

M A N A G E M E N T
D I S C U S S I O N
& A N A L Y S I S

PERFORMANCE GOALS
AND RESULTS

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PERFORMANCE GOALS AND RESULTS

As discussed under the section detailing the Department's Strategic Planning Process, GPRA requires agencies to develop and institutionalize processes to plan for and measure their mission performance. The Department prepared its combined FY 2000 Annual Program Performance Report (APPR)/ FY 2002 Annual Performance Plan (APP) that will be forwarded to OMB this spring. Certain goals and performance measures that are considered to be critical to the Department were selected to be included in this Accountability Report. Hence, this report does not include all the Department's goals and performance measures that are included in the FY 2000 APPR/ FY 2002 APP.

The performance goals and results will be categorized under each of the Department's Strategic Goal that it supports. They are summarized below:

Performance Scorecard Summary

BUREAU GOAL	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	TARGET MET		PERFORMANCE	
		YES	NO	PLAN	ACTUAL
Strategic Goal 1: Provide the Information and the Framework to Enable the Economy to Operate Efficiently and Equitably					
BXA: By use of a dual-use export control system that continuously is refined to respond to changing requirements, transactions that are contrary to U.S. security interests are deterred and transactions without proliferation potential are facilitated	Number of high-risk transactions deterred		X	508	398
BXA: Violations of dual-use export control laws are identified and violators are sanctioned	Number of investigations accepted for criminal or administrative remedies	✓		80	93
BXA: Export controls of key Nations are strong and effective	Number of nonproliferation and export control international cooperative exchange	✓		30	39
ESA/BEA: Develop relevant, timely, and accurate national and community economic and household statistics for decision-making	On time delivery (percentage of scheduled releases issued on time)	✓		100%	100%
Census: Conduct the Decennial Census (FY 2000 – FY 2002)	Disseminate Census 2000 products	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	100% of scheduled releases	N/A ¹
Census: Develop relevant, timely, and accurate national and community economic and household statistics for decision-making	Percentage reduction from time of data collection to data releases for selected household surveys	✓		Maintain Decrease	Decrease Maintained

BUREAU GOAL	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	TARGET MET		PERFORMANCE	
		YES	NO	PLAN	ACTUAL
EDA: Support job creation and enterprise in distressed communities	Number of permanent jobs created or retained in distressed communities	TBD ¹	TBD ¹	5,651 jobs by FY 2003 28,254 jobs by FY 2006 56,509 jobs by FY 2009	TBD ¹
		✓ ¹		5,040 jobs (FY 1997 grants)	12,506 jobs
	Percentage of public works and economic development facilities and revolving loan funds grants awarded in areas of highest distress	✓		30%	45%
EDA: Build community capacity to achieve and sustain economic growth	Percent of local technical assistance and economic adjustment strategy grants awarded in areas of highest distress	✓		25%	35%
ITA: Increase U.S. exports by implementing the National Export Strategy through government-wide coordination of trade promotion and trade finance program	Number of New-to-Market firms (NTMs)		✗ ¹	64,914	54,307
MBDA: Improve opportunities for minority owned business to have access to the market place	Dollar value of contracts awarded	✓		\$620Mil	\$1,152Mil
NTIA: Promote competition within the telecommunications sector and promote universal access to telecommunication services for all Americans	Number of filings, testimony, and speeches	✓		30	32
NTIA: Ensure allocation of radio spectrum—a scarce natural resource essential to all communications –provides the greatest benefit to all people	Number of agency requested radio frequency spectrum assignments	✓		80,000	90,615
Strategic Goal 2: Provide Infrastructure for Innovation to Enhance American Competitiveness					
USPTO: Enhance the quality of trademark products and services, transition to e-government and minimize trademark processing time	Pendency time to first action		✗	4.5 months	5.7 months
USPTO: Enhance the quality of patent products and services, transition to e-government and optimize patent processing time	Average pendency time to issue/ abandonment	✓		26.2 months	25.0 months
NIST/TA: Provide technical leadership for the Nation’s measurement and standards infrastructure and ensure the availability of essential reference data and measurement capabilities	Technical publications produced		✗	2,450	2,115
NIST/TA: Accelerate technological innovation and development of the new technologies that will underpin future economic growth	Cumulative number of technologies under commercialization	TBD ²	TBD ²	170	TBD ²
		✓ ²		120	120
	Cumulative number of patents filed	TBD ²	TBD ²	770	TBD ²
			✗ ²	640	616

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BUREAU GOAL	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	TARGET MET		PERFORMANCE	
		YES	NO	PLAN	ACTUAL
NIST/TA: Improve the technological capability, productivity, and competitiveness of small manufacturers	Increased sales attributed to MEP assistance	TBD ²	TBD ²	\$670Mil	TBD ²
		✓ ²		\$443Mil	\$447Mil
NTIA: Promote the availability and sources of advanced telecommunications and information services	Number of models/grants available for non-profit or public sector organizations		✗	50	35
NTIS: Collect, organize, preserve, and disseminate Government scientific, technical, and business-related information	Number of items archived		✗ ³	2,924,416	2,916,104
Strategic Goal 2: Observe and Manage the Earth's Environment to Promote Sustainable Growth					
NOAA: Build sustainable fisheries	By 2005, 25% fewer overfished fisheries	✓		-8%	-7%
	By 2005, 17% increase in economic contribution of aquaculture to gross domestic product	TBD ³	TBD ³	2%	TBD ³
NOAA: Recover protected species	Number of species with status improved (annual)	✓		16	16
NOAA: Sustain healthy coasts	Number of acres of coastal habitat restored (cumulative)		✗	55,000	45,000
NOAA: Advance short-term warning and forecasts	Increase lead time and accuracy of severe weather warnings for tornadoes		✗	12min/ 70%	10min/ 63%
	Increase lead time and accuracy of severe weather warnings for flash floods	✓ (accuracy)	✗ (lead time)	55min/ 86%	43min/ 86%
	Increase lead time (hours) of warnings for hurricane	N/A ²	N/A ²	20hours	N/A ²
NOAA: Promote safe navigation	Percent reduction in the backlog (square nautical miles) of hydrographic surveys for critical areas (cumulative)	✓		24.3	24.3
NOAA: Implement seasonal to interannual climate forecasts	New and improved data sets developed and produced (cumulative per year)	✓		25	25
	U.S. temperature – skill score	✓		20	25
N/A ¹	There are no reportable measures in FY 2000 for Census 2000. Results will occur in FY 2001 and FY 2002.				
N/A ²	No result as no hurricane made landfall during the 2000 season.				
TBD ¹	Results of FY 2000 grants will begin reporting in FY 2003.				
TBD ²	Actual result for FY 2000 will not be determined until late 2001 due to surveying procedures and data collection and analysis requirements.				
TBD ³	Results for FY 2000 will not be available until FY 2002 due to data collection.				
✓ ¹	FY 1997 grants actual results of jobs for FY 2000 being reported for the first time – target met.				
✓ ²	FY 1999 actual result being reported for the first time – target met.				
✗ ¹	The original FY 2000 target was exceeded by 14 percent, but fell short of the revised target.				
✗ ²	FY 1999 actual result being reported for the first time – target not met.				
✗ ³	Target not met by less than 1 percent.				

In accordance with the requirements of GPRA, we are committed to ensuring that reported performance information is accurate and based on reliable information. We are constantly seeking to improve our data collection and monitoring techniques. Current verification methods utilized by the Department include the following:

- Traditional reviews and audits by the OIG and GAO that may identify issues.
- Internal program evaluations and management reviews conducted by the Department.
- Review of GPRA reports by Departmental Management.
- The Department is currently seeking to strengthen our data validation and verification processes to ensure that performance measure information is based on reliable and accurate data. We are currently developing an automated system for tracking performance measures.

Other information relating to data verification is included where appropriate with the performance measures listed below.

STRATEGIC GOAL 1:

Provide the Information and the Framework to Enable the Economy to Operate Efficiently and Equitably

BXA PERFORMANCE GOAL: By Use of a Dual-Use Export Control System That Continuously Is Refined to Respond to Changing Requirements, Transactions That Are Contrary to U.S. Security Interests Are Deterred and Transactions without Proliferation Potential Are Facilitated

The Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) serves U.S. businesses engaged in international trade by processing applications for export of controlled commodities in accordance with Export Administration Regulations. The Bureau also serves its clientele by expediting the export licensing process and by providing guidance to exporters on how to conform to applicable laws and regulations. BXA is particularly vigilant in evaluating transactions involving advanced technologies and dual-use products that potentially can be diverted to use in chemical, biological, nuclear, or conventional weapons or missile programs.

Responding to increased concern about the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, BXA has brought U.S. export controls in line with the new international political environment by reforming the dual-use export control system. We

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will continue to refine that system. We are also seeking to enhance our export regulatory effectiveness by educating stakeholders in the export licensing process—i.e., exporting businesses—thereby improving industry compliance with export control regulations and strengthening international export control efforts. These two efforts together will result in deterring transactions that threaten U.S. security interests, and, if thoughtfully undertaken, will produce a streamlined dual-use commodity control list and an improved license application cycle for controlled items that will reduce the license application/processing burden on U.S. exporters, enabling them to be more competitive in world markets and thereby benefiting both the exporters and the U.S. economy.

Performance Measure: Number of High-Risk Transactions Deterred

The number of license applications received, analyzed, and subsequently denied by BXA indicates the number of high-risk transactions that BXA reviewed and subsequently denied based upon a careful risk assessment. U.S. security is enhanced through the judicious implementation of controls on the export and other transfers of materials, equipment, technology, and software that could be used for weapons applications.

Data Validation and Verification

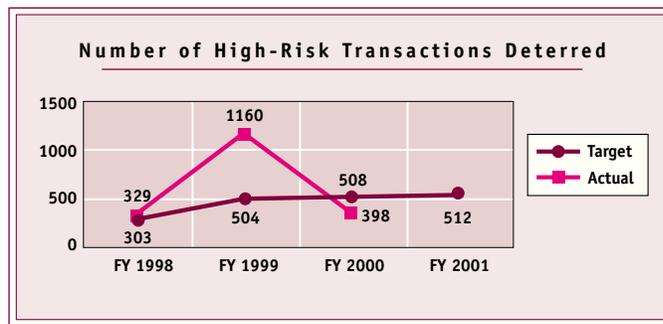
FY 2000 Target	508
FY 2000 Actual	398
FY 2001 Target	512

Analysis

Target was not met by 22 percent. The FY 2000 target of 508, set in FY 1998, was based on the decision to include applications that are identified as high-risk transactions but that are returned to the applicants (at their request) as a Returned Without Action (RWA) when normal processing of these applications would have resulted in final rejection. The FY 2000 actual, 398, does not include these RWAs because a computer system change permitting their count did not go into effect until FY 2001. The FY 2001 target includes this special category of RWA cases, previously not included in this performance measure.

Source/Verification

ECASS (Export Control Automated Support System). BXA's Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Management validates the performance measure data against supporting documentation. Two types of checks are made: the first to ensure that data are entered where they should be (system integrity), and the second to ensure that the data are accurate and valid.



BXA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Violations of Dual-Use Export Control Laws Are Identified and Violators Are Sanctioned

If export controls are to be effective, they must be properly enforced. BXA enforces dual-use export controls for reasons of national security, nonproliferation, counter-terrorism, foreign policy, and short supply by detecting illegal

exports for prevention and prosecution. The Bureau also enforces the anti-boycott provisions of the Export Administration Regulations, the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998, and the Fastener Quality Act.

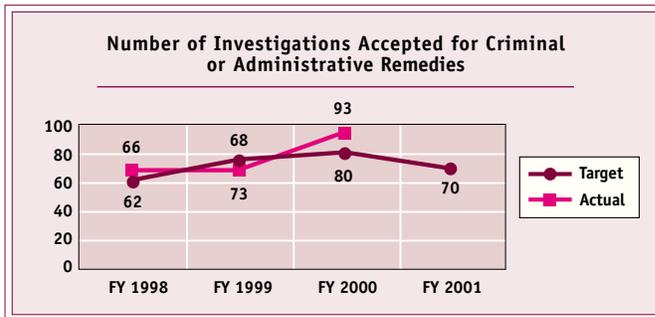
BXA conducts outreach and education programs to train U.S. exporters to identify and avoid illegal transactions. We also investigate suspected violations of Export Administration Regulations and refer them to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution and to the Department's Chief Counsel for Export Administration for civil remedy.

Conducting on-site visits of foreign end-users of sensitive technology is a key element of BXA's preventive enforcement program. Pre-license checks (PLCs) are performed prior to issuance of licenses to determine the reliability of foreign end-users. U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service (FCS) officers stationed in the countries of shipment destination conduct the majority of PLCs. BXA enforcement agents and FCS officers conduct post shipment to ensure that the exported items are being used in accordance with the terms of the export license. A significant number of PSVs are conducted on high-performance computers as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act of 1998.

BXA additionally works with foreign counterpart agencies to encourage other governments to implement enforcement measures that will complement U.S. efforts.

Performance Measure: Number of Investigations Accepted for Criminal or Administrative Remedies

This measure tracks investigations accepted by U.S. Attorney offices for criminal prosecution and/or the Chief Counsel for Export Administration for civil remedies.



Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target	80
FY 2000 Actual	93
FY 2001 Target	70

Analysis Target was exceeded by 16 percent. In FY 2000, BXA reevaluated its method for counting the number of cases to more accurately describe this measure. Unlike previous years, antiboycott settlement agreements, closeouts, and warning letters were added in FY 2000 to the number of cases accepted for criminal/administrative remedies, increasing the count of the number of cases accepted. Because of budgetary constraints on travel and personnel, BXA does not expect to achieve the same number of cases accepted in FY 2001. Therefore, the target has been set at a more realistic level of 70 for FY 2001.

Source/Verification ECASS (Export Control Automated Support System). BXA's Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Management validates the performance measure data against supporting documentation. Two types of checks are made: the first to ensure that data are entered where they should be (system integrity), and the second to ensure that the data are accurate and valid.

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Participants from 31 nations and four multilateral export control regimes at the 2000 Oxford Conference on Export Controls, sponsored by BXA, consider ways to make export controls more effective globally as an instrument to reduce the danger of proliferation of destructive weapons.



BXA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Export Controls of Key Nations Are Strong and Effective

Although strong enforcement of U.S. export regulations is critical to protect our security interests, U.S. national interests are equally jeopardized if sensitive materials and technologies reach nations of concern or terrorists through other nations. For this reason, BXA’s strategy also includes promoting the establishment of effective export control systems by other nations. The Bureau has been assisting the republics of the former Soviet Union and the former Warsaw Pact allied nations of Central Europe to strengthen their export control and enforcement, and also is extending technical assistance to China, India, and other countries considered export or transit proliferation risks.

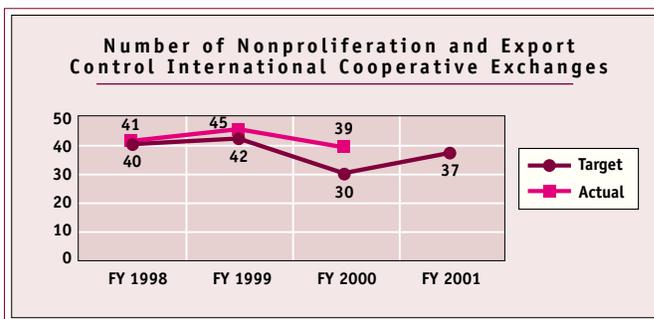
BXA employs a range of bilateral and regional cooperative measures to help the nations with which we work establish the legal authority and develop procedures and requirements to regulate transfer of sensitive goods and technologies, to enforce compliance with those procedures and requirements, and to promote the industry–government partnership necessary for an effective export control system that meets international standards.

BXA seeks to gain consensus with the nations with which we are working on what commodities and technologies need to be controlled and to whom controls should apply. We also promote adherence to existing nonproliferation guidelines and norms pertaining to nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional weapons and missile delivery systems.

In BXA-sponsored bilateral and regional cooperative activities, we draw on the expertise of other agencies and U.S. industry to assist countries to develop export control systems tailored to the unique circumstances and requirements of each of those countries.

Performance Measure: Number of Nonproliferation and Export Control International Cooperative Exchanges

This measure includes technical exchanges, executive exchanges, symposia, forums, workshops, and training courses delivered through BXA's Nonproliferation Export Control (NEC) program, other training courses, assessments, and multilateral and bilateral activities in which BXA has the lead or a primary role. These exchanges are the principle means by which BXA implements its nonproliferation and export control cooperation programs with foreign governments. This measure records the number of exchanges, not the number of countries participating. If one exchange involves multiple countries (e.g., the annual update event), the exchange is counted as one item.



Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target	30
FY 2000 Actual	39
FY 2001 Target	37

Analysis

Target was exceeded by 30 percent. Due to budget decisions BXA conducted more bilateral exchanges and fewer of the more expensive and time-consuming multilateral exchanges that originally were projected for FY 2000. When the FY 2001 activities targets were developed, the increase in output was based on the value to be added by additional personnel expected to be, but are not on board.

Source/Verification

Paper records. BXA's Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Management validates the performance measure data against supporting documentation.

BEA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Develop Relevant, Timely, and Accurate National and Community Economic and Household Statistics for Decision-Making

Statistical measures of our Nation's economic activity are critical to the ability of businesses, individuals, and government to make sound economic decisions. The success of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is measured largely by public trust in the quality of its data. To meet the needs of its users, BEA not only must provide relevant and accurate data, but also must disseminate that data quickly.

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Performance Measure: On-Time Delivery (Percentage of Scheduled Releases Issued on Time)

It is vital that meaningful economic data be made available promptly to the businesspeople, policymakers, and ordinary citizens who rely on that information in their decision-making. BEA strives to release its estimates as soon as possible and to consistently meet its published schedule of future release dates.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target 100 percent
 FY 2000 Actual 100 percent
 FY 2001 Target 100 percent

Analysis

Source/Verification

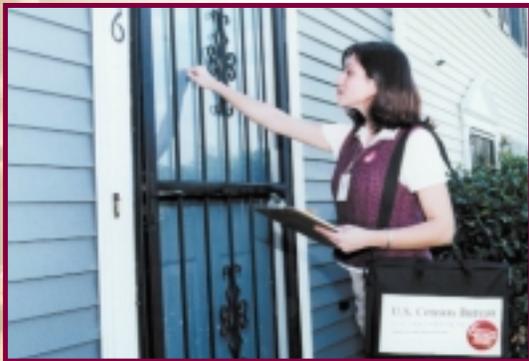
Target was met

Annual schedule of BEA release dates as published in the Survey of Current Business and posted on the BEA Internet site, and BEA records of actual release dates. Scheduled and actual release dates are a matter of public record.

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual
1998	100%	100%
1999	100%	100%
2000	100%	100%
2001	100%	TBD

CENSUS PERFORMANCE GOAL: Conduct the Decennial Census (FY 2000–FY 2002)

In addition to its permanent, long-term goals, for fiscal years 2000 through 2002 the Bureau of the Census has an additional performance goal: "Conduct the Decennial Census." This goal has no related performance measures for FY 2000, but incorporates two major objectives to be attained in FY 2001: delivery of the apportionment counts to the President by December 31, 2000, and delivery of the redistricting counts to all states by April 1, 2001. Although most of the labor-intensive activities related to the census will have been completed by FY 2001, we will still need to process, tabulate, and disseminate to the public the detailed results of the census. The performance for FY 2002 and FY 2003 will reflect data dissemination of both short- and long-form data products.



U.S. Census Bureau field representative collecting data for one of their many household surveys.

Performance Measure: Disseminate Census 2000 Products

The Bureau of the Census successfully prepared and delivered to the President on December 28, 2000 the certified state population counts used to apportion Congressional seats. Census data were tabulated for each state, including counts from Federal administrative records of overseas military personnel and Federal civilian personnel and their dependents. Public Law 94-171 additionally requires the Bureau of the Census to prepare and deliver by April 1, 2001, the census

data and geographic products used by the states for redistricting. Census 2000 data products became available on a flow basis in January 2001.

Data from the Decennial Census will be disseminated mainly using a new data retrieval system called the American FactFinder (AFF). AFF will be accessible to the widest array of users via the Internet, at <http://factfinder.census.gov>; through intermediaries, including the nearly 1,800 State Data Centers and affiliates providing training and technical assistance in accessing and using Census data; through the 1,400 Federal Depository libraries; and through other libraries, universities, and organizations nationwide.

NOTE FOR FY 2000: There are no reportable performance measures in FY 2000 for the Decennial Census. The following performance measures come into effect only in FY 2001, beginning with the release of the apportionment counts by December 31, 2000:

Measures	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Target	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Target
Produce apportionment counts using traditional census-taking methods	N/A	N/A	N/A	100% on time
Provide data to adjust net population counts using the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation Survey in all states*	N/A	N/A	N/A	100% on time
Disseminate Census 2000 Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	100% of scheduled releases

* The Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation Survey is intended to evaluate the census counts produced for apportionment of Congressional Representatives among the states. It will be conducted subsequent to exhaustive efforts to enumerate everyone as accurately as possible using traditional census-taking methods.

CENSUS PERFORMANCE GOAL: Develop Relevant, Timely, and Accurate National and Community Economic and Household Statistics for Decision-Making

The vast array of data that Census collects forms a valuable base of statistical information by which to document, analyze, and improve the products, services, and resources we use every day. It forms the basis for decision-making by the Administration, Congress, communities, businesses, trade associations, and academicians. Accurate measures of the country’s demographic composition, for example, are critical to the efficient allocation of resources through both governmental appropriations and private markets.

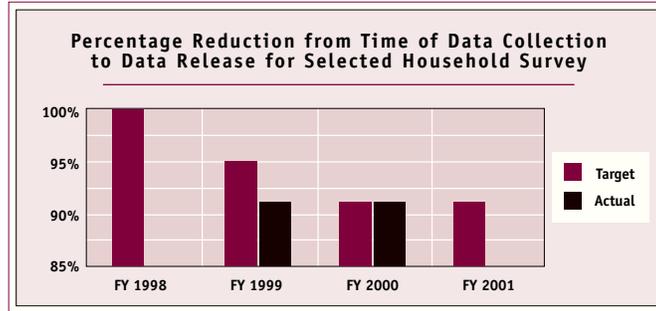
Performance Measure: Percentage Reduction from Time of Data Collection to Data Release for Selected Household Surveys

Many long-standing household surveys, such as the monthly Current Population and Housing Vacancy Surveys, have reached optimal release times. This measure addresses newer surveys and survey supplements, such as the Survey Income and Program Participation and the Survey of Program Dynamics.

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Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target *Maintain decrease*
 FY 2000 Actual *Decrease maintained*
 FY 2001 Target *Maintain decrease*



Analysis

Target was met. In FY 1999, actual performance was 91 percent of the FY 1998 baseline, a reduction of 9 percent. For FY 2000, the decrease was maintained.

Source/Verification

Data collection dates are published in advance and set the baseline for release dates. Performance is assessed by comparing the time to release with past release times.

EDA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Create Permanent Jobs and Private Enterprise in Economically Distressed Areas

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides grants for public works and development facilities that will provide lasting benefits for economically distressed areas. These grants serve as catalysts to mobilize other public and private investments to address problems of high unemployment, low per capita income, and other forms of severe economic distress. EDA also provides special economic adjustment assistance to help communities and businesses respond to major layoffs, plant shutdowns, trade impacts, natural disasters, the closure of military facilities, energy labs, and other severe economic dislocations. Strategic investments in public infrastructure and local capital markets can help distressed communities create and retain jobs, stabilize and diversify local economies, and generate future growth.

EDA awarded a grant to the Erie County, NY EDIC. This grant was used to construct the Gaither Incubator Building.

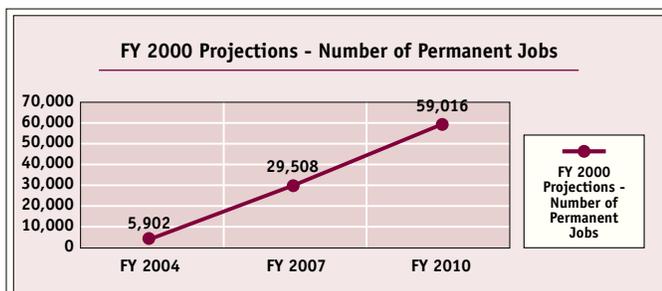


Performance Measure: Number of Permanent Jobs Created or Retained in Distressed Communities as a Result of EDA Grants (long-term outcome measure)

Recent program evaluations (Rutgers University, et al., 1997) document long-term outcomes for EDA public works projects and for defense adjustment construction and revolving loan fund grants. These evaluations show that program

results (i.e., permanent jobs created or retained) can be quantified at project completion, typically three years following the grant award, and that these results increase substantially over the next six years (typically nine years after

grant award). Based on these findings, EDA sets performance targets and obtains data at project completion and at three-year intervals thereafter, to a maximum of 10 years following the grant award. EDA reports actual results as data become available for each reporting interval.



Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target
 5,040 jobs by FY 2000 for public works projects approved in FY 1997 (first-interval target). Future targets for FY 1997 grants are 25,200 jobs by FY 2003 and 50,400 jobs by FY 2006.

FY 2000 Actual
 12,056 jobs reported for public works projects approved in FY 1997 that reached completion on or before September 30, 2000 (first reporting interval).

FY 2001 Target
 FY 2001 grantees will begin reporting in FY 2004. Estimated projections begin in FY 2004 with 5,902 jobs, followed in FY 2007 with 29,508 jobs. Full realization of FY 2001 EDA investments is expected to produce 59,016 jobs by FY 2010.

Analysis

First-interval target met for FY 1997 grants that are being reported for the first time. Performance data on actual results (12,056 jobs) for FY 1997 public works projects completed on or before September 30, 2000 compare favorably with the first-interval target (5,040 jobs by FY 2000) for FY 1997 grant awards. These early data indicate that EDA public works projects are generating results at a faster rate than anticipated. The number of jobs reported by grantees has been discounted by 25 percent to provide a margin of error pending final review and verification of these, the first data reported on long-term performance targets. We will analyze results reported over the next two years in order to determine appropriate adjustments to targets for job creation and retention at project completion (first-interval targets).

Source/Verification

EDA policy and procedures to obtain and verify data on long-term program outcomes are consistent with the methods developed by Rutgers University, et al., for conducting the Public Works Program: Performance Evaluation (May, 1997) and the Defense Adjustment Program: Performance Evaluation (November, 1997). These evaluations provide the baseline used to develop EDA performance targets for the creation and retention of permanent jobs. In order to provide more complete information on long-term outcomes, EDA sponsored two pilot reviews (Rutgers University, et al., 1999) to refine reporting methods and obtain data on a second set of projects. The GPR Pilot I and II reports include in-depth examination of construction and revolving loan fund projects.

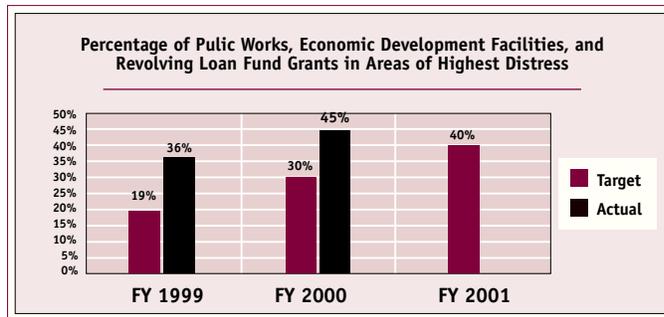
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Performance Measure: Percentage of Public Works, Economic Development Facilities, and Revolving Loan Fund Grants in Areas of Highest Distress (interim measure)

EDA actively encourages proposals from distressed communities and directs program and staff resources to assist these communities in developing viable proposals and plans for successful development projects. The percentage of awards in areas of highest distress is an indicator of EDA's success in achieving long-term outcomes and meeting performance goals. Areas of highest distress are defined in part as those areas where the 24-month unemployment rate is at least 180 percent of the national average or where per capita income is not more than 60 percent of the national average. Disaster areas and Indian tribal areas are also characterized as being of highest distress. The percentage of grant awards made to public works, economic adjustment construction, and revolving loan fund projects in areas of highest distress is an indicator of EDA's success in achieving long-term program goals for job creation and private investment in distressed communities.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target 30 percent
 FY 2000 Actual 45 percent
 FY 2001 Target 40 percent



Analysis

Target exceeded by 50 percent. EDA investments in areas of highest distress have now exceeded the performance target for two consecutive years following implementation of the Economic Development Reform Act. The target for FY 2001 has consequently been increased from 30 percent to 40 percent, reflecting the excellent performance of EDA regional offices in targeting areas of highest distress. This upward adjustment is tempered by the understanding that EDA cannot fully predict how the demand for disaster assistance or the introduction of special initiatives might affect performance in any given year. For example, recent initiatives for Native Americans led to an appreciable increase in the number of grants to Indian communities from FY 1999 to FY 2000.

Source/Verification

Statistical data are obtained from Federal sources, and include the Bureau of Labor's 24-month unemployment data and per capita income from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. For areas where current Federal data are not available, EDA accepts data provided by the state in which the project is located. The data are entered by regional EDA staff into the database for approved projects and are verified by periodic headquarters reviews of project records and data entry procedures. Program officials review performance data, perform spot checks, and query the regions on unusual trends or results.

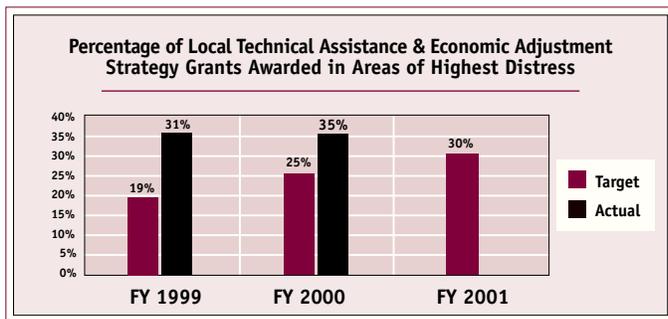
EDA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Build Community Capacity to Achieve and Sustain Economic Growth

Economic development is both a local process and a broader national one. At the local level, the Economic Development Administration (EDA) seeks to help dis-

tressed communities identify and overcome the barriers that inhibit economic growth. EDA contributes to this objective by assisting local planning efforts and supporting long-term partnerships between state, regional organizations, and local communities. Our goal is to assist distressed communities with strategic planning and investment activities that help communities set priorities and determine the viability of projects. This results in a leveraging of outside resources to improve the local economy and sustain long-term economic growth. Recent evaluations of the EDA's public works and defense adjustment programs indicate that EDA planning and technical assistance is a critical component in the success of infrastructure and RLF projects.

Performance Measure: Percentage of Local Technical Assistance and Economic Adjustment Strategy Grants Awarded in Areas of Highest Distress (interim measure)

Local technical assistance grants provide specialized technical or professional services to help local officials and community groups evaluate investment opportunities and solve complex development issues. Economic adjustment strategy grants help local communities adjust to sudden and severe economic dislocations and long-term declines in key industry sectors that severely impact local economies. Areas of highest distress include those areas where the 24-month unemployment rate is at least 180 percent of the national average or per capita income is not more than 60 percent of the national average, as well as disaster areas and Indian tribal areas. The percentage of local technical assistance and strategy grants awarded in areas of highest distress is an indicator of EDA's success in building local capacity to achieve and sustain economic growth.



Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target	25 percent
FY 2000 Actual	35 percent
FY 2001 Target	30 percent

Analysis

Target exceeded by 40 percent. EDA performance has exceeded targets for two consecutive years following implementation of the Economic Development Administration Reform Act of 1998. The FY 2001 target has, therefore, been increased from 25 percent to 30 percent, reflecting the excellent performance of EDA regional offices in reaching out to highly distressed communities. FY 2000 results indicate that our regional offices are taking steps to identify areas of highest distress and respond to sudden and severe economic dislocations. The upward adjustment of the performance target for FY 2001 should be tempered by the understanding that EDA cannot fully predict the demand for disaster assistance, the severity of plant closures, or other critical needs that may arise in any given year.

Source/Verification

Statistical data are obtained from Federal sources, and include the Bureau of Labor's 24-month unemployment data and per capita income from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. For areas where current Federal data are not available, EDA accepts data provided by the state in which the project is located. These data are entered by regional EDA staff into the EDA database for approved projects and are verified by periodic headquarters review of project records and data entry procedures. Program officials review performance data, perform spot checks, and query the regions and grant recipients on unusual results or trends.

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ITA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Increase U.S. Exports by Implementing the National Export Strategy through Government-Wide Coordination of Trade Promotion and Trade Finance Programs



"New Products USA" multi-state catalog exhibition in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

The International Trade Administration (ITA) uses the Trade Promotion Coordination Committee (TPCC) to strengthen, streamline, and leverage its existing programs. Ongoing TPCC initiatives led by ITA include development and implementation of (1) a TPCC Internet portal responsive to the needs of exporters; (2) a commercial strategy for China, focused on compliance and monitoring, technical assistance, and export promotion; and (3) a services initiative to develop new products, services, and information resources tailored to the needs of the services sector. In addition,

ITA's Advocacy Center is exploring ways to more effectively use the TPCC Advocacy Network to counter the involvement of foreign governments in the competition for major projects overseas. In addition, ITA's Advocacy Center regularly consults with TPCC Advocacy Network agency contacts in an effort to plan, develop, implement and coordinate effective U.S. government strategies to neutralize—often counter—the involvement of foreign governments in commercial competitions overseas.

Performance Measure: Number of New-to-Market Firms

The TPCC's National Export Strategy states that small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are underachieving in terms of exports. ITA's trade strategies are aimed at leveling the playing field for SME exporters, and the agency's success in so doing may therefore be inferred from growth in the number of new-to-mar-

Data Validation and Verification

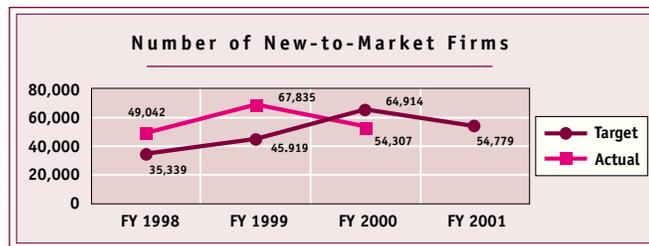
FY 2000 Target 64,914
 FY 2000 Actual 54,307
 FY 2001 Target 54,779

Analysis

Target was not met by 16 percent. The FY 2000 target was adjusted from 47,437 to 64,914 to reflect ITA's projected increased activities in this area. The FY 2000 actual number of 54,307 exceeded the original projection by 14 percent, but fell short of the revised target. Changes in target/result new-to-market firms are closely tied to domestic and international economic conditions. ITA's challenge was and is to continue U.S. export expansion in the face of increasing global economic uncertainty. Financial turmoil, though subsiding, is still buffeting a number of economies around the world, including Russian, Asian and Latin American economies. These unsettled economic conditions had a negative impact on the number of NTM firms.

Source/Verification

Client Management System (CMS) and the Office of Trade Event Management (OTEM) system. Client contacts and office activity are recorded and entered into CMS and OTEM upon occurrence. Each office compiles a quarterly Export Action Report, which details the number of new-to-market export actions, and other trade promotion activities. Each office manager reviews, verifies, and signs the reports. Project managers and the Office of Planning verify this data.



ket firms. ITA clients looking to expand into new export markets typically seek our assistance in identifying the best markets for their products, developing an effective market entry strategy, and locating appropriate public and private trade finance programs.

MBDA Performance Goal: Improve Opportunities for Minority-Owned Business to Have Access to the Market Place

According to Census data, the minority business community is an undertapped resource that could contribute significantly to the American economy. For the Nation to benefit from the undertapped resource, the minority business community needs access to markets and access to capital. The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) works to expand and increase the number of minority-owned businesses by providing a broad spectrum of business development services. MBDA is developing for the minority business community a state-of-the-art business information system to provide continuously updated information, access to resources anywhere in the country, and the best available assistance in any given subject area at any time. Information is key to the growth of minority businesses. Increased access to growth markets by minority-owned firms would benefit all segments of the economy by providing a mechanism to generate wealth, income, and employment.



Minority Enterprise Development Week Conference – held annually each year to recognize the outstanding contributions of the Nation’s minority-owned-businesses.

Performance Measure: Dollar Value of Contracts Awarded

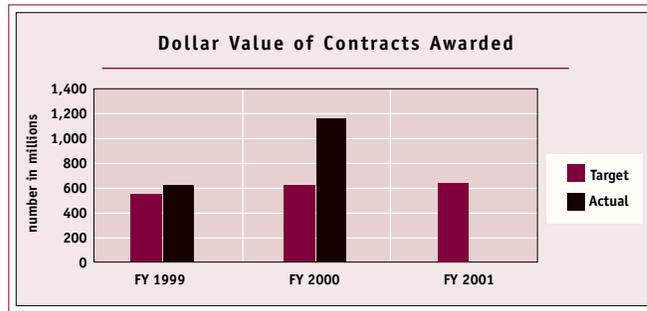
The dollar value of contracts awarded demonstrates the extent, in terms of dollars, that minority-owned businesses assisted by MBDA were successful in winning contract awards to provide goods and services domestically and abroad. The greater the dollar value of contracts awarded, the greater the ability of minority-owned businesses to contribute to total business receipts.

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Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target \$620 million
 FY 2000 Actual \$1,152 million
 FY 2001 Target \$650 million



Analysis

Target was exceeded by 86 percent. The level of activity generated (\$1,152 million) was not anticipated but made for an exceptional year. Procurement opportunities were in abundance in the western section of the country. Although, there is a real need for this kind of activity to continue, MBDA does not believe the level of activity reported in FY 2000 will continue in the new year. Therefore, the target for FY 2001 will not be adjusted. One of the reasons is that the economy dictates the atmosphere of procurement opportunities.

Source/Verification

Direct Secure Extranet link from MBDA HQ to client service delivery sites, with 100 percent client verification survey.

NTIA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Promote Competition within the Telecommunications Sector and Promote Universal Access to Telecommunication Services for All Americans

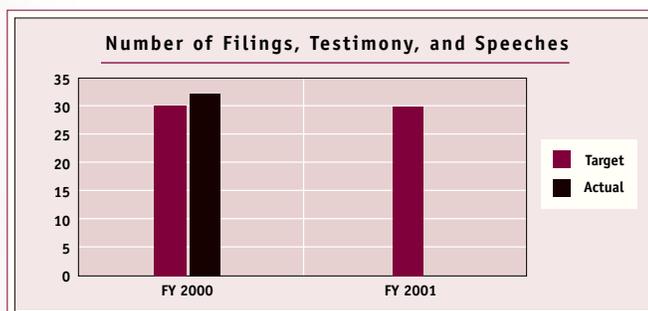
The telecommunications and information sectors account for approximately 10 percent of U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Driven in large part by growth of the Internet, this figure is predicted by some experts to approach 20 percent of GDP by 2004. The uneven penetration of Internet usage nationwide means the Department of Commerce must seek ways to redress this imbalance. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is accordingly pursuing digital inclusion strategies to increase access to advanced communications technologies.

Performance Measure: Number of Filings, Testimony, and Speeches

One of NTIA's primary missions is to serve as the President's principal advisor on telecommunications and information policy and to be the Administration's primary voice on these issues. This measure of studies, reports, filings, testimony and speeches is intended to approximate the effect NTIA has on these policy debates.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target 30
 FY 2000 Actual 32
 FY 2001 Target 30



Analysis

Target was met and exceeded.

Source/Verification

All filings, testimony, and speeches are posted on the NTIA Internet site for public inspection.

NTIA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Ensure Allocation of Radio Spectrum—a Scarce Natural Resource Essential to All Communications—Provides the Greatest Benefit to All People

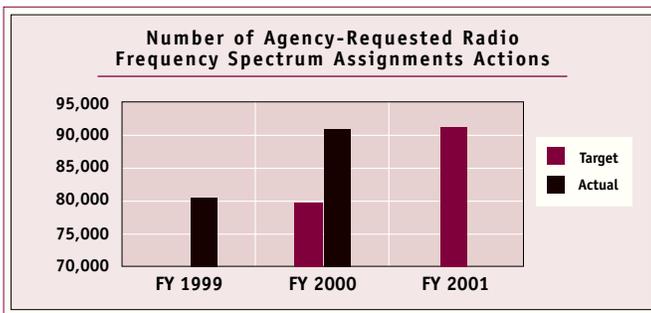
The availability of radio frequency spectrum, a finite resource, is key to the development and implementation of innovative telecommunications technologies. The NTIA manages the Federal Government’s use of spectrum and is involved in designing a cooperative interagency process with regard to the development of third-generation wireless networks.



Satellite antennae array.

Performance Measure: Number of Agency-Requested Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignments Actions

NTIA’s spectrum management activities are designed to establish and maintain a collaborative process with the Federal agencies that depend upon the spectrum to fulfill their mission requirements.



Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target 80,000 assignments
 FY 2000 Actual 90,615 assignments
 FY 2001 Target 91,000 assignments

Analysis Target was exceeded by 13 percent. (Note: Target and actual were calculated on a different basis from FY 1999. FY 1999 assignments were reported based on the total of all out standing frequency assignments for Federal Government agencies. FY 2000 assignments were reported based on new frequency assignment actions.)

Source/Verification Government Master File (GMF), maintained by the NTIA. The GMF has built-in checks; results are also subject to staff review.

STRATEGIC GOAL 2:

Provide Infrastructure for Innovation to Enhance American Competitiveness



USPTO PERFORMANCE GOAL: Enhance the Quality of Trademark Products and Services, Transition to E-Government, and Minimize Trademark Processing Time

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is committed to reducing trademark processing time and to containing the cost of the process in order that customers might gain the greatest advantage from their trademarks. To achieve these goals, we provide customers with the option to file applications and related papers electronically on the USPTO Internet site. We ultimately expect to transform trademark processing into a fully electronic operation in support of the Department's e-commerce initiative.

Performance Measure: Pendency Time to Examiner's First Action

Reducing pendency while managing increases in filings that are likely to continue in the future is crucial if USPTO is to meet the needs of our customers and protect businesses through the examination and registration of trademarks. Considering the current economy, the increased awareness of intellectual property, and the pace of business, USPTO expects the annual growth rate of the past two years to continue over the long term. The level of trademark filings is requiring that we change the way we do business if we are to be successful.

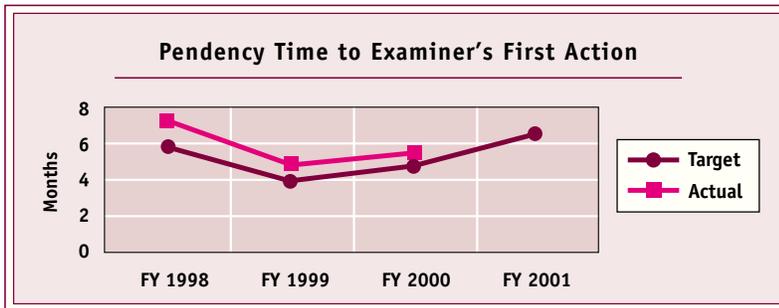
Data Validation and Verification

<i>FY 2000 Target</i>	<i>4.5 months</i>
<i>FY 2000 Actual</i>	<i>5.7 months</i>
<i>FY 2001 Target</i>	<i>6.6 months</i>

Analysis

Target was not met. In FY 2000, USPTO received 375,428 trademark classes for registration. Application filings have increased 27 percent in each of the past two years. Increases of this magnitude help explain why trademark pendency to first action was 5.7 months, an increase of 1.1 month over the prior year. Although first action pendency was higher than the projected target, overall pendency to registration decreased by 1.6 months to 17.3 months. Reducing the time to issue registrations is a significant accomplishment given the level of new filings and inventory of pending applications. USPTO issued 106,383 trademark registrations in FY 2000, including 127,794 classes—an increase of more than 21 percent over the number of registrations issued in FY 1999. We plan to achieve our future targets, to the extent funds are available, through automation changes, reengineering, and hiring to meet increased workloads.

Source/Verification Trademark Reporting and Monitoring (TRAM) System



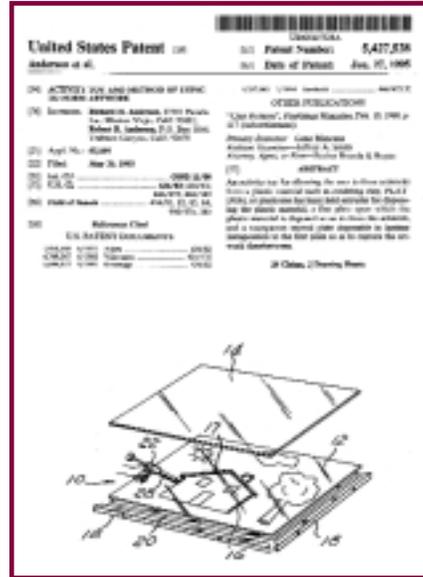
Increasing the number of applications filed electronically is central to our strategy for managing increases in applications in the future. The number of applications filed electronically nearly doubled in the last year to 15 percent of all applications filed.

USPTO PERFORMANCE GOAL: Enhance the Quality of Patent Products and Services, Transition to E-Government, and Optimize Patent Processing Time

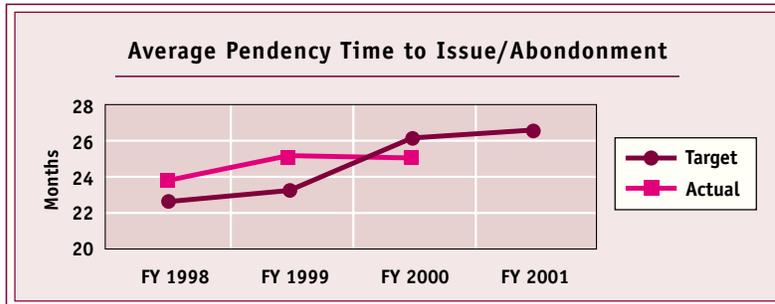
Performance Measure: Average Pendency Time to Issue/Abandonment

(Note: Prior year performance measure, Average Cycle Time of Inventions Processed, has been superseded based on the American Inventors Protection Act (AIPA) of 1999, Public Law 106-113, which was enacted in November 1999.)

Although USPTO has used this measure for several years, this is the first year for it to be published in a Department report. The patent workload is increasing at a significant rate. In FY 2001, we expect to receive 335,000 utility, plant, and reissue (UPR) patent applications (including 7,500 refilings). This would represent a 12 percent increase in patent applications (excluding refilings) over those received in FY 2000. Reducing pendency while managing such increases is crucial if we are to meet the needs of our customers.



Patent for an activity toy to form artwork from clay or playdoh



Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target 26.2 months
 FY 2000 Actual 25.0 months
 FY 2001 Target 26.6 months

Analysis Target was exceeded. In FY 2000, even with a net decrease in staffing, the Patent Business was able to keep average pendency time to issue/abandonment at 25 months, exceeding the target by 1.2 months. Since the Patent Business continues to experience record increases in filings, our inability to hire as many examiners as we need, due to budget constraints and competition in the current job market, means that average pendency is expected to rise in FY 2001.

Source/Verification Patent Application Location and Monitoring (PALM) System

U. S. D E P A R T M E N T O F C O M M E R C E

NIST/TA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Provide Technical Leadership for the Nation's Measurement and Standards Infrastructure and Ensure the Availability of Essential Reference Data and Measurement Capabilities (NIST Laboratories)



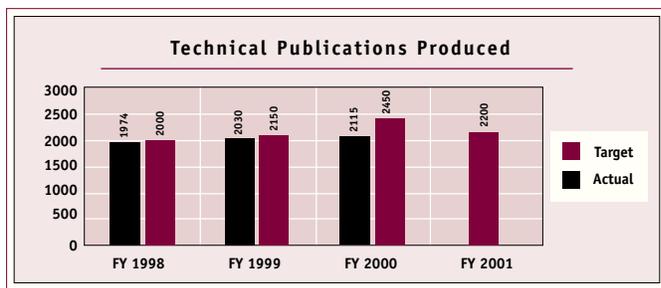
Physicist Joseph Stroschio adjusts a sample in a molecular beam exitax chamber, part of the Nanoscale Physics Laboratory. Copyright: Robert Rathe

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Laboratories develop and deliver measurement techniques, reference data, test methods, standards, and other types of infrastructural technologies and services that provide a foundation for industry in all stages of commerce: research, development, testing, production, and marketing. The NIST Laboratories also support U.S. firms in the global marketplace by working to eliminate trade barriers associated with different national standards, testing, and certification requirements. NIST regularly evaluates its research work through external peer review, economic impact studies, and other mechanisms, including analysis of the primary outputs through which it transfers scientific and technical knowledge and capabilities to other organizations; i.e., technical publications, reference materials, calibrations and tests, and databases.

Performance Measure: Technical Publications Produced

(Note that this performance measure was not reported in the FY 1999 Accountability Report. This measure has been substituted for the "Number of Items Calibrated" metric as it presents a somewhat more comprehensive picture of the performance of the NIST Laboratories.)

Technical publications are a primary product of NIST's research activities in measurement science and technology. Many of these publications appear in prestigious scientific journals and withstand peer review by the scientific community. NIST uses its publications as one of the mechanisms to transfer the results of its work to the U.S. private sector and to Government agencies that need cutting-edge measurements and standards. This performance measure represents the annual number of technical publications generated by NIST Laboratories staff. Data represent a direct count of available technical publications, and are updated on an ongoing basis by the NIST Office of Information Services.



Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target 2,450
 FY 2000 Actual 2,115
 FY 2001 Target 2,200

Analysis

Target not met. Actual publications in FY 2000 were 86 percent of the expected level. Over time, NIST expects to achieve a relatively constant output of high-quality publications by its technical staff. Out-year projections forecast a slight decline in the number of NIST publications, due to the gradual trend away from paper publications and toward the publication on the Internet or through other electronic media. Note that FY 1998 and FY 1999 actuals and out-year projections differ slightly from previously reported figures due to improved data management and recording processes. Projections have been updated to reflect these improvements and actual performance for FY 2000.

Source/Verification

Data are collected and stored by the NIST Office of Information Services (OIS). Internal verification includes review by NIST Technology Services and by the NIST Director's Office.

NIST/TA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Accelerate Technological Innovation and Development of the New Technologies That Will Underpin Future Economic Growth (Advanced Technology Program)

Market pressures often deter firms from investing in particular types of technology and R&D projects. For instance, private industry does not account for a large percentage of the Nation's basic R&D, because firms must be able to earn appropriate returns within a time frame and at a level satisfactory to investors. For the same reasons, industry tends to avoid investing or significantly underinvests in certain types of enabling technologies, including infrastructural technologies, which require distinct competencies and are broadly applied; multi-use technologies, which benefit multiple segments of an industry or group of industries; and high-potential breakthrough technologies, which typically involve risk levels and time frames that far exceed the horizons of individual firms. In each of these areas, the financial and market interests of individual firms tend to produce a suboptimal level of investment for the economy and society as a whole. To address this problem, the Advanced Technology Program (ATP) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology provides industry with the opportunity to invest in cost-shared research to develop innovative technologies that promise significant commercial payoffs and broad benefits for the Nation.

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Performance Measure: Cumulative Number of Technologies under Commercialization

This metric tabulates the cumulative number of new technologies under commercialization that are traceable to ATP funding through the close of a fiscal year. Commercialization is broadly defined as any group of activities undertaken to bring products, services, and processes into commercial applications. This measure indicates the extent to which ATP-funded research and development has leveraged new products and services, which, in turn, improve the prospects for technology-led economic growth.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target 170

FY 2000 Actual

FY 2000 data not available until April/May 2001, due to surveying procedures and data collection requirements.

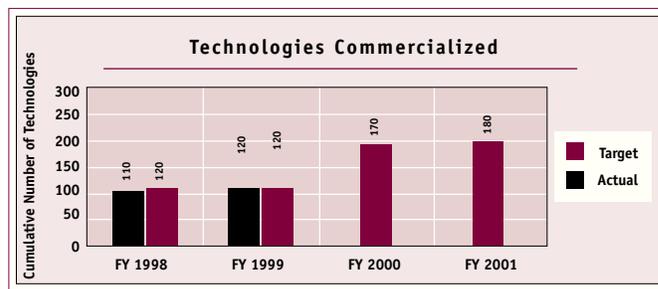
FY 2001 Target 180

Analysis

FY 1999 target met and results being reported for the first time.

Source/Verification

The Business Reporting System (BRS) electronic survey and other telephone survey instruments provide a standardized reporting system. ATP's BRS has been evaluated by external auditors. All ATP reports using BRS data and patent reports filed through the NIST grants office are monitored closely and are subject to extensive NIST-wide review and critique prior to being issued.



Performance Measure: Cumulative Number of Patents Filed

This metric represents a cumulative direct count of the number of patents filed by ATP-funded research project participants through the close of a fiscal year.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target 770

FY 2000 Result FY 2000 data not available until April/May 2001, due to surveying procedures and data collection requirements.

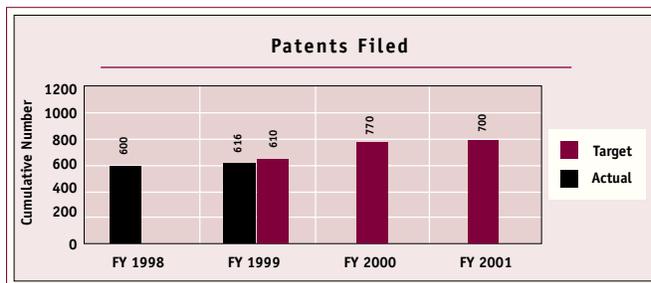
FY 2001 Target 790

Analysis

FY 1999 target was not met by 4 percent. FY 1999 result being reported for the first time.

Source/Verification

The Business Reporting System (BRS) electronic survey and other telephone survey instruments provide a standardized reporting system. ATP's BRS has been evaluated by external auditors. All ATP reports using BRS data and patent reports filed through the NIST grants office are monitored closely and are subject to extensive NIST-wide review and critique prior to being issued.



NIST/TA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Improve the Technological Capability, Productivity, and Competitiveness of Small Manufacturers (Manufacturing Extension Partnership)

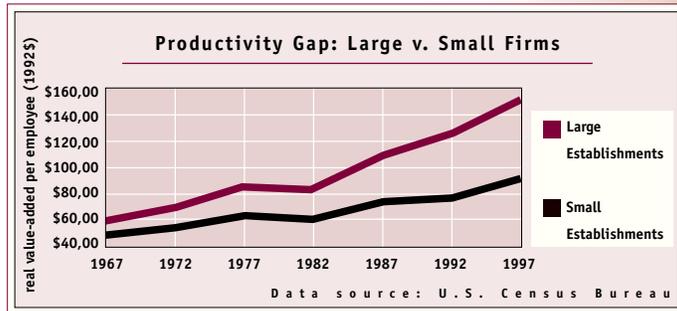
While U.S. manufacturing firms are among the most productive in the world, small manufacturers consistently lag behind their larger counterparts, which are able to apply their greater financial, technical, and human resources to production modernization and continuous performance improvements. But the Nation’s 361,000 small manufacturers employ over 11 million people—about two-thirds of the manufacturing workforce—and produce intermediate parts and equipment that contribute more than half of the value of U.S. manufacturing production. Their role in the supply chain means that the Nation’s future manufacturing productivity will rest largely on the ability of these small firms to improve their quality, raise their efficiency, and lower their costs.

Performance Measure: Increased Sales Attributed to MEP Assistance

The comparatively low productivity growth of small U.S. firms can be attributed to numerous factors, including technical, cost, and information barriers. NIST helps small firms overcome

these barriers through the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP). MEP, comprised of a national network of centers and field offices serving small manufacturers, provides information, decision support, and implementation assistance to help businesses adopt new and more advanced manufacturing technologies, techniques, and business practices.

MEP evaluates its performance through a combination of methods, including quantitative output monitoring. Through an annual client survey, MEP reports performance measures that track the impact of MEP assistance on several major business indicators, including sales. It should be noted that the survey instrument and process used by MEP to evaluate its clients’ performance was changed significantly in January 2000. Improvements to the survey design and implementation process have made it more likely that surveyed clients will be able to provide specific, quantifiable responses to interview questions (related to, for example, the dollar amounts of increased and retained sales attributable to MEP assistance). Because of the changes to the survey design and methods, more accurate performance projections for FY 2000 and beyond are possible and are reflected in the chart below. Also, note that due to survey collection require-



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Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target \$670 million (revised, based on initial data obtained from new survey system).

*FY 2000 Actual
FY 2000 data not available until October 2001, due to surveying procedures and data collection requirements.*

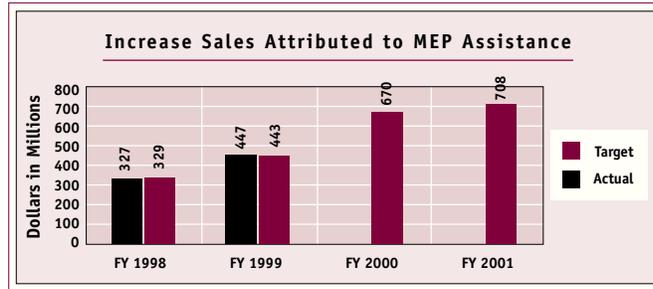
FY 2001 Target \$708 million

Analysis

FY 1999 target met and exceeded. FY 1999 result being reported for the first time. Note that FY 1999 performance data were collected in FY 2000 using the improved survey instrument referenced above. The FY 2000 target was revised based on initial data obtained from the new survey system.

Source/Verification

As mentioned above, the survey instrument and method used by MEP to measure its impacts on its clients changed in January 2000. The survey is administered by a private firm, Market Facts Incorporated (MFI), headquartered in Arlington Heights, IL. The survey is conducted four times per year, with each MEP client contacted once per year. Clients are selected for the survey based on when the company completed its first project with an MEP center in the previous year; for example, a client that completed a project in February 1999 would have been surveyed in January or February 2000. Survey data is sent directly to MEP for analysis. Internal verification includes review by the NIST Director's Office.

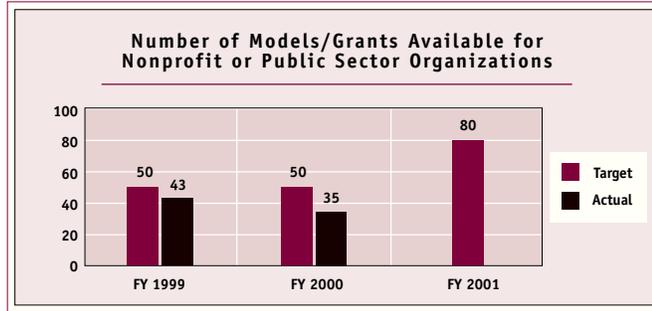


NTIA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Promote the Availability and Support New Sources of Advanced Telecommunications and Information Services

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) administers a substantive grant program designed to demonstrate the benefits and applications of the next-generation Internet. This program supports the Department's e-commerce initiative.

Performance Measure: Number of Models/Grants Available for Nonprofit or Public Sector Organizations

NTIA provides matching grants to nonprofit organizations for the development of leading technological or information systems. Grants are used to fund projects that improve the quality of, and the public's access to, education, health care, public safety, and other community-based services. By serving as models that can be replicated in similar communities across the country, these projects extend their benefits far beyond the communities in which they take place, and provide economic and social benefits to the Nation as a whole.



Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target	50
FY 2000 Actual	35
FY 2001 Target	80

Analysis Target not met by 30 percent. The FY 2000 target was based on a substantially higher budget than was appropriated by Congress.

Source/Verification Formal evaluation of contracts by NTIA staff and grantees review data.

NTIS PERFORMANCE GOAL: Collect, Organize, Preserve, and Disseminate Government Scientific, Technical, and Business-Related Information

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) operates a central clearing-house of scientific and technical information that is useful to American business and industry. NTIS is directed to collect scientific and technical information; catalog, abstract, and index the information; permanently archive the information and disseminate products in the forms and formats most useful to its customers; develop electronic and other new methods and media to disseminate information; provide information processing services to other Federal agencies; and charge fees for its products and services.



NTIS CD records

Performance Measure: Number of Items in Archive

NTIS collects its information material primarily from U.S. Government agencies and their contractors and grantees, but also from international sources. The NTIS collection includes approximately 3 million titles, comprising reports describing the results of federally sponsored research, statistical and business information, audiovisual products, computer software and electronic databases developed by Federal agencies, and reports prepared by foreign research organizations. NTIS maintains a permanent repository of its information products and offers copies of this material to its many customers, as computer downloads or via paper, microfiche, audiovisual, or electronic media.

U. S. D E P A R T M E N T O F C O M M E R C E

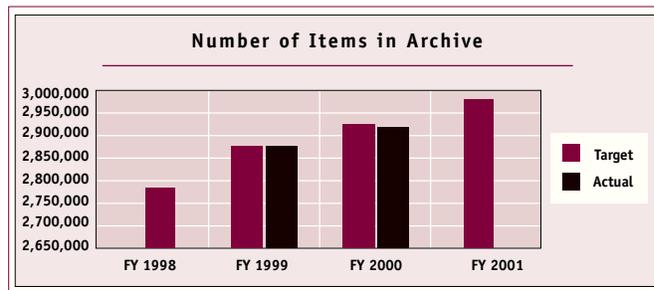
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Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target 2,924,416
 FY 2000 Actual 2,916,204
 FY 2001 Target 2,966,200

Analysis Target was missed by less than 1 percent.

Source/Verification NTIS records every transaction using a commercial order processing system modified to meet its specific needs. NTIS accounting and budget offices analyze and report performance output data.



STRATEGIC GOAL 3:

Observe and Manage the Earth's Environment to Promote Sustainable Growth

NOAA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Build Sustainable Fisheries

Commercial purseine fishing vessel and catch



Billions of dollars in economic growth, thousands of jobs, and countless recreational fishing opportunities are wasted as a result of overfishing and overcapitalization in commercial and recreational fisheries. While many fisheries are well managed and produce positive benefits, others are severely depleted or overcapitalized, and must be restored and managed to realize their long-term potential.

Rebuilding and reducing overcapitalization in existing fisheries will promote the economic and biological sustainability of U.S. fishing resources. Building sustainable fisheries will increase greatly the Nation's wealth and quality of life.

Performance Measure: By 2005, 25% Fewer Overfished Fisheries

As reported in the 1997 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Report to Congress, 86 of the 279 fisheries for which we have information are classified as overfished. This measure assesses our performance in reducing the number of fisheries that are classified as overfished. Our goal is to reduce by 25 percent the number of overfished fisheries by 2005; i.e., to reduce the number from 86 to 64 or fewer overfished fisheries. Quantification of our performance will be based on the data included in the NOAA Fisheries Annual Report to Congress on Overfishing.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target -8 percent (or 93 overfished stocks)

FY 2000 Actual -7 percent (or 92 overfished stocks)

FY 2001 Target 1 percent (or 85 overfished stocks)

Analysis Target was met. The Sustainable Fisheries Act (SFA) requires NOAA to report to Congress and identify those fisheries that are overfished, or are approaching a condition of being overfished. In accordance with the requirements of the SFA, the basis for the identification of overfished stocks is the current overfishing definition found in the Fishery Management Plans. These definitions have changed over the past several years. For this performance measure, the number of fisheries stocks categorized as overfished have increased from 86 in 1997 to 92 in 2000 representing a minus 7 percent change. However, this increase was primarily the result of technical changes in the definitions of overfishing rather than a sudden decline in the biomass of the stocks declared as overfished. It should also be noted that because of changes in the definitions, additional fishery stocks previously not categorized as overfished may be identified as such and will be addressed accordingly. However, of the original 86 overfished fisheries identified in NOAA's 1997 Fisheries Report to Congress, 13 have been removed from the overfished category and 73 remain. NOAA had anticipated that there would be an overall negative percent change (hence, the - 8 percent target) due to the change in definition and the identification of new stocks.

Source/Verification NOAA/National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Report to Congress: Status of Fisheries of the United States. Stock assessments and peer-reviews (internal and outside the agency).

Performance Measure: By 2005, 17% Increase in Economic Contribution of Aquaculture to Gross Domestic Product

Marine aquaculture can play an important role in producing fish for food, thereby reducing our dependence on wild stocks, and can offer new business and employment opportunities in coastal communities affected by reduced fishing activity. In addition to food production, aquaculture can also be used to enhance wild stock populations, assist in recovery plans for protected species, and produce nonfood products such as ornamental fish, baitfish, and drugs and pharmaceuticals. The goal of this measure, a 17 percent increase in the economic contribution by 2005, specifically addresses economic benefits to the Nation of increased aquaculture production.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target 2 percent

FY 2000 Actual FY 2000 actual results not available until FY 2002

FY 2001 Target 4 percent

Analysis New performance measure for FY 2000. Additionally, FY 2000 results will not be available until FY 2002 due to reporting and data analysis. However, research results from preliminary investment are encouraging for new technologies in offshore and recirculating systems which will form the base for future industry development.

Source/Verification NOAA/NMFS, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Discussions with BEA have been initiated, and a satellite account to provide aquaculture economic information may also be established. NOAA will work with BEA, USDA, and NMFS to define measurement methodologies.

NOAA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Recover Protected Species



NOAA divers rescuing entangled Hawaiian monk seal from derelict fishing gear.
Photo: Ray Boland

NOAA's overriding objectives for recovering protected species are to prevent the extinction of protected species and to maintain the status of healthy species. We measure our performance in meeting these objectives by focusing on our ability to manage protected species through conservation programs and recovery plans, and through constant monitoring of and research into the status of species and the stresses that affect their mortality.

Performance Measure: Number of Species with Status Improved (annual)

NOAA measures its performance in meeting these objectives by assessing the effectiveness of our conservation programs and recovery plans, and the status of protected species and the stresses that affect their mortality.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target	16
FY 2000 Actual	17
FY 2001 Target	N/A *
Analysis	Target was met. 17 planned activities were accomplished that resulted in species with status improved. However, it is possible that the activities may have improved the status of additional species, ie. result is greater than 17 with status improved.
Source/Verification	NMFS; internal peer review within NOAA; and external peer review by regional fishery councils, the National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Science, and other organizations.

* This performance measure will be discontinued for FY 2001, to be replaced with the following new measure that will quantify the outcome-oriented performance:

Performance Measure: By 2006, Reduce the Probability of Extinction of 8 Endangered Species (cumulative)

Eight species on a list of 33 endangered species have been identified as the most critically in danger of extinction. These eight species include the Pacific leatherback turtle, Hawaiian monk seal, North Atlantic right whale, Western Stellar sea lion, and four species of Pacific salmonids. Efforts to prevent extinction will focus on identifying the factors contributing to extinction and developing and implementing recovery plans to address these factors.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target N/A
 FY 2000 Actual N/A
 FY 2001 Target 2

Analysis Baseline data is being collected now in order to report on this measure in FY 2001.

Source/Verification NMFS Office of Protected Resources; audits; internal peer-review within NOAA and external peer-review by regional fishery councils, the National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Science, and other organizations.

Fagatele Bay, National Marine Sanctuary, American Samoa, one of NOAA's 12 sanctuaries.

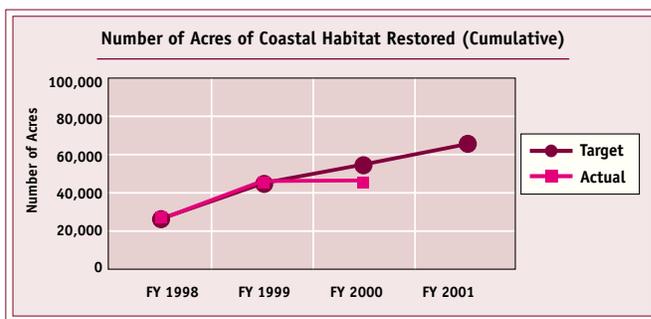
NOAA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Sustain Healthy Coasts

NOAA has three primary objectives to sustain healthy coastal ecosystems and the communities and economies that depend on them: protect, conserve and restore coastal habitats and their biodiversity; promote clean coastal waters; and foster well-planned and revitalized coastal communities.



Performance Measure: Number of Acres of Coastal Habitat Restored (cumulative)

This measure shows the cumulative number of acres of coastal wetlands restored through NOAA's



Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target 55,000
 FY 2000 Actual 45,000
 FY 2001 Target 70,000

Analysis Target was not met by 18 percent. This target was based on the number of projects anticipated for approval under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) project selection system in place in FY 1999. Prior to FY 2000, CWPPRA projects were approved by an interagency review board before detailed engineering design studies or formalized agreements with affected private landowners. As a result, acreage for approved projects was higher than actual acres restored as projects were delayed or dropped as not feasible from engineering or private landowner perspectives. In FY 2000 the project selection protocol was changed to require engineering design studies before project approval, thereby reducing the total acreage approved but increasing the likelihood that the number reported reflects actual coastal habitat restoration, creation or protection. NMFS is currently working with the Sustain Healthy Coasts team to re-calibrate this performance measure, establish a new baseline for its actions benefiting coastal habitats, and include acres restored from all relevant programs. We expect that the revised targets will be reflected in the FY03 Annual Performance Plan.

Source/Verification Primary source is National Marine Fisheries Service, Office of Habitat Conservation. Other input from National Ocean Service. NMFS/Habitat Office will collect quality-controlled data to ensure that the data used to calculate performance are accurate.

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NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts warnings, watches, forecasts, and other hazard information 24 hours a day from 480 stations using broadcast frequencies 162.400 to 162.550 MHz.



The first tornado captured by the NSSL doppler radar and NSSL chase personnel. The tornado is in its early stage of formation.

National Marine Fisheries Service, Office of Habitat Conservation. The measure represents the outcome of many different restoration projects, most of which are implemented by NOAA in partnership with other Federal agencies, state agencies, and local groups.

NOAA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Advance Short-Term Warnings and Forecasts

The environment has profound effects on human welfare and economic well-being. Significantly improved short-term warning and forecast products and services enhance public safety, through the protection of life and property, and the economic productivity of the Nation. They also enhance NOAA's ability to observe, understand, and model the environment, and to effectively disseminate products and services to users.

Performance Measure: Increase Lead Time and Accuracy of Severe Weather Warnings for Tornadoes

The lead time for a tornado warning is the difference between the time the warning was issued and the time the tornado affected the area for which the warning was issued. The lead times for all tornado occurrences throughout the year are averaged to get this statistic. The accuracy of the warnings is the percentage of times a tornado actually occurred in an area that was covered by a warning.

Data Validation and Verification

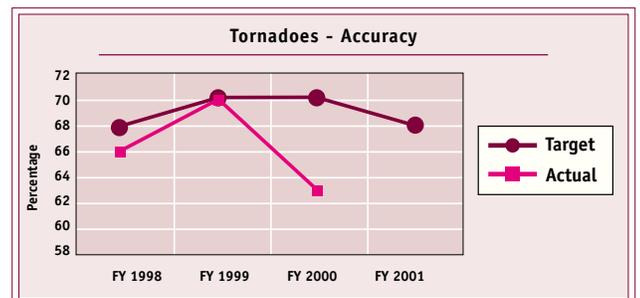
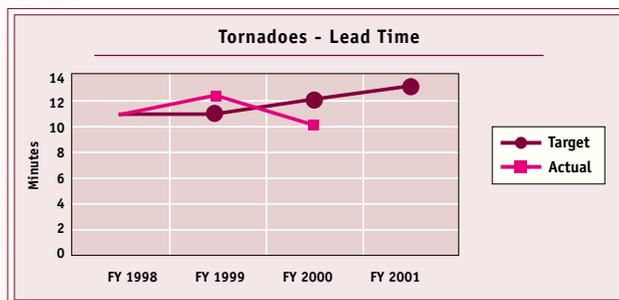
- FY 2000 Target
12 min / 70 percent
- FY 2000 Actual
10 min / 63 percent
- FY 2001 Target
13 min / 68 percent

Analysis

Targets not met. The tornado season had few well-organized weather systems, which resulted in fewer and weaker tornadoes. It is much more difficult to warn under these circumstances, and this difficulty is reflected in our performance results.

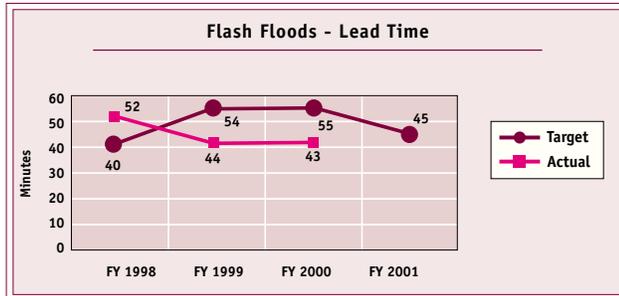
Source/Verification

The Performance Branch of the Office of Climate, Water, and Weather Services' Performance and Awareness Division is responsible for validation and verification. Warnings from every National Weather Service (NWS) office are received in real time and stored as files. Each NWS office reports severe weather events, which are quality-controlled; warnings and events are matched and appropriate statistics are calculated.



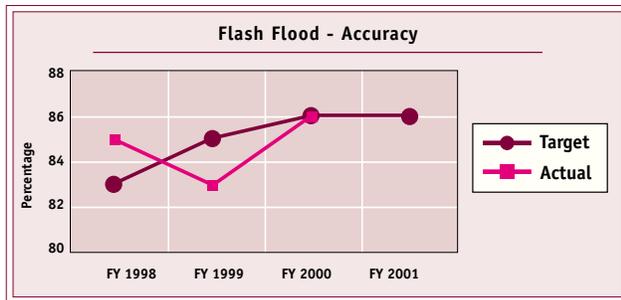
Performance Measure: Increase Lead Time and Accuracy of Severe Weather Warnings for Flash Flood

The lead time for a flash flood warning is the difference between the time the warning was issued and the time the flash flood affected the area for which the warning was issued. The lead times for all flash flood occurrences throughout the year are averaged to get this statistic. The accuracy of the warnings is the percentage of times a flash flood actually occurred in an area that was covered by a warning.



Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target 55 min / 86 percent
 FY 2000 Actual 43 min / 86 percent
 FY 2001 Target 45 min / 86 percent



Analysis

Target was met for accuracy but not met for lead time. FY 2000 was a relatively dry year, with fewer than normal well-organized weather systems. Under these conditions, it is much more difficult to warn for events with significant lead times.

Source/Verification

The Performance Branch of the Office of Climate, Water, and Weather Services' Performance and Awareness Division is responsible for validation and verification. Warnings from every National Weather Service (NWS) office are received in real time and stored as files. Each NWS office reports severe weather events, which are quality-controlled; warnings and events are matched and appropriate statistics are calculated.

Performance Measure: Increase Lead Time (Hours) of warnings for Hurricane

A hurricane warning is issued when hurricane force winds are expected to affect a portion of the U.S. coastline within 24 hours. Accurate, early advanced warning of a hurricane is critical for the evacuation of vulnerable areas.

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Data Validation and Verification

2000 Target 20 hours
 2000 Actual N/A
 2001 Target 21 hours

Analysis No hurricane made landfall in the United States during the 2000 season which runs from June 1, 2000 to November 30, 2000.

Source/Verification The location and timing of these warnings are based upon a number of factors, including the official National Weather Service's Tropical Prediction Center's (TPC) track forecast. The TPC compares the time of hurricane landfall with the effective time of the warning to determine the lead time for each cyclone. The numbers are averaged over the season for the actual lead time reported.

NOAA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Promote Safe Navigation

NOAA serves commercial and recreational mariners around the Nation by providing these customers with nautical charts, tide and current data, and geographic positioning data for safe navigation. Geodetic services are vital to the broader



*Ronald H. Brown –
 Oceanographic Research Vessel;
 Homeport, Charleston, SC.*

mapping and surveying industry nationwide. Shoreline data and real-time tide and current information also serve the coastal resource management and oil spill/disaster response communities. NOAA continues to explore ways to modernize its services in a cost-efficient manner to meet customer needs.

Performance Measure: Percent Reduction in the backlog (square nautical miles) of hydrographic surveys for Critical Areas (Cumulative)

Hydrographic surveys are conducted to determine depths and the configuration of the bottoms of water bodies, especially as pertaining to navigation. Survey work includes the detection, location, and identification of wrecks, primarily through the use of side scan and multibeam sonar technology and the Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) System. This information is critically important to the production of both paper and electronic navigational charts for safe and efficient navigation. In addition to the commercial shipping industry, other user communities that benefit include recreational boaters, the commercial fishing industry, port authorities, coastal zone managers and disaster response planners. Ships traversing our coastal waters are relying on charts based on sounding data that for many places are more than 50 years old. In 1994, NOAA identified 43,000 square nautical miles of seafloor in U.S. waters in critical need of resurvey, with more than half of this area in Alaskan waters. Many of these high-priority areas carry heavy commercial traffic, are less than 30 meters deep, and are changing constantly.

Data Validation and Verification

<i>FY 2000 Target</i>	<i>24.3 percent</i>
<i>FY 2000 Actual</i>	<i>24.3 percent</i>
<i>FY 2001 Result</i>	<i>27.8 percent</i>
<i>Analysis</i>	<i>Target was met.</i>
<i>Source/Verification</i>	<i>Progress reports on data collected from hydrographic survey platforms. The National Ocean Service will apply established verification and validation methods. Progress in reducing the backlog is measured against a baseline value of 43,000 square nautical miles, as determined in 1994.</i>

NOAA PERFORMANCE GOAL: Implement Seasonal-to-Interannual Climate Forecasts

NOAA works with academic and international partners to produce one-year lead time forecasts of global climate variability, especially of the El Niño phenomenon, and of the consequent precipitation and surface temperature distributions. These forecasts increase society’s ability to mitigate the economic losses and social disruption caused by such events.

Performance Measure: New and Improved Data Sets Developed and Produced (cumulative per year)

NOAA collects in situ as well as satellite data for the oceans and land. The data are quality controlled and archived at NOAA. The data sets are used to calibrate, initialize, and verify forecasting models run by computers. In addition, the data are valuable in that they help in monitoring the current climate and in enabling a better understanding of historical climate variability. This measure tracks NOAA’s success in providing data to a diverse user community.

Data Validation and Verification

<i>FY 2000 Target</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>FY 2000 Actual</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>FY 2001 Target</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Analysis</i>	<i>Target was met.</i>
<i>Source/Verification</i>	<i>Satellite data sets from NOAA and the Department of Defense environmental satellites, and in situ data sets worldwide from ships, buoys, aircraft, and radiosondes (equipment carried by meteorological balloons). NOAA performs quality control, including error checking, elimination of duplicates, and interstation comparison. NOAA additionally processes the satellite data.</i>

Performance Measure: U.S. Temperature – Skill Score

Accurate measures of temperature are critical to many sectors of the national economy, including agriculture and energy utilities. This measure compares actual observed temperatures with those forecasted from areas all across the country. For those areas of the United States where a temperature forecast (i.e., warmer than normal, cooler than normal, normal) is made, this score measures how much better the prediction is than the random chance of being correct. Skill

score is based on a scale of -50 to +100. If forecasters match what would be predicted by random chance, the skill score is 0. Anything above 0 shows positive skill in forecasting. Giving the difficulty of making advance temperature and precipitation forecasts for specific locations, a skill score of 20 is considered quite good and means the forecast was correct in almost 50 percent of the locations forecasted. Forecasts will likely be better in El Niño year than in non-El Niño year.

Data Validation and Verification

FY 2000 Target 20
 FY 2000 Actual 25
 FY 2001 Target 20

Analysis

Target was exceeded.

Source/Verification

Forecast data and observations are collected from U.S. Weather Forecast Offices (WFO) and additional observations are collected from a cooperative network maintained by volunteers across the nation. NOAA performs quality assurance analysis of the data, including error checking, elimination of duplicates, and interstation comparison, at both the national and WFO level.

