habitats) are threatened.

Papahãnaumokuãkea Marine National Monument: The majority of all coral reef habitats located in U.S. waters surround the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI). The Papahãnaumokuãkea Marine National Monument, located off the coast of the NWHI, encompasses nearly 140,000 square miles of U.S. waters, including approximately 5,200 square miles of relatively undisturbed coral reef habitat that is home to more than 7,000 species. The condition of the Papahãnaumokuãkea Marine National Monument is good, but the Monument does face emerging threats.

Rose Atoll Marine National Monument: The atoll includes the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge. It also includes about 20 acres of land and 1,600 acres of lagoon and is one of the most pristine atolls in the world. The areas around the atoll support a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to many land and marine species, many of which are threatened or endangered. The condition of the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument is good.

Marianas Trench Marine National Monument: The Marianas Trench Marine National Monument consists of approximately 95,000 square miles of submerged lands and waters of the Mariana Archipelago. It includes three units: the Islands Unit, the waters and submerged lands of the three northernmost Mariana Islands; the Volcanic Unit, the submerged lands within 1 nautical mile of 21 designated volcanic sites; and the Trench Unit, the submerged lands extending from the northern limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) to the southern limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States in the Territory of Guam. The condition of the Marianas Trench Marine National Monument is good.

Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument: The Pacific Remote Islands area consists of Wake, Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, and Palmyra Atoll, which lie to the south and west of Hawaii. With the exception of Wake Island, these islands are administered as National Wildlife Refuges by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. They sustain many endemic species including corals, fish, shellfish, marine mammals, seabirds, water birds, land birds, insects, and vegetation not found elsewhere. The condition of the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument is good.

Aleutian Islands Habitat Conservation Area: This conservation area in Alaska, which covers nearly 370,000 square miles, may harbor among the highest diversity of deep-water corals in the world, and protects habitat for deep water corals and other sensitive features that are slow to recover once disturbed by fishing gear or other activities. The condition of the Aleutian Islands Habitat Conservation Area is generally good, although some specific resources are threatened. For example, the conservation area contains six small areas of fragile coral gardens.

C *Collection-type Heritage Assets*

NOAA's collection-type heritage assets are comprised primarily of books, journals, publications, photographs and motion pictures, manuscripts, records, nautical chart plates, and artifacts. Many of these heritage assets are maintained by the NOAA Central Library (Library). As evidenced by a search of international catalogs, 35 to 50 percent of the Library's collection is unique. Historically, 40 percent of the items catalogued are not found anywhere else. The Library has an extensive collection of historical Coast and Geodetic Survey materials (from 1807) and Weather Bureau materials (from the 1830s), including foreign and historical meteorological data, information on instruments, and metadata.

NOAA's collection-type heritage assets include items in the Thunder Bay Sanctuary Research Collection, composed primarily of a) data cards listing most of the ships on the Great Lakes before 1900, a roster of some 15,000 vessels complete with descriptive data and highlights of the ships' careers and their ultimate losses; and b) ship photograph negatives of 19th and 20th century Great Lakes ships.

NOAA's collection-type heritage assets also include items in the National Climatic Data Center Library. Heritage assets include a) books, manuals, and slides; b) thermometers, gauges, and radiosondes; and c) laboratory equipment.

NOAA uses the Condition Assessment Survey (CAS) method to describe the condition of its assets. The CAS method is based on a five-point scale with 1 representing excellent condition; 2 – good condition; 3 – fair condition; 4 – poor condition; and 5 – very poor condition. Assets with the condition assessment level between 1 through 3 are defined as being suitable for public display. The books, journals, and other publications that make up the majority of the NOAA Central Library collection-type heritage assets are in 4 – poor condition, and 5 – very poor condition. The heritage assets of the Thunder Bay Sanctuary Research Collection are in 2 – good condition, and the heritage assets of the National Climatic Data Center Library are generally in 3 – fair condition.

NIST currently maintains the Museum and History Program, which collects, conserves, and exhibits artifacts such as scientific instruments, equipment, objects and records of significance to NIST and the National Bureau of Standards (NBS). This program provides institutional memory and demonstrates the contributions of NIST to the development of standards, measurement, technology, and science. Conditions of these artifacts are listed in the Registrar's database and are generally fair.

NIST Information Services Division (ISD) maintains the historical archives, rare book collection, and oversees the oral history program. The historical collection contains titles that are considered "classics" of historical scientific interest, books by prominent contemporary scientists, and books by NIST authors or about NIST work. Materials are not specifically purchased for the collection nor are funds specifically allocated for the collection. Conditions of these books are generally fair. The photos and manuscripts maintained include images of NIST staff, facilities, and artifacts that demonstrate NIST accomplishments. These images are in good condition.

Heritage assets at the Census Bureau are items considered unique for their historical, cultural, educational, technological, methodological, or artistic importance. These assets help illustrate the social, educational, and cultural heritage of the Census Bureau. Some items, because of their age or obvious historical significance, are inherently historical artifacts. These historical artifacts include but are not limited to: Hollerith Key Punch, Hollerith Tabulator, Gang Punch, Pantograph, Census Enumerators Badge, Steel Hand Bander, Unisys Tape and Reel, Film Optical Sensing Device, and any items which represent the uniqueness of the mission of the Census Bureau. The heritage assets at the Census Bureau are classified as generally being in good condition.

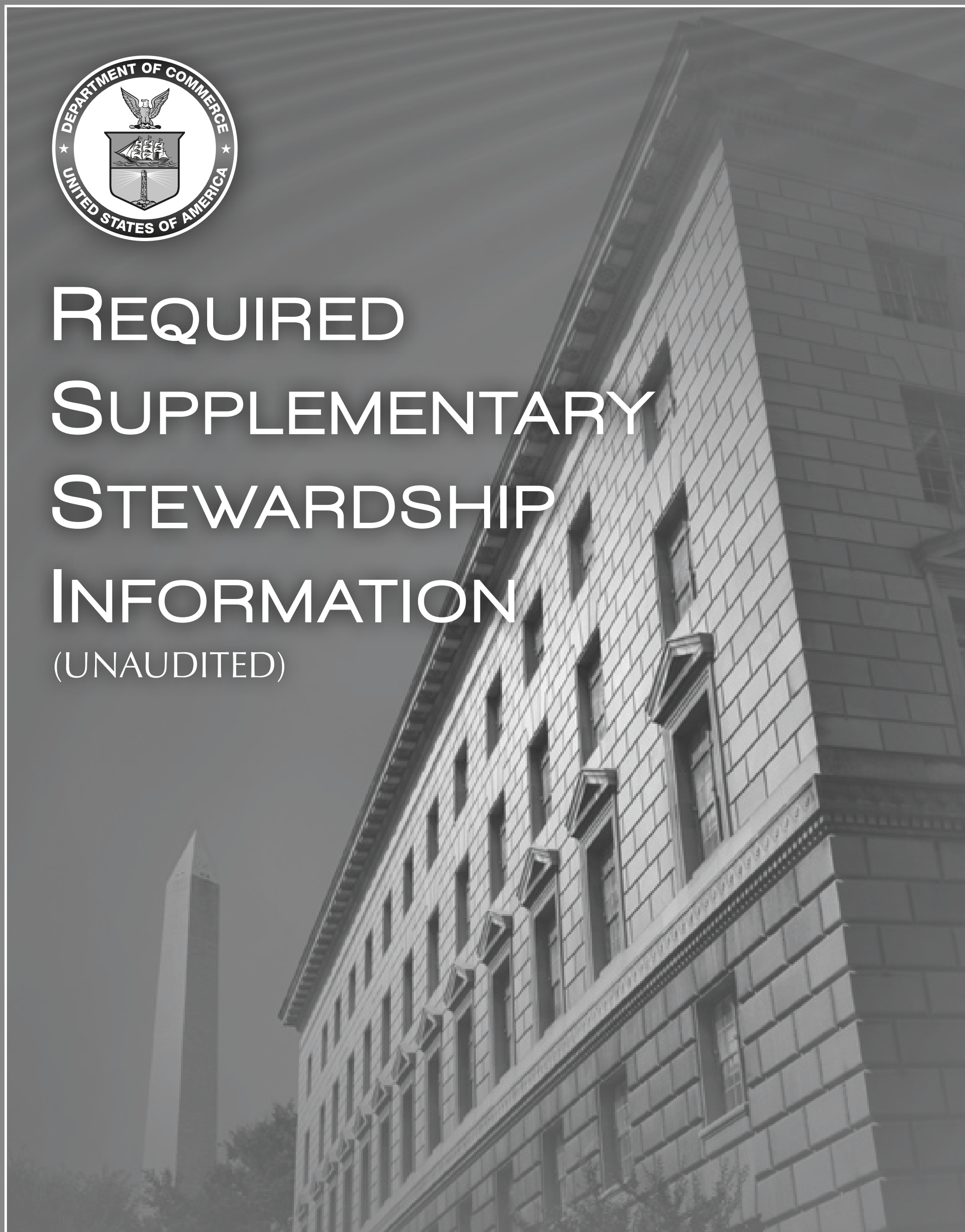
D *Schedule of Budgetary Resources by Major Budget Account*

The following table illustrates the Department's FY 2010 budgetary resources by major budget account. The "Other Programs" column refers to the Department's reporting entities and their budget accounts that are not listed.

United States Department of Commerce Schedule of Budgetary Resources by Major Budget Account
For the Year Ended September 30, 2010 *(In Thousands)*

	Combining Total	NOAA Operations, Research, and Facilities	USPTO Salaries and Expenses	NOAA Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction	NTIA Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund	ITA Operations and Administration	Census Bureau Periodic Censuses and Programs	EDA Grant Fund	Census Bureau Periodic Censuses and Programs - Recovery Act	NTIA Broadband Technology Opportunities Program - Recovery Act	NTIA Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program - Recovery Act	NOAA Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction - Recovery Act	Other Programs
BUDGETARY RESOURCES:													
Unobligated Balance, Brought Forward, October 1	$ 16,595,856	$ 168,805	$ 118,692	$ 105,529	$ 8,696,735	$ 11,200	$ 28,896	$ 353,040	$ 899,562	$ 4,592,703	$ 161,054	$ 280,199	$ 1,179,441
Adjustments to Unobligated Balance, Brought Forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior-years Unpaid Obligations	240,438	21,108	19,796	6,155	2,575	9,060	10,327	30,793	2,947	141	85,806	-	51,730
Budget Authority													
Appropriations	14,322,512	3,382,294	-	1,358,353	196,613	446,766	6,965,707	309,000	-	-	-	-	1,663,779
Borrowing Authority	78,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,375
Spending Authority From Offsetting Collections													
Earned													
Collected	3,796,640	238,310	2,101,227	239	21	20,287	1,317	18,050	679	459	-	-	1,416,051
Change in Receivables	37,895	39,357	248	-	-	(1,803)	-	-	-	(235)	-	-	328
Change in Unfilled Customer Orders													
Advances Received	8,453	(10,151)	(25,788)	-	-	570	-	(6,770)	-	-	-	-	50,592
Without Advances	193,858	123,109	-	-	-	7,151	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,598
Anticipated for Rest of Year, Without Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previously Unavailable	2,716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,716
Total Budget Authority	**18,440,449**	**3,772,919**	**2,075,687**	**1,358,592**	**196,634**	**472,971**	**6,967,024**	**320,280**	**679**	**224**	**-**	**-**	**3,275,439**
Nonexpenditure Transfers, Net	140,391	109,038	-	(1,358)	-	4,990	-	(1,882)	-	-	-	-	29,603
Temporarily Not Available Pursuant to Public Law	(52,543)	-	(52,543)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanently Not Available	(802,255)	(19,701)	-	(26,000)	(1)	(522)	(131,152)	1	-	(302,000)	(239,500)	-	(83,380)
TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	**$ 34,562,336**	**$ 4,052,169**	**$ 2,161,632**	**$ 1,442,918**	**$ 8,895,943**	**$ 497,699**	**$ 6,875,095**	**$ 702,232**	**$ 903,188**	**$ 4,291,068**	**$ 7,360**	**$ 280,199**	**$ 4,452,833**
STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES:													
Obligations Incurred													
Direct	$ 18,982,517	$ 3,460,737	$ -	$ 1,392,711	$ 54,059	$ 458,200	$ 5,012,516	$ 630,800	$ 903,185	$ 4,288,050	$ 1,258	$ 279,217	$ 2,501,784
Reimbursable	3,423,294	379,109	1,938,958	-	-	19,131	-	9,917	-	-	-	-	1,076,179
Total Obligations Incurred	**22,405,811**	**3,839,846**	**1,938,958**	**1,392,711**	**54,059**	**477,331**	**5,012,516**	**640,717**	**903,185**	**4,288,050**	**1,258**	**279,217**	**3,577,963**
Unobligated Balance													
Apportioned	2,651,510	160,436	222,674	33,655	97,381	12,561	1,850,183	61,515	3	3,018	6,102	982	203,000
Exempt From Apportionment	577,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	577,107
Total Unobligated Balance	**3,228,617**	**160,436**	**222,674**	**33,655**	**97,381**	**12,561**	**1,850,183**	**61,515**	**3**	**3,018**	**6,102**	**982**	**780,107**
Unobligated Balance Not Available	8,927,908	51,887	-	16,552	8,744,503	7,807	12,396	-	-	-	-	-	94,763
TOTAL STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES	**$ 34,562,336**	**$ 4,052,169**	**$ 2,161,632**	**$ 1,442,918**	**$ 8,895,943**	**$ 497,699**	**$ 6,875,095**	**$ 702,232**	**$ 903,188**	**$ 4,291,068**	**$ 7,360**	**$ 280,199**	**$ 4,452,833**
CHANGE IN UNPAID OBLIGATED BALANCE, NET:													
Unpaid Obligated Balance, Net, Brought Forward, October 1													
Unpaid Obligations, Brought Forward	$ 8,334,646	$ 2,028,825	$ 331,249	$ 1,111,134	$ 533,392	$ 89,218	$ 872,166	$ 967,153	$ 77,063	$ 4,945	$ 101,389	$ 176,754	$ 2,041,358
Less: Uncollected Customer Payments, Brought Forward	(292,365)	(206,975)	525	-	-	(9,324)	-	-	-	(235)	-	-	(76,356)
Total Unpaid Obligated Balance, Net, Brought Forward	**8,042,281**	**1,821,850**	**331,774**	**1,111,134**	**533,392**	**79,894**	**872,166**	**967,153**	**77,063**	**4,710**	**101,389**	**176,754**	**1,965,002**
Obligations Incurred	22,405,811	3,839,846	1,938,958	1,392,711	54,059	477,331	5,012,516	640,717	903,185	4,288,050	1,258	279,217	3,577,963
Less: Gross Outlays	(17,098,925)	(3,570,825)	(1,953,366)	(1,234,110)	(30,608)	(467,635)	(5,228,711)	(292,513)	(942,187)	(123,720)	(16,624)	(124,306)	(3,114,320)
Less: Actual Recoveries of Prior-years Unpaid Obligations	(240,438)	(21,108)	(19,796)	(6,155)	(2,575)	(9,060)	(10,327)	(30,793)	(2,947)	(141)	(85,806)	-	(51,730)
Change in Uncollected Customer Payments	(231,753)	(162,466)	(248)	-	-	(5,348)	-	-	-	235	-	-	(63,926)
TOTAL UNPAID OBLIGATED BALANCE, NET, END OF PERIOD	**$ 12,876,976**	**$ 1,907,297**	**$ 297,322**	**$ 1,263,580**	**$ 554,268**	**$ 75,182**	**$ 645,644**	**$ 1,284,564**	**$ 35,114**	**$ 4,169,134**	**$ 217**	**$ 331,665**	**$ 2,312,989**
Unpaid Obligated Balance, Net, End of Period													
Unpaid Obligations	$ 13,401,094	$ 2,276,738	$ 297,045	$ 1,263,580	$ 554,268	$ 89,854	$ 645,644	$ 1,284,564	$ 35,114	$ 4,169,134	$ 217	$ 331,665	$ 2,453,271
Less: Uncollected Customer Payments	(524,118)	(369,441)	277	-	-	(14,672)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(140,282)
TOTAL UNPAID OBLIGATED BALANCE, NET, END OF PERIOD	**$ 12,876,976**	**$ 1,907,297**	**$ 297,322**	**$ 1,263,580**	**$ 554,268**	**$ 75,182**	**$ 645,644**	**$ 1,284,564**	**$ 35,114**	**$ 4,169,134**	**$ 217**	**$ 331,665**	**$ 2,312,989**
NET OUTLAYS:													
Gross Outlays	$ 17,098,925	$ 3,570,825	$ 1,953,366	$ 1,234,110	$ 30,608	$ 467,635	$ 5,228,711	$ 292,513	$ 942,187	$ 123,720	$ 16,624	$ 124,306	$ 3,114,320
Less: Offsetting Collections	(3,805,093)	(228,159)	(2,075,439)	(239)	(21)	(20,857)	(1,317)	(11,280)	(679)	(459)	-	-	(1,466,643)
Less: Distributed Offsetting (Receipts)/Outlays, Net	(28,541)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,541)
NET OUTLAYS	**$ 13,265,291**	**$ 3,342,666**	**$ (122,073)**	**$ 1,233,871**	**$ 30,587**	**$ 446,778**	**$ 5,227,394**	**$ 281,233**	**$ 941,508**	**$ 123,261**	**$ 16,624**	**$ 124,306**	**$ 1,619,136**

FINANCIAL SECTION



Required Supplementary Stewardship Information

(UNAUDITED)

Required Supplementary Stewardship Information (unaudited)

Stewardship Investments

Stewardship investments are substantial investments made by the federal government for the benefit of the nation, but are not physical assets owned by the federal government. Though treated as expenses when incurred to determine the Department's Net Cost of Operations, these items merit special treatment so that users of federal financial reports know the extent of investments that are made for the long-term benefit of the nation.

Investments in Non-federal Physical Property:

Non-federal physical property investments are expenses included in the Department's Net Cost of Operations for the purchase, construction, or major renovation of physical property owned by state and local governments. Based on a review of the Department's programs, NOAA and EDA have significant investments in non-federal physical property.

NOAA:

National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERR): The NERR system consists of 27 estuarine reserves protected by federal, state, and local partnerships that work to preserve and protect the nation's estuaries. The NERR system helps to fulfill NOAA's stewardship mission to sustain healthy coasts by improving the nation's understanding and stewardship of estuaries. Estuarine reserves are the areas where freshwater from rivers meet the ocean. These areas are known as bays, swamps, sloughs, and sounds. These important coastal habitats are used as spawning grounds and nurseries for the nation's commercial fish and shellfish. Estuaries filter much of the polluted runoff from rivers and streams that would otherwise contaminate oceans. The reserves were created with the passage of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and, as of September 30, 2010, encompassed approximately 1.3 million acres of estuarine waters, wetlands, and uplands. The newest reserve, Mission-Aransas, TX, was designated on May 3, 2006. NERRs are state-operated and managed in cooperation with NOAA. NOAA's investments in non-federal physical property are for the acquisition of lands and development or construction of facilities, auxiliary structures, and public access routes for any NERR site.

Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program: This program was established under the Commerce, Justice, and State Appropriations Act of 2002, "for the purpose of protecting important coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, ecological, historical, or aesthetic values, or that are threatened by conversion from their natural or recreational state to other uses." The investments in non-federal physical property include matching grants awarded to state and local governments for land acquisition in coastal and estuarine areas. Since FY 2002, matching grants have been directed to 176 such projects.

Coastal Zone Management Fund: The Coastal Zone Management Program is authorized by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and administered at the federal level by NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management. The investments in non-federal physical property include incidental expenses of land acquisition, and low-cost construction on behalf of various state and local governments, for the purpose of preservation or restoration of coastal resources and habitats. NOAA's financing supports various coastal states in their redevelopment of deteriorating and urbanized waterfronts and ports, as well as providing for public access to beaches and coastal areas. The state and local governments receive funding for these investments through NOAA grant expenditures, and these grant expenditures also include funding for purposes other than the investments in non-federal physical property. There is currently not in place a mechanism for the state and local governments to determine and report to NOAA the amount of monies they expend for the investments in non-federal physical property. The Department, accordingly, cannot report the amount of investments in non-federal physical property for the Coastal Zone Management Fund.

NOAA's investments in non-federal physical property for FY 2006 through FY 2010 were as follows:

(In Millions)

Program	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Total
National Estuarine Research Reserves	$ 6.8	$ 11.6	$ 11.8	$ 11.7	$ 14.7	$ 56.6
Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program	18.5	34.7	28.1	21.6	32.4	135.3
Total	**$ 25.3**	**$ 46.3**	**$ 39.9**	**$ 33.3**	**$ 47.1**	**$ 191.9**

EDA:

Public Works: The Public Works program promotes long-range economic development in distressed areas by providing investments for vital public infrastructure and development facilities. These critical investments enable communities to attract new, or support existing, businesses that will generate new jobs and income for unemployed and underemployed residents. Among the types of projects funded are water, sewer, fiber optics, access roads, and facilities such as industrial and business parks, business incubator and skill training facilities, and port improvements.

Economic and Defense Adjustments: The Economic and Defense Adjustments program provides flexible investments for communities facing sudden or severe economic distress to diversify and stabilize its economy. Factors that seriously threaten the economic survival of local communities include essential plant closures, military base closures or realignments, defense laboratory or contractor downsizings, natural resource depletion, out-migration, under-employment, and destructive impacts of foreign trade.

Global Climate Change Mitigation Incentive Fund (GCCMIF): The GCCMIF program was established to strengthen the linkage between economic development and environmental quality. The purpose and mission of the GCCMIF program is to finance projects that foster economic development by advancing the green economy in distressed communities. The GCCMIF program is the development and use of products and services that contribute to economic growth and alleviate economic distress by respecting and revitalizing the environment. The GCCMIF program supports projects that create jobs through, and increase private capital investment in, efforts to limit the nation's dependence on fossil fuels, enhance energy efficiency, curb greenhouse gas emissions, and protect natural systems.

Disaster Recovery: The Disaster Recovery program awards grants for the repair of infrastructure and economic development related facilities damaged by floods and other natural disasters. Funding for the Disaster Recovery program is generally through supplemental funding from Congress for recovery efforts to save, sustain, and preserve private enterprise and job creation in economically distressed communities.

EDA's investments in non-federal physical property for FY 2006 through FY 2010 were as follows:

(In Millions)

Program	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Total
Public Works	$ 180.1	$ 155.5	$ 133.5	$ 139.9	$ 175.8	$ 784.8
Economic and Defense Adjustments	53.1	53.5	60.0	68.6	61.4	296.6
Global Climate Change Mitigation Incentive Fund	-	-	-	0.2	32.4	32.6
Disaster Recovery	24.2	4.4	1.8	6.3	5.5	42.2
Total	**$ 257.4**	**$ 213.4**	**$ 195.3**	**$ 215.0**	**$ 275.1**	**$ 1,156.2**

The above investments require matching funds by state and local governments of 20 to 50 percent.

Investments in Human Capital:

Human capital investments are expenses, included in the Department's Net Cost of Operations, for education and training programs that are intended to increase or maintain national economic productive capacity and produce outputs and outcomes that provide evidence of the constant or increasing national productive capacity. These investments exclude education and training expenses for federal civilian and military personnel. Based on a review of the Department's programs, the most significant dollar investments in human capital are by NOAA.

NOAA:

National Sea Grant College Program: Sea Grant is a nationwide network, administered through NOAA, of 32 university-based programs that work with coastal communities. With the adoption in 1966 of the National Sea Grant College Act, Congress established an academic/industry/government partnership that would enhance the nation's education, economy, and environment into the 21st century. The program supports activities designed to increase public awareness of coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes issues, to provide information to improve management decisions in coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes policy, and to train graduate students in marine and Great Lakes science. The Knauss Fellowship Program offers qualified masters and doctoral students the opportunity to spend a year working on marine and Great Lakes policy issues with the Executive and Legislative branches of the federal government. There is also a Graduate Fellowship Program for Ph.D. candidates in the specialized areas of population dynamics and marine resource economics. Participants in this program can receive up to three years of funding.

National Estuarine Research Reserve Program: This program supports activities designed to increase public awareness of estuary issues, provide information to improve management decisions in estuarine areas, and train graduate students in estuarine science. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System's Graduate Research Fellowship (GRF) Program offers qualified masters and doctoral students the opportunity to address scientific questions of local, regional, and national significance. The result is high-quality research focused on improving coastal management issues. All GRF projects must be conducted in a National Estuarine Research Reserve and enhance the scientific understanding of the reserve's ecosystem. The program awarded 53 fellowships in FY 2009. In FY 2010, 50 fellowships were awarded.

Educational Partnership Program: The NOAA **Educational Partnership Program (EPP)** with **Minority Serving Institutions (MSI)** provides financial assistance through competitive processes to minority serving institutions that support research and training of students in NOAA-related sciences. The program's goal is to increase the number of trained and graduated students from underrepresented communities in science and technology directly related to NOAA's mission. The EPP/MSI also seeks to increase collaborative research efforts between NOAA scientists and researchers at minority serving academic institutions. Financial assistance is provided through four competitive program components: the Cooperative Science Centers, the Environmental Entrepreneurship Program, the Graduate Sciences Program, and the Undergraduate Scholars Program.

NOAA provides funding to eligible MSIs on a competitive basis to educate, train, and graduate students in NOAA sciences, particularly atmospheric, oceanic, environmental, living marine resources, remote sensing, and scientific environmental technology. NOAA EPP Cooperative Science Centers' goals are to:

- Train and graduate students, particularly from underrepresented communities, in NOAA mission sciences;
- Develop expertise in a NOAA scientific area;
  - Strengthen and build capacity in a NOAA scientific and management area
  - Build research experience in a NOAA scientific and management area
- Increase graduation rates of students from underrepresented communities in NOAA mission sciences;
- Impact NOAA workforce statistics by increasing representation from underrepresented communities in NOAA mission sciences; and
- Leverage NOAA funds to build the education and research capacity at MSIs.

The EPP/MSI Environmental Entrepreneurship Program (EEP) provides funding to eligible minority serving institutions on a competitive basis to engage students to pursue advanced academic study and entrepreneurship opportunities in the NOAA-related sciences. NOAA's EEP supports student training and experiential learning opportunities for the purpose of stimulating job creation and business development, and revitalizing local communities. EEP's objective is to increase the number of students at MSIs proficient in environmental business enterprises.

The Graduate Sciences Program (GSP) is aimed primarily at increasing opportunities for students in NOAA-related fields to pursue research and educational training in atmospheric, environmental, remote sensing, and oceanic sciences at MSIs when possible. The GSP offers between two years (master's candidates) to four years (doctoral students) of NOAA-related research and training opportunities. The GSP provides college graduates entry-level employment and hands-on research and work experience at NOAA. Nine students were selected to participate in the GSP in FY 2009. The program added six students in FY 2010.

The Undergraduate Scholarship Program is designed to increase the number of students who undertake course work and graduate with degrees in the targeted areas integral to NOAA's mission. Appointments are for two years, and are made to students who have recently declared or are about to declare a major in atmospheric, oceanic, or environmental science. The students participate in research, training, and development activities at NOAA offices and facilities during two summer internships. 10 students started the program in FY 2009. The program added 10 students in FY 2010

Ernest F. Hollings Undergraduate Scholarship Program: This program was established in 2005 to (1) increase undergraduate training in oceanic and atmospheric science, research, technology, and education, and foster multidisciplinary training opportunities; (2) increase public understanding and support for stewardship of the ocean and atmosphere and improve environmental literacy; (3) recruit and prepare students for public service careers with NOAA and other agencies at the federal, state, and local levels of government; and (4) recruit and prepare students for careers as teachers and educators in oceanic and atmospheric science and to improve scientific and environmental education in the U.S. There were 112 students that started the program in 2008. 122 students started the program in FY 2009. The program added 139 students in FY 2010.

The Educational Partnership Program and the Ernest F. Hollings Undergraduate Scholarship Program are both administered by the NOAA Office of Education. As a result of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the impact suffered by the Office of Education's scholarship programs was due to a lack of NOAA mentors in the various labs and offices across NOAA. Many of NOAA's scientists were called to the Gulf region during the summer which was the same time the scholarship recipients started their internships. Some internships were cancelled and the students were reassigned new mentors and some interns were able to work on samples/data retrieved from the Gulf. The oil spill provided a different type of learning opportunity for some of our students which has significantly affected their career paths and choices. The students' involvement included analyzing samples/data, caring for displaced fowl, and contemplating solutions for the clean-up.

Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Recruiting Training Research Program: This is a joint program between NMFS and Virginia Tech to: (1) recruit top undergraduates into the field of fisheries population dynamics and careers with NMFS; (2) train graduate students; and (3) conduct population dynamics and stock assessment research in support of the NMFS mission. The program also offers graduate courses and workshops in computer programming, simulation modeling, and fish population dynamics. In both 2009 and 2010, 15 undergraduate students from across the country participated in a week-long undergraduate workshop, 8 students participated in a six-week summer program, and 3 M.S. students were supported by the program at Virginia Tech. In 2011, the program is expected to operate at a similar scale.

The following table summarizes NOAA's investments in human capital for FY 2006 through FY 2010:

(In Millions)

Program	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Total
National Sea Grant College Program	$ 0.7	$ 0.5	$ 0.5	$ 0.7	$ 0.9	$ 3.3
National Estuarine Research Reserve Program	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	4.8
Educational Partnership Program	13.9	14.2	12.8	15.0	14.3	70.2
Ernest F. Hollings Undergraduate Scholarship Program	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.6	19.7
Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Recruiting Training Research Program	[1]	[1]	[1]	0.4	0.5	0.9
Total	**$ 19.3**	**$ 19.6**	**$ 17.7**	**$ 20.7**	**$ 21.6**	**$ 98.9**

[1] *Not applicable*

The following table further summarizes NOAA's human capital investments for FY 2006 to FY 2010 by performance goal:

(In Millions)

Performance Outcome	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Protect, Restore, and Manage the Use of Coastal and Ocean Resources	$ 19.3	$ 19.6	$ 17.7	$ 20.7	$ 21.6

Investments in Research and Development (R&D):

Investments in R&D are expenses that are included in the Department's Net Cost of Operations. The investments are divided into three categories: (1) basic research, the systematic study to gain knowledge or understanding of the fundamental aspects of phenomena and of observable facts without specific applications toward processes or products in mind; (2) applied research, the systematic study to gain knowledge or understanding necessary for determining the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met; and (3) development, the systematic use of the knowledge and understanding gained from research for the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including the design and development of prototypes and processes. The investments are made with the expectation of maintaining or increasing national economic productive capacity, or yielding other future economic or societal benefits. Based on a review of the Department's programs, the only significant investments in R&D are by NIST and NOAA.

NIST:

NIST Laboratories Program:

NIST Laboratories have been the stewards of the nation's measurement infrastructure since their inception in 1901 as the National Bureau of Standards. NIST Laboratories foster scientific and technological leadership by helping the U.S. to drive and take advantage of the increased pace of technological change, fostering more efficient transactions in the domestic and global marketplace, and addressing other critical needs assigned to NIST by the Administration and Congress. In support of the President's Plan for Science and Innovation, NIST develops and disseminates measurement techniques, reference data, test methods, standards, and other infrastructural technologies and services required by U.S. industry, government, and academia to compete in the 21st century. NIST laboratories promote innovation, facilitate trade, and ensure public safety and security by strengthening the nation's measurement and standards infrastructure.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 included $250 million (including transfers from the Department of Health and Human Services and Department of Energy) in funding for NIST laboratory research, measurements, and other services supporting economic growth and U.S. innovation through funding of such items as competitive grants, research fellowships, advanced measurement equipment and supplies, standards-related research that supports the security and interoperability of electronic medical records to reduce health care costs and improve the quality of care, and development of a comprehensive framework for a nationwide, fully interoperable smart grid for the U.S. electric power system. This funding will result in additional R&D investments for the NIST Laboratories Program.

Advanced Technology Program (ATP)/Technology Innovation Program (TIP):

ATP is a cost-shared funding program for businesses that was intended to develop new technologies for commercial use. ATP was abolished by the America COMPETES Act, which was signed into law by President Bush on August 9, 2007. This same Act established TIP, which supports, promotes, and accelerates innovation in the United States by offering cost-shared funding for high-risk, high-reward research in areas of critical national need.

Critical national need areas in TIP are those for which government attention is demanded because the magnitude of the problem is large and the societal challenges that need to be overcome are not being addressed. TIP was explicitly established within NIST to assist U.S. small- and medium-size businesses, institutes of higher education, national laboratories, and non-profit research organizations to conduct high-risk, high-reward research that has the potential for yielding transformational results with wide-reaching implications, and that is within NIST's areas of technical competence. The America COMPETES Act statute allows for continued support for previously awarded ATP projects and new TIP awards.

The following table summarizes NIST's R&D investments for FY 2006 through FY 2010 by R&D Category:

(In Millions)

	NIST Laboratories					Advanced Technology Program/ Technology Innovation Program					Total				
R&D Category	**FY 2006**	**FY 2007**	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2006**	**FY 2007**	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2006**	**FY 2007**	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**
Basic Research	$ 85.2	$ 110.7	$ 132.8	$ 144.9	$ 162.0	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 85.2	$ 110.7	$ 132.8	$ 144.9	$ 162.0
Applied Research	345.8	345.3	381.0	378.5	395.9	58.0	31.0	23.2	25.0	26.2	403.8	376.3	404.2	403.5	422.1
Development	16.7	15.3	14.4	15.4	15.3	58.0	30.9	23.2	25.1	26.2	74.7	46.2	37.6	40.5	41.5
Total	**$ 447.7**	**$ 471.3**	**$ 528.2**	**$ 538.8**	**$ 573.2**	**$ 116.0**	**$ 61.9**	**$ 46.4**	**$ 50.1**	**$ 52.4**	**$ 563.7**	**$ 533.2**	**$ 574.6**	**$ 588.9**	**$ 625.6**

The following tables further summarize NIST's R&D investments for FY 2006 through FY 2010 by performance outcome.

(In Millions)

FY 2010				
Performance Outcome	**Basic Research**	**Applied Research**	**Development**	**Total**
Promote Innovation, Facilitate Trade, and Ensure Public Safety and Security by Strengthening the Nation's Measurements and Standards Infrastructure	$ 162.0	$ 395.9	$ 15.3	$ 573.2
Promote U.S. competitiveness by directing Federal investment and R&D into areas of critical national need that support, promote, and accelerate high-risk, high-reward research in the United States.	$ -	$ 26.2	$ 26.2	$ 52.4
Total	**$ 162.0**	**$ 422.1**	**$ 41.5**	**$ 625.6**

(In Millions)

FY 2009[1]				
Performance Outcome	**Basic Research**	**Applied Research**	**Development**	**Total**
Promote Innovation, Facilitate Trade, and Ensure Public Safety and Security by Strengthening the Nation's Measurements and Standards Infrastructure	$ 144.9	$ 378.5	$ 15.4	$ 538.8
Promote U.S. competitiveness by directing Federal investment and R&D into areas of critical national need that support, promote, and accelerate high-risk, high-reward research in the United States.	$ -	$ 25.0	$ 25.1	$ 50.1
Total	**$ 144.9**	**$ 403.5**	**$ 40.5**	**$ 588.9**

[1] *The performance outcome "Accelerate Private Investment in and Development of High-risk, Broad-impact Technologies" was eliminated in FY 2009. Related costs are merged into the above outcome goal.*

(In Millions)

FY 2008				
Performance Outcome	**Basic Research**	**Applied Research**	**Development**	**Total**
Promote Innovation, Facilitate Trade, and Ensure Public Safety and Security by Strengthening the Nation's Measurements and Standards Infrastructure	$ 132.8	$ 381.0	$ 14.4	$ 528.2
Accelerate Private Investment in and Development of High-risk, Broad-impact Technologies	-	23.2	23.2	46.4
Total	**$ 132.8**	**$ 404.2**	**$ 37.6**	**$ 574.6**

(In Millions)

FY 2007				
Performance Outcome	**Basic Research**	**Applied Research**	**Development**	**Total**
Promote Innovation, Facilitate Trade, and Ensure Public Safety and Security by Strengthening the Nation's Measurements and Standards Infrastructure	$ 110.7	$ 345.3	$ 15.3	$ 471.3
Accelerate Private Investment in and Development of High-risk, Broad-impact Technologies	-	31.0	30.9	61.9
Total	**$ 110.7**	**$ 376.3**	**$ 46.2**	**$ 533.2**

(In Millions)

FY 2006				
Performance Outcome	**Basic Research**	**Applied Research**	**Development**	**Total**
Promote Innovation, Facilitate Trade, Ensure Public Safety and Security, and Help Create Jobs by Strengthening the Nation's Measurements and Standards Infrastructure	$ 85.2	$ 345.8	$ 16.7	$ 447.7
Accelerate Private Investment in and Development of High-risk, Broad-impact Technologies	-	58.0	58.0	116.0
Total	**$ 85.2**	**$ 403.8**	**$ 74.7**	**$ 563.7**

NOAA:

NOAA conducts a substantial program of environmental R&D in support of its mission, much of which is performed to improve the United States' understanding of and ability to predict environmental phenomena. The scope of research includes:

- Improving predictions and warnings associated with the weather, on timescales ranging from minutes to weeks;
- Improving predictions of climate, on timescales ranging from months to centuries;

- Improving understanding of natural relationships to better predict and manage renewable marine resources and coastal and ocean ecosystems.

NOAA also conducts research that is intended to provide a solid scientific basis for environmental policy-making in government. Examples of this research include determining the stratospheric ozone-depleting potential of proposed substitutes for chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and identifying the causes of the episodic high rural ozone levels that significantly damage crops and forests.

NOAA conducts most R&D in-house; however, contractors to NOAA undertake most systems R&D. External R&D work supported by NOAA includes that undertaken through federal-academic partnerships such as the National Sea Grant College Program, the Cooperative Institutes of the Environmental Research Laboratories, the Climate and Global Change Program, and the Coastal Ocean Program.

Here is a brief description of the major R&D programs of NOAA:

Environmental and Climate: The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research is NOAA's primary research and development office. This office conducts research in three major areas: climate research; weather and air quality research; and ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes research. NOAA's research laboratories, Climate Program Office, and research partners conduct a wide range of research into complex climate systems, including the exploration and investigation of ocean habitats and resources. NOAA's research organizations conduct applied research on the upper and lower atmosphere as well as the space environment.

Fisheries: NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is responsible for the conservation and management of living marine resources and their habitat within the Nation's Exclusive Economic Zone. NMFS manages these resources through science-based conservation and management to ensure their continuation as functioning components of productive ecosystems, while also affording economic opportunities and enhancing the quality of life for the American public. Fishery stocks and protected species are surveyed; catch, bycatch, incidental take, economic and social data are collected, and research is conducted to better understand the variables affecting the abundance and variety of marine fishes and protected species, their habitat, and the benefits they provide to society. Protection of endangered species, restoration of coastal and estuarine fishery habitats, and enforcement of fishery regulations are primary NOAA activities. The research and management of living marine resources is conducted in partnership with states, tribes, universities, other countries, international organizations, and a broad range of stakeholders who benefit from the use and existence of living marine resources and their habitat.

Marine Operations and Maintenance and Aircraft Services: These efforts support NOAA's programs requiring operating days and flight hours to collect data at sea and in the air. NOAA's Marine and Aviation Operations manage a wide variety of specialized aircraft and ships to complete NOAA's environmental and scientific missions. The aircraft collect the environmental and geographic data essential to NOAA hurricane and other weather and atmospheric research, conduct aerial surveys for hydrologic research to help predict flooding potential from snowmelt, and provide support to NOAA's fishery research and marine mammal assessment programs. NOAA's ship fleet provides oceanographic and atmospheric research and fisheries research vessels to support NOAA's strategic plan elements and mission.

Weather Service: The National Weather Service conducts applied research and development, building upon research conducted by NOAA laboratories and the academic community. Applied meteorological and hydrological research is integral to providing more timely and accurate weather, water, and climate services to the public.

Other Programs: As a national lead for coastal stewardship, National Ocean Service promotes a wide range of research activities to create the strong science foundation required to advance the sustainable use of precious coastal systems. Understanding of the coastal environment is enhanced through coastal ocean activities that support science and resource management programs. The National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service, through its Office of Research and Applications, conducts atmospheric, climatological, and oceanic research into the use of satellite data for monitoring environmental characteristics and their changes. It also provides guidance for the development and evolution of spacecraft and sensors to meet future needs.

NOAA's R&D investments by program for FY 2006 through FY 2010 were as follows:

(In Millions)

Program	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Total
Environmental and Climate	$ 324.2	$ 289.3	$ 331.2	$ 337.0	$ 344.1	$ 1,625.8
Fisheries	56.3	49.3	53.6	55.7	59.9	274.8
Marine Operations and Maintenance and Aircraft Services	50.7	51.1	51.5	38.4	34.3	226.0
Weather Service	15.1	40.8	56.7	58.4	53.9	224.9
Others	124.1	120.2	111.1	103.8	102.0	561.2
Total	**$ 570.4**	**$ 550.7**	**$ 604.1**	**$ 593.3**	**$ 594.2**	**$ 2,912.7**

The following table summarizes NOAA's R&D investments for FY 2006 through FY 2010 by R&D category:

(In Millions)

R&D Category	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Total
Applied Research	$ 523.1	$ 475.7	$ 517.6	$ 491.3	$ 452.4	$ 2,460.1
Development	47.3	75.0	86.5	102.0	141.8	452.6
Total	**$ 570.4**	**$ 550.7**	**$ 604.1**	**$ 593.3**	**$ 594.2**	**$ 2,912.7**

The following tables further summarize NOAA's R.D investments for FY 2006 through FY 2010 by performance outcome.

(In Millions)

FY 2010			
Performance Outcome	**Applied Research**	**Development**	**Total**
Protect, Restore, and Manage the Use of Coastal and Ocean Resources	$ 218.4	$ 6.8	$ 225.2
Advance Understanding of Climate Variability and Change	125.1	84.0	209.1
Provide Accurate and Timely Weather and Water Information	108.0	48.4	156.4
Support Safe, Efficient, and Environmentally Sound Commercial Navigation	0.9	2.6	3.5
Total	**$ 452.4**	**$ 141.8**	**$ 594.2**

(In Millions)

FY 2009			
Performance Outcome	**Applied Research**	**Development**	**Total**
Protect, Restore, and Manage the Use of Coastal and Ocean Resources	$ 211.5	$ 8.1	$ 219.6
Advance Understanding of Climate Variability and Change	140.4	60.5	200.9
Provide Accurate and Timely Weather and Water Information	138.9	32.7	171.6
Support Safe, Efficient, and Environmentally Sound Commercial Navigation	0.5	0.7	1.2
Total	**$ 491.3**	**$ 102.0**	**$ 593.3**

(In Millions)

FY 2008			
Performance Outcome	**Applied Research**	**Development**	**Total**
Protect, Restore, and Manage the Use of Coastal and Ocean Resources	$ 229.8	$ 11.4	$ 241.2
Advance Understanding of Climate Variability and Change	145.9	35.7	181.6
Provide Accurate and Timely Weather and Water Information	140.3	39.2	179.5
Support Safe, Efficient, and Environmentally Sound Commercial Navigation	1.6	0.2	1.8
Total	**$ 517.6**	**$ 86.5**	**$ 604.1**

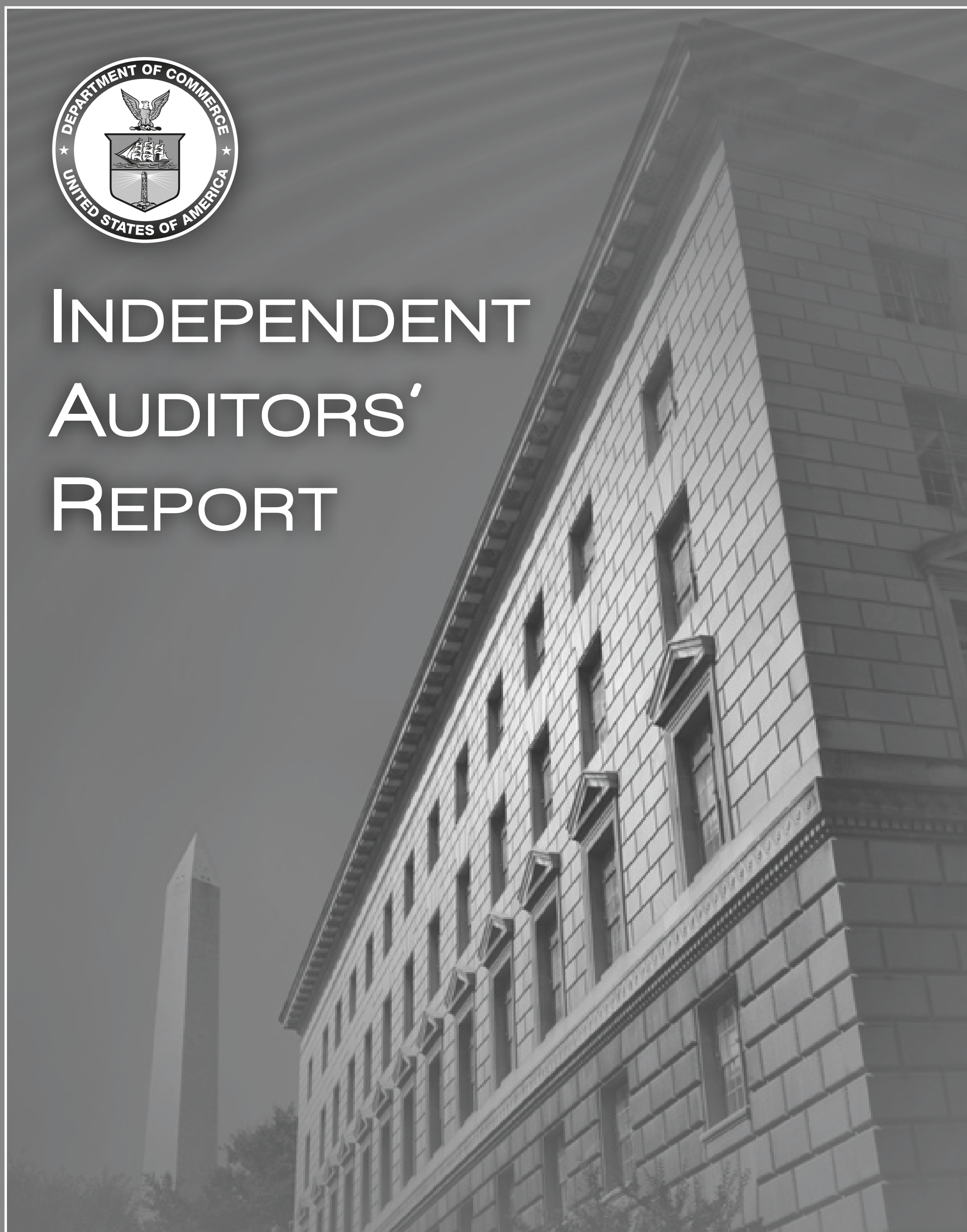
(In Millions)

FY 2007			
Performance Outcome	**Applied Research**	**Development**	**Total**
Protect, Restore, and Manage the Use of Coastal and Ocean Resources Through an Ecosystem Approach to Management	$ 225.9	$ 12.3	$ 238.2
Understand Climate Variability and Change to Enhance Society's Ability to Plan and Respond	145.9	12.3	158.2
Serve Society's Needs for Weather and Water Information	101.6	50.2	151.8
Support the Nation's Commerce with Information for Safe, Efficient, and Environmentally Sound Transportation	2.3	0.2	2.5
Total	**$ 475.7**	**$ 75.0**	**$ 550.7**

(In Millions)

FY 2006			
Performance Outcome	**Applied Research**	**Development**	**Total**
Protect, Restore, and Manage the Use of Coastal and Ocean Resources Through an Ecosystem-based Management	$ 250.7	$ 14.0	$ 264.7
Understand Climate Variability and Change to Enhance Society's Ability to Plan and Respond	160.2	12.3	172.5
Serve Society's Needs for Weather and Water Information	109.0	20.9	129.9
Support the Nation's Commerce with Information for Safe, Efficient, and Environmentally Sound Transportation	3.2	0.1	3.3
Total	**$ 523.1**	**$ 47.3**	**$ 570.4**

Independent Auditors' Report



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
The Inspector General
Washington, D.C. 20230

November 12, 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable Gary Locke
The Secretary of Commerce

Todd J. Zinser

FROM: Todd J. Zinser

SUBJECT: FY 2010 Consolidated Financial Statements
Final Report No. 11-010-FS

I am pleased to provide you with the attached audit report, which presents an unqualified opinion on the Department of Commerce's fiscal year 2010 consolidated financial statements. KPMG LLP, an independent public accounting firm, performed the audit in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards and Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 07-04, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements,* as amended.

In its audit of the Department, KPMG found

- that the financial statements were fairly presented in all material respects and in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- one significant deficiency related to weaknesses in controls over the Department's financial management systems, which was not considered a material weakness in internal control; and
- no instances of reportable noncompliance with applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements; and
- no instances in which the Department's financial management systems did not substantially comply with the requirements of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996.

My office oversaw the audit performance. We reviewed KPMG's report and related documentation and made inquiries of its representatives. Our review disclosed no instances where KPMG did not comply, in all material respects, with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards. However, our review cannot be construed as an audit in accordance with these standards; it was not intended to enable us to express—nor do we express—any opinion on the Department's consolidated financial statements, conclusions about the effectiveness of internal controls, or conclusions on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements. KPMG is solely responsible for the attached audit report, dated November 10, 2010, and the conclusions expressed in the report.

An audit action plan is not required to address the significant deficiency reported by KPMG. We have asked the Chief Information Officer to provide a plan that addresses the related specific recommendations included in the separate, limited-distribution information technology general controls report (report no. 11-010-IT) in accordance with Department Administrative Order 213-5, *Audit Resolution and Follow-up*.

If you wish to discuss the contents of this report, please call me at (202) 482-4661, or Ann C. Eilers, Principal Assistant Inspector General for Audit and Evaluation, at (202) 482-2754.

We appreciate the cooperation and courtesies the Department extended to both KPMG and my staff during the audit.

Attachment

cc: Scott B. Quehl, Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration
Simon Szykman, Chief Information Officer

KPMG LLP
2001 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036-3389

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Inspector General, U.S. Department of Commerce and
Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of the U.S. Department of Commerce (Department) as of September 30, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of net cost and changes in net position, and combined statements of budgetary resources (hereinafter referred to as consolidated financial statements) for the years then ended. The objective of our audits was to express an opinion on the fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements. In connection with our fiscal year 2010 audit, we also considered the Department's internal controls over financial reporting and tested the Department's compliance with certain provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements that could have a direct and material effect on these consolidated financial statements.

Summary

As stated in our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, we concluded that the Department's consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting resulted in identifying certain deficiencies, related to weaknesses in the Department's general information technology controls, that we consider to be a significant deficiency as defined in the Internal Control Over Financial Reporting section of this report. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined in the Internal Control Over Financial Reporting section of this report.

The results of our tests of compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported herein under *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 07-04, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*, as amended.

The following sections discuss our opinion on the Department's consolidated financial statements; our consideration of the Department's internal controls over financial reporting; our tests of the Department's compliance with certain provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements; and management's and our responsibilities.

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of the U.S. Department of Commerce as of September 30, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of net cost and changes in net position, and the combined statements of budgetary resources for the years then ended.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the U.S. Department of Commerce as of September 30, 2010 and 2009, and its net costs, changes in net position, and budgetary resources for the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The information in the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Required Supplementary Stewardship Information, and Required Supplementary Information sections is not a required part of the consolidated financial statements, but is supplementary information required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of this information. However, we did not audit this information and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The September 30, 2010 consolidating balance sheet on page 255 is presented for purposes of additional analysis of the consolidated balance sheet rather than to present the financial position of the Department's bureaus individually. The September 30, 2010 consolidating balance sheet has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the September 30, 2010 consolidated balance sheet taken as a whole. The information in the FY 2010 Performance Section, Appendices, and the information on pages VI through XI are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not required as part of the consolidated financial statements. This information has not been subjected to auditing procedures and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the Responsibilities section of this report and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. In our fiscal year 2010 audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we identified the following deficiency relating to the Department's financial management systems, summarized below, and in more detail in Exhibit I, that we consider to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

> ***Information technology access and configuration management controls.*** We found that although the Department has taken corrective actions to address certain information technology (IT) control weaknesses, access and configuration management control weaknesses still exist. Despite the positive efforts made by the Department to implement effective management, operational, and technical controls to help establish sound information security practices over financial management systems, the Department needs to make continued improvement in its IT access and configuration management controls to fully ensure that financial data being processed on the Department's systems has integrity, is securely maintained, and is available only to authorized users.

Exhibit II presents the status of the prior year significant deficiency.

We noted certain additional matters that we reported to management of the Department in two separate documents addressing information technology and other internal control matters, respectively.

Compliance and Other Matters

The results of certain of our tests of compliance as described in the Responsibilities section of this report, exclusive of those referred to in the *Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996* (FFMIA), disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported herein under *Government Auditing Standards* or OMB Bulletin No. 07-04, as amended.

The results of our tests of FFMIA disclosed no instances in which the Department's financial management systems did not substantially comply with the (1) Federal financial management systems requirements, (2) applicable Federal accounting standards, and (3) the United States Government Standard General Ledger at the transaction level.

* * * * * * *

KPMG

Responsibilities

Management's Responsibilities. Management is responsible for the consolidated financial statements; establishing and maintaining effective internal control; and complying with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to the Department.

Auditors' Responsibilities. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the fiscal year 2010 and 2009 consolidated financial statements of the Department based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Bulletin No. 07-04, as amended. Those standards and OMB Bulletin No. 07-04, as amended, require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

An audit also includes:

- Examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements;
- Assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and
- Evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation.

We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In planning and performing our fiscal year 2010 audit, we considered the Department's internal control over financial reporting by obtaining an understanding of the Department's internal control, determining whether internal controls had been placed in operation, assessing control risk, and performing tests of controls as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control over financial reporting. We did not test all internal controls relevant to operating objectives as broadly defined by the *Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982*.

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Department's fiscal year 2010 consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of the Department's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, KPMG

contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of the consolidated financial statement amounts, and certain provisions of other laws and regulations specified in OMB Bulletin No. 07-04, as amended, including the provisions referred to in Section 803(a) of FFMIA. We limited our tests of compliance to the provisions described in the preceding sentence, and we did not test compliance with all laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to the Department. However, providing an opinion on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

The Department's response to the significant deficiency identified in our audit is presented in Exhibit I. We did not audit the Department's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Department's management, the Department's Office of Inspector General, OMB, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, and the U.S. Congress and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

KPMG LLP

November 10, 2010

U.S. Department of Commerce
Independent Auditors' Report
Exhibit I – Significant Deficiency

Information Technology Access and Configuration Management Controls Need Improvement (Repeat Condition Since 1998)

For many years, the U.S. Department of Commerce (the Department) Office of Inspector General (OIG), and departmental self-assessments have identified weaknesses in the Department's information technology (IT) and financial systems controls. As at many federal entities, information security is recognized as a top management challenge for the Department. During our fiscal year (FY) 2010 assessment of the Department's IT general and financial systems controls, performed in support of the FY 2010 consolidated financial statement audit, we found that there is continued emphasis on implementing minimum security requirements for Federal information systems that are recommended by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). We also noted that the bureaus and the Department took steps to implement management, operational, and technical controls to help establish sound information security practices and address known weaknesses.

Despite continued progress, during our FY 2010 audit, we identified weaknesses in IT access and configuration management controls. Our FY 2010 IT assessment was focused on the IT general controls over the Department's major financial management systems and supporting network infrastructure, using GAO's *Federal Information System Controls Audit Manual* (FISCAM). The two FISCAM IT general control review areas, which we consider collectively to be a significant deficiency in internal control, as defined by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and our related findings, are as follows:

- **Access controls.** In close concert with an organization's security management, access controls for general support systems and financial systems should provide reasonable assurance that computer resources such as data files, application programs, and computer-related facilities and equipment are protected against unauthorized modification, disclosure, loss, or impairment. Access controls are facilitated by an organization's entity-wide security program. Such controls include physical controls and logical controls.

  The objectives of limiting access are to ensure that users have only the access needed to perform their duties; that access to very sensitive resources, such as security software programs, is limited to very few individuals; and that employees are restricted from performing incompatible functions or functions beyond their responsibility. This is reiterated by Federal guidelines. For example, OMB Circular A-130 and supporting NIST Special Publications provide guidance related to the maintenance of technical access controls. In addition, the *Department of Commerce IT Security Program Policy and Minimum Implementation Standards* contain many requirements for operating Department IT devices in a secure manner.

  During FY 2010, we noted that access controls should be improved at all bureaus and at the Department level, primarily in the areas of: (1) managing user accounts to appropriately disable and recertify network, financial system, and database accounts, (2) improving logical controls over financial application, database, and network access, (3) strengthening password controls, (4) restricting data center access and improving data center procedures, (5) granting system roles and privileges on the principle of least privilege, (6) monitoring user actions through audit trails that are established in compliance with established baselines, (7) enforcing multi-factor authentication, (8) preventing the use of shared accounts and passwords, (9) CIRT contractors not receiving annual incident response training, and (10) strengthening remote access controls. We recognize that the Department and its bureaus have certain compensating controls in place to help reduce the risk of the identified vulnerabilities, and we have considered such compensating controls as part of our overall consolidated financial statement audit.

- **Configuration management.** Configuration management involves the identification and management of security features for all hardware, software, and firmware components of an information system at a given point and systematically controls configuration changes throughout the system's life cycle. Establishing controls over modifications to information system components and related documentation helps to ensure that only authorized systems and related program modifications are implemented. This is accomplished by instituting policies, procedures, and techniques to help ensure that hardware, software and firmware programs and program modifications are properly authorized, tested, and approved, and that access to and distribution of programs is carefully controlled. Without proper controls, there is a risk that security features could be inadvertently or deliberately omitted or turned off, or that processing irregularities or malicious code could be introduced into the IT environment.

  Effective configuration management prevents unauthorized changes to information system resources and provides reasonable assurance that systems are configured and operating securely and as intended. Without effective configuration management, users do not have adequate assurance that the system and network will perform as intended and to the extent needed to support missions.

  During FY 2010, we noted that configuration management controls should be improved at seven bureaus in the areas of: (1) patch and configuration management vulnerabilities exist, (2) configuration and change management procedures need improvement, (3) implementing documented and approved configuration management policy and procedures, (4) vulnerability scans not being performed at the defined frequency, and (5) audit configuration settings not complying with approved baselines..

Recommendations

Specific recommendations are included in a separate limited distribution IT general controls report, issued as part of the FY 2010 consolidated financial statement audit. The

U.S. Department of Commerce
Independent Auditors' Report
Exhibit I – Significant Deficiency, Continued

Department should monitor bureau actions to ensure effective implementation of our recommendations.

Management's Response

The Department agrees with KPMG's findings, conclusions, and recommendations regarding improvements to its general information technology controls. We are in the process of finalizing corrective action plans to address KPMG's recommendations.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Independent Auditors' Report
Exhibit II – Status of Prior Year Significant Deficiency

Reported Issue	Prior Year Recommendation	Fiscal Year 2010 Status
Financial Management Systems	***Need Improvement***	
Weaknesses in general controls were identified in all five FISCAM review areas.	The Department should monitor bureau actions to ensure effective implementation of our recommendations.	During FY 2010, we considered the weaknesses in two of the five FISCAM review areas, collectively, to be a significant deficiency (see comments in Exhibit I).