
The Department of Commerce Budget in Brief

Fiscal Year 2016

Penny Pritzker, Secretary

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Unless otherwise noted, all dollar amounts are in thousands

Departmental Overview

Creating the Conditions for Economic Growth and Opportunity

The mission of the U.S. Department of Commerce is to create the conditions for economic growth and opportunity by helping American businesses thrive so that they can grow and create jobs here at home while being competitive abroad. The Department accomplishes its mission by *promoting trade and investment, spurring innovation, gathering and acting on environmental intelligence, and fueling our data-driven economy*. The FY 2016 Budget Request directly aligns with the Department's "[Open for Business Agenda](#)," which reflects Commerce's role as the voice of business and the Administration's focus on economic growth and job creation.

BUDGET IN CONTEXT

The U.S. Commerce Department plays a critical role in promoting U.S. economic growth and providing vital scientific and environmental information. To support this mission across its diverse bureaus, the Budget provides \$9.8 billion in discretionary funding for Commerce, an increase of \$1.3 billion over the FY 2015 enacted level. This funding level will enable key investments in areas such as promotion of exports and foreign investment; development of weather satellites; expansion of wireless and broadband access; and research and development to support long-term economic growth. In addition, resources are directed to key infrastructure needs, such as adding capacity to the NOAA fleet and the renovation of the main Department of Commerce building (the Herbert C. Hoover Building). At the same time, efficiency gains, such as streamlining operations in the Census Bureau and reductions in lower-priority activities enable Commerce to achieve administrative and programmatic savings.

This Budget shows what we can do if we invest in America's future and commit to an economy that rewards hard work, generates rising incomes, and allows everyone to share in the prosperity of a growing America. It lays out a strategy to strengthen our middle class and help America's hard-working families get ahead in a time of relentless economic and technological change. And it makes the critical investments needed to accelerate and sustain economic growth in the long run, including in research, education, training, and infrastructure.

Promoting Trade and Investment

To promote economic growth and create high-paying jobs in the U.S., this Budget invests \$497 million in the International Trade Administration (ITA). Funding for ITA includes \$15 million to accelerate operations of the Interagency Trade Enforcement Center (ITEC), an interagency effort to address unfair trade practices and barriers to boost U.S. exports, and \$20 million to expand [SelectUSA](#), which is the U.S. government-wide effort to recruit businesses to invest and create new jobs in the United States.

The Budget includes \$115 million for the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), which will support BIS' continuing work on Export Control Reform, advancing national security and economic competitiveness by better focusing U.S. controls on transactions to destinations or end users of concern, while facilitating secure trade or controlled items with U.S. allies and close partners.

Spurring Innovation

To foster a more innovative U.S. economy and strengthen U.S. manufacturing, the Budget invests \$1.1 billion in the National Institute of Standards and Technology, expanding its important work to accelerate scientific measurements and standards and improve competitiveness in our manufacturing sectors.

The Budget provides \$758 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) laboratories to accelerate advances in top research priorities including advanced manufacturing, forensics, cybersecurity, communications, and disaster resilience. Included in this amount is \$4 million for NIST to accelerate and expand technology transfer across the federal government, which will enhance the competitiveness of U.S. industry by sharing innovations and knowledge from federal labs. NIST is also providing standards and technology to protect information systems against threats to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and services. In particular, NIST is currently working with industry on implementing the new Cybersecurity Framework of standards and best practices and also continues important initiatives associated with cybersecurity automation, cybersecurity information, and the National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace (NSTIC).

The Budget provides \$141 million for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP), with an increased focus on expanding technology and supply chain capabilities to support technology adoption by smaller manufacturers to improve their competitiveness. The Budget supports the expansion of a National Network for Manufacturing Innovation to meet the President's goal of 45 manufacturing innovation institutes across the Nation. In total, the Budget includes discretionary funding for seven new institutes, including \$140 million for the first two DOC led institutes, and includes an additional \$1.9 billion mandatory proposal to fulfill the President's vision. The Budget includes an additional \$10 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to coordinate the activities of the current and future institutes, leveraging the authorities in the bipartisan Revitalize American Manufacturing and Innovation Act that passed as part of the 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Through implementation of the America Invents Act, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) continues to make it easier for American entrepreneurs and businesses to bring their inventions to the marketplace sooner, converting ideas into new products and new jobs. The Budget supports a program level of \$3.5 billion for USPTO, a level that would allow USPTO to fund operations and to further implement administrative actions proposed by the President's Patent Task Force.

The Budget invests \$273 million for the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to support innovative economic development planning, regional capacity building, and capital projects. Within this amount, \$25 million is included for the Regional Innovation Strategies Program to promote economic development projects that spur entrepreneurship and innovation at the regional level. The EDA Budget also includes \$39 million for Partnership Planning to support local organizations with their long-term economic development planning efforts and outreach. Additionally, \$53 million is provided for Economic Adjustment Assistance for critical investments such as economic diversification planning and implementation, technical assistance, and access to business start-up facilities and equipment. The Budget also includes an additional \$8 million to bolster EDA's role in coordinating federal economic development programs and expand their on the ground presence to local communities through planning and technical assistance. Finally, the Budget includes \$30 million for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) that will enable the agency to continue supporting the national growth of minority-owned U.S. businesses, with additional focus on impacting regional economies and expanding into new markets.

The Budget demonstrates the Administration's continued commitment to broadband telecommunications as a driver of economic development, job creation, technological innovation, and enhanced public safety. The Budget requests a total of \$49 million for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to increase technical assistance and advisory services to communities looking to expand their broadband infrastructure, support spectrum sharing research and testing, and help manage the transition of Federal telecommunications services from copper to IP-based system. The President's broadband vision—supported by the Budget—of freeing up 500 MHz of Federal spectrum, promoting broadband competition in communities throughout the country, removing state laws barring local telecommunications investment, and connecting over 99 percent of schools to high-speed broadband connections through the ConnectED initiative will create thousands of quality jobs and ensure that students have access to the best educational tools available. The Budget supports implementation of telecommunications provisions enacted in the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, which will reduce the deficit by more than \$40 billion over the next 10 years through spectrum auctions. These auctions will increase commercial access to wireless broadband spectrum while fully funding the interoperable public safety and first responder broadband network.

Gathering and Acting on Environmental Intelligence

The Department's environment agenda aims to help communities and businesses prepare for and prosper in a changing environment. The Budget provides \$6.0 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which will advance our ability to understand and anticipate changes in the Earth's environment, improve society's ability to make scientifically informed decisions, deliver vital services for the economy and public safety, and conserve and manage ocean and coastal ecosystems and resources. The FY 2016 Budget invests in providing information and services to make communities more resilient, evolving the weather service, deploy critical observational infrastructure, and improving operations.

NOAA's global observing systems are the foundation of the environmental intelligence that they provide, including weather forecasts, ocean and costal mapping, and fisheries information. The Budget invests in NOAA's observational infrastructure, including \$2 billion to fully fund the next generation of weather and environmental satellites. This includes \$380 million for the Polar Follow-On satellite, allowing for an optimal launch schedule to help minimize any potential gap

in weather data while taking advantage of efficiencies from the current polar satellite acquisition. The Budget also includes \$147 million to begin construction of an Ocean Survey Vessel, which will be a multi-use platform designed to conduct surveys throughout the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone. This investment will begin to bolster an aging fleet of 16 ships that is expected to be reduced to eight by 2028 without further investment.

The Budget invests in providing information and services to make communities more resilient, including \$957 million for the National Marine Fisheries Service, including \$58 million for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, and \$551 million for the National Ocean Service. The Budget provides \$50 million for an expanded competitive Regional Coastal Resilience Grants Program to help reduce the risks and impacts associated with extreme weather events and changing ocean conditions and uses. The Budget also provides \$2.3 million, as part of a \$20 million interagency investment, to expand the Climate Resilience Toolkit, giving communities and practitioners valuable tools and information that can help them plan for and mitigate the impacts of climate change. To better understand the impacts of increasing levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide on ocean chemistry and marine resources, the Budget includes \$30 million for a significantly expanded ocean acidification research program at NOAA. Additionally, the Budget includes an increase of \$19 million to strengthen consultation and permitting services associated with Endangered Species Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, and Magnuson Stevens Act. This funding will allow consultations and permitting to occur in a timelier manner.

The Department continues its commitment to building a Weather-Ready Nation and evolving the National Weather Service (NWS) to become a more agile decision support organization capable of providing timely responses and increasingly accurate weather forecasts. The Budget invests \$1.1 billion for NWS, which includes funding increases for critical infrastructure, including \$7 million to continue implementation of a Service Life Extension Program to overhaul the aging Next Generation Weather Radar infrastructure that underpins much of our severe weather forecast and warnings and \$10 million to improve field office networks and website capacity in order to minimize outages and false warnings. The Budget also invests \$5 million in NWS field offices for critical repairs and relocations.

Fueling a Data-Driven Economy

Data powers the 21st century economy, and Commerce Department data touches every American and informs business decisions every day. The Budget includes \$1.5 billion, an increase of \$410 million over the 2015 enacted level, to provide critical support for the U.S. Census Bureau to research, test, and implement innovative 2020 decennial census design decisions made by the end of 2015. Funding in 2016 supports the development of production systems and operational implementation necessary to conduct a Census in 2020 at a lower cost per household than in the 2010 Census without sacrificing quality, potentially saving more than \$5 billion compared to the costs of repeating the 2010 Census design. In keeping with the Federal Digital Strategy, the Census Bureau has set a goal to unlock the potential of our data and products to better meet the needs of our users. This Budget Request includes funding across the enterprise that would create new products enabling users such as businesses, policy makers, and the American public to make better data-driven decisions based on credible statistics, easy-to-use tools, and standardized data elements. The Budget includes \$10 million in additional funding for the Census Bureau to lay the ground for acquiring and processing administrative data sets in an administrative records clearinghouse that will benefit program evaluation and statistical work across the government as well as amongst private researchers. The Bureau will accomplish this by building on its existing strengths to develop a more comprehensive infrastructure for linking, sharing, and analyzing key datasets. The Budget also provides \$114 million for the Bureau of Economic Analysis to preserve the timeliness, relevance, and accuracy of the nation's economic accounts.

Modernization Initiatives

Commerce is in the process of modernizing its infrastructure to protect the safety of employees and provide quality service to citizens. Many of these efforts will ultimately result in future savings. Commerce is requesting a \$24 million for the ongoing renovation and modernization of its headquarters, the Herbert C. Hoover Building (HCHB), an increase of \$19 million over 2015. This funding is critical to the completion of Phase 5 of an 8-phase project. This renovation provides the solutions to replace major building systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and life safety systems) that are beyond their useful life and deteriorating. Systems being replaced will be more energy efficient and cost effective to run. It also includes the Department's effort to improve upon space utilization, decrease reliance on leased space, and reduce the government's footprint.

The Budget also provides \$4 million within the Bureau of Economic Analysis to relocate its staff from the District of Columbia to Suitland, Maryland in 2016, joining the Census Bureau at its headquarters building. Their customers will

benefit from data that is more timely and in greater detail, particularly by region and industry, and this move will help them fulfill that mission through greater collaboration between BEA and Census. Additionally, the move will provide savings by not entering into the costly renovations required for BEA to remain at its current location.

Integrating Innovative Best Practices into Core Agency Operations

To further the President's goals of improving customer service and enhancing the efficiency of government, Commerce requests \$6 million to support a Commerce Digital Services team to adopt private sector best practices and recruit talent to improve Commerce's information technology systems. This team will be responsible for driving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Agency's highest impact, client focused information technology systems. In addition, the Budget includes \$3 million to support the development of an Idea Lab, which will house a team dedicated to incubating and investing in innovative approaches to more efficiently and effectively meet Agency strategic goals and objectives through greater employee engagement.

Making Government Work for the American People

The President is again asking Congress to revive an authority enabling him to submit fast-track proposals to reorganize or consolidate Federal programs and agencies in order to reduce the size of Government or cut costs. The Budget includes a variety of proposed reforms across government designed to drive efficiency and accountability, prevent duplication, and make government work better and smarter for the American people. One of these reorganizations the President would propose with this authority reiterates his previous proposal to consolidate federal business and trade programs into one more efficient and effective department dedicated to promoting U.S. competitiveness, exports, and American businesses and jobs. The proposal would integrate the six federal agencies that focus primarily on business and trade, along with other related programs. These include the Department of Commerce's core business and trade functions, the Small Business Administration, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, as well as rural business programs at the Department of Agriculture, Treasury's Community Development Financial Institution Program, and statistical agencies at the Department of Labor and National Science Foundation. To strengthen the new department's focus on business and economic growth, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration would be consolidated into the Department of Interior, strengthening stewardship and conservation efforts and enhancing scientific resources. The Budget schedules for these agencies and programs continue to reflect them in their current alignment.

Departmental Management

Within Departmental Management (DM), the Salaries and Expenses (S&E) account provides funding for the Office of the Secretary, the Office of the Deputy Secretary, and support staff. DM develops and implements policy affecting U.S. and international activities as well as the internal goals and operations of the Department. DM serves as the primary liaison with the executive branch, legislative affairs, and private sector groups. DM also acts as the management and administrative control point for the Department.

DM also includes the non-appropriated Advances and Reimbursements (A&R), Working Capital Fund (WCF), and Franchise Fund accounts. The A&R account provides a centralized collection and payment point for special short-term tasks or pass-through costs that encompass several Department bureaus. The WCF finances, on a reimbursable basis, Department-wide administrative functions that are more efficiently performed on a centralized basis, such as legal, security, building management, information technology, and procurement services. The Franchise Fund is a fee-for-service account; these services no longer exist, but the franchise funds' authority remains. Pursuant to P.L. 113-235, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, the current unobligated balances in the Franchise Fund were rescinded. Authority for the Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee Board expired on December 31, 2011; most of the loan subsidy funding was rescinded, with a small balance remaining.

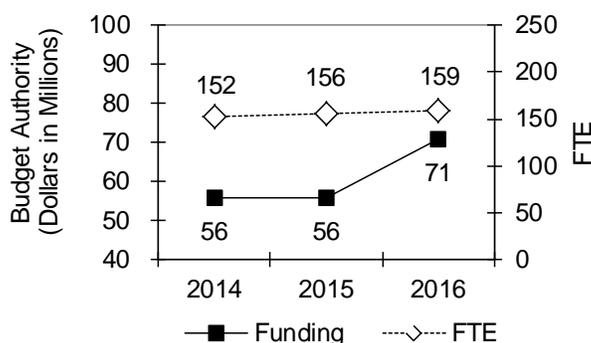
The FY 2016 DM budget request funds a Digital Service team that will be responsible for driving the efficiency and effectiveness of the agency's highest-impact digital services. Also, the budget will support the development of an agency Idea Lab dedicated to incubating and investing in innovative approaches to meeting agency mission goals.

In FY 2016, DM continues the Business Application Solutions initiative, which focuses on replacing, modernizing and streamlining the DOC financial system and related systems, through Phase I implementation activities. This investment addresses significant system and operational inefficiencies and redundancies across the Department, and resolves a lack of sufficient departmental managerial reporting capabilities. Phase I activities include finalizing the data model, gap analysis, and remediation design; conducting conference room pilots; updating Federal Shared Service Provider system components; conducting conversion activities; building interfaces; developing a working Data Warehouse; and implementing an archiving solution. Additionally, ongoing tasks such as program governance, program/project management, organizational change management, and technical management will require continued support during FY 2016. This initiative operates through DM's Working Capital Fund account.

In FY 2016, the Department requests funding for the Herbert C. Hoover Building (HCHB) Network and Security Operations and Incident Response Enhancement for several upgrades necessary to stabilize the network infrastructure and provide a safe and secure operational computing improvement. This includes technology and equipment upgrades and replacement, in addition to necessary contractor staff support in the areas of Network Infrastructure Upgrades, Security and Incident Response Enhancements, Configuration Management, and HCHB Data Center and IT Renovation Support. The Department also requests an increase for the Federated Identity, Credential, and Access Management (FICAM) system that leverages existing investments by DOC operating units to develop a federated virtual directory, manage DOC identities, and reduce passwords. These initiatives will operate through DM's Working Capital Fund account.

The Renovation and Modernization account addresses major building infrastructure deficiencies and security weaknesses. The request funds the Department's share of the HCHB Phase 5 activities, enables the Department to continue its 21st Century Workplace initiative, ensures the Department remains in sync with GSA's HCHB Systems Replacement Project, and keeps with GSA's principles of making the federal real estate footprint smaller and more efficient.

Salaries and Expenses



Summary of Appropriations

<u>Appropriation</u>	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$55,500	\$56,000	\$71,095	\$15,095
HCHB Renovation and Modernization	4,000	4,500	24,062	19,562
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	59,500	60,500	95,157	34,657
<u>Budget Authority</u>				
Salaries and Expenses	55,500	56,000	71,095	15,095
Renovation and Modernization	4,000	4,500	24,062	19,562
Subtotal - Discretionary BA Pre-Rescission	59,500	60,500	95,157	34,657
Franchise Fund Rescission	0	(2,906)	0	2,906
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY	59,500	57,594	95,157	37,563
<u>Mandatory Appropriation</u>				
Gifts & Bequests Trust Fund	4,749	4,981	4,400	(581)
TOTAL MANDATORY	4,749	4,981	4,400	(581)
<u>FTE</u>				
Salaries and Expenses	152	156	159	3
Reimbursable	63	73	73	0
Renovation and Modernization	5	5	5	0
Working Capital Fund	551	553	570	17
Franchise Fund	0	0	0	0
Total FTE	771	787	807	20

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			156	\$56,000
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
General Services Administration Cross Agency Priority Goal (E-gov)				337
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2015 Pay raise		\$87		
2016 Pay raise		347		
Change in compensable days		101		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(27)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		155		
Thrift Savings Plan		16		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		22		
Health insurance		54		
Employees' Compensation Fund		16		
Travel - Per Diem		9		
Rent payments to GSA		574		
Printing and reproduction		1		
HCHB Electricity		(12)		
NARA		31		
Other Services:				
Working Capital Fund		2,701		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Communications and miscellaneous		4		
Other services		1,162		
Supplies and materials		2		
Equipment		7		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	5,250
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	5,587
2016 Base			156	61,587
Program Changes			3	9,508
2016 APPROPRIATION			159	71,095

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Operations and Administration	156	\$59,086	156	\$61,587	159	\$71,095	3	\$9,508
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	156	59,086	156	61,587	159	71,095	3	9,508
ADVANCES & REIMBURSEMENTS								
Operations and Administration	73	102,335	73	101,355	73	101,355	0	0
Total Reimbursable Obligations	73	102,335	73	101,355	73	101,355	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	229	161,421	229	162,942	232	172,450	3	9,508
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year (Direct)		(3,086)						
Unobligated balance, start of year (Reimbursable)		(980)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(73)	(101,355)			(73)	(101,355)		
Subtotal, financing	(73)	(105,421)			(73)	(101,355)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY / APPROPRIATION	156	56,000			159	71,095		

Highlights of Program Changes

<u>Operations and Administration</u>	FTE	Base	Increase / Decrease	
		Amount	FTE	Amount
Digital Service Team	0	\$0	2	+\$6,400

The increase is requested to provide for staffing and associated costs to develop a Digital Service team. The success rate of government digital services can be improved when the Department has digital service experts on staff with modern digital product design, software engineering, and product management skills. This funding will enable the Department to build a Digital Service team to manage the digital services that have the greatest impact to citizens and businesses.

Idea Lab	0	\$0	0	+\$3,000
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The funding requested is for an Idea Lab (representing Innovation, Design, Entrepreneurship, and Action) that will focus on incubating and investing in innovative approaches to more efficiently and effectively meet the Department's mission goals. The funding would be used to create a culture where creativity is unleashed, barriers to implementation are removed, and employees have the opportunity to lead change no matter where they exist in the hierarchy. Engaging employees and providing opportunities for employee development is a top priority. The Idea Lab will provide institutional capacity for complex problem solving in a sustainable and safe environment.

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Staffing	0	\$0	1	+\$108
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The increase is requested for additional staffing to meet operational and statutory requirements under the Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (5 USC § 552 and 552a). Additional staffing will reduce the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) backlog, improve processing times, and ensure statutory requirements are met, therefore reducing the risk of costly litigation.

Appropriation: Renovation and Modernization

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			5	\$4,500
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Non-recurring adjustment				(3,584)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
FY 2015 Pay raise		\$2		
FY 2016 Pay raise		6		
Change in compensable days		3		
Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS)		3		
Health insurance		1		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	15
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	(3,569)
2016 Base			5	931
Program Change			0	23,131
2016 APPROPRIATION			5	24,062

Comparison by Activity

	FY 2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Renovation & Modernization	5	\$5,737	5	\$931	5	\$24,062	0	\$23,131
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	5	5,737	5	931	5	24,062	0	23,131
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	5	5,737	5	931	5	24,062	0	23,131
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	(1,237)			0	0		
Subtotal, financing	0	(1,237)			0	0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY / APPROPRIATION	5	4,500			5	24,062		

Highlights of Program Changes

Renovation and Modernization Project	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	5	\$931	0	+\$23,131

The HCHB renovation and modernization plan combines Department of Commerce (DOC) and General Services Administration (GSA) solutions to address major building systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and life safety systems) that are beyond their useful life and deteriorating. The GSA 8-phase modernization project provides a solution that will target new, more efficient mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems; improved life safety systems; security improvements; and historic restoration. The FY 2016 request is critical to the Department's portion of the HCHB Phase 5 construction activities, including maximizing the utilization of HCHB space to reflect a 21st Century workplace that increases collaboration and mobility and more efficiently uses the building through space consolidation. Also, the FY 2016 request will allow the Department to remain in lockstep with GSA's phased funding effort to continue focusing on modernizing the building.

Operating Fund: Working Capital Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Operating Level			553	\$209,865
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2015 Pay raise		\$206		
2016 Pay raise		820		
Change in compensable days		326		
Full year cost in FY 2015 of positions financed for part year in FY 2014		31		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(86)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		543		
Thrift Savings Plan		24		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		76		
Health insurance		192		
Travel - Per Diem		21		
Rent payments to GSA		120		
Postage		38		
Printing and reproduction		2		
Other Services:				
Commerce Business Systems		231		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Transportation of things		4		
Communications and miscellaneous		28		
Other services		1,408		
Supplies and materials		25		
Equipment		58		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	4,069
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	4,069
2016 Base			553	213,934
Program Changes			17	24,877
2016 APPROPRIATION			570	238,811

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Operating Level		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS								
Operations and Administration	553	\$209,865	553	\$213,934	570	\$238,811	17	\$24,877
TOTAL REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	553	209,865	553	213,934	570	238,811	17	24,877
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(13,407)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(553)	(196,458)			(570)	(238,811)		
Subtotal, financing	(553)	(209,865)			(570)	(238,811)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY / APPROPRIATION	0	0			0	0		

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
<u>Operations and Administration</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
HCHB Network Security Operations and Incident Response Enhancement	0	\$7,462	0	+\$5,825
Federated Identity, Credential, and Access Management (FICAM)	0	\$0	2	+\$5,000
OS IT Security Team Enhancement	3	\$746	6	+\$1,908

This funding is necessary to invest in a robust network infrastructure that is highly reliable, maintainable, and available for users to access critical applications and resources to better fulfill the Department's missions. Investments will feature equipment upgrades and replacement, improved technologies, and necessary contractor staff support in the following areas: Network Infrastructure Upgrades, Security and Incident Response Enhancements, Configuration Management, and HCHB Data Center and IT Renovation Support.

Federated Identity, Credential, and Access Management (FICAM) 0 \$0 2 +\$5,000

This request is to fund two IT specialists and to develop a Commerce-wide Identity, Credential, and Access Management (ICAM) system that leverages existing investments by DOC operating units to develop a federated virtual directory, manage DOC identities, and reduce passwords. The overarching goal of the early FICAM phases is to determine the appropriate ICAM solutions, as well as establish the system's initial services and functionality, such as automated digital identity lifecycle management; basic provisioning for user accounts; self-service interfaces; minimal end-user burden with password management and synchronization; and baseline reporting capabilities of ICAM system events and digital identity data. By detailing out requirements, procuring equipment, and beginning implementation, the ICAM program will ensure both compliance and timeliness.

OS IT Security Team Enhancement 3 \$746 6 +\$1,908

This funding request is for 6 positions to support the security of current Office of the Secretary (OS) IT systems that are operational and in their initiation phase. These employees will be assigned the Information System Security Officer (ISSO) role for one or more OS systems depending upon their complexity, categorization, and operational status. Current staffing levels do not support extending the ISSO function beyond the Office of IT Services (OITS) systems, leaving other OS offices without proper oversight for their own systems. These other OS office systems are at risk of improper system configurations that can result from limited monitoring of vulnerability scans and minimal use of continuously monitoring system configuration status. Unpatched, vulnerable software can result in incidents involving data leakage at the agency-level as well as the Department-level depending upon the system and the system's purpose. This funding is also for a security assessment service contract for the entire OS.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
IT Program and Project Management Support for Shared Services	0	\$0	4	+\$803

This funding is to establish a centralized Project Management Office (PMO), including 4 positions, and provide contracting support for the development and deployment of a Department-wide IT Shared Service model. This will enable the Department to reach its Operational Excellence Strategic Objective to strengthen organizational capabilities to drive customer-focused, outcomes-driven mission performance across the DOC and OS. The new employees will provide acquisition and program support for Commerce-wide shared services, cloud strategies, IT consolidation activities, and sourcing; maintain and improve the quality of customer service for all OCIO, OS, and Department IT initiatives; and help prepare the organization for future challenges.

DOC Website Development	3	\$349	0	+\$496
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This funding request is to implement a website operations program. Two contractors, a systems engineer and an applications systems analyst, will be hired to perform all website operations duties. The program will obtain services for annual assessments by a third party. The program will survey the current website technologies and practices, develop and document processes, identify and implement technologies to automate processes where applicable, manually configure technology, patch and upgrade technologies, migrate applications as new implementations are delivered, and ensure proper performance through observation and testing of technologies. Consistency among development, test, staging, and operations environments will be provided, including the assurance that all environments have the correct software and version and correct configurations.

Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS)	0	\$590	0	+\$283
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Funding is needed to procure and install new MPLS circuits that will provide increased capability over the existing Transparent LAN Service (TLS) circuits. The benefits of MPLS include increased quality of service that guarantees bandwidth availability for key applications, improved performance with increased response time, and service offerings spanning both national and international presence. The reliability and performance offered through the MPLS services are critical to ensuring the success of leveraging the cloud and IT as a shared service.

Enterprise Architecture (EA)	2	\$403	2	+\$263
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This funding request is to hire two positions and establish a functional Enterprise Architecture that will aid in making funding decisions and prioritizing initiatives that support the DOC Strategic Plan. More specifically, the funding will be used for the establishment and management of an Architecture Review Board to evaluate investments and aid in developing shared services; the establishment and management of a standards team to identify IT standards and propose adoption as a Department standard (this also includes a review process to keep the standards current); the construction and maintenance of an Architecture Collaboration site and Repository where all architecture information is available to be used in planning and developing new systems and services; and evaluation and development of new technologies and how these might effectively be deployed across the Department.

OCIO SharePoint Collaboration System (OSCS)	0	\$0	0	+\$154
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This request is to fund SharePoint, a multi-purpose platform that allows for the managing and provisioning of intranet portals, document management and file management, collaboration spaces, social networking tools, and enterprise search. SharePoint can also be used as a web application development platform. The Census Bureau will provide SharePoint support (design, hosting, administration, and O&M) in a shared-services arrangement. This will automate OCIO's many paper-based/email-driven processes, supporting CIO Council and working-group activities as well as Commerce IT Review Board activities.

Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM)	0	\$0	0	+\$350
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This request establishes a program to assess risk of cyber-espionage or sabotage associated with the acquisition of IT systems. This is to satisfy the Congressional mandate to review all IT acquisitions for supply chain risks. The funding will be used to establish the program and conduct the necessary assessments and trainings to meet Congressional requirements. This includes the development of a centralized Commerce database of supply chain reviews, and establishment of a common control provider that satisfies NIST Special Publication 800-53 Revision 4 controls.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>

Commerce Incident Response Improvement (CIRI)

	0	\$0	1	+\$805
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This request strengthens the DOC Computer Security Incident Response Team (DOC-CIRT). The focus of the funding increase is to acquire tools and resources to support computer forensics capabilities. This includes costs for one position, contractor labor, training, and software improvement. The plan is to expand HCHB CIRT capacity and capabilities by establishing the Office of the Secretary CIRT; ensure all DOC-CIRT staff meet DOC training and certification requirements for computer security incident handlers; update incident response procedures with respect to the NIST Computer Security Incident Handling Guide; and incorporate robust digital forensic capabilities (staff, hardware, software, services, and training).

Commerce Research Library Subscriptions

	6	\$1,932	0	+\$64
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The Commerce Research Library requests this increase to cover cost increases in maintaining its online research database subscriptions so that it can continue to provide these valuable services to Departmental staff.

Office of General Counsel (OGC) Succession and Retention

	137	\$24,440	0	+\$299
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This request funds the added costs of maintaining the necessary level of legal services for customer bureaus. OGC is strengthening its succession plan by utilizing retention incentives and promoting junior attorneys to retain talented and qualified staff. Succession planning and knowledge retention must be an integrated process, with a focus on strengthening and developing leadership talent at all levels of the organization.

Big Data Legal Support

	0	\$0	1	+\$156
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This funding request is for one position to support DOC information governance responsibilities with regard to Big Data. OGC is responsible for defending DOC's commercial practices and for providing guidance on DOC actions that impact the Constitutional rights of our citizens; in addition, the office is best positioned to provide the legal support necessary to sustain the Department's forward momentum as the keeper of several big government data sets.

Human Resource Management System (HRMS)

	4	\$9,900	0	+\$1,255
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This funding is requested for improvements to the Treasury HR Line of Business (LOB), which will allow customers to implement the ability to attach and store pertinent HR documents within HRMS. Implementing this new feature would continue to move the Department of Commerce to a near paperless HR system, allowing required documentation to be moved through the system of approval levels electronically. This request also funds Department of Treasury contracting changes in 2013, which caused unplanned costs to the DOC. The Treasury agreement changed its cost billing structure in the Working Capital Fund due to a conversion from the Economy Act authority to a Franchise Fund Model.

Business Application Solutions (BAS)

	45	\$39,926	0	+\$4,166
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Funding is needed for phase I implementation activities, which include finalizing the data model, gap analysis, and remediation design; updating Federal Shared Service Provider (FSSP) system components; conducting conversion activities; building interfaces; developing a working data warehouse; and implementing an archiving solution. Ongoing tasks such as program governance, program/project management, organizational change management, and technical management will also require continued support during FY 2016.

Department-wide Electronic Travel System 2

	0	\$358	1	+\$2,000
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This initiative will provide a Department-wide travel management system that will operate as a single source for travel and reimbursement services. Funding will be utilized for a vendor to assist in the planning, coordination, implementation, and deployment of an electronic travel system across the DOC bureaus. The vendor will then operate and maintain the travel system to support travel and disbursement of travel related expenses across DOC.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Executive Protection - Overtime	38	\$6,368	0	+\$200

The Office of Security requests funding for premium pay/overtime for above-standard costs associated with providing appropriate protection for the Secretary. These costs are incurred not only due to extensive domestic/overseas travel but also because the nature of the job frequently requires functions to be performed outside normal working hours, which causes premium pay entitlements to be incurred.

HCHB Maintenance & Repair and Building Automation System	0	\$1,076	0	+\$850
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The Building Automation System request funds an increase in the level of effort on the maintenance contract for the HCHB Heating Ventilation Air Conditioning and energy management system. In FY 2016, Phase IV of the HCHB renovation will increase the monitoring and control points of the system from 11,700 to over 20,200 to accommodate new fan coil units. Additional increases will be required as each Phase of the renovation adds more control points to the building. The HCHB Maintenance and Repair request is required to enable additional mechanical and selective minor asset replacement on deteriorating mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems if the HCHB renovation project is not fully funded for Phases V through VIII. If GSA and DOC do not receive funding to continue renovating the building, or if the project suffers a hiatus for several years, a yearly program increase to the current HCHB operations and maintenance budget will be required.

Direct Costs by Office

Offices	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Human Resources Management	69	\$25,898
Civil Rights	9	2,687
Financial Management	65	70,297
Security	81	21,327
Facilities and Environmental Quality	63	19,953
Acquisition Management	20	7,308
Privacy and Open Government	3	976
Resource Management	3	908
Subtotal, Departmental Staff Services	313	149,354
General Counsel	197	46,441
Chief Information Officer	52	40,914
Public Affairs	8	2,102
Subtotal, Executive Direction	257	89,457
Total Working Capital Fund	570	238,811

Distribution by Bureau

Bureaus	<u>Amount</u>
Departmental Management	\$13,866
International Trade and Investment Administration	34,657
Economic Development Administration	5,579
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	11,520
National Technical Information Service	919
Bureau of the Census	46,151
Economic and Statistics Administration	3,605
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	69,791
National Institute of Standards and Technology	19,543
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	13,357
Minority Business Development Agency	3,565
Bureau of Industry and Security	11,109
Office of the Inspector General	<u>3,865</u>
Total Commerce Bureaus	237,528
Other Agencies	<u>1,283</u>
Total Working Capital Fund	238,811

Appropriation: Franchise Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted	0	(\$2,906)
Adjustments to Base	0	2,906
2016 Base	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Program Change/Rescission	0	0
2016 MANDATORY APPROPRIATION	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Office of Computer Services	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
SUBTOTAL MANDATORY OBLIGATIONS	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		2,906						
Unobligated balance, rescission		(2,906)						
Unobligated balance, end of year		<u>(2,906)</u>						
Subtotal, financing	<u>0</u>	<u>(2,906)</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		
MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY / APPROPRIATION	<u>0</u>	<u>(2,906)</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		

Appropriation: Emergency Steel Guaranteed Loan Program

Summary of Requirements

	Summary	
	FTE	Amount
2015 Enacted	0	\$0
Adjustments to Base	0	0
2016 Base	0	0
Program Change	0	0
2016 APPROPRIATION	0	0

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Guaranteed Loan Subsidy	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
SUBTOTAL DISCRETIONARY OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory, Credit Reestimate	0	0			0	0		
TOTAL, DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	0			0	0		
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(291)				(291)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		291				291		
Subtotal, financing	0	0			0	0		
DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY / APPROPRIATION	0	0			0	0		

Performance Indicators

(Dollars reflect obligations in Millions)

The table shows the DM funding level and performance indicators and associated strategic goal and objectives. A more detailed description of these indicators is in the DM section of the Department of Commerce budget.

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted / Targets	2016 Estimate / Targets
TOTAL FUNDING	\$55.5	\$56.0	\$71.0
Goal: Operational Excellence			
Objective 5.1: Strengthen organizational capabilities to drive customer-focused, outcomes-driven mission performance by building a learning culture that engages and empowers staff, providing people the tools they need to do their jobs, and managing for results.			
Customer contacts	New	935,510	1,029,061
Customer satisfaction - experience with service	New	70%	70%
Customer impact - ability to find useful information	New	70%	70%
Provide accurate and timely financial information and conform to Federal standards, laws and regulations governing accounting and financial management.	Eliminated one repeat significant deficiency out of two, added one additional significant deficiency.	Eliminate any repeat significant deficiency within one year of the determination	Eliminate any repeat significant deficiency within one year of the determination
	Completed FY 2014 A-123 assessment of Internal Controls.	Complete FY 2015 A-123 assessment of internal controls.	Complete FY 2016 A-123 assessment of internal controls.
Unmodified Audit Opinion	Unmodified	Unmodified	Unmodified
For each administrative / business system, maintain compliance and alignment with OMB initiatives	Maintained Compliance	Maintain Compliance	Maintain Compliance
Dollars awarded using high-risk contracting authorities	\$279 M	Maintain 10% reduction in the share of dollars obligated under new contract actions that are awarded with high-risk contracting authorities	Maintain 10% reduction in the share of dollars obligated under new contract actions that are awarded with high-risk contracting authorities
Savings achieved through more effective acquisition practices (millions)	\$18.1M	\$18	\$18
Employee engagement index	70%	71%	72%
Inclusion index	65%	66%	67%
Mission-Critical Occupation (MCO) staffing	5%	5%	5%
Permanent Attrition	11%	11%	11%
Hiring timeline	TBD	65	65
Candidate quality	70%	70%	70%
Disability hires	9%	10%	TBD

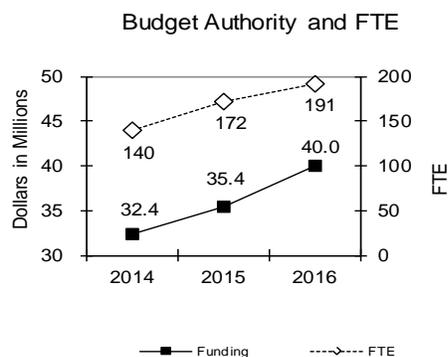
	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted / Targets	2016 Estimate / Targets
Demonstrate effective management of information technology resources including cyber security	On average, for its major IT investments, the Department was within a 20% positive variance (under budget) and was within a 30% schedule variance.	IT investments have cost /schedule overruns and performance shortfalls averaging less than 10%.	
	Enterprise Security Operations Center achieved functional initial operating capability on 9/25/2014. Current deployment of enterprise monitoring capability at 113% of projected deployment.	Continuous Monitoring – ongoing near real-time awareness and assessment of information security risks to support risk management decisions (95%)	
	Strong Authentication aggregated totals for non-privileged and privileged access is 72% as of 9/29/2014 which represents a 100% increase from FY2013.	Strong Authentication - ensure only authorized employees have access to federal information systems following the HSPD-12 Personal Identity Verification standard (75%)	DM will be refining the existing measures for FY16 to reflect our new focus on Value Delivery and Cyber Risk Assessment
	TIC Consolidation 100% via MTIPS for all OUs except NOAA who is in process of establishing TICAP services.	Trusted Internet Connection Consolidation – consolidate external Internet traffic and ensure a set of common security capabilities (95%)	
	NOAA TIC 2.0 compliance at 87.5%, planned date to reach 100% is 9/30/2015.	Trusted Internet Connection Capabilities – ensure NOAA TIC service meets TIC 2.0 requirements (100%)	
	Security compliance reviews of all OUs and 22 assessments. was within a 30% schedule variance.		

Office of the Inspector General

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) promotes economy and efficiency in Department of Commerce programs and operations to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse. The OIG monitors and tracks the use of taxpayer dollars through audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations. The Inspector General is required by law to keep the Secretary and Congress timely informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations and the need for corrective action.

The audit function involves performance and financial audits and evaluations. Performance audits address the efficiency, effectiveness, and economy of the Department's programs, activities, and information technology systems. Financial audits focus on compliance with generally accepted accounting principles, management's responsibility for internal controls as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and financial laws and regulations. Program evaluations are in-depth reviews of specific management issues, policies, or programs, while systems evaluations focus on system development, system acquisitions, operations, and policy of computer systems and other technologies.

The investigative function focuses on alleged or suspected improper and illegal activities involving employees, contractors, recipients of financial assistance, and others responsible for handling Federal resources. OIG focuses on programs and operations with the greatest potential for identifying fraud, recovering funds, precluding unnecessary outlays, and improving management.



Summary of Appropriations

Appropriation	2014	2015	2016	Increase (Decrease)
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	
Inspector General	\$30,000	\$30,596	\$35,190	\$4,594
Total	30,000	30,596	35,190	4,594
Transfer from Census	1,000	1,551	1,551	0
Transfer from NOAA	1,000	1,302	1,302	0
Transfer -Spending Authority (PTO)	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Total Budget Authority	34,000	35,449	40,043	4,594
FTE				
Direct	139	172	191	19
Reimbursable	1	1	1	0
Total	140	173	192	19

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Office of the Inspector General

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			172	\$35,449
less: Transfers (NOAA and Census)				(2,853)
less: Transfers - (PTO/Other)				(2,000)
Total Appropriation			172	30,596
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2015 Pay raise		\$60		
2016 Pay raise		304		
Full year cost in 2015 of positions financed part-year in 2014	2	267		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(39)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		136		
Thrift Savings Plan		6		
Change in Compensable Days		98		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		33		
Health insurance		35		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(3)		
Travel - Per Diem		10		
Rent payments to GSA		29		
HCHB Electricity		(4)		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		743		
General Pricing Level Adjustment				
Other Services		55		
Supplies and materials, transportation of things, printing		2		
Equipment		4		
Subtotal, other cost changes			<u>2</u>	<u>1,736</u>
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			2	1,736
2016 Base			174	32,332
Program Change			17	2,858
2016 APPROPRIATION			191	35,190

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Inspector General	172	\$37,624	174	\$32,332	191	\$35,190	17	\$2,858
Total Direct Obligations	172	37,624	174	32,332	191	35,190	17	2,858
Transfers - (NOAA/Census)		2,853		2,853		2,853	0	0
Transfers - (PTO)		2,000		2,000		2,000	0	0
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	1	4,500	0	4,500	1	4,500	1	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	173	46,977	174	41,685	192	44,543	18	2,858
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year (direct)		(7,028)				0		
Unobligated balance, start of year (reimb.)		0				0		
Offsetting Collections		(4,500)				(4,500)		
Subtotal, financing	0	(11,528)			0	(4,500)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/	173	35,449			192	40,043		
Transfers from other accounts	(19)	(4,853)			(25)	(4,853)		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	154	30,596			167	35,190		

Highlights of Program Changes

	FTE	Base		Increase / Decrease	
		Amount	FTE	Amount	
Oversight of First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet)	0	\$0	+8	+\$1,400	

In FY 2016, OIG requests an increase of \$1.4 million and eight FTE to provide oversight of FirstNet. FirstNet, established by the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-36), is responsible for the establishment, building, operation, and maintenance of a nationwide interoperable public safety broadband network for first responders. Establishing a nationwide public safety network is a challenge that will require fostering cooperation with public safety agencies, integrating ongoing public safety telecommunications projects, and creating a Long Term Evolution network. FirstNet will issue contracts directly with private sector entities for the construction and operation of the network. The \$7 billion available for the establishment of the public safety network will come from spectrum auction receipts. So that FirstNet may proceed prior to receiving the receipts from spectrum auctions, FirstNet has borrowing authority from the Treasury of up to \$2 billion for the establishment of the public safety network and up to \$135 million for the State and Local Implementation grant program.

OIG has experience with two similar programs, the Public Safety Interoperable Communications grant program (PSIC) and the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP). PSIC provided over \$968 million in grants to states and territories to fund interoperable public safety communications. BTOP provided over \$3.8 billion in grants to States and territories. The FirstNet program is almost twice the size of BTOP, far broader in scope, substantially more complex, and far longer in term. In order to provide adequate oversight of FirstNet without reducing the level of oversight of other competing priorities and statutory mandates, OIG requires dedicated personnel to provide consistent oversight of these expenditures. Providing adequate oversight of FirstNet within OIG's base resources would require a substantial and significant reduction in oversight of the rest of the Department; attempting to provide oversight of FirstNet without significant impact to OIG's oversight of the rest of the Department would result in much less oversight than is necessary for this large and complex program.

Oversight of International Trade, Investment, and Export Control Activities	0	\$0	+3	+\$500
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In FY 2016, OIG requests an increase of \$0.500 million and three FTE to provide oversight of the international trade, investment, and export control activities of the Department of Commerce. In FY 2015, the Department of Commerce

plans to devote approximately \$618 million to fund direct international programs and activities. Most of this is represented by the budgets of the International Trade Administration (ITA) and Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS). Furthermore, every Commerce bureau operates international programs or engages in various international activities to some extent. Increasing international trade and encouraging foreign direct investment represent major management challenges for the Department. Both initiatives are Administration priorities that require significant funding and management attention. This work represents an area of expansion in OIG's audit process. Given resource constraints and competing demands, OIG has been unable to provide oversight at an adequate level. OIG has initiated and completed a single program audit on ITA since 2007. Based on two Congressional requests, OIG recently completed an audit reviewing BIS progress on the Export Control Reform initiative, and initiated an audit of ITA's recent consolidation.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<i>Increased Oversight of Departmental Acquisitions and Contracting</i>	7	\$1,000	+6	+\$958

In FY 2016, OIG requests an increase of \$0.958 million and six FTE to provide increased oversight of Departmental acquisitions and contracting. From 2012 to date, 40% of the contract obligations awarded by the Department have been high-risk obligations with limited cost restrictions, unlike those associated with fixed price contracts. Within NOAA alone during this period, 73% of the contract obligations at the National Ocean Service and 60% of those within the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service are considered high-risk. In addition, over 15% of these contract obligations during this period were awarded with either no or limited competition, including 56% of those within the National Ocean Service. In addition, NOAA is planning a new approach to contracting for services (Pro-Tech) that will require significant additional oversight resources.

Recommendations from OIG's recent acquisition audits have identified business process improvements that will result in several hundred million dollars in funds put to better use upon implementation. OIG identified these improvements using an approach that can be repeated with additional resources focused on the Department's contract acquisitions, which represent 25% of DOC's annual budget. While OIG received an increase several years ago for oversight of this area, unfunded inflationary and Working Capital Fund increases have reduced OIG's capacity for oversight to its pre-increase level.

Performance Indicators

(Dollars Reflect Obligations in Millions and Include Reimbursable Funding)

The table below shows the OIG funding level and performance indicators and associated strategic goal and objective. A more detailed description of these indicators is in the OIG section of the Department of Commerce budget.

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted / Targets	Targets
TOTAL FUNDING	\$35.6	\$39.9	\$44.5
<u>Goal: Operational Excellence</u>			
<u>Objective 5.1: Strengthen organizational capabilities to drive customer-focused, outcomes-driven mission performance.</u>			
% of audit recommendations accepted by Departmental and bureau management	100%	95%	95%
Dollar value of financial benefits identified by OIG (millions)	\$182	\$70	\$70
% of investigative cases complete within 365 days	48%	70%	70%

During FY 2014 and into FY 2015, OIG has attempted to close cases and reduce the number of investigations in our caseload that are older than one year. However, in the process of making this adjustment, these old cases count against our metric and show OIG as underperforming. In the coming year, OIG will plan to resolve and close old cases, and bring the agency to a new steady state, where the portion of cases over 365 days old does not exceed 30 percent.

Economic Development Administration

Economic development has changed significantly in the 50 years since EDA was created, and in order to do its job effectively, the agency must also adapt to reflect the current needs of the regions and communities it serves. The Department of Commerce and EDA are leading the Administration's efforts to build a more innovation-driven, entrepreneurial economy. EDA's vision is to continue to make investments in communities based on their locally-driven strategies and needs which could include planning, infrastructure or other investments that might spur local innovation and entrepreneurship.

EDA works directly with local economic development officials to support their bottom up, regionally-owned economic development initiatives. Linking EDA's investments to a community's strategic economic development plan enables the federal government to better leverage public and private sector investments to achieve economic development goals. The way in which EDA can have such a dramatic impact all across the country, even with constrained resources, is through its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy requirements. Economic development planning through the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies (CEDS) is not only a cornerstone of EDA's programs, but successfully serves as a means to engage the community and region in building the regional capacity to ultimately create an environment for regional economic prosperity.

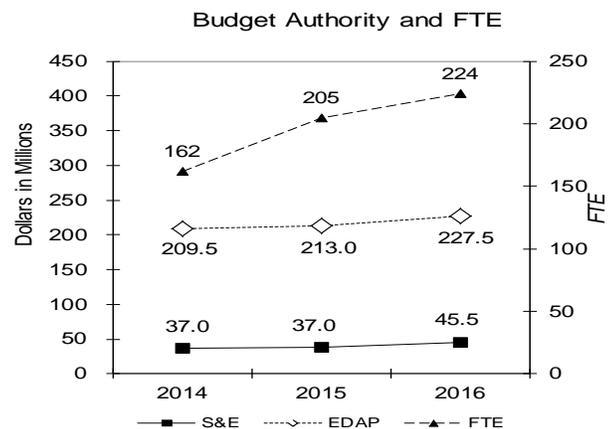
EDA's FY 2016 budget reflects our priority of empowering regions to develop their own plans that will transform their communities into globally competitive regions and ultimately improve the quality of life for their residents. Recognizing the need to increase the impact of our program in a time of more limited resources, federal agencies have worked more effectively and efficiently over the last several years to break down silos through joint funding opportunities and other cross-agency initiatives. As result, we have learned that integrating resources more effectively meets the complex needs of regions suffering from economic distress. The outcome for communities and taxpayers is a better use of grant funds that allow communities to address what are typically multiple causes of economic distress, such as, for example, poor or no planning, an unskilled workforce, uncompetitive businesses, or lack of business-enabling infrastructure.

EDA's budget request expands on that effort through the federal government's approach to planning, setting EDA up as the government's premiere resource for communities engaged in regional planning. EDA's request for increased resources, especially in the S&E budget, will increase EDA's capacity to support the bottom-up efforts of the communities we serve. These additional resources will result in stronger plans, faster project implementation, better information and understanding of economic assets, and ultimately more competitive regions with more jobs and economic growth.

EDA will assume a central role in coordinating the Partnerships for Workforce and Economic Revitalization Plus (POWER+) Plan, an interagency initiative to target assistance through competitively awarded grants to partnerships anchored in communities impacted by changes in the power sector and coal industry. These funds will help communities to: diversify their economies; create good jobs in existing or new industries; attract new sources of job-creating investment; and provide reemployment services and job training to dislocated workers in order to connect them to high-quality, in-demand jobs.

Building EDA's capacity to work directly with communities will mean more EDA regional staff with the resources they need to be physically present in an increasing number of communities. EDA's regional office staff already works in a consultative role with communities and an increase in staff capacity will allow more communities to be served and result in even better services. The staff increases along with the stronger emphasis on the CEDS process will pave the way for EDA to serve as an effective integrator of federal economic development resources. Communities that collaborate on a regional basis are better poised to take advantage of opportunities to grow, attract businesses and jobs, and create a better way of life for their residents. The administration's placed-based initiatives, many of which have been led by EDA, seek to reward those communities and support their efforts to become stronger and more competitive in the global economy. EDA's deep experience across multiple programs, and it's demonstrated return on investment, make it uniquely positioned to effectively support the integration of cross-agency resources for transformative economic development in regions across the country.

As our nation adjusts to the new realities of today's globally competitive market, the federal government has a key role to play. Economic development is about creating the conditions for sustained economic growth and improved quality of life and prosperity for our citizens. Economic growth is achieved by expanding the capacity of individuals, firms, and communities to maximize the use of their talents and skills to support innovation, lower transaction costs, and responsibly produce and trade valuable goods and services.



Summary of Appropriations

<u>Appropriation</u>	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$45,528	\$8,528
EDAP	209,500	213,000	227,500	14,500
Total Appropriation	246,500	250,000	273,028	23,028
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	246,500	250,000	273,028	23,028
<u>FTE</u>				
Salaries and Expenses	182	205	224	19
Reimbursable	1	1	1	0
Total	183	206	225	19

Highlights of Budget Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			205	\$37,000
Adjustments to Base				
2015 Pay raise		\$69		
2016 Pay raise		224		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(37)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		156		
Thrift Savings Plan		5		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		43		
Health insurance		53		
Employees' Compensation Fund		75		
Compensable Day		89		
Travel and transportation of persons		6		
Rent payments to GSA		32		
Postage		1		
HCHB Electricity		(3)		
NARA		3		
Other services				
Working Capital Fund		696		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Rental payments to others		2		
Other services		64		
Supplies and materials		1		
Equipment		8		
Subtotal, other changes	0	1,487		
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	1,487
2015 Base			205	38,487
Program Changes			19	7,041
2016 APPROPRIATION			224	45,528

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Salaries and Expenses	205	\$37,000	205	\$38,487	224	\$45,528	19	\$7,041
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	205	37,000	205	38,487	224	45,528	19	7,041
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	1	950	1	950	1	950	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	206	37,950	206	39,437	225	46,478	19	7,041
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year (Direct)		0						
Unobligated balance, start of year (Reimb)		0						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(1)	(950)			(1)	(950)		
Subtotal, financing	(1)	(950)			(1)	(950)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY /	205	37,000			224	45,528		
APPROPRIATION								

Highlights of Program Changes

<u>Inflationary Adjustments</u>	FY 2015 Enacted		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	205	\$37,000		+\$1,487

EDA's adjustments-to-base (ATBs) in FY 2016 totals \$1.5 million to fund inflationary costs for commodities and price increases for rent and increases to support the Department of Commerce's working capital fund. The ATB increase includes the 2015 pay raise of 1.05 percent, the 2016 pay raise of 1.3 percent, WCF increases and service contracts with inflationary labor rates. Non-labor activities that require inflationary increases include areas such as rent, utilities and security. Within the adjustments to base is an increase of \$696,000 to cover additional shared service investments within the Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF). These Departmental requirements include necessary investments in DOC-wide systems, network security initiatives and replacement of degrading IT infrastructure. A full discussion of all WCF program changes is in the WCF section of the Departmental Management Congressional Budget Submission document.

<u>Salaries and Expenses</u>	205	\$38,487	+19	+\$7,041
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EDA proposes a program increase of \$7.0 million and 19 FTEs for a total of \$45.5 million and 228 FTE for the Salaries and Expense Program. This increase strengthens EDA's capacity to integrate and focus federal economic support across multiple programs and agencies; supports additional staffing to enhance EDA's representation with economic development districts across the nation; continues EDA's implementation of Loan Guarantee Programs, which are expected to make their first guarantees in FY 2016.

With these additional resources EDA will have the capacity to work more closely with communities and economic development stakeholders to not only plan better, but create stronger economic growth strategies by increasing their understanding of their own competitive assets as well as identifying ways to integrate resources from multiple sources to address the full range of community needs.

This increase also provides additional staff and contracts in support of the Administration's vision for EDA to lead the national economic development agenda by integrating and focusing federal economic development resources to:

1. Support the private sector in creating high growth, globally competitive regions of innovation and prosperity.
2. Achieve improved return on federal investment.
3. Achieve better outcomes for regions and communities.

Appropriation: Economic Development Assistance Programs

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted	0	\$213,000
2016 Base	0	213,000
Program Changes		14,500
2016 Appropriation	0	227,500

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Public Works	0	\$109,000	0	\$109,000	0	\$105,000	0	(\$4,000)
Partnership Planning	0	31,000	0	\$31,000	0	39,500	0	8,500
Technical Assistance	0	11,000	0	\$11,000	0	12,000	0	1,000
Research and Evaluation	0	2,500	0	\$2,500	0	3,000	0	500
Trade Adjustment Assistance	0	19,939	0	\$19,939	0	10,000	0	(9,939)
Economic Adjustment Assistance	0	60,000	0	\$60,000	0	62,700	0	2,700
Sec. 26 Innovative Manufacturing Loan Guarantee	0	0	0	\$0	0	5,000	0	5,000
Sec. 27 Regional Innovation Strategies & Science Parks Loan Guarantees	0	20,000	0	\$20,000	0	25,000	0	5,000
Prior Year Disaster Supplementals (Category B)	0	3,000	0	3,000	0	0	0	(3,000)
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	256,439	0	256,439	0	262,200	0	5,761
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS		0						
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	256,439			0	262,200		
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year (Direct)		(62,556)				(54,117)		
Unobligated balance, end of year (Direct) /1		54,117				49,417		
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(35,000)				(30,000)		
Subtotal, financing	0	(43,439)			0	(34,700)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY / APPROPRIATION	0	213,000			0	227,500		

1/ Unobligated balance, end of year for FY 2015, and Unobligated balance, start of year for FY 2016 are estimates based on carrying forward loan guarantee funds and Category B Disaster funds into FY 2016, when EDA anticipates initial execution of loan guarantees under the authorities provided in Section 26 and Section 27 of the COMPETES Act. All carryover obligations are shown in the Public Works line.

Summary of Changes

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>2016 Base</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	<u>2016 Estimate</u>
EDAP	213,000	14,500	227,500
<i>Public Works</i>	\$99,000	(14,000)	85,000
<i>Partnership Planning</i>	\$30,000	9,500	39,500
<i>Technical Assistance</i>	\$11,000	1,000	12,000
<i>Research and Evaluation</i>	\$1,500	1,500	3,000
<i>Trade Adjustment Assistance</i>	\$12,500	(2,500)	10,000
<i>Economic Adjustment Assistance</i>	\$45,000	8,000	53,000
<i>Sec. 26 Innovative Manufacturing Loan Guarantees</i>	\$4,000	(4,000)	0
<i>Sec. 27 Regional Innovation Strategies & Science Parks Loan Guarantees</i>	\$10,000	15,000	25,000
Total Appropriation	213,000	14,500	227,500
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	213,000	14,500	227,500

Highlights of Program Changes

<u>Public Works</u>	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	0	\$99,000	0	-\$14,000

EDA requests a reduction of \$14.0 million in funding for the Public Works Program so that scarce funding resources can also be allocated across the range EDA grant programs to provide a diverse set of options for promoting innovation and economic development. EDA's request is part of the Agency's overall effort to ensure a balanced portfolio best suited to help distressed communities access the diverse tools that can support both the hard and soft infrastructure that drive regional growth. The Public Works Program remains a critical component of the Agency's portfolio providing support for "asset poor" communities in the development of basic public assets that can lead to long term economic growth, such as water and sewer system improvements, fiber optic cable, industrial parks, business incubators, expansion of ports and harbors, workforce development facilities, and multi-tenant manufacturing facilities. These investments, when coupled with soft infrastructure such as sound economic development strategic planning and network building, help distressed communities become more competitive in the global marketplace.

<u>Partnership Planning</u>	0	\$30,000	0	+\$9,500
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EDA requests an increase of \$9.5M above the FY 2015 Enacted level, for a total of \$39.5 million for the Partnership Planning Program. This increase allows EDA to fund 100 percent of the EDDs and Indian Tribes, adding an additional 16 EDDs which were previously unfunded. It also provides funds for EDDs to conduct a one-time refresh of community's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies (CEDS), reducing the time to develop from 5 years to 4 years, as well as incorporate important new elements of EDA's new CEDS guidelines such as economic resiliency and the integration of other Federal, state and local resources into their plans. After the new cycle is established, no additional resources will be needed to maintain the new 4 year cycle.

EDA's Partnership Planning Program helps support local organizations (EDDs, Indian Tribes, and other eligible recipients) with their long-term planning efforts and their outreach to the economic development community. These local organizations communicate EDA's program and policies, and provide technical assistance to economically distressed communities.

<u>Technical Assistance</u>	0	\$11,000	0	+\$1,000
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EDA requests an increase of \$1.0 million to the FY 2015 enacted level, for a total of \$12.0 million for the Technical Assistance Program. The funds will be used to support local and regional Technical Assistance project grants. These investments help economically distressed communities look beyond their current, and sometimes obsolete, industrial base to new opportunities that could lead to higher-skill, higher-wage employers. There remains a high demand for these projects as regions recover from the economic downturn of a few years ago.

The Technical Assistance program oversees three technical assistance sub-programs (the University Center program, Local Technical Assistance, and National Technical Assistance) that promote economic development and alleviate unemployment, underemployment and out-migration in distressed regions. These programs provide funds to invest in institutions of higher education to establish and operate University Centers to provide technical assistance to public and private sector organizations with the goal of enhancing local economic development; support innovative approaches to stimulate economic development in distressed regions; disseminate information and studies of economic development issues of national significance; and, finance local feasibility studies, planning efforts and other projects leading to local economic development.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Trade Adjustment Assistance</u>	0	\$12,500	0	-\$2,500

EDA requests a decrease of \$2.5 million from the FY 2015 enacted level, for a total of \$10.0 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms program. EDA completed its review of the TAAF program to determine the best strategies for implementing operational efficiencies which could potentially be made to enhance the economic benefits afforded by the program. This decrease takes advantage of those efficiencies and a program restructuring which will achieve savings within the program. The TAA for Firms programs provides direct technical assistance to firms negatively impacted by global trade.

<u>Economic Adjustment Assistance</u>	0	\$45,000	0	+\$8,000
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America's economy is not composed of output from a single, or limited, number of industries. In fact, our economy is comprised of many regional economies, which often possess similar types of industries, but may also be composed of multiple industry sectors. These industry sectors include many businesses that are competing not just within their region, but across U.S. regions and across the world. In today's complex global economy, regional competitiveness hinges on its ability to maximize its productivity. To achieve the highest level of productivity U.S. businesses need a constant and robust flow of information and data about products, markets and processes. The best way to achieve this is for industry sectors to work together in a pre-competitive stage to generate the information they need to stay ahead of the game. EDA's request for an increase of \$8.0 million above the FY 2015 enacted level for a total of \$53.0 million in its Economic Adjustment program prioritizes grants that will provide industry sectors across U.S. regions with the technical assistance and pre-competitive research they need to become and remain globally competitive. This approach will not only increase the efficiency of EAA technical assistance grants, but most importantly, increase the competitive posture of industry sectors that face stiff competition from across the globe.

EAA funds support some of EDA's most effective investments. The EAA Program plays a critical role in supporting the Bureau's efforts to foster regional innovation clusters, promote the export potential of American regions, and encourage Public Works. EDA provides technical assistance and implementation investments that include critical innovation infrastructure such as business incubators, proof of concept centers, wet labs, and Research and Development commercialization programs. EDA recognizes that the EAA Program has the highest return on investment for distressed communities.

<u>Research and Evaluation</u>	0	\$1,500	0	+\$1,500
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For FY 2016, EDA requests an increase of \$1.5 million from the FY 2015 enacted level, for a total of \$3.0 million. The increased funds will be used to support additional regional Research and Evaluation project grants. These investments help economically distressed communities look beyond their current, and sometimes obsolete, industrial base to new opportunities that could lead to higher-skill, higher-wage employers. There remains a high demand for these projects as regions recover from the economic downturn of a few years ago.

EDA continues to pursue its integrated research agenda. EDA's current research supports a wide range of Administration priorities, including: mapping regional innovation clusters across the country, identifying barriers and recommendations to foster commercialization in Federal labs, identifying best practices to support venture development organizations, disseminating information on how to develop effective strategic regional plans through the Know Your Region curriculum, and identifying the triple bottom line for public economic development efforts in order to more effectively measure the broad impacts development projects yield.

EDA's Research and Evaluation funds support the development of tools, recommendations, and resources that shape investment decisions in the Agency and inform regional planning decision-making at the local level. Research and Evaluation Program investments provide critical, cutting-edge research and best practices to regional, state, and local practitioners in the economic development field, thereby enhancing economic development throughout the country. EDA also constantly evaluates the impacts and outcomes of its various programs as a means of identifying policy and program modifications that will increase the Agency's effectiveness.

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<u>Section 26 Innovative Manufacturing Loan Guarantees</u>	0	\$4,000	0	-\$4,000

For FY 2016, EDA requests a \$4.0 million reduction to the FY 2015 enacted level for a total of \$0.0 million for the Innovative Manufacturing Loans / Section 26 Program. EDA will fund its first innovative manufacturing loan guarantees in FY 2016 using funds previously appropriated for this program. Additional funding is not needed for FY 2016.

Section 26 Innovative Manufacturing Loan Guarantee Program provides financing to small- to medium-sized manufacturers for projects that re-equip, expand, or establish a manufacturing facility in the United States for the use or production of innovation technology. This loan program also supports commercializing an innovative product, process or idea developed by research funded in whole or in part by a grant from the Federal government. EDA is not requesting funding for this program in FY 2016 since other agencies would be better suited to manage this program.

<u>Section 27 Regional Innovation Strategies</u>	0	\$10,000	0	+\$15,000
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For FY 2016, EDA requests a \$15 million increase to the FY 2015 enacted level for a total of \$25.0 million for the Regional Innovation Program. This increase will support EDA’s vision to lead the national economic development agenda by integrating and focusing federal economic development resources to:

1. Support the private sector in creating high growth, globally competitive regions of innovation and prosperity.
2. Achieve improved return on federal investment.
3. Achieve better outcomes for regions and communities.

The Administration’s vision is for the effective integration of federal economic development resources and the institutionalization of the Administration’s successful and impactful placed-based initiatives. This supports EDA’s efforts to assume the key integrator role and strengthen its efforts to build the capacity to serve as the U.S Government-wide leader in the integration of economic development resources from multiple federal agencies to achieve more successful economic development outcomes.

EDA possesses broad and deep experience across multiple programs and special initiatives, which can be used to create an administrative infrastructure that effectively supports integration of cross-agency resources for transformative economic development and growth in economically challenged regions. This increase allows EDA to build upon the understanding that robust regional innovation cluster strategies create a blueprint for improving the conditions or “ecosystem” in which innovative companies and entrepreneurs can accelerate the development of new businesses, products or services. With this increased understanding, it allows EDA to develop and provide assistance which is more tailored to a community’s needs, in addition to allowing EDA to reach more communities with needed support.

Section 27 Regional Innovation Strategies has three components:

- Cluster Grants: support activities relating to the formation and development of regional innovation clusters.
- Science and Research Park Development Grants: support the construction or rehabilitation of essential infrastructure and facilities necessary to generate or retain jobs and investments in science and research fields, attract private sector capital, and promote regional competitiveness, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

Regional Innovation Research and Information Program: provides research, technical assistance, performance metrics and data pertaining to regional innovation strategies and clusters.

Performance Indicators

(Dollars reflect obligations in Millions)

The table below shows the EDA funding level and performance Indicators to support the Department of Commerce's strategic goals and objectives. A more detailed description of these indicators is in the EDA section of the Department of Commerce's FY 2016 Annual Performance Plan and EDA's FY 2016 Congressional Budget Justification.

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted / Targets	2016 Estimate / Targets
TOTAL EDAP FUNDING¹	\$279.4	\$250.0	\$273.0
	\$951 M from FY 2011 funding	\$210 M from FY 2012 funding	\$156 M from FY 2013 funding
Private sector dollars invested in distressed communities as a result of EDA investments ²	\$1,744 M from FY 2008 funding	\$1,093 M from FY 2009 funding	\$652 M from FY 2010 funding
	\$2,958 M from FY 2005 funding	\$1,324 M from FY 2006 funding	\$1,293 M from FY 2007 funding
	6,538 from FY 2011 funding	4,939 from FY 2012 funding	3,633 from FY 2013 funding
Jobs created or retained in distressed communities as a result of EDA investments ²	12,486 from FY 2008 funding	27,958 from FY 2009 funding	15,834 from FY 2010 funding
	33,822 from FY 2005 funding	35,097 from FY 2006 funding	33,141 from FY 2007 funding
% of economic development districts and Indian tribes implementing projects from the CEDS process that lead to private investment and jobs	92%	95%	95%
% of substate jurisdiction members actively participating in the economic development district program	80%	89%	89%
% of University Center (UC) clients taking action as a result of University Center assistance	73%	75%	75%
% of those actions taken by UC clients that achieve the expected results	92%	83%	83%
% of Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers (TAACs) clients taking action as a result of TAAC assistance	78%	90%	90%
% of those actions taken by TAAC clients that achieved the expected results	100%	95%	95%

¹ FY targets are directly dependent on appropriated funding levels for S&E and EDAP. Funding amounts exclude reimbursable, one-time costs and legislative proposal programs since these vary widely from year to year.

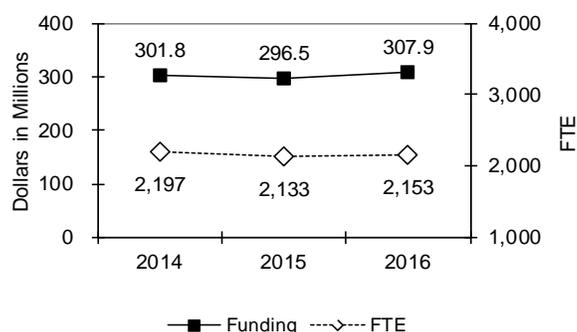
² Long-term outcome results are reported by investment recipients over a period of nine years at three year intervals.

Bureau of the Census

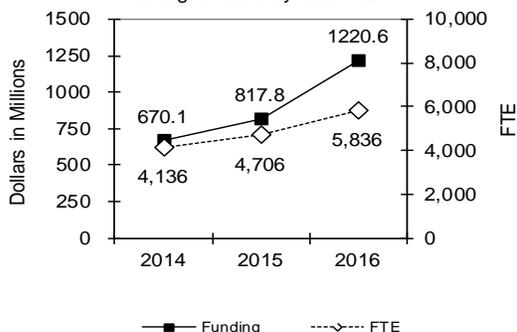
The mission of the Bureau of the Census (Census), within the Economics and Statistics Administration, is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the Nation's people and economy. To accomplish this mission, Census measures and disseminates information about the Nation's ever-changing economy, society, and institutions, fostering economic growth and advancing scientific understanding, and facilitating informed decisions.

The President's FY 2016 budget request enables the Department of Commerce to achieve its goal of generating jobs, increasing trade, and advancing scientific understanding by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards and services needed by policymakers and public and private decision makers. Census's cyclical programs include the Economic Census and the Census of Governments, conducted every five years, and the Decennial Census, conducted every ten years. In addition, the Census Bureau will continue to produce socio-economic estimates for over 700,000 geographic areas from the American Community Survey. Census also conducts a number of vital current demographic and economic surveys and produces population estimates between decennial censuses.

Current Surveys and Programs
Budget Authority and FTE



Periodic Censuses and Programs
Budget Authority and FTE



One of the key initiatives in the FY 2016 budget is the 2020 Census. The 2020 Census is designed to cost less per housing unit than the 2010 Census (when adjusted for inflation), while continuing to maintain high quality. The Census Bureau plans to achieve this by conducting the most automated, modern, and dynamic decennial census in history. The 2020 Census includes sweeping design changes in four key areas, including new methodologies to conduct address canvassing, innovative ways of optimizing self-response, the use of administrative records to reduce the nonresponse follow up workload, and the use of technology to replace tasks traditionally conducted by humans during field operations. Said otherwise, the goal is to achieve dramatic cost savings by: adding new addresses to the Census Bureau's address frame using geographic information systems and aerial imagery instead of sending Census employees to walk and physically check 11 million census blocks; encouraging the population to respond to the 2020 Census using the Internet; using data the public has already provided to the government to enumerate

the most difficult to reach households; and using sophisticated operational control systems to send Census employees to follow up with non-responding housing units and to track daily progress. The Census Bureau estimates that conducting a 2020 Census that includes these major cost-saving innovations has the potential to save more than \$5 billion compared to repeating the 2010 design in the 2020 Census.

In keeping with the Federal Digital Strategy, the Census Bureau has set a goal to unlock the potential of our data and products to better meet the needs of our users. This budget request includes funding across the enterprise that would create new products enabling users such as businesses, policy makers, and the American public to make better data-driven decisions based on credible statistics, easy-to-use tools, and standardized data elements. Broad dissemination of our economic, demographic, and housing data, and the analysis that comes with those releases, fuels the world's largest economy; helps local planners project future needs for public services; measures and helps assess the performance of government programs; and empowers individuals to innovate, create jobs, and launch new enterprises. Keeping pace with increasing customer demands driven by technological innovation is important to our mission of disseminating data that helps measure our country's progress, maintains oversight of government, and enables innovation that strengthens our economy. To accomplish these goals, the Census Bureau has embarked upon a multiyear, innovative effort to transform and expand the dissemination of Census content. It empowers data users to find, to access, to connect, and to use data in ways that better their lives and communities, and it stimulates economic invention and growth. Such a comprehensive transformation requires leadership and insight to achieve an efficient yet impactful outcome. The changes touch nearly every office and branch across headquarters and in the regions. To manage this effort, we are forming a new, collaborative Center of Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation (CEDSCI) with representation from across multiple directorates.

Almost all Federal agencies could make greater use of their own or other agencies' administrative data to make evidence-based decisions. Many agencies hold data that would be useful to other agencies, other levels of government, or outside researchers for these same purposes. At the same time, not all agencies have the technological infrastructure or the expertise needed to utilize, share, or link data themselves, nor does it make sense to fully duplicate these capacities at every agency.

Federal statistical agencies already play a lead role in bringing together data from multiple sources, protecting privacy and confidentiality and ensuring data security, using data to create a wide variety of statistical products, and providing secure access to researchers inside and outside of government to conduct a broad array of policy- and program-relevant analyses. The Census Bureau in particular already has much of the infrastructure and capacity needed to serve as a leader for this often highly technical work

The Budget requests \$10 million in additional funding for the Census Bureau to build on its existing strengths and start developing a more comprehensive infrastructure for linking, sharing, and analyzing key datasets. These funds would allow the Census Bureau to accelerate the process of acquiring and processing additional data sets, expand and improve infrastructure for processing and linking data and to improve the infrastructure for providing data to non-Census researchers with strong and appropriate data security and privacy protections.

Census is funded through the following appropriations:

The **Current Surveys and Programs** appropriation provides for monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, and other programs that are used for planning by both the public and private sectors. Census's current economic programs include twelve principal economic indicators, and profile U.S. businesses and government organizations. Current population and housing surveys and analyses provide detailed and integrated information on the social, demographic, economic, and housing conditions of the United States including measures of income, poverty, and health insurance.

The **Periodic Censuses and Programs** appropriation funds the Decennial Census which is conducted every ten years, and the Economic Census, and the Census of Governments, which are conducted every five years. It also funds other programs, including the American Community Survey (ACS), which produces annual, detailed community-level demographic socio-economic estimates, permitting the Decennial Census to collect only minimal demographic information; and the Geographic Support program, which provides the address lists, geospatial data products, and processing systems that support the geographic requirements of all Census Bureau programs, as well as local governments and businesses that use Census Bureau Geographic data. All of these programs are a valuable resource for both Federal and local decision-makers. Finally, the Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems program provides critical infrastructure to Census Bureau surveys and censuses.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of FY 1996, also known as the Welfare Reform Act (P.L. 112-9, Extended) established and funded (through mandatory appropriations) the **Survey of Program Dynamics** (SPD). The SPD provides policy makers with socioeconomic data to evaluate the impact of the welfare reforms on state welfare program recipients. The FY 2015 appropriations bill changed the funding for this program to a one-time transfer of funds from the Contingency Fund of State Welfare Programs established under section 403(b) of the Social Security Act (43 U.S.C. 603(b)). The FY 2016 Budget re-proposes funding the SPD in 2016 through this transfer of funds from the Contingency Fund.

The Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance Program Bill (P.L. 106-113) established and funded (through mandatory appropriations) the **State Children's Health Insurance Program** (SCHIP). The SCHIP produces statistically reliable annual state estimates on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. Information from the SCHIP is used to allocate funds to states based on estimates from the March Income Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The SCHIP program was reauthorized by the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-3).

The **Working Capital Fund (WCF)** is a revolving fund account funded by contributions from appropriated and reimbursable accounts used to finance services within Census, which are more efficiently performed on a centralized basis. The WCF also includes funds received by Census to perform work for other Federal agencies, state and local governments, foreign governments, and the private sector.

The FY 2016 request contains a proposal to restructure the Census Bureau's budget. The primary focus of the new structure is to redefine the Salaries and Expense account to the Current Surveys and Programs account, realign PPA's from the Periodic Censuses and Programs account fund to the Current Surveys and Programs account and to establish a PPA for the Enterprise Data Collections and Processing Systems. This structure more closely aligns the appropriations accounts with the Census Bureau's programmatic structure. Particularly with the Demographic programs, this new structure would place programs that are now conducted on an annual (as opposed to a cyclical) basis into the same

account. In addition, base funding previously within the Data Processing Systems (DPS) PPA, which supports enterprise information technology (IT) infrastructure required for daily Census Bureau operations, will be consolidated within the centralized IT budget in the Working Capital Fund and apportioned to each program based on current overhead charges for those services. This restructuring is budget neutral in terms of aggregate discretionary funding, but the totals for the two budget accounts would slightly change. A detailed crosswalk between the old and new structures is included in the President's Budget (Exhibits 18-19).

Summary of Appropriations

	2014	2015	2016	Increase
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
<u>Discretionary Appropriations</u>				
Current Surveys and Programs	\$273,932	\$268,642	\$277,873	\$9,231
Periodic Censuses and Programs	671,068	819,358	1,222,101	402,743
Total Discretionary Appropriation	945,000	1,088,000	1,499,974	411,974
<u>Permanent Appropriation</u>				
Survey of Program Dynamics	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
State Children's Health Insurance Program	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Sequestration from CS&P	(2,160)	(2,190)	0	2,190
Transfers from PC&P to Other Accounts	(1,000)	(1,551)	(1,551)	0
<u>Budget Authority</u>				
Current Surveys and Programs	301,772	296,452	307,873	11,421
Periodic Censuses and Programs	670,068	817,807	1,220,550	402,743
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	971,840	1,114,259	1,528,423	414,164
<u>FTE</u>				
Current Surveys and Programs	1,958	1,818	1,838	20
Periodic Censuses and Programs	4,136	4,706	5,836	1,130
Total Discretionary FTE	6,094	6,524	7,674	1,150
Mandatory	239	315	315	0
Working Capital Fund	2,446	3,415	2,997	(418)
Total FTE	8,779	10,254	10,986	732

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Current Surveys and Programs

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			1,818	\$268,642
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2015 Pay raise		\$422		
2016 Pay raise		1,623		
Full year cost in 2016 of positions financed for part-year in 2015	5	490		
Compensable Day		628		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(245)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		1,091		
Thrift Savings Plan		11		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		230		
Health insurance		423		
Federal Employee Health Benefit Expansion		1,420		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(243)		
Travel - Per Diem		33		
Travel - Mileage		(36)		
Rent payments to GSA		167		
Postage		71		
Printing and reproduction		10		
NARA		(8)		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		2,072		
Commerce Business System		158		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Transportation of things		8		
Communications, utilities, and misc. charges		26		
Other services		813		
Supplies and materials		29		
Equipment		38		
Subtotal, other cost changes			5	9,231
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			5	9,231
2016 Base			1,823	277,873
Program Changes			15	0
2016 APPROPRIATION			1,838	277,873

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Current surveys and statistics								
Current economic statistics	1,198	\$184,209	1,203	\$189,908	1,224	\$191,635	21	\$1,727
Current demographic statistics	620	84,433	620	87,965	614	86,238	(6)	(1,727)
Subtotal, Discretionary Obligations	1,818	268,642	1,823	277,873	1,838	277,873	15	0
Survey of Program Dynamics	61	9,270	61	10,000	61	10,000	0	0
State Children's Health Insurance Program	254	18,540	254	20,000	254	20,000	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	2,133	296,452	2,138	307,873	2,153	307,873	15	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance start of year, SCHIP								
Sequestration		2,190						
Less Permanent Appropriation	(315)	(30,000)			(315)	(30,000)		
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY / APPROPRIATION	1,818	268,642			1,838	277,873		

Highlights of Program Changes

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Current Economic Statistics</u>	1,203	\$189,908	+21	\$1,727

Information and Communications Technology Survey

The FY 2016 budget contains funding to restore the Information and Communications Technology Survey, which was suspended in FY 2015. The Information and Communication Technology Survey (ICTS) provides data on capitalized and non-capitalized spending for information and communication technology (ICT) equipment and computer software. The ICTS collects data on two categories of expenses (purchases; and operating leases and rental payments), and communication technology equipment and software.

<u>Current Demographic Statistics</u>	620	\$87,965	-6	-\$1,727
<u>Current Population Survey</u>			-6	-\$1,727

This decrease reflects the termination of data collection for questions covering topics related to health insurance that were historically part of the Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the Current Population Survey in FY 2015. Data were collected for these additional questions to provide a comparison between the previously asked questions on these topics and a revised set of questions for which data are currently being collected.

Appropriation: Periodic Censuses and Programs

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			4,706	\$819,358
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Transfer</u>				
To OIG				(1,551)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2015 Pay raise		\$618		
2016 Pay raise		2,360		
Full year cost in 2016 of positions financed for part-tear in 2015	17	1,971		
Change in Compensable Days		931		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(323)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		1,438		
Thrift Savings Plan		14		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		338		
Health insurance		453		
Federal Employee Health Benefit Expansion		6,457		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(688)		
Travel - Per Diem		101		
Travel - Mileage		(307)		
Rent payments to GSA		293		
Postage		576		
Printing and reproduction		63		
NARA				
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		3,036		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Transportation of things		16		
Rental payments to others		2		
Communications, utilities, and misc. charges		185		
Other services		1,848		
Supplies and materials		40		
Equipment		75		
Subtotal, other cost changes			17	19,497
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			17	19,497
2016 Base			4,723	837,304
Program Changes			1,113	383,246
Transfer to OIG				1,551
2016 APPROPRIATION			5,836	1,222,101

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Economic statistics programs:								
Economic censuses	613	\$119,675	613	\$122,130	600	\$134,925	(13)	\$12,795
Census of governments	61	9,011	61	9,215	56	8,897	(5)	(318)
Subtotal, Economic statistics	674	128,686	674	131,345	656	143,822	(18)	12,477
Demographic statistics programs:								
American Community Survey	2,394	231,107	2,394	241,585	2,621	256,798	227	15,213
2020 Decennial census	1,180	350,762	1,180	345,733	1,912	662,550	732	316,817
Subtotal, Demographic statistics	3,574	581,869	3,574	587,318	4,533	919,348	959	332,030
Demographic surveys sample redesign	0	213						
Geographic support	330	59,202	330	59,674	418	81,061	88	21,387
Enterprise data collection and dissemination systems	128	55,894	145	58,967	229	76,319	84	17,352
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	4,706	825,864	4,723	837,304	5,836	1,220,550	1,113	383,246
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(8,057)						
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/	4,706	817,807			5,836	1,220,550		
Transfer to OIG		1,551				1,551		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	4,706	819,358			5,836	1,222,101		

Highlights of Program Changes

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Decennial Census	3,574	\$587,318	+959	+\$332,030
2020 Census Cyclical Program Change	1,180	\$345,733	+732	+\$316,817

The Reengineered 2020 Census includes sweeping design changes, including new methodologies to conduct in-field address canvassing, innovative ways of optimizing self-response, the use of administrative records to reduce the non-response follow up workload, and the use of technology to replace tasks previously accomplished manually. We currently estimate that these design changes could save \$5 billion from the cost of repeating the 2010 Census design and methods.

The FY 2016 budget request supports implementation of major 2020 Census design decisions that will be made by the end of FY 2015. Funding supports the development of production systems and operational implementation needed to conduct a successful Census in 2020. Development of interoperable production systems must be largely completed in FY 2016 and FY 2017 to be ready for a 2018 Operational Readiness Test. If the Census Bureau does not receive the funding requested for operational design, implementation, and systems development and testing in FY 2016, it will not be able to implement a properly planned 2018 Operational Readiness Test. Without the appropriate preparation, the Census Bureau will be unable to mitigate the risk associated with the significant design changes planned for the 2020 Census, especially those related to using technology to reengineer field operations. In order to minimize the risk, the Census Bureau will have to institute a more conservative approach to the Census that would erode forecasted savings.

Work in FY 2016 supports the production implementation of the major design innovations that the Census Bureau expects for the 2020 Census. Work will begin in earnest to put the plans for reengineering the 2020 Census into action by building these operations and systems – in tandem – and testing and refining them using lessons learned along the way. The Census Bureau will continue to refine the design of the reengineered 2020 Census, as well as implement some early 2020 operations and legally mandated programs that must begin in FY 2016.

Innovations and improvements are necessary to control the cost of undertaking the 2020 Census. However, it is equally imperative that the 2020 Census produces high quality data. Each subsequent test allows for further development of systems that are moving from the prototype phase to the production phase. These tests serve to reduce overall risk through continual design and development of the business capabilities and technical requirements necessary to integrate 2020 Census operations with enterprise-wide CEDCaP systems.

For these reasons, investments are required in FY 2016 to ensure that operations and systems required for the 2020 Census continue to develop as scheduled. If this work is not funded at the requested level, work will be curtailed in some areas, and scaled back in others, placing the census at risk and driving up costs. This would significantly impact the Census Bureau's ability to achieve this high priority goal and the expectations of Congress.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems</u>	145	\$58,967	+84	+\$17,352
<i>Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) Increase</i>	65	\$29,434	+39	+\$7,352

Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 is the second year of the Census Enterprise Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) initiative that will deliver an integrated and standardized system of systems. CEDCaP will enable shared data collection and processing across all operations. This initiative will save costs by retiring unique, survey-specific systems and redundant capabilities and bring a much greater portion of the Census Bureau's total IT expenditures under a single, integrated and centrally managed program. We will also halt the creation of program- specific systems and put in place an enterprise solution that will be mature and proven for the 2020 Census, reducing cost and risk that arise from building large scale, unique systems for that operation.

In Fiscal Year 2016, the Census Bureau will deliver several systems into production in support of the of the 2020 Census programs. In addition, the Control and Adaptive Design capability will be ready for production, and the Enterprise Paradata Repository will be in development. All other CEDCaP projects will continue to follow the enterprise system development lifecycle (eSDLC) and develop functionality to address the next major release, which is specific to capability needs of the 2017 Economic Census. The CEDCaP program will continue development and testing efforts for all other systems within its scope.

Administrative Records Clearinghouse Initiative

+45 +\$10,000

The strategic reuse of administrative data collected by government programs can provide powerful new insights and evidence for sound decision-making to program administrators and policy makers. The FY 2016 request includes a proposal to create an Administrative Records Clearinghouse that will expedite the acquisition of federal and federally-sponsored administrative data sources, improve data documentation and linkage techniques, and leverage and extend existing systems for governance, privacy protection, and secure access to these data. These activities will create an infrastructure that permits timely and high-quality program evaluation via the Census Bureau's Research Data Centers (RDCs) and potentially via other secure protocols approved by agencies contributing source data. The resulting data resources will promote the Federal Statistical System's mission of providing quality, unbiased data to support reasoned, disciplined decisions. Funding also supports the cost of administering a potential commission of experts responsible for making recommendations about data inventory, data infrastructure, outcomes measurement protocols, data linkages, legal and administrative barriers, data sharing, funding, researcher access, confidentiality, privacy, and strategies to increase program effectiveness.

<u>Geographic Support</u>	330	\$59,674	+88	+\$21,387
<i>Geographic Support System Initiative</i>			+88	+\$21,387

The FY 2016 request builds on early successes of the Geographic Support Systems Initiative (GSS- I) such as acquiring address and road data from government partners. It will also increase capacity to evaluate, process, and ingest the data into the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) System. At the base funding level, the workload outstrips capacity. Based on lessons learned from early research and initial production activities, the request supports continued work on applying quality indicators that will lead to a current address list for use in the 2020 Census as well as the ACS and current surveys. The quality and coverage of the current address list supports a targeted rather than a full address canvassing operation for the 2020 Census. Knowing the quality of each

address aids in identifying specific areas where addresses are deficient and that will require in-field address canvassing. Conversely, areas with acceptable address quality will avoid costly fieldwork in validating the address list for the 2020 Census. Information acquired as part of this request contributes to the estimated cost savings that will be achieved by the 2020 Census through the use of a Reengineered Address Canvassing Operation that uses geographic information systems and aerial imagery instead of sending Census employees to walk and physically check 11 million census blocks.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Decennial Census</u>	3,574	\$587,318	+959	+\$332,030
<i>American Community Survey</i>	2,394	\$241,585	+227	+\$15,213

The ACS releases over 11 billion estimates each year. This tremendous amount of information is used by Federal and non-Federal data users. Data from the ACS, in conjunction with other Census data, are used to distribute more than \$400 billion of Federal dollars each year. State, tribal and local governments use ACS estimates to inform a variety of planning decisions, including where to build new schools and hospitals, and where to focus emergency planning and public transportation efforts. Business and non-profit organizations use ACS estimates to determine where to locate and to predict the types of products or services that may be needed in a given geographic area.

The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$15.2 million for the American Community Survey to reduce current and emerging program risk by (1) strengthening production activities with the program, (2) conducting research focused on reduced respondent burden and increased program efficiency, including continuing research as part of the ACS Content Review that could result in reducing the number of questions through both the use of alternative data sources, and rewording of the questions aimed at reducing the level of respondent difficulty in answering the questions, and (3) improving external communication activities.

<u>Economic Census</u>	613	\$122,130	-13	\$12,795
<i>Economic Census Cyclical Program Change</i>			-13	+\$12,795

The economic census represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the U.S. economy, providing essential information to government and businesses to support sound, data-based decisions. It furnishes an important part of the framework for composite measures, such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) input- output analyses and National Income and Product Accounts that provide important information about market sectors, such as manufacturing. Fiscal Year 2016 is the second year of the six-year 2017 Economic Census funding cycle. The focus of activity for FY 2016 is the completion of publication and dissemination of the 2012 Survey of Business Owners products; the continuation of planning for the 2017 Economic Census; and the completion of 2017 Economic Census content, reporting methods, data processing, data products, and dissemination methods. The Census Bureau plans to conduct a 2017 Economic Census that controls the life cycle cost of the operation through the use of 100 percent electronic response methods, as well as leveraging the CEDCaP technologies, thus allowing the program to improve the quality and usefulness of Economic Census data by incorporating the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) into the 2017 Census.

<u>Census of Governments</u>	61	\$9,215	-5	-\$318
<i>Census of Governments Cyclical Program Change</i>			-5	-\$318

Since 1957, the census of governments has been compiled every 5 years in conjunction with the economic census. Funding for the census of governments is cyclical in nature due to the fact that Title 13, Section 161 authorizes a quinquennial census. Therefore, a decrease of funds from FY 2015 to FY 2016 reflects the lower field workload associated with startup activities of the 2017 Census of Governments, when activities are focused less on completing data processing, developing data products, and disseminating information from the census, and more on the direction, planning, and preparation of the 2017 Census of Governments.



Invest Now for a Cost-Effective 2020 Census

Innovation Leads to Greater Fiscal Responsibility

The U.S. Census Bureau is at a critical juncture. Continued investment in research and development will produce an accurate and cost-effective 2020 Census.

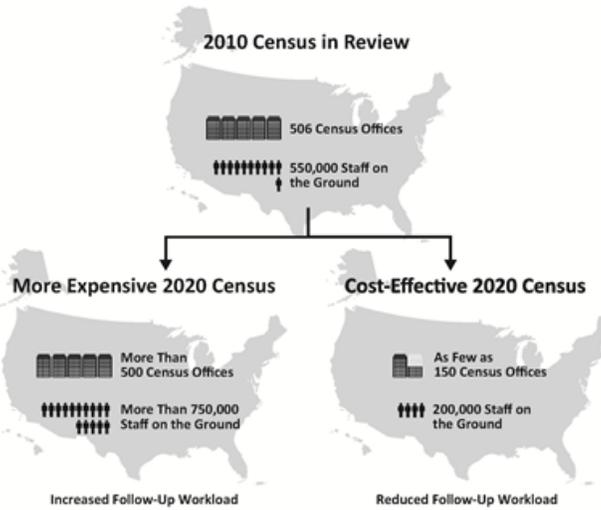
What Is a Census?

Q: What goes into conducting a census?

A: As mandated by the U.S. Constitution, America gets one chance each decade to count its population. The next census in 2020 will require counting an increasingly diverse and growing population of around 330 million people in more than 140 million housing units. To get an accurate count, the Census Bureau must build an accurate address list of every housing unit, maximize self-response to the census, and follow-up with those who do not respond. It is the largest mobilization and operation conducted in the United States and requires years of research, planning, testing and development of methods and infrastructure to ensure an accurate and complete count.

Q: What is the Census Bureau doing differently?

A: The Census Bureau is researching and developing innovative and efficient methods to increase the response rates, decrease the number of door-to-door interviews, raise workforce productivity, and streamline operations without sacrificing the accuracy of the census. These changes have the potential to save taxpayer money (compared to the cost of repeating 2010 methods in 2020), maintain accuracy and reduce the burden on respondents.



Elements of a Cost-Effective Census

- 1 Use the internet to increase self-response.
- 2 Use information people have already given the government to answer Census questions and reduce follow-up workload.
- 3 Automate operations to increase productivity and reduce staff and offices.
- 4 Update existing maps and addresses to reflect changes rather than walking every block in every neighborhood in America.

Fewer Staff
Fewer Offices
+ Less Burden
Up to \$5 Billion in Savings

Why Now?

America gets one chance each decade to count its population accurately. The Census Bureau must start making major decisions next year about the methods it will use to get the job done in 2020. Without funding to research and develop systems and operations in FY15, the risks and costs will be much higher. Investing now will save billions of dollars later.



Four Elements of a Cost-Effective Census



Performance Indicators

(Dollars reflect obligations in Millions and Include Reimbursable Funding)

The table below shows the Census funding level and performance indicators and associated strategic goals and objectives. A more detailed description of these indicators can be found in the Census section of the Department of Commerce budget.

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted / Targets	FY 2016 Estimate / Targets
TOTAL FUNDING	\$1,252.2	\$1,454.0	\$1,796.1
<u>Goal: Environment</u>			
<u>Objective 3.2: Improve preparedness, response, and recovery from weather and water events by building a Weather-Ready Nation.</u>			
Number of webinars conducted and enhancements to the Census Bureau's OnTheMap for Emergency Management website.	1) Two webinars or training showing emergency and city planners how to navigate OTM-EM 2) Two enhancements to OTM-EM	1) Two webinars or training showing emergency and city planners how to navigate OTM-EM 2) Two reviews of user feedback on enhancements to OTM-EM	1) Two webinars or training showing emergency and city planners how to navigate OTM-EM 2) Two reviews of user feedback on enhancements to OTM-EM
<u>Goal: Data</u>			
<u>Objective 4.1: Transform the Department's data capacity to enhance the value, accessibility and usability of Commerce data for government, business and the public.</u>			
Percentage of milestones met for "Find it – Connect it"	100%	100%	100%
<u>Objective 4.2: Improve data-based services, decision-making, and data sharing within the Department and with other parts of the Federal government.</u>			
Cost efficiency of 2020 Decennial Census	Two field tests that will inform cost and quality goals for the 2020 Census.	Preliminary design for key components of the 2020 Census to achieve cost and quality goals	1) Approaches are selected for supporting non-English languages for the 2020 Census 2) Conduct feasibility test(s) of consolidation of field operations 3) Conduct testing of Group Quarters operational design 4) Conduct tests of Coverage Measurement Program
Percentage of monthly export statistics released on schedule	100%	100%	100%
Number of data dissemination tools fueled by public-use Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data and improvements to LEHD data and data tools.	1) One data dissemination tool 2) One improvement to LEHD data and data tools.	1) one data dissemination tool 2) three improvements to LEHD data and data tools	1) two reviews of user feedback of new dissemination tools 2) Assessment of potential modification of user tools
Percentage of milestones met for business assistance analysis	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of key activities for cyclical census programs completed on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses and the public.	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of key data products for Census Bureau programs released on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) 86% of other key survey	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) 90% of other key surveys	1) 100% of Economic Indicators 2) 90% of other key surveys

Economic and Statistical Analysis

The United States is widely recognized as the world’s economic information leader, due in large part to the timely, relevant, and accurate data and analyses produced by the Economics and Statistics Administration’s (ESA) Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the Bureau of the Census. BEA produces some of the nation’s most important economic statistics, including the gross domestic product (GDP) and the balance of payments. The Bureau of the Census conducts the quinquennial Economic Census and produces important economic measures, including durable goods, wholesale and retail trade, and new construction. ESA provides economic policy analysis that is used by the President, Congress, and business leaders in decision-making and ultimately affects the lives of all Americans.

ESA includes: ESA Headquarters, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), and the Bureau of the Census.

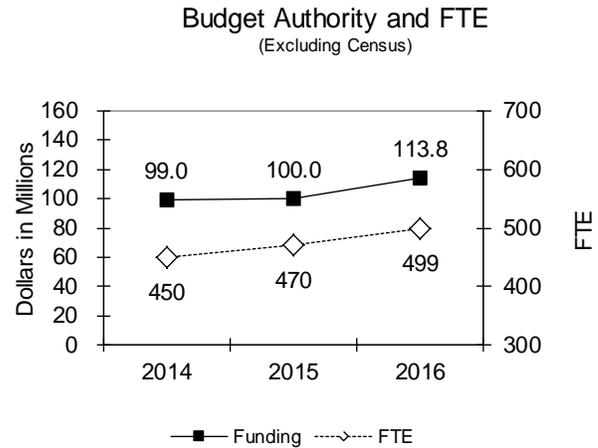
ESA Headquarters staff consists of the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, economists and policy staff, and support personnel. The Under Secretary for Economic Affairs provides leadership and executive oversight of all ESA activities including BEA and the Census Bureau. ESA’s economists provide real time, sophisticated economic research and policy analysis directly in support of the Secretary of Commerce and the Administration. ESA monitors and interprets economic developments and domestic fiscal and monetary policies and analyzes economic conditions and policy initiatives of major trading partners.

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA): Funding requested in FY 2016 will help BEA achieve its mission to promote a better understanding of the U.S. economy by providing timely, relevant and accurate economic accounts data in an objective and cost-effective manner. Although BEA is a relatively small agency, it produces economic statistics that are among the nation’s most closely watched. These statistics influence critical decisions made by policy-makers, business leaders, households, and individuals that affect interest and exchange rates, tax and budget projections, business investment plans, and the allocation of over \$300 billion in federal funds to states and local communities.

The National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs), which feature the GDP statistics and related measures, are the cornerstone of BEA’s statistics. Since their inception, BEA has continuously improved and expanded them to keep pace with the constantly changing nature of the U.S. economy. Today, BEA prepares national, regional, industry, and international economic accounts that present essential information on such issues as regional economic development, inter-industry relationships, and the nation’s position in the world economy.

The FY 2016 budget allows BEA to maintain the relevance of all of its economic accounts, as outlined in its five-year Strategic Plan, which provides a detailed outline for improving the quality and accuracy of BEA economic statistics.

The Bureau of the Census budget is discussed in its own section of the Budget in Brief, as it receives its funding from a separate appropriation.



Summary of Appropriations

<u>Appropriation</u>	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$99,000	\$100,000	\$113,849	\$13,849
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	99,000	100,000	113,849	13,849
FTE				
Salaries and Expenses	450	470	499	29
Reimbursable	27	36	34	(2)
TOTAL	477	506	533	27

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			470	\$100,000
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2015 Pay raise		136		
2016 Pay raise		636		
Change in compensable days		250		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(37)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		321		
Thrift Savings Plan		(77)		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		33		
Health insurance		165		
Employees' Compensation Fund		22		
Rent payments to GSA		124		
Printing and reproduction		1		
Postage		5		
NARA		8		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		505		
General Pricing Level Adjustments				
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		4		
Other services / Rental payments to others / trans of things		301		
Supplies		22		
Equipment		4		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	2,423
Total, Adjustments to Base			0	2,423
2016 Base			470	102,423
Program Changes			29	11,426
2016 APPROPRIATION			499	113,849

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Bureau of Economic Analysis	457	\$96,264	457	\$98,549	486	\$109,975	29	\$11,426
Policy Support	13	3,736	13	3,874	13	3,874	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	470	100,000	470	102,423	499	113,849	29	11,426
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	36	7,501	34	8,209	34	8,209	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	506	107,501	504	110,632	533	122,058	29	11,426
FINANCING								
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year								
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(33)	(6,140)			(33)	(7,805)		
Non-Federal sources	(3)	(1,361)			(1)	(404)		
Subtotal, financing	(36)	(7,501)			(34)	(8,209)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY / APPROPRIATION	470	100,000			499	113,849		

Highlights of Program Changes

Bureau of Economic Analysis

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Big Data for Small Business	0	0	+9	+\$1,918

Small businesses are a critical element of the overall economy, and are often at the leading edge of risk-taking, entrepreneurship, and economic growth. Yet, unlike large corporations who have staffs of economists, advisors, and consultants to assist in interpreting and understanding the economy and guiding investments, small businesses largely depend on limited publically available data.

Recognizing this, BEA proposes a new suite of small business data products. To inform policy, as well as Main Street decision-making, BEA proposes to expand data on small business by developing a Small Business Satellite Account including a new Small Business GDP to track the overall growth and health of America’s small business sector. This will be a key new measure, offering insight into the leading edge of the economy, as small businesses will often be the first to react to growth or contraction in their sectors or regions, as well as will often react to changes in policy before larger corporations. Gaining such insight will also fulfill a key lesson learned from the 2008 financial crisis in terms of expanding the granularity of data on business activity.

In addition, the small business satellite account would present new data on the distribution of small businesses by size of employment and sales, legal form of business, taxes, and net income; as well as by industry; and by region of the country. This data will provide meaningful descriptions and the ability to understand trends over time regarding the changes in composition, industry, and geography of the small business sector. In addition to supporting good public policy at the national level, this data will also be of substantial value to state and local government officials as well as business development officials in understanding their regional economic dynamics.

Energy Satellite Account	0	0	+9	+\$2,028
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Meeting the Nation’s energy goals will require major structural changes in the economy related to energy. The development of an energy satellite account will focus attention on U.S. energy production and prices, its global supply chain, investments in direct and indirect energy-related technology and infrastructure, and the use of energy goods and services by consumers and businesses. The account will provide inflation-adjusted measures of industry outputs, inputs, and value added, including the energy sector’s contribution to overall GDP growth and price change. It will also provide meaningful economic statistics to evaluate the impacts of structural changes in the U.S. economy at both the national and regional level and their effects on—among others—total national employment, occupational distributions, domestic energy use, demand for raw materials, high-technology and innovative capital investments, and international trade flows for energy goods and services. The development of such an account could prove to be valuable for informing public policymaking related to taxation, international trade, and the environment.

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Services Trade	0	0	11	+\$3,189

Growth in services exports is increasingly important to the U.S. economy and the trade balance. Exports of services represented 30% of total U.S. exports and led to a \$229 billion surplus in services trade in 2013. BEA proposes to expand and improve the data it publishes on some of the most dynamic industries with high value jobs including research and development, intellectual property, medical services, financial services, and information and communication technology. BEA will provide more frequent data on traded services by publishing additional detail on traded services on a quarterly rather than just an annual basis, and will provide greater geographic detail regarding the destination of U.S. service exports and the source of U.S. service imports. Enhanced information on U.S. trade in services will inform our trade negotiations, which are increasingly focused on issues related to intellectual property and information and communication technology, and support our trade promotion efforts by identifying overseas markets with increased potential for U.S. service exports. BEA will update the coverage of its surveys to ensure that coverage is keeping pace with the growing number of U.S. globally engaged business and will continue to improve survey design to obtain accurate and timely responses with minimal respondent burden. Finally, BEA will make our service trade data more accessible through user-friendly tables, charts, and downloadable data.

GSA Required Relocation / Renovation	0	0	0	+\$4,291
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BEA requests an increase of \$4.3 million to partially pay for the relocation and/or reconfiguration mandated by the General Services Administration (GSA). BEA is currently under a short-term lease extension at 1441 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. that expires in June 2016. As part of establishing a new long-term lease, the General Services Administration (GSA) looked at options to (1) build out and relocate to a new facility or (2) reconfigure its current facility to a smaller footprint. The GSA estimated these costs at approximately \$16 million. BEA requested \$8 million in FY 2015 to partially pay for this one-time required build out, and planned to request the remaining \$8 million in FY 2016. The Department, in conjunction with OMB and GSA, has decided to move BEA to Suitland, MD and co-locate them with the Census Bureau. Bringing these two operating units closer together will help us better deliver our important mission through greater collaboration. Financially, BEA will reduce the one time renovation costs by approximately \$8 million and their rent will be cut by \$2.5 million a year. Additionally, Census annual rent will be reduced by \$3.5 million based on the rent paid by BEA. The accumulated renovation and rent savings over a ten year period is greater than \$65 million.

Performance Indicators

(Dollars reflect obligations in Millions)

The table below shows ESA/BEA's funding level and performance indicators and associated strategic goals and objectives. A detailed description of these indicators is in the ESA/BEA section of the Department of Commerce budget.

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted / Targets	2016 Estimate / Targets
TOTAL FUNDING	\$97.2	\$100.0	\$113.8
Goal: Data			
Objective 4.3: Collaborate with the business community to provide more timely, accurate, and relevant data products and services for customers			
Reliability of delivery of economic data (number of scheduled releases issued on time)	65 of 62	69	69
Customer satisfaction with quality of products and services (mean rating on a 5 point scale)	4.0	4.0	4.0
Percent of GDP estimates correct	86%	83%	83%
Improvement of GDP and the economic accounts	Completed Strategic Plan milestones	Successful completion of Strategic Plan milestones	Successful completion of Strategic Plan milestones

International Trade Administration

The mission of the International Trade Administration (ITA) is to create prosperity by strengthening the international competitiveness of U.S. industry, promoting trade and investment, and ensuring fair trade and compliance with trade laws and agreements.

ITA's goals and objectives are accomplished through the integrated efforts of four organizational units:

Industry and Analysis: Industry and Analysis (I&A) partners with American business to advance the international competitiveness of U.S. industries by leveraging sector and analytical expertise in the development and execution of trade policy, export expansion, and investment promotion strategies. The I&A unit:

- Develops economic and international policy analyses and information that are used to improve market access for U.S. industry globally and to design and implement innovative trade and investment promotion programs;
- Ensures appropriate industry and other stakeholder input into trade policy development, negotiations, and implementation through an extensive network of industry advisory groups and public-private partnerships, including technical and matching grants assistance to U.S. exporters;
- Serves as the primary liaison between U.S. industry and the U.S. Government on industry-specific trade and U.S. investment promotion issues; and,
- Supports the access of small and medium-sized enterprise (SMEs) to global markets, such as through the Market Development Cooperator Program and the administration of the Export Trading Company Act.

I&A facilitates the development of comprehensive sector-specific export expansion and U.S. investment promotion strategies and action plans supporting industry-client needs, especially for SMEs.

Enforcement and Compliance: The mission of Enforcement and Compliance (E&C) is to take prompt, aggressive action against unfair foreign trade practices and foreign-government imposed trade barriers by enforcing U.S. trade laws, monitoring compliance with existing trade agreements, and aiding in the negotiation of new trade agreements to address trade-impeding and trade-distorting practices.

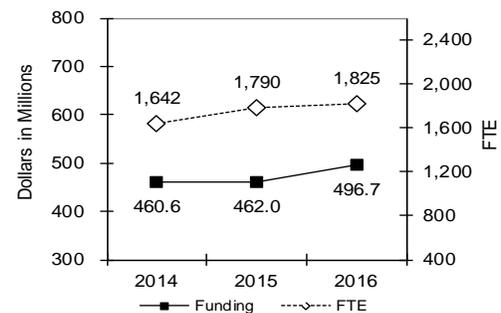
The E&C unit defends U.S. manufacturers, exporters, workers, and farmers against injurious dumped and unfairly subsidized imports by administering U.S. antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) laws. E&C also develops and executes other programs and policies designed to reduce the prevalence of market distortions in foreign government activities that can lead to unfair trade practices. The unit assists U.S. exporters and investors subject to foreign government barriers by working to ensure foreign government compliance with international trade agreement obligations. E&C coordinates the representation of U.S. commercial interests in designated bilateral, multilateral, and regional trade and investment negotiations, in addition to overseeing the formulation and implementation of policies related to a wide range of trade agreement topics.

Global Markets: Global Markets (GM) works to provide a comprehensive suite of export promotion services and market access advocacy for U.S. firms, as well as promote investment in the U.S. through a combination of regional/country experts, field staff (both overseas and domestic), and trade promotion programs. The GM unit:

- Advances U.S. commercial interests by engaging foreign governments and businesses, identifying and resolving country-specific market barriers, and leading interagency efforts to advocate for U.S. firms;
- Expands U.S. exports by developing and implementing policies and programs to increase U.S. access to foreign markets and to provide market contacts, knowledge, opportunities, and customized client-driven solutions to U.S. firms;
- Develops innovative policies and programs that leverage in-depth country and regional expertise, as well as U.S. business relationships with overseas customers; and,
- Increases foreign direct investment in the U.S. and the return of U.S. job-creating manufacturing from overseas through the SelectUSA program by promoting the U.S. as the prime investment destination.

GM is integral to the U.S. Government's interagency effort to develop and implement market access strategies and remove foreign trade barriers. In addition to its international and domestic operations, GM executes an investment promotion function under the SelectUSA program and additional trade promotion programs that help expand exports,

Budget Authority and FTE



including the Advocacy Center and Global Knowledge Center that serve as information resources for the U.S. export community. GM also partners with other ITA units to enforce trade agreements and promote U.S. business growth in global markets.

Executive Direction and Administration: The mission of Executive Direction and Administration (ExAd) is to achieve U.S. trade expansion and economic growth through executive leadership, well-conceived policy guidance, and efficient and effective management of ITA resources. ExAd coordinates all issues concerning trade and investment promotion, commercial policy, market access, trade agreements, and domestic and international competitiveness. ExAd coordinates the management of agency resources, oversees program performance, and executes agency-wide administrative services. ExAd also provides the management of information technology (IT) resources and maximizes information control and IT security on a global basis.

Summary of Appropriations

	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
<u>Discretionary Appropriation</u>				
Operations and Administration	\$460,561	\$462,000	\$496,750	\$34,750
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	460,561	462,000	496,750	34,750
<u>Mandatory Appropriation</u>				
Grants to Manufacturers of worsted wool fabrics	5,060	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	465,621	462,000	496,750	34,750
<u>FTE</u>				
Operations and Administration	1,642	1,790	1,825	35
Reimbursable	24	42	42	0
Total	1,666	1,832	1,867	35

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Operations and Administration

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			1,790	\$462,000
FY 2015 Fee Collections				10,000
FY 2015 Gross Appropriation			1,790	472,000
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
FY 2015 Pay raise		\$616		
FY 2016 Pay raise		2,376		
Full year cost in 2016 of positions financed for part year in 2015	8			
Change in compensable days		863		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(199)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		3,076		
Thrift Savings Plan		57		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		139		
Health insurance		454		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(89)		
Travel - Domestic per diem		67		
Travel - Foreign per diem		45		
Travel - Mileage		(5)		
Rent payments to GSA		348		
Postage		1		
Printing and reproduction		10		
HCHB Electricity		(39)		
NARA		8		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund (WCF)		3,550		
Commerce Business System		27		
Capital Security Cost Sharing Program		10,360		
International Cooperative Admin. Support Services (ICASS)		525		
Non ICASS local guard service		22		
Military pouch		13		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Transportation of things		10		
Rental payments to others		8		
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		11		
Other Services		559		
Supplies		20		
Equipment		88		
Overseas price increases		367		
Subtotal, other cost changes			8	23,288
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			8	23,288
2016 Base			1,798	495,288
Program Changes			27	11,462
2016 GROSS APPROPRIATION			1,825	506,750
FY 2016 Fee Collections				(10,000)
2016 NET APPROPRIATION			1,825	496,750

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Manufacturing and Services	0	\$19						
Market Access and Compliance	0	240						
Import Administration	0	734						
Trade Promotion and U.S. Foreign Commercial Service	0	781						
Industry and Analysis	248	57,558	248	\$58,296	248	\$59,262	0	\$966
Enforcement and Compliance	326	76,588	330	75,783	348	82,027	18	6,244
Global Markets	1,109	323,121	1,113	335,103	1,122	339,766	9	4,663
Executive Direction / Administration	107	24,114	107	24,144	107	23,733	0	(411)
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	1,790	483,155	1,798	493,326	1,825	504,788	27	11,462
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	42	26,449	42	26,449	42	26,449	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	1,832	509,604	1,840	519,775	1,867	531,237	27	11,462
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year (direct)		(30,922)				(9,767)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		9,767				1,729		
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(14,449)				(14,449)		
Non-Federal sources		(12,000)				(12,000)		
Subtotal, financing	0	(47,604)			0	(34,487)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY / APPROPRIATION	1,832	462,000			1,867	496,750		

*The majority of ITA resources in FY 2015 Enacted reflect ITA's FY 2014 reorganization.

Highlights of Program Changes

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
SelectUSA	26	\$10,000	+9	+\$10,000

ITA is requesting an increase of 9 FTE and \$10.0 million for a total of 35 FTE and \$20.0 million to expand covered markets with dedicated SelectUSA personnel. The SelectUSA program helps promote the United States as the best market for investment; serves as an ombudsman for U.S. industry; and serves as an investment advocate for U.S. cities, states, and regions. The additional funds will allow SelectUSA to increase coverage to more than 20 focus markets representing the greatest opportunity for inward investment into the United States and will provide resources needed to bolster U.S. export competitiveness.

Interagency Trade Enforcement Center	22	\$9,000	+11	+\$6,000
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ITA is requesting an increase of 11 FTE and \$6.0 million for a total of 33 FTE and \$15.0 million to support the Interagency Trade Enforcement Center (ITEC), led by the U.S. Trade Representative and the DOC. The ITEC strengthens the U.S. Government's capacity to monitor and enforce U.S. trade rights under international agreements and other domestic and international trade enforcement authorities. New resources will support additional language-proficient trade analysts and subject matter experts. ITEC will also expand its use of data resources, provide translations that are key to understanding trading partner practices, and supplement in-house market research capabilities with expert staff contracted within the United States or abroad to undertake specialized work in particular areas or for particular projects on a time-limited basis. With these resources, ITEC will further develop and grow its ability to identify and address foreign trade practices and barriers of potential harm to U.S. commercial interests.

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Base Amount</u>	<u>Increase / Decrease FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<i>Survey of International Air Travelers</i>	0	\$2,000	0	+\$2,000

ITA requests an increase of \$2.0 million to increase the sample size of the Survey of International Air Travelers (SIAT) as mandated by the Travel Promotion Act. Additional data on the economic contribution of international travel and tourism will allow SIAT to serve a greater number of smaller states and cities, as well as provide market intelligence on additional source markets.

<i>Enhanced New Shipper and Fraud Enforcement</i>	0	\$0	7	+\$1,500
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ITA is requesting \$1.5 million and 7 FTE to combat fraudulent and evasive practices by dishonest new shippers seeking to avoid appropriate antidumping (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) rates. ITA will use the additional funding to hire dedicated staff that will closely scrutinize new shipper data and conduct onsite verifications.

<i>Absorption of Costs to Meet Fiscal Targets</i>	1,798	\$493,326	0	-\$8,038
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In order to meet overall funding targets for the organization, ITA is proposing to fund \$8.0 million of estimated FY 2016 pay and non-pay inflation costs with unobligated balances projected to be brought forward into FY 2016. FTE levels would not be affected by this change.

Performance Indicators

(Dollars reflect obligations in millions)

The following table shows ITA funding levels and performance indicators, as well as associated strategic goals and objectives. Indicators that were discontinued beginning in FY 2015 are not included. A more detailed description of these indicators can be found in the ITA section of the Department of Commerce budget.

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted / Targets	2016 Estimate / Targets
TOTAL FUNDING	\$486.2	\$514.5	\$531.3
Goal: Trade and Investment			
Objective 1.1: Increase opportunities for U.S. companies by opening markets globally			
Number of commercial diplomacy cases successfully closed (annual)	343	250	300
Export impact of prevention, reduction or removal of trade barriers – Dollars of exports created or retained (millions)	\$151	\$620	\$650
Dollar exports generated from Export Trading Companies (billions)	\$24.5	\$22.5	\$23.5
Number of foreign trade barriers removed, reduced, or avoided	74	70	75
Objective 1.2: Increase U.S. exports by broadening and deepening the U.S. exporter base			
Exports generated annually from public-private partnerships (millions)	\$1,082	\$437	\$140
Percentage of clients highly likely to recommend GM assistance	83%	71%	73%
Number of clients assisted by GM	17,593	23,000	23,000
Percentage of Global Markets clients that achieved their export objectives	73%	71%	71%
Objective 1.3: Increase high-impact inward foreign direct investment in the United States			
Number of investment clients assisted	1,006	1,600	2,400
Objective 1.4: Strengthen fair competition in international trade for U.S. firms and workers by addressing and resolving foreign unfair trade practices and enforcing international trade agreements.			
Percent of antidumping(AD)/countervailing duty (CVD) petition counseling involving small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	60%	55%	Discontinued
Number of AD/CVD petition counseling sessions	318	N/A	230
Percentage of Compliance and Market Access cases initiated that are reviewed for Agreement Relevancy within the established time frame	96%	85%	90%
Percent of antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) determinations issued within statutory and/or regulatory deadlines	92%	91%	91%
Percent of antidumping and countervailing duty cash deposit and liquidation instructions issued accurately to U.S. Customs & Border Protection (CBP)	97%	86%	86%
Percent of antidumping and countervailing duty cash deposit and liquidation instructions issued timely to U.S. Customs & Border Protection (CBP)	93%	88%	88%

Bureau of Industry and Security

The mission of the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is to advance U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic objectives by ensuring an effective export control and treaty compliance system and by promoting continued U.S. strategic technology leadership.

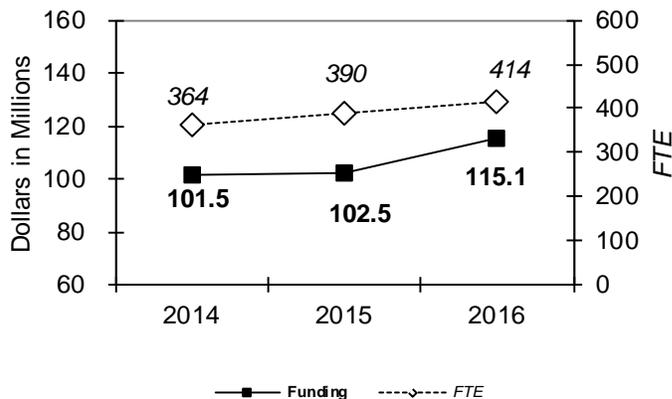
BIS accomplishes this mission through the following activities:

- Regulating the export of sensitive “dual use” and military goods and technologies in an effective and efficient manner;
- Enforcing export control and anti-boycott laws;
- Cooperating with and assisting other countries on export control and strategic trade issues;
- Assisting U.S. industry in complying with international arms agreements;
- Monitoring the viability of the U.S. defense industrial base;
- Evaluating the effects on national security of foreign investments in U.S. companies; and,
- Supporting continued U.S. technology leadership in industries that are essential to national security.

BIS’s mission priorities are to:

- **Maintain and strengthen an adaptable and effective U.S. export control and treaty compliance system:** BIS administers and enforces controls on exports of dual-use and military goods and technologies to counter proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), combat terrorism, and pursue other national security and foreign policy goals. BIS also serves as the lead agency for ensuring U.S. industry compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Additional Protocol, which allows the IAEA complimentary inspection authority in order to develop a comprehensive picture of a country’s nuclear and nuclear-related activities. BIS’s enforcement efforts detect, prevent, and prosecute illicit export activity, with a primary focus on WMD, terrorism, and military diversion.
- **Integrate non-U.S. actors to create a more effective global export control and treaty compliance system:** The effectiveness of U.S. export controls is enhanced by strong controls in other nations that export or transship sensitive goods and technologies. BIS works to improve the participation and compliance of existing members of multilateral export control regimes and cooperates with other countries to help them establish effective export control programs. As part of policy formulation and implementation toward key trading partners and transshipment countries, BIS engages in a robust end-use visit program.
- **Ensure continued U.S. technology leadership in industries that are essential to national security:** BIS works to ensure that the U.S. remains competitive in industry sectors and sub-sectors critical to national security. To this end, BIS analyzes the impact of export controls and trade policies on strategic U.S. industries, administers the Federal Government’s Defense Priorities and Allocations System, reports on the impact of defense trade offsets, and evaluates the security impact of certain proposed foreign investments in U.S. companies.

Budget Authority and FTE



Summary of Appropriations

<u>Appropriation</u>	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
Operations and Administration	\$101,450	\$102,500	\$115,086	\$12,586
Total Appropriation	101,450	102,500	115,086	12,586
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	101,450	102,500	115,086	12,586
 <u>FTE</u>				
Operations and Administration	364	390	414	24
Reimbursable	1	2	2	0
Total	365	392	416	24

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Operations and Administration

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			390	\$102,500
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2015 Pay raise		\$144		
2016 Pay raise		559		
Change in compensable days		1		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(54)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		814		
Thrift Savings Plan		11		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA/OASDI)		62		
Health insurance		81		
Employee Compensation Fund		7		
Travel - Mileage		(3)		
Travel - Per Diem		51		
Rent payments to GSA		86		
Postage		17		
Printing and reproduction		4		
HCHB Electricity		(10)		
NARA		(4)		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		938		
Fuel		(146)		
General Pricing Level Adjustment				
Transportation of things		3		
Rental payments to others		0		
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous		16		
Other services		237		
Supplies		20		
Equipment		32		
Activities in support of licensing programs		909		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	3,775
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	3,775
2016 Base			390	106,275
Program Changes			24	8,811
2016 APPROPRIATION			414	115,086

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Management & Policy Coordination	11	\$6,237	11	\$6,071	11	\$6,071	0	\$0
Export Administration	212	58,072	212	58,812	214	59,277	2	465
Export Enforcement	167	40,582	167	41,392	189	49,738	22	8,346
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	390	104,891	390	106,275	414	115,086	24	8,811
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	2	5,940	2	2,900	2	2,900	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	392	110,831	392	109,175	416	117,986	24	8,811
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year (Direct)*		(2,391)						
Unobligated balance, start of year (Reimbursable)**		(3,040)						
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(2)	(1,508)			(2)	(1,508)		
Non-Federal sources		(1,392)				(1,392)		
Subtotal, financing	(2)	(8,331)			(2)	(2,900)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY /	390	102,500			414	115,086		
APPROPRIATION								

*BIS's unobligated balance for direct appropriation at the start of FY 2015 was \$2.391 million. Of this total, \$1.683 million is associated with the Congressionally approved reprogramming of funds from NIST to support BIS's transition to USXports, and \$0.708 million is in direct appropriation funds.

** BIS's unobligated balance for reimbursable at the start of FY 2015 was \$3.040 million. Of this total, \$0.723 million is associated with reimbursable accounts, and the remaining \$2.317 million is associated with the Seminar Trust Fund.

Highlights of Program Changes

	FTE	Base Amount	Increase / Decrease	
			FTE	Amount
Export Administration (EA)	212	\$58,812	+2	+\$465

BIS requests an increase of \$0.465 million and 2 FTE for EA to continue its support of the Presidential, Secretarial, and Administration priority to implement an effective Export Control Reform (ECR) program to advance national security and overall economic competitiveness by enhancing its overall compliance efforts. EA would use the additional funding to enhance its overall compliance efforts by adding and incorporating into the review process additional engineering capability and technical expertise. This will allow EA to continue its implementation of ECR, including compliance and annual list review, compliance with related Bureau responsibilities, and assistance in its succession planning efforts. Enhanced compliance efforts will also benefit BIS's Export Enforcement (EE) as all findings by the review teams that appear to involve potential violations of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) will be referred to EE's Office of Enforcement Analysis for further investigative action. In addition, results of compliance reviews will assist EA's outreach program by identifying the educational needs of industry.

The U.S. Export Control System

The U.S. Government's export control and sanctions laws and regulations are administered and supported by various agencies within the Departments of Commerce, State, Defense, Treasury, and Energy. These regulations are structured differently, often overlap in scope, use different definitions of the same terms, and as a result impose unnecessary burdens on exporters and government officials. This structure was set up after World War II and expanded considerably during the Cold War.

The two primary agencies in the system are Commerce's BIS and the State Department's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC). Prior to ECR implementation in 2013, BIS processed approximately 24,000 license applications a year under the EAR, which are relatively flexible; these rules have various country groups for different types of items and

various exceptions to allow for unlicensed exports under certain circumstances. Prior to implementation of ECR, DDTC processed approximately 84,000 license applications a year under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR). The ITAR rules are relatively inflexible, in that they impose virtually worldwide licensing obligations on all covered items, regardless of significance, with few exceptions. Moreover, the ITAR impose many collateral burdens and controls on exporters that do not exist in the EAR, such as registration requirements, expanded controls on related services, and controls over insignificant items even when incorporated into a foreign-made end item. The authorizing statute for the ITAR, the Arms Export Control Act, largely prohibits the State Department from making the ITAR more flexible and tailored to the types of items being controlled. The authorizing statutes and executive orders for the EAR provide Commerce with much more flexibility to tailor how and what is controlled under the EAR to account for current threats and national security needs.

Export Control Reform

In August 2009, the President directed a broad-based interagency review of this system, with the goal of strengthening national security and increasing the competitiveness of key U.S. manufacturing and technology sectors by focusing on current threats, as well as adapting to the changing economic and technological landscape. This review determined that the current export control system is overly complicated, contains too many redundancies, and, in trying to protect too much, diminishes our ability to focus our efforts on the most critical national security priorities.

As a result, the Administration launched the Export Control Reform Initiative (ECR Initiative), which will fundamentally reforming the U.S. export control system. The ECR Initiative is designed to not only enhance U.S. national security, but also strengthen the U.S.' ability to counter threats, such as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In November 2014, as a result of ECR, the Department of State reported a 64% decrease in licensing volume. In FY 2014, BIS processed more than 30,000 license applications (a 25% increase compared to prior years). In FY 2015, BIS expects that number to be approximately 40,000. Exporters are benefitting from the more flexible export controls system administered by BIS that facilitates secure trade with allies.

<u>Export Enforcement (EE)</u>	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	167	\$41,392	+22	+\$8,346

BIS requests an increase of \$8.346 million and 22 FTE for additional resources for EE to support the Presidential priority to implement an effective export control reform program to advance national security and overall economic competitiveness. This is the essential next step to ensure that ECR fulfills its promise to keep the most sensitive goods out the most dangerous hands. Failing to fund the enforcement aspect of ECR will leave this Presidential Initiative incomplete and could undermine the current effectiveness of BIS's Export Enforcement efforts.

It is estimated that approximately 43,000 of the license applications that the State Department's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) processes annually will become the responsibility of the Commerce Department's BIS, either as Commerce licenses (30,000 additional licenses) or exports under License Exception Strategic Trade Authorization (STA) (13,000). With the increase in licensing/STA workload, the associated compliance and enforcement load for Commerce also is rising. Our enforcement capabilities must keep up with the progress the reform effort has already achieved on licensing and outreach to the export community. These new resources will expand current Export Control Officer (ECO) operations, enhance current Intelligence efforts, and expand the Bureau's national enforcement and analytical capabilities. This will ensure enforcement of the President's ECR Initiative, and it will enhance EE's capability to support our Nation's national security objectives.

Export Control Officer (ECO) Expansion - There are currently seven ECOs, located in China (2 ECOs), Hong Kong, India, Russia, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). These ECOs and their associated analytical staff are only able to provide partial worldwide coverage against diversions or transshipments of critical items that are used to support activities counter to our national security and foreign policy objectives.

BIS evaluated several factors to determine the need for additional ECOs overseas to effectively enforce ECR: controlled U.S. dual-use exports; controlled U.S. munitions exports, many of which have become BIS's responsibility as the result of ECR; foreign trading relationships with Iran; and related national security concerns, including the potential for establishment of front companies in countries that will benefit most from flexible license authorizations.

The factors pinpointed three regions requiring additional export control officer assets: (1) Frankfurt, Germany, which serves as a regional hub for other key European destinations; (2) Istanbul, Turkey, which is the major port in Turkey, with regional responsibilities for, inter alia, Malta, Cyprus, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon and Israel; and (3) Dubai, UAE, which

is the location of the majority of trade through the UAE, with regional responsibilities for, inter alia, Pakistan, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen.

Information Triage Unit (ITU) and Export Enforcement Coordination Center (E2C2) - ECR established an interagency ITU, housed in EE, to assemble and disseminate relevant all-source information, including intelligence, from which to base informed decisions on proposed exports requiring a U.S. Government license. Export Enforcement's Office of Enforcement Analysis (OEA) is currently funded at \$2 million annually to provide intelligence support to the dual-use process. Based on a tool developed by the interagency group to focus BIS's resources on the most significant items and destinations, its current group of intelligence analysts is able to provide bona fides information reports on 15% of foreign entities identified on license applications, which is considered minimally acceptable to interagency licensing officers. However, without additional dedicated staff, the transfer of munitions items to the Commerce Control List and resulting doubling of licenses will significantly degrade the number of intelligence reviews. BIS estimates that it will be able to assess less than 8% of transaction parties to licenses of interest, creating potential intelligence gaps in license reviews.

On November 9, 2010, the President signed Executive Order 13558 establishing the Export Enforcement Coordination Center (E2C2) to coordinate and de-conflict criminal, administrative, and related export enforcement activities and, thereby, to protect national security through enhanced export enforcement and intelligence exchange. The various executive departments and agencies must coordinate their efforts to detect, prevent, disrupt, investigate, and prosecute violations of U.S. export control laws, and they must share intelligence and law enforcement information related to these efforts. The E2C2 also coordinates law enforcement public outreach activities related to export controls. The Department of Commerce is charged with providing a Deputy Director for Programs to the E2C2 who is responsible for licensing agency liaison coordination, outreach coordination, and tracking statistics for U.S. criminal and administrative export control enforcement activities. The Deputy Director for Programs position is currently being filled from an existing Special Agent position, thereby taking a valuable investigative resource from casework and field operations. Additionally, an OEA analyst is dedicated to supporting the E2C2 on a fulltime basis. A fully funded Deputy Director for Programs and two analysts are required to maximize the impacts of this investment in de-conflicting across federal law enforcement.

National Level Enforcement and Analytical Expansion - An additional complement of Special Agents and analysts to pursue investigations and operations affecting our national security is critical in light of the nearly doubling in license applications processed by the Department of Commerce under ECR plus STA (13,000 applications). Without these resources, BIS will only be able to partially execute its critical mission of ensuring that sensitive U.S. goods and technologies are not misused by proliferators, terrorists, and other working contrary to the national security interests of the U.S. Additional funding will also significantly enhance outreach and education efforts directed at promoting and encouraging compliant exports.

Effective enforcement requires intensive investigative and analytical capability. BIS Special Agents and analysts responding to the new threat and the overwhelming challenge of enforcing the President's ECR Initiative must possess a clear understanding of the objectives of foreign adversaries engaged in export activities contrary to U.S. interests, their requirements, specific technologies they seek, and their potential U.S. sources. They must understand specific domestic industry and academic activities that present export control concerns, as well as the regulatory framework governing export enforcement operations. The expanded presence of investigative and analytical personnel will result in better access to industries and technologies with associated proliferation concerns, which have thus far been difficult to reach due to the limited investigative staffing numbers across the country. BIS also seeks to increase the number of analytical positions to support increased coordination and liaison with the intelligence community in support of counter proliferation, counterterrorism, and other security-related programs and to prevent the proliferation of goods and technology contrary to the national security interests of the U.S.

Performance Indicators

(Dollars reflect obligations in Millions)

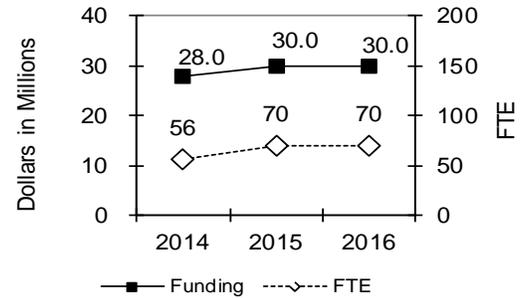
The table below shows the BIS funding level and performance indicators and associated strategic goal and objectives. A more detailed description of these indicators can be found in the BIS section of the Department of Commerce budget.

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted / Targets	2016 Estimate / Targets
TOTAL FUNDING	\$101.5	\$102.5	\$115.1
Goal: Trade and Investment			
Objective 1.2: Increase U.S. exports by broadening and deepening the U.S. exporter base			
Number of exporters educated and trained through outreach activities related to Export Control Reform	69,948	48,000	48,000
Number of Export Control Reform rules issued	9	4	4
Percent of licenses requiring interagency referral referred within nine days	98%	98%	98%
Percent of attendees rating seminars highly	91%	93%	93%
Number of actions that result in a deterrence or prevention of a violation and cases which result in a criminal and/or administrative charge	1,473	1,000	1,000
Number of End-Use Checks (EUCs) completed	1,044	850	850
Percent of licenses requiring ITU report referred by EE within ten Executive Order (EO) days	96%	90%	90%
Number of post-shipment verifications completed	344	315	315
Median processing time for new regime regulations (months)	2	2	2
Percent of declarations received from U.S. industry in accordance with Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) time lines that are processed in time for the U.S. to meet treaty obligations	100%	100%	100%
Number of export transactions completed under the new authority of Commerce export licenses and license exceptions	42,837	80,000	100,000
Percent of electronic export transactions reported in the Automated Export System (AES) in compliance with the Export Administration Regulations (EAR)	NA	99%	99%
Percent of defense industrial base assessments completed within the time frame set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the BIS and the survey sponsoring agency or entity.	NA	100%	100%

Minority Business Development Agency

The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) promotes the ability of minority business enterprises (MBE) to grow and to participate in the global economy through a range of activities that include funding a network of centers that provide MBEs a variety of business assistance services. Through its direct federal client services and its network of funded centers, MBDA: (1) fosters the expansion of opportunities for minority-owned businesses in the global marketplace; (2) identifies sources of financial capital for minority-owned firms; (3) develops and upgrades electronic tools to provide access to growth markets through automated matching of MBEs to public and private sector opportunities; (4) provides management and technical assistance to minority-owned businesses; and (5) advocates for the increased use of electronic commerce and new technologies by MBEs.

Budget Authority and FTE



In FY 2016, MBDA will continue to support the national growth and expansion of minority-owned U.S. businesses, with additional focus on minority business enterprise advanced manufacturing and export activity. This additional focus on minority-owned advanced manufacturing and export business activity reflects Department of Commerce strategic priorities for FY 2016.

MBDA will also continue to develop additional avenues by which it can leverage its resources while expanding the availability of services to MBEs. This includes the use of the Internet to establish information clearinghouses and national referral centers for minority-owned businesses of any size, which will provide a wider access to public and private business development resources. MBDA will also expand its automated matching capabilities related to all forms of contracting opportunities. MBDA will continue to rely on its nationwide network of funded centers to provide management and technical assistance, contract opportunities, and financial transactions for businesses that are minority-owned.

Summary of Appropriations

<u>Appropriation</u>	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
Minority Business Development	\$28,000	\$30,000	\$30,016	\$16
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	28,000	30,000	30,016	16
<u>FTE</u>				
Minority Business Development	56	70	70	0

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Minority Business Development

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			70	\$30,000
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2015 Pay raise		\$56		
2016 Pay raise		62		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(4)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		18		
Thrift Savings Plan		1		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		18		
Health insurance		4		
Change in compensable days		26		
Rent payments to GSA		58		
HCHB Electricity		(2)		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		586		
General Pricing Level Adjustments				
Rental payments to others		1		
Other services		47		
Supplies		2		
Equipment		1		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	874
Less Absorption			0	(858)
Total, Adjustments to Base			0	16
2016 Base			70	30,016
Program Changes				0
2016 APPROPRIATION			70	30,016

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Minority Business Development	70	\$30,000	70	\$30,016	70	\$30,016	0	\$0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	70	30,000	70	30,016	70	30,016	0	\$0
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	70	30,000	70	30,016	70	30,016	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year (Direct)								
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		0				0		
Subtotal, financing	0	0			0	0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/ APPROPRIATION	70	30,000			70	30,016		

Performance Indicators

(Dollars reflects obligations in Millions and includes reimbursable amounts)

The following table shows the MBDA funding level and performance indicators and associated strategic goal and objective. A more detailed description of these indicators may be found in the MBDA section of the Department of Commerce budget.

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted / Targets	2016 Estimate / Targets
TOTAL FUNDING	\$28.0	\$30.0	\$30.0

Goal: Innovation

Objective 2.2: Increase the capacity of U.S. regional economies to accelerate the production of value-added goods and services by providing services to and investments in businesses and communities

Minority Business Contracts Awarded (billions)	4.6	2.0	2.0
Minority Business Financing Awarded (billions)	2.2	1.0	1.0
Minority Business jobs created	13,377	7,500	7,500

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) budget is divided into two primary accounts: Operations, Research and Facilities (ORF) and Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC). These two accounts make up over 98 percent of the total FY 2016 NOAA Budget. Other accounts include Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, Coastal Impact Assistance Fund, Fishermen's Contingency Fund, Foreign Fishing Observer Fund, Fisheries Finance Program Account, Promote and Develop American Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries Fund, Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund, Coastal Zone Management Fund, Federal Ship Financing Fund, Limited Access System Administration Fund, Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund, Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund, NOAA Corps Commissioned Officers Retirement, Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund, Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund, Sanctuaries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund and the North Pacific Observer Fund.

For Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) requests a total of \$5,982.6 million in total discretionary appropriations and \$51.7 million in mandatory appropriations.

Operations, Research and Facilities (ORF) and Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC)

The President's budget requests a total of \$3,561.0 million for ORF and \$2,510.4 million for PAC. These two accounts fund the following NOAA elements that provide nearly all of NOAA's services.

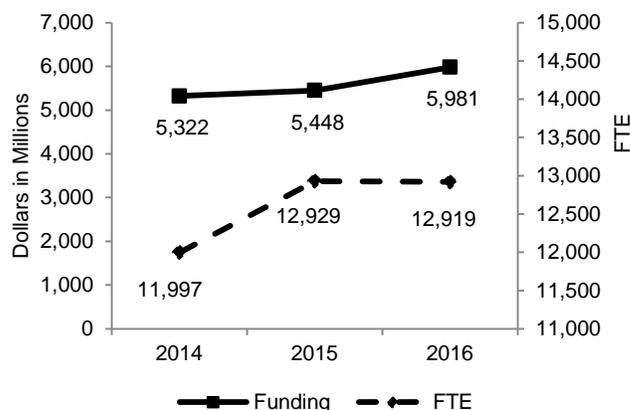
National Ocean Service (NOS): NOAA's National Ocean Service (NOS) is preparing for a future of higher intensity coastal storms, increased demands on the marine transportation system, changing sea levels leading to coastal flooding, and heightened offshore and coastal development. NOS observes, measures, assesses, and manages the Nation's coastal, ocean and Great Lakes areas; protects marine and coastal areas; provides critical navigation products and services (e.g., real time observations, nautical charts); and prepares for and responds to natural disasters and emergencies. The benefits of NOS' products and services include increased coastal economic activity, resilient coastal communities, and enhanced ecosystem services. The President's FY 2016 Budget requests \$574.0 million for NOS.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS): NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) serves the Nation through a science-based approach to the conservation and management of living marine resources and the promotion of sustainable fisheries and healthy coastal and marine ecosystems. NMFS manages 469 fish stocks within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as well as invertebrates, sea turtles, marine mammals, and other marine and coastal species, and their habitats for commercial, recreational, and subsistence purposes. The President's FY 2016 Budget requests \$990.1 million for NMFS (across all appropriations).

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR): OAR is the central research line office that integrates research across NOAA. OAR's science enables NOAA to fulfill its diverse mission, both today and into the future. OAR supports laboratories and programs across the United States and collaborates with external partners, including 16 NOAA-funded Cooperative Institutes and 33 Sea Grant Institutions. OAR research contributes to accurate weather forecasts, enables communities to plan for and respond to climate events such as drought, and enhances the protection and management of the Nation's coastal and ocean resources. The President's FY 2016 Budget requests \$507.0 million for OAR.

National Weather Service (NWS): NOAA's National Weather Service provides weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for the protection of life and property and enhancement of the national economy. NWS is the official and authoritative U.S. voice for issuing warnings during life-threatening weather situations. NWS forecasters issue public, aviation, marine, fire weather, climate, space weather, river and flood forecasts and warnings every day. Each year, NWS collects approximately 76 billion observations and issues approximately 1.5 million forecasts and 50,000 warnings. NWS data and products are publicly available through a national information database. The President's FY 2016 Budget requests \$1,098.9 million for NWS.

Budget Authority and FTE



National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS): The National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) is responsible for providing timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect and enhance the Nation's economy, security, environment and quality of life. Along with launching and operating NOAA's satellites, NESDIS manages the product development and distribution of the corresponding data. NOAA satellites support the weather forecasting enterprise by providing the timely, high quality data upon which model outputs are based. While providing real-time operations and data services, NESDIS also works to develop the next generation of satellites in order to continue meeting its primary mission essential functions without incurring gaps in coverage. The President's FY 2016 Budget requests \$2,379.6 million for NESDIS.

Program Support (PS): NOAA's Program Support services are the backbone of NOAA's programs and mission. These offices – including Corporate Services, Office of Education, and Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) – provide the planning, administrative, financial, procurement, information technology, human resources, acquisitions and grants, and infrastructure services that are essential to safe, timely, and effective execution of the NOAA mission. NOAA Corporate Services provides centralized executive management, as well as policy formulation and direction, to all of NOAA's Staff and Line Offices. NOAA's Office of Education provides advice and counsel to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere in matters pertaining to education. The NOAA Facility Program is the focal point for facility planning, project planning formulation and development, and project management oversight to support critical NOAA mission requirements. NOAA's OMAO supports an array of specialized ships and aircraft that play a critical role in the in-situ collection of oceanographic, atmospheric, hydrographic, and fisheries data in support of NOAA's environmental and scientific missions. OMAO also administers the NOAA-wide Diving Program and Small Boat Program and is composed of civilians and the NOAA Commissioned Corps uniformed officers. The President's FY 2016 Budget requests \$677.0 million for PS (including estimates for the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund and NOAA Corps Retirement Pay).

Other NOAA Accounts

The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund was established in FY 2000 to fund State, Tribal and local conservation initiatives to help recover threatened and endangered Pacific salmon populations in the states of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska. Nevada was included in FY 2009. The FY 2016 President's Request includes \$58.0 million for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund.

NOAA uses the **Fishermen's Contingency Fund** to compensate domestic fishermen for the damage or loss of fishing gear and resulting economic loss due to obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development or production in the Outer Continental Shelf. The funds come from fees collected annually by the Secretary of the Interior from the holders of leases, explorations, permits, easements, and rights of way. The FY 2016 President's Request includes \$350,000 for the Fisherman's Contingency Fund.

The **Foreign Fishing Observer Fund** provides observer coverage of foreign fishing activities within the 200-mile EEZ. Fees collected from foreign governments with fishing vessels within the exclusive fishery jurisdiction of the U.S. finance the fund and are used to pay salaries, administrative costs, data entry, and other expenses associated with the placement of observers aboard foreign fishing vessels.

The **Fisheries Finance Program Account** provides direct loans that promote building sustainable fisheries. The program provides Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) financing at the request of a Fishery Management Council. The program also makes long term fixed rate financing available to U.S. citizens who otherwise do not qualify for financing and refinancing of the construction, reconstruction, reconditioning, and in some cases, the purchasing of fishing vessels, shoreside processing, aquaculture, and mariculture facilities. These loans help provide stability to at least one aspect of an otherwise volatile industry. The FY 2016 President's Request includes \$10.3 million for the Fisheries Finance Program Account.

The **Promote and Develop American Fishery Products & Research Pertaining to American Fisheries Fund** receives 30 percent of the import duties the Department of Agriculture collects on fishery-related products. NOAA will use a portion of these funds to offset the NMFS ORF appropriation in FY 2016. NOAA uses the remaining funds to promote industry development through competitively-awarded external grants for innovative research and development of projects in the fishing industry.

The **Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund (DARRF)** receives proceeds from claims against responsible parties, as determined through court settlements or agreements, for damages to natural resources for which NOAA serves as trustee. In FY 1999 and prior years, NOAA transferred funds to the ORF account for purposes of

damage assessment and restoration. Beginning in FY 2000, funds were expended in the DARRF and treated as mandatory budget authority. NOAA utilizes funds transferred to this account to respond to hazardous materials spills in the coastal and marine environments by conducting damage assessments, providing scientific support during litigation, and using recovered damages to restore injured resources.

The **Federal Ship Financing Fund** manages the loan guarantee portfolio that existed prior to the enactment of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

The **Limited Access System Administration Fund** (LASAF) was established under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, Section 304(d)(2)(A), which stated that NMFS must collect a fee to recover the incremental costs of management, data collection, and enforcement of Limited Access Privilege Programs (LAPPs). These fees are deposited into the LASAF and are not to exceed 3 percent of the ex-vessel value of fish harvested under any such program. Also, a Regional Council can consider, and may provide, a program to collect royalties for the initial or any subsequent distribution of allocations; revenues from these royalties are deposited in the LASAF. The LASAF shall be available, without appropriation or fiscal year limitation, only for the purposes of administering the central registry system; and administering and implementing the Magnuson-Stevens Act in the fishery in which the fees were collected.

The **Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund** was created by the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Act, 1998, for the purpose of carrying out marine research activities in the North Pacific. These funds will provide grants to Federal, State, private or foreign organizations or individuals to conduct research activities on or relating to the fisheries or marine ecosystems in the North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean.

Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund provides funds to support investigations and responses to unusual marine mammal mortality events.

Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund finances the cost of TRICARE retirement health care benefits accrued by the active duty members of the NOAA Commissioned Corps. In the FY 2016 Budget, the Department of Defense proposes replacing the current three TRICARE plans with a consolidated TRICARE Health Plan starting in 2017. This proposal would require all beneficiaries to pay an annual enrollment fee to be eligible for TRICARE and also includes higher deductibles and catastrophic caps. The proposal would implement new military treatment facility fees and other fee increases. In 2016, the proposal would increase co-pays for pharmaceuticals and implement an enrollment fee for new TRICARE-for-Life beneficiaries. This proposal would apply to the NOAA Commissioned Corps and has negligible budget impact on NOAA.

NOAA Corps Commissioned Officers Retirement provides a measure of financial security after release from active duty for uniform service members and their survivors. It is an important factor in the choice of a career in the uniformed services and is mandated by Federal statutes under Title 10, United States Code. NOAA transfers retirement pay funds to the Coast Guard, which handles the payment function for retirees and annuitants. Health care funds for non-Medicare-eligible retirees, dependents, and annuitants are transferred to the U.S. Public Health Service, which administers the health care program.

The **Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund** was established under Section 204(e) of the 2006 amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Funds collected from any permit payment received for foreign fishing and fines and penalties from violations within the U.S. EEZ around Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Palmyra Atoll, and Jarvis, Howland, Baker and Wake Islands, sometimes known as the Pacific remote island areas (PRIA) are deposited into this Fund. Funds can only be used to support the conservation and management objectives under a marine conservation plan developed for the region by the appropriate governor and the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council.

The **Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund** was established under the authority of Section 311(e)(1) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) which allows the Secretary of Commerce to pay certain enforcement-related expenses from fines, penalties and forfeiture proceeds received for violations of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, or of any other marine resource law enforced by the Secretary. Certain fines, penalties and forfeiture proceeds received by NOAA are deposited into this Fund, and subsequently used to pay for certain enforcement-related expenses.

The **Sanctuaries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund** receives proceeds from civil penalties and forfeiture claims against responsible parties, as determined through court settlements or agreements, for violations of NOAA sanctuary

regulations. Penalties received are held in sanctuary site-specific accounts from year to year and the funds are spent on resource protection within the sanctuary site where the penalty or forfeiture occurred. Funds are expended for resource protection purposes which may include all aspects of law enforcement (from equipment to labor), community oriented policing programs, and other resource protection and management measures such as the installation of mooring buoys or restoration of injured resources.

The **North Pacific Observer Fund** was created to provide observer coverage for the North Pacific Groundfish Observer Program (NPGOP). On January 1, 2013, the restructured North Pacific Groundfish Observer Program went into effect and made important changes to how observers are deployed, how observer coverage is funded, and the vessels and processors that must have some or all of their operations observed. The new observer program places all vessels and processors in the groundfish and halibut fisheries off Alaska into one of two observer coverage categories: (1) a full coverage category, and (2) a partial coverage category. Fees collected will be used to pay for observer coverage on vessels and processors in the partial coverage category in the following year.

The **Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Science, Observation, Monitoring and Technology Fund** provides funding for the NOAA RESTORE Act Science Program. The purpose of this program is to initiate and sustain an integrative, holistic understanding of the Gulf of Mexico ecosystem and support, to the maximum extent practicable, restoration efforts and the long-term sustainability of the ecosystem, including its fish stocks, fishing industries, habitat, and wildlife through ecosystem research, observation, monitoring, and technology development.

Summary of FTE

	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
Operations, Research & Facilities (ORF)	11,105	11,839	11,818	(21)
ORF Reimbursable	604	706	706	0
Procurement, Acquisition & Construction (PAC)	198	328	339	11
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund	3	2	2	0
Limited Access System Administration Fund	36	38	38	0
Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund	51	16	16	0
Promote & Develop American Fishery Products	0	0	0	0
Coastal Impact Assistance Fund	0	0	0	0
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11,997	12,929	12,919	(10)

Note: The Limited Access System Administration Fund and Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund are largely dependent on collections; thus actual FTE vary greatly from budget estimates.

Summary of Appropriations

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Appropriation</u>	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
Operations, Research & Facilities (ORF)	\$3,157,392	\$3,202,398	\$3,413,360	\$210,962
Procurement, Acquisition & Construction (PAC)	2,022,864	2,179,225	2,498,679	319,454
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	350	350	350	0
Fisheries Finance Program Account	0	0	10,300	10,300
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	65,000	65,000	58,000	(7,000)
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund	1,936	1,936	1,936	0
Fisheries Disaster Assistance Fund	75,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	5,322,542	5,448,909	5,982,625	533,716
Transfers:				
<u>Operations, Research & Facilities</u>				
FROM: Promote & Develop Fishery Products*	115,000	116,000	130,164	14,164
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund	65	0	0	0
Fisheries Disaster Assistance Fund	75	0	0	0
TO: PAC	(4,025)	0	0	0
Subtotal, ORF	111,115	116,000	130,164	14,164
Fisheries Disaster Assistance Fund, TO: ORF	(75)	0	0	0
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery, TO: ORF	(65)	0	0	0
Procurement, Acquisition & Construction (PAC), TO: OIG	(1,302)	(1,302)	(1,302)	0
Procurement, Acquisition & Construction (PAC), From ORF	4,025	0	0	0
<u>Promote & Develop American Fishery Products (P&D)*</u>				
TO: ORF	(115,000)	(116,000)	(130,164)	(14,164)
FROM: Department of Agriculture (mandatory funds)	121,402	142,615	143,738	1,123
Subtotal, P&D	6,402	26,615	13,574	(13,041)
TOTAL TRANSFERS	120,100	141,313	142,436	1,123
Mandatory Accounts				
Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund	\$3,126	\$6,170	\$5,968	(\$202)
Fisheries Finance Program Account	14,629	22,757	0	(22,757)
Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund	17,688	1,311	3,221	1,910
Federal Ship Financing Fund	(146)	0	0	0
NOAA Corps Retirement Pay	26,147	28,269	28,269	0
Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries	118	322	250	(72)
Limited Access System Administration Fund	9,177	11,710	10,273	(1,437)
Santuaries Asset Forfeiture Fund	(34)	242	124	(118)
Fisheries Asset Forfeiture Fund	2,490	4,068	4,000	(68)
North Pacific Observer Fund	3,945	4,756	3,502	(1,254)
Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration, Science, Observation, Monitoring and Technology Fund	0	2,078	2,078	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	5,519,782	5,671,905	6,182,746	510,841

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>2014 Actual</u>	<u>2015 Enacted</u>	<u>2016 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
Discretionary Budget Authority				
Operations, Research & Facilities (ORF)	3,268,507	3,318,398	3,543,524	225,126
P&D Transfer*	(115,000)	(116,000)	(130,164)	(14,164)
Procurement, Acquisition & Construction (PAC)	2,025,889	2,177,923	2,497,377	319,454
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund	1,936	1,936	1,936	0
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	350	350	350	0
Foreign Fishing Observer Fund	0	0	0	0
Fisheries Disaster Assistance Fund	74,925	0	0	0
Fisheries Finance Program Account	0	0	10,300	10,300
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	64,935	65,000	58,000	(7,000)
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY	5,321,542	5,447,607	5,981,323	533,716
OFFSETTING RECEIPTS:				
Fisheries Finance Negative Subsidy Receipt Account	(6,703)	(5,439)	(3,835)	1,604
Total, Negative Subsidy	(6,703)	(5,439)	(3,835)	1,604

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Operations, Research and Facilities

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Total Appropriation			11,839	3,202,398
From Fisheries Finance Program Account		-		
From Promote and Develop American Fisheries				116,000
To PAC				(3,150)
Adjustments				
Restoration of FY 2015 Deobligations		\$15,000		
Adjustment for DOC Working Capital Fund		22,091		
Subtotal, Adjustments				37,091
Financing				
Recoveries				(17,500)
Other Cost Changes				
2015 Pay raise		5,834		
2016 Pay raise		13,126		
Full year cost in FY 2016 of positions financed for in FY 2015	0	208		
Change in compensable days		4,346		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(2,238)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		9,638		
Thrift Savings Plan		320		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		2,083		
Health insurance		3,009		
Employees Compensation Fund		(359)		
Travel Mileage				
Per diem		1,898		
Rent payments to GSA		1,161		
Postage		63		
Printing and reproduction		61		
HCHB Electricity		(7)		
NARA		231		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		7,731		
Commerce Business System		223		
General Pricing Level Adjustment				
Transportation of things		211		
Rental payments to others		511		
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges		1,231		
Other services		11,369		
Supplies & Materials		1,285		

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Equipment		\$648		
Grants		683		
Ship and Aircraft fuel costs		731		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	\$63,996
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE				80,437
2016 Base			11,839	3,398,835
Program Changes			(21)	144,689
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			11,818	3,543,524
Transfer from Promote and Develop American Fishery Products & Research				(130,164)
2016 APPROPRIATION			11,818	3,413,360

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
National Ocean Service	1,195	\$481,107	1,195	\$487,671	1,195	\$547,090	0	\$59,419
National Marine Fisheries Service	2,888	822,138	2,888	836,549	2,941	888,236	53	51,687
Oceanic & Atmospheric Research	711	432,900	727	439,530	740	484,656	13	45,126
National Weather Service	4,616	954,153	4,616	976,496	4,518	963,563	(98)	(12,933)
National Environmental Satellite Service	584	188,600	577	184,095	577	190,344	0	6,249
Program Support	1,845	454,500	1,836	491,994	1,847	487,135	11	(4,859)
Disaster Relief Appropriations Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	11,839	3,333,398	11,839	3,416,335	11,818	3,561,024	(21)	144,689
NOAA Corp Retirement (mandatory)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	11,839	3,333,398	11,839	3,416,335	11,818	3,561,024	(21)	144,689
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS								
From Offsetting Collections	706	242,000	706	242,000	706	242,000	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	12,545	3,575,398	12,545	3,658,335	12,524	3,803,024	(21)	144,689
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer of unobligated P&D balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offsetting Collections	(706)	(242,000)	(706)	(242,000)	(706)	(242,000)	0	0
Deobligations	0	(15,000)	0	(17,500)	0	(17,500)	0	0
Subtotal, Financing	(706)	(257,000)	(706)	(259,500)	(706)	(259,500)	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	11,839	3,318,398	11,839	3,398,835	11,818	3,543,524	(21)	144,689
Transfers / Mandatory	0	(116,000)	0	(130,164)	0	(130,164)	0	0
APPROPRIATION, ORF	11,839	3,202,398	11,839	3,268,671	11,818	3,413,360	(21)	144,689

Highlights of Major Program Changes

Program Changes are summarized by line office at the sub-activity level below.

National Ocean Service (NOS)

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Navigation Observations and Positioning	552	\$195,500	0	\$0

NOAA requests no increases for this sub-activity.

NOAA requests no decreases for this sub-activity:

Coastal Science and Assessment	297	\$81,600	0	+\$4,000
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NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$1,300 to improve oil spill response capacity in the Arctic. Among other activities, this will enable improvement of models to predict oil movement and weathering in ice-covered waters, identification of sensitive ecological resources, better coordination with and preparedness of local communities, and increased research to fill science gaps.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$4,000 to expand competitive research grants that address coastal and ocean issues including harmful algal blooms, hypoxia, and coastal ecosystem assessment.

NOAA requests the following decreases for this sub-activity:

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$1,300 to reduce training and preparedness activities in the Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center (DRC). NOAA will continue critical support and training of first responders for emergency response and restoration in the high-risk Gulf region.

Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	346	\$210,571	0	+\$55,419
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NOAA requests the following increase for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$5,000 for ecosystem-based solutions for coastal resilience that better inform decision-making with respect to stewardship and resilience of marine ecosystems.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$4,780 to build NOAA's internal capacity to provide products and services that help communities respond to and recover from extreme events. These include but are not limited to continued improvements to inundation monitoring and modeling, social science and risk communication, tools and decision support, place-based monitoring and training on risk communication strategies.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$2,000 for a community resilience training and technical assistance program for the AmeriCorps Resilience Corps Pilot Program to help communities advance their climate resilience goals.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$45,000 to expand the Regional Coastal Resilience Grant program to more fully address a broad suite of resilience challenges facing all U.S. coastal regions—including community, ecosystem, and economic resilience.

NOAA requests the following decreases for this sub-activity:

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$1,361 to sanctuary operations, including reductions to scalable activities such as the level of charter vessel use and supplies, among other non-essential operations activities.
- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$0 for the Dr. Nancy Foster Scholarship Program, which is part of the Administration's reorganization of STEM education. NOAA will reinvest funding in other Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas and Marine Sanctuaries activities.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Protected Species Research and Management	811	\$184,589	+26	+\$29,622

NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 26 FTE and \$13,230 to increase consultation and permitting capacity mandated by sections 7 and 10 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and sections 104 and 101(a)(5) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). Funding will support ESA requirements for 20 coral species listed as threatened on September 10, 2014.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$17,000 for the conservation and recovery of marine and anadromous species through the Species Recovery Grant Program and to expand its level of cooperation with states and tribes in efforts to recover threatened and endangered species by awarding more grants but also by increasing the scale and scope of the grants funded.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$1,301 for Endangered Species Act (ESA) Salmon recovery. NOAA will enhance support for the Atlantic salmon research and management program within the Maine Department of Marine Resources (DMR). NOAA will also expand Pacific salmon monitoring capabilities and increase ESA Section 7 consultation capacity on the West Coast

NOAA requests the following decrease for this sub-activity:

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$1,909 for the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant program and Marine Mammal Protection Program. NOAA will continue to award competitive grants to stranding network organizations for the rescue, rehabilitation, or investigation of sick, injured, or distressed live marine mammals and for determining the cause of death in dead marine mammals.

Fisheries Science and Management	1,706	\$528,578	0	+\$17,544
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NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$5,596 for Electronic Monitoring and Reporting to support the development, testing and installation of electronic monitoring and reporting across the country.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$5,000 for the NMFS component of this integrated, cross-disciplinary, and cross-line office scientific initiative that will promote understanding of the importance of inshore and offshore habitat to the productivity and recovery of fisheries and protected species.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$879 to implement a distributed biological observatory (DBO) to detect climate and human-induced change on Arctic ecosystems.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$2,815 to increase the number of Next Generation Stock Assessments (NGSA). The NGSA framework incorporates ecosystem factors affecting key fish stocks (e.g. climate, habitat) and uses advanced technologies wherever possible to better inform fishery management.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$484 to fund approximately 480 sea days of observer coverage in U.S. fisheries that provides accurate and timely information and analyses on the biological, ecological, economic, and social aspects of the Nation's fisheries resources.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$1,450 to develop and implement the regulations, in consultation with the Regional Fishery Management Councils, that will be needed to require use of these technologies. This increase will support six contract staff located in the five NMFS Regions and Headquarters.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$2,216 in the National Catch Share Program to develop and implement new catch share programs and strengthen NMFS capabilities to put catch share infrastructure efficiencies in place.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$2,000 to conduct research and regulatory activities that support sustainable aquaculture development. This proposal will increase the U.S. seafood supply and will create jobs and increase trade opportunities by helping to develop a robust and sustainable U.S. marine aquaculture industry.

NOAA requests the following decrease for this sub-activity:

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$2,896 in Salmon Management Activities. At the requested level, NMFS will continue to meet its obligations under the Mitchell Act by supporting the operations and maintenance of Columbia River hatcheries.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$0 for the Teacher at Sea Program STEM education activities which is part of the Administration’s reorganization of STEM education. NOAA will reinvest funding in Fisheries Research and Management activities.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Enforcement	217	\$66,168	+15	\$3,850

NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

An increase of 0 FTE and \$850 in the Enforcement Program to strengthen the enforcement and compliance assistance capability of NOAA Fisheries Office of Law Enforcement for improved compliance with regulations (i.e. the Vessel Monitoring System, and Marine Forensics Case Support).

An increase of 0 FTE and \$3,000 in the Enforcement Program to strengthen NOAA’s efforts to detect and deter Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and enforce restrictions on imports of illegally-harvested and improperly-documented seafood.

NOAA requests no decreases for this sub-activity:

Habitat Conservation and Restoration	154	\$57,214	+12	\$671
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NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

An increase of 12 FTE and \$5,671 for essential fish habitat (EFH) consultations and program implementation mandated by Section 305(b) of the MSA in Habitat Management and Restoration in support of the nearly \$200.0 billion U.S. commercial and recreational fishing industries.

NOAA requests the following decrease for this sub-activity:

A decrease of 0 FTE and \$5,000 to eliminate funding for coastal resiliency ecosystem grants funded under this budget line in FY 2015 to consolidate funding for this activity in FY 2016 in NOAA regulations (i.e. the Vessel Monitoring System, and Marine Forensics Case Support).

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)

Climate Research	272	\$159,529	+6	+\$29,231
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NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$3,000 to continue long-term data records collected at Atmospheric Baseline Observatories, which document trends and distributions of atmospheric constituents influencing global climate, ozone depletion, and changes in baseline air quality.
- An increase of 1 FTE and \$3,440 to implement research and other activities in support of the U.S. Global Change Research Program’s priority research areas, including carbon sources and sinks in North America; extreme climate and weather events such as heat waves, droughts and floods; and marine ecosystem “tipping points.”
- An increase of 1 FTE and \$2,975 to complete and sustain an observation and analysis system to determine uptake and emissions of greenhouse gases across North America, in support of the President’s Climate Action Plan.
- An increase of 1 FTE and \$2,190 to support further development of NOAA’s Arctic Observing Network and informational products related to Arctic changes, sea-ice extent, ecosystem evolution, and Arctic to mid-latitude weather/climate linkages in support of the President’s Climate Action Plan.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$3,970 to support climate assessments at national and regional scales in compliance with The Global Research Act of 1990. This Act requires the President (through a Federal interagency body) to prepare and submit to Congress regular assessments that examine the latest climate research, uncertainty, effects of global change, and emerging trends.
- An increase of 1 FTE and \$2,300 to continue supporting development of a Climate Resilience Toolkit and the NOAA climate.gov Portal which will facilitate public online access to NOAA’s climate data, information and services.

- An increase of 1 FTE and \$5,852 to Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments to expand its regional research and information services. OAR will support external research and development of new information about impacts of climate on communities, natural and managed resources, infrastructure, transportation, and health.
- An increase of 1 FTE and \$5,504 to fund research to improve understanding of impacts of climate variability and change on fish stocks, prey availability, and habitat. Funds will be competitively awarded as grants through the NOAA Oceanic and Atmospheric Research Climate Competitive Research line.

NOAA requests no decreases for this sub-activity:

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Increase / Decrease</u> <u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<i>Weather & Air Chemistry Research</i>	221	\$92,728	+3	+\$4,612

NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 2 FTE and \$1,730 to accelerate operational implementation of forecasting capabilities which will improve the accuracy of warnings, extend lead times, and enhance decision support services for high impact weather critical for building a Weather-Ready Nation. Important decisions in sectors ranging from food security and public health, to emergency management and national security, need skillful forecast information farther out than the current ability of 10-14 days.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$130 to cover operation and rent increases at the Boulder Colorado facility and the National Weather Center (NWC) in Norman, Oklahoma.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$3,936 to expand research and development to substantially improve the accuracy of NOAA's next-generation global coupled model to develop weather outlooks out through weeks 3 and 4 (mid-range).
- An increase of 1 FTE and \$5,000 to conduct research and development on improving the detection and understanding of severe weather, in support of the Administration's goal of strengthening the Nation's climate resiliency. with a new airborne phased array radar and other airborne measurements which will provide critical information about severe storms, tropical storms (hurricanes) and heavy precipitation storms, for more accurate public warnings and forecasts

NOAA requests the following decreases for this sub-activity:

A decrease of 0 FTE and \$5,542 to eliminate funding, due to budgetary constraints for the Vortex-Southeast program. Funding is being used as indicated in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of FY 2015 to initiate this project to understand how environmental factors that are characteristic of the southeastern United States affect the formation, intensity, and storm path of tornadoes for this region.

A decrease of 0 FTE and \$300 to reduce funding used to transition from research the Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System (MADIS) into National Weather Service operations.

A decrease of 0 FTE and \$342 to restore Multi-Function Phased Array Radar (MPAR) to the FY 2015 President's Budget level

<i>Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research</i>	224	\$175,232	+4	+\$11,180
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NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$2,500 to restore the National Sea Grant Marine Aquaculture Program, which provides competitive grants that support the aquaculture industry, state Sea Grant programs, and academic partners and contribute to both economic and environmental community resilience.
- An increase of 4 FTE and \$21,422 to improve understanding of the impacts of ocean acidification and to develop tools and adaptive strategies for affected industries and stakeholders. NOAA will develop advanced technologies, enhance the U.S. Ocean Acidification Observing System, develop models to study carbonate chemistry dynamics and impacts, and provide data products for coastal resource managers and other stakeholders.

NOAA requests the following decreases for this sub-activity:

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$531 to decrease Cooperative Institute (CI) support for planned research projects in FY 2016 by narrowing the focus of funding for research to key areas of focus such as ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystems.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$2,000 to reduce support for an Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) Demonstration. NOAA will maintain its fleet of autonomous vehicles and other alternative technologies, and will continue to support a competitive process open to NOAA laboratories and Competitive Institutes, but will reduce the funding available for ongoing development, test and evaluation activities.
- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$1,431 to decrease the amount of research funding available for competitively awarded projects. Sea Grant funds competitive grant competitions through its network of 33 Sea Grant Colleges.
- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$8,780 to Ocean Exploration to reduce the number of days for the Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) mapping effort and decrease the number of missions for the *EV Nautilus* and the *Okeanos Explorer*.
- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$0 for Ocean Exploration STEM education activities, which is part of the Administration's reorganization of STEM education. NOAA will reinvest funding in the Ocean Exploration and Research program.

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Increase / Decrease</u> <u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<i>Innovative Research & Technology</i>	10	\$12,041	0	+\$103

NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$103 to accelerate the adoption of advanced computing, communications, and information technology throughout NOAA

NOAA requests no decreases for this sub-activity

National Weather Service (NWS)

<i>Observations</i>	804	\$212,509	0	-\$7,633
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NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity.

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$853 to cover the National Weather Service (NWS) National Reconditioning Center (NRC) and National Logistics Support Center (NLSC) lease increase. The NRC/NLSC is the hub that provides mission critical components through which NWS equipment and Tri-Agency Federal Aviation Administration and Department of Defense equipment pass for repair, quality inspection, warehousing, and distribution.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$1,014 to fully fund the acquisition cost of radiosondes for twice daily launches at all 102 NOAA/National Weather Service (NWS) Upper Air (UA) observing stations in accordance with international conventions. The UA profile data received from radiosondes serve as one of the principal data sources for NWS weather prediction models, run by National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP), supporting days 2, 7, and 14 severe storm, aviation and marine forecasts and warnings.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$1,000 to support annual operating costs associated with the use of the Global Oscillations Network Group (GONG) data for space weather prediction. Data from the GONG's six ground based observatories are a critical input to NOAA's solar wind models, which provide advanced warning of earth directed Coronal Mass Ejections that cause geomagnetic storms.

NOAA requests the following decreases for this sub-activity:

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$10,500 for the National Mesonet Network. NOAA will continue to administer the National Mesonet Program, started in 2014.

<i>Central Processing</i>	232	\$98,002	-98	-\$10,100
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NOAA requests no increases for this sub-activity.

NOAA requests the following decreases for this sub-activity:

- A decrease of 98 FTE and \$10,000 to reflect efficiencies achieved by transitioning to a new IT service delivery model for forecast offices through remote software support and regionalization of services.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Analyze, Forecast, & Support	3,010	\$493,545	0	-\$3,700

NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity.

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$1,000 to restore Weather Forecast Office (WFO) Maintenance funding that was decreased in prior years due to budgetary constraints. The WFO Maintenance program funds preventive and routine services to the WFO's including heating and air conditioning, safety, electrical, roofing inspections and maintenance.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$2,000 to support National Water Center (NWC) operations and maintenance (O&M). The NWC, which does not have a sustained line of O&M to support its current and growing operations, provides state-of-the-science hydrologic analysis, forecast information, and decision support services to address the Nation's growing water resources challenges.

NOAA requests the following decrease for this sub-activity:

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$6,000 to terminate NOAA's partner funding for education and awareness grants through the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program. NOAA is committed to maintaining its strong tsunami warning program and will continue ongoing tsunami education, outreach, and awareness activities through the TsunamiReady Program.
- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$700 to achieve reductions in scalable activities such as travel and other administrative functions.

Dissemination	82	\$46,743	0	\$0
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NOAA requests no increases for this sub-activity.

NOAA requests no decreases for this sub-activity:

Science & Technology Integration	488	\$125,697	0	\$8,500
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NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$5,000 to begin efforts to extend operational weather outlooks beyond current limits (i.e., 10-14 days). Multiple sectors, ranging from food security and public health, to emergency management and national security, need weather outlooks extending to weeks three and four, or in the "mid-range."
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$2,000 to expand hydrologic forecast services to provide improved flood forecasts and inundation mapping. This initiative builds on work started in FY 2015 by expanding centralized modeling science and technology to enable seamless and consistent prediction of flash floods and urban flood inundation mapping.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$1,500 to augment Research to Operations (R2O) activities for critical space weather numerical model development and related operations and maintenance. This investment will advance the Sun to Earth suite of numerical models to improve operational forecasts of space weather.

NOAA requests no decreases for this sub-activity:

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS)

Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	335	\$125,915	0	+\$5,182
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NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$4,582 to operate and maintain the Comprehensive Large Array-Data Stewardship System (CLASS) and fund transition of the CLASS system from a test and development environment to full operations.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$200 to Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs to continue to enforce and ensure compliance with terms of new satellite license agreements.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$400 to Office of Space Commercialization to continue to conduct an annual NOAA space commercialization workshop in support of the development of space-related policies with industrial and international partners.

NOAA requests no decreases for this sub-activity.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
National Centers for Environmental Information	242	\$58,180	0	+\$1,067

NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$1,067 to continue the Big Earth Data Initiative, which will render NOAA’s weather, climate, oceanographic and geophysical data and derived environmental information more accessible and easily useful to other US Agencies and the Nation.

NOAA requests no decreases for this sub-activity.

Program Support

Corporate Services	819	\$230,165	+11	+\$4,341
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NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 11 FTE and \$4,341 for the continued implementation of the Departmental Business Application Solutions (BAS) and to improve upon the oversight, guidance, and advisory services provided through the corporate services business lines.

NOAA requests no decreases for this sub-activity.

Education	23	\$27,631	0	-\$11,200
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NOAA requests no increases for this sub-activity:

NOAA requests the following decreases for this sub-activity:

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$11,200 to the Office of Education, including -\$4,000 to terminate NOAA’s Competitive Education Grant Program and -\$7,200,000 to terminate the Bay-Watershed Education and Training Program.

Facilities	45	\$23,067	0	+\$2,000
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NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity.

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$2,000 to excess surplus facilities and address deferred maintenance needs at corporate campuses. NOAA must be able to effectively manage its facilities by addressing deferred maintenance needs and excessing unneeded facilities to ensure that NOAA has safe and sustainable facilities for future mission success.

NOAA requests no decreases for this sub-activity.

Marine Operations & Maintenance	828	\$178,838	0	-\$0
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NOAA requests no increases for this program:

NOAA requests the following decrease for this sub-activity:

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$0 for the Teacher at Sea program, which is part of the Administration’s reorganization of STEM education. NOAA will reinvest funding in the Marine Operations and Maintenance program.

Aviation Operations	121	\$32,293	0	\$0
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NOAA requests no change for this sub-activity.

Detailed Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE								
Navigation, Observations and Positioning:								
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	542	\$137,961	542	\$141,000	542	\$141,000	0	\$0
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	10	25,000	10	25,000	10	25,000	0	0
IOOS Regional Observations	0	29,500	0	29,500	0	29,500	0	0
Total, Navigation, Observations and Positioning	552	192,461	552	195,500	552	195,500	0	0
Coastal Science and Assessment:								
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	294	71,000	294	72,600	294	72,600	0	0
Competitive Research	3	9,000	3	9,000	3	13,000	0	4,000
Total, Coastal Science and Assessment	297	80,000	297	81,600	297	85,600	0	4,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services:								
Coastal Zone Management and Services	137	41,700	137	42,364	137	54,144	0	11,780
Coastal Zone Grants	0	71,146	0	71,146	0	116,146	0	45,000
Coral Reef Program	23	26,000	23	\$26,100	23	26,100	0	0
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	0	21,300	0	\$21,300	0	21,300	0	0
Ocean Management (Marine Sanctuary Program)	186	48,500	186	49,661	186	48,300	0	(1,361)
Total, Ocean & Coastal Management and Services	346	208,646	346	210,571	346	265,990	0	55,419
TOTAL, NOS	1,195	481,107	1,195	487,671	1,195	547,090	0	59,419
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE								
Protected Resources Science and Management	811	180,719	811	184,589	837	214,211	26	29,622
Fisheries Science and Management	1,706	520,011	1,706	528,578	1,706	546,122	0	17,544
Enforcement	217	65,000	217	66,168	232	70,018	15	3,850
Habitat Conservation & Restoration	154	56,408	154	57,214	166	57,885	12	671
TOTAL, NMFS	2,888	822,138	2,888	836,549	2,941	888,236	53	51,687
OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH								
Climate Research:								
Laboratories & Cooperative Institutes	190	60,000	190	61,078	192	70,493	2	9,415
Regional Climate Data & Information	19	38,000	19	38,125	22	52,437	3	14,312
Climate Competitive Research	63	60,000	63	60,326	64	65,830	1	5,504
Total, Climate Research	272	158,000	272	159,529	278	188,760	6	29,231
Weather and Air Chemistry Research:								
Laboratories & Cooperative Institutes	207	70,000	216	72,086	218	68,104	2	(3,982)
Weather & Air Chemistry Research	5	20,800	5	20,642	6	29,236	1	8,594
Total, Weather and Air Chemistry Res.	212	90,800	221	92,728	224	97,340	3	4,612

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research:								
Laboratories & Cooperative Institutes	125	\$27,000	132	\$29,546	132	\$27,015	0	(\$2,531)
National Sea Grant College Program	14	67,300	14	67,383	14	68,452	0	1,069
Ocean Exploration and Research	19	28,000	19	28,124	19	19,344	0	(8,780)
Other Ecosystems Programs	12	8,500	12	8,583	16	30,005	4	21,422
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	47	41,300	47	41,596	47	41,596	0	0
Total, Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research	217	172,100	224	175,232	228	186,412	4	11,180
Innovative Research & Technology	10	12,000	10	12,041	10	12,144	0	103
TOTAL, OAR	711	432,900	727	439,530	740	484,656	13	45,126
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE								
Observations	804	210,777	804	212,509	804	204,876	0	(7,633)
Central Processing	232	96,617	232	98,002	134	87,902	(98)	(10,100)
Analyze, Forecast and Support	3,010	483,060	3,010	493,545	3,010	489,845	0	(3,700)
Dissemination	82	40,099	82	46,743	82	46,743	0	0
Science and Technology Integration	488	123,600	488	125,697	488	134,197	0	8,500
TOTAL, NWS	4,616	954,153	4,616	976,496	4,518	963,563	(98)	(12,933)
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE								
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	333	120,600	335	125,915	335	131,097	0	5,182
National Centers for Environmental Intelligence	251	68,000	242	58,180	242	59,247	0	1,067
Undistributed ATBs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, NESDIS	584	188,600	577	184,095	577	190,344	0	6,249
PROGRAM SUPPORT								
Corporate Services:								
Under Secretary & Assoc. Office	140	27,000	140	27,188	140	27,188	0	0
NOAA-wide Corporate Services	688	162,000	679	194,677	690	199,018	11	4,341
IT Security	0	8,300	0	8,300	0	8,300	0	0
Sub-total, Corporate Services	828	197,300	819	230,165	830	234,506	11	4,341
Office of Education	23	27,600	23	27,631	23	16,431	0	(11,200)
Facilities	45	23,000	45	23,067	45	25,067	0	2,000
Total, Corporate/Education/Facilities	896	247,900	887	280,863	898	276,004	11	(4,859)

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO)								
Marine Operations								
Marine Services	828	\$175,000	828	\$178,838	828	\$178,838	0	\$0
Sub-total, Marine Ops & Maint.	828	175,000	828	178,838	828	178,838	0	0
Aviation Operations	121	31,600	121	32,293	121	32,293	0	0
Total, OMAO	949	206,600	949	211,131	949	211,131	0	0
Undistributed ATBs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, PROGRAM SUPPORT	1,845	454,500	1,836	491,994	1,847	487,135	11	(4,859)
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	11,839	3,333,398	11,839	3,416,335	11,818	3,561,024	(21)	144,689
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS								
From Offsetting collections	706	242,000	706	242,000	706	242,000	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS, ORF	12,545	3,575,398	12,545	3,658,335	12,524	3,803,024	(21)	144,689
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0					0	0
Transfer of unobligated P&D balance	0	0					0	0
Offsetting Collections	(706)	(242,000)	(706)	(242,000)	(706)	(242,000)	0	0
De-obligations (direct)	0	(15,000)	0	(17,500)	0	(17,500)	0	0
Rescission	0	0		0		0	0	0
Subtotal, Financing	(706)	(257,000)	(706)	(259,500)	(706)	(259,500)	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY, ORF	11,839	3,318,398	11,839	3,398,835	11,818	3,543,524	(21)	144,689
FINANCING FROM:								
NOAA Corps retirement pay (mandatory)							0	0
From Promote and Develop	0	(116,000)		(130,164)		(130,164)	0	0
From PAC							0	0
From FPPA							0	0
From Coastal Zone Management	0	0					0	0
Subtotal, Transfers / Mandatory	0	(116,000)	0	(130,164)	0	(130,164)	0	0
APPROPRIATION, ORF	11,839	3,202,398	11,839	3,268,671	11,818	3,413,360	(21)	144,689

Appropriation: Procurement, Acquisition and Construction

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			339	\$2,179,225
<u>Transfer</u>				
Transfer to OIG				(1,302)
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Financing</u>				
Technical Adjustment to Base				3,150
Recoveries of prior year obligations				
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			<u>0</u>	<u>3,150</u>
2016 Base			339	2,181,073
Program Changes				316,304
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			<u>339</u>	<u>2,497,377</u>
Transfer to OIG			<u>0</u>	<u>1,302</u>
2016 APPROPRIATION			339	2,498,679

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
National Ocean Service								
Construction / Acquisition								
NERRS	2	\$1,700	2	\$1,700	2	\$1,700	0	\$0
Marine Sanctuaries	3	2,000	3	2,000	3	2,000	0	0
Total, NOS PAC	<u>5</u>	<u>3,700</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3,700</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3,700</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
National Marine Fisheries Service								
Total, NMFS PAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research								
Systems Acquisition	0	13,379	0	13,379	0	22,379	0	9,000
Total, OAR PAC	<u>0</u>	<u>13,379</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13,379</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22,379</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9,000</u>
National Weather Service								
Systems Acquisition	22	121,300	22	118,300	22	126,665	0	8,365
Construction	0	12,000	0	12,000	0	8,650	0	(3,350)
Total, NWS PAC	<u>22</u>	<u>133,300</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>130,300</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>135,315</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5,015</u>

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service:								
Systems Acquisition								
Geostationary Satellites - R	63	\$980,838	63	\$980,838	63	\$871,791	0	(\$109,047)
Jason-3	3	23,175	3	23,175	3	7,458	0	(15,717)
Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)	97	916,267	97	916,267	97	808,966	0	(107,301)
Polar Follow-on	0	0	0	0	6	380,000	6	380,000
Solar Irradiance, Data ad Rescue (SIDAR)	2	7,300	0	7,300	0	500	0	(6,800)
DSCOVR	4	21,100	4	21,100	4	3,200	0	(17,900)
DSCOVR Follow-on	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	2,500
COSMIC 2/GNSS RO	1	6,800	1	6,800	1	20,000	0	13,200
Satellite Ground Services	84	50,000	84	55,808	84	58,525	0	2,717
System Architecture & Advanced Planning	14	3,000	14	3,342	14	4,929	0	1,587
Projects, Planning & Analysis	33	25,200	33	25,200	33	30,488	0	5,288
Subtotal	301	2,033,680	299	2,039,830	305	2,188,357	6	148,527
Construction	0	2,166	0	2,166	0	2,228	0	62
OIG Transfer	0	(1,302)	0	(1,302)	0	(1,302)	0	0
Total, NESDIS PAC	301	2,034,544	299	2,040,694	305	2,189,283	6	148,589
Program Support / Construction								
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
Program Support / Office of Marine & Aviation Operations								
Fleet Capital Improvements	0	6,000	0	6,000	0	11,700	0	5,700
New Vessel Construction	0	0	0	0	4	147,000	4	147,000
Subtotal	0	6,000	0	6,000	4	158,700	4	152,700
Total, Program Support, PAC	0	6,000	0	6,000	4	159,700	4	153,700
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS, PAC								
	328	2,190,923	326	2,194,073	336	2,510,377	10	316,304
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
De-obligations	0	(13,000)	0	(13,000)	0	(13,000)	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY, PAC	328	2,177,923	326	2,181,073	336	2,497,377	10	316,304
FINANCING FROM:								
TO ORF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TO OIG	0	1,302	0	1,302	0	1,302	0	0
Subtotal, Transfers / Mandatory	0	1,302	0	1,302	0	1,302	0	0
APPROPRIATION, PAC	328	2,179,225	326	2,182,375	336	2,498,679	10	316,304

Highlights of Program Changes

Office of Oceanic & Atmospheric Research (OAR)

	Base		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Systems Acquisition	0	\$13,379	0	+\$9,000

NOAA requests the following increase for the following activity:

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$9,000 to recapitalize NOAA's research development (R&D) high performance computing (HPC) infrastructure and to provide additional capacity to support regional sea level rise modeling. This proposed increase would establish a permanent source of funding that would allow NOAA to maintain its scientific leadership and organizational excellence through regular refresh and recapitalization of this R&D HPC resource.

National Weather Service (NWS)

Systems Acquisition	22	\$118,300	0	+\$8,365
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NOAA requests the following increases for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$7,420 to extend the useful life of the aging Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD) infrastructure that underpins severe weather forecast and warning services for high-impact events. A Service Life Extension Program is required to sustain current weather forecast and warnings services until the next generation of weather radars are identified, developed, and deployed.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$1,761 to continue procurement and operations and maintenance of NOAA's Weather and Climate Operational Supercomputing System (WCOSS). Acquisition of additional WCOSS capacity will accommodate the growing demand for critical forecast products and will result in improved skill, uncertainty information, and specificity in NOAA's operational numerical prediction guidance.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$9,700 to reinvest the planned reduction for NWS Telecommunications Gateway (NWSTG) in the upgrade of network capabilities to reduce single points of failure and increase website capacity to NWS Field Offices.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$1,400 for the Ground Readiness Project to upgrade the NWS Information Technology (IT) infrastructure to ensure utilization of the substantial increase in environmental satellite, radar, and model data that will improve weather warnings and forecasts. This IT infrastructure upgrade will help NWS fully benefit from new observations and products.

NOAA requests the following decreases for this sub-activity:

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$1,500 to slow Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS) development and implementation of tools and capabilities aimed at achieving the NWS Future Forecast Office operations. NWS Future Forecast Office operations will improve situational awareness during weather events by enabling forecasters to spend more time on Impact-Decision Support Services (IDSS).
- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$10,416 for the planned completion in FY 2016 of a re-architected NWSTG at the primary and backup site. The re-architected NWSTG capability will ensure modern, scalable, extensible, and reliable dissemination and infrastructure services using current best practices.

Construction	0	\$12,000	0	-\$3,350
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NOAA requests the following increase for this sub-activity:

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$4,710 to continue investments that provide tenant improvements and support costs associated with Weather Forecast Office (WFO) and River Forecast Center (RFC) relocations as well as structural repairs due to unacceptable conditions at leased and owned facilities that could impact operations.

NOAA requests the following decrease for this sub-activity:

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$8,060 for the planned completion of the National Reconditioning Center/National Logistics Supply Center (NRC/NLSC) relocation in Kansas City, Missouri (MO). In FY 2015, NOAA requested funds for the one-time relocation of the NRC/NLSC because the General Services Administration will close its Bannister Federal Complex location in order to reduce the overall Federal Real Property Portfolio.

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)

	Base		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Systems Acquisition	302	\$2,039,830	+6	+\$148,527

NOAA requests the following increases for this activity:

- An increase of 6 FTE and \$380,000 to initiate Polar Follow On (PFO) program. The request funds: development activities for JPSS-3 and JPSS-4 missions, provides the option for a JPSS-3 contingency mission with critical sounders only, and initiates development of an advanced technology Earth Observing Nanosatellite-Microwave (EON-MW). PFO is essential to ensure continuity of NOAA’s polar weather observations and to achieve robustness in the polar satellite system as early as FY 2023. Polar orbiting satellites provide the primary input (up to 85%) of the data needed for NOAA’s Numerical Weather Prediction models, the underpinnings of high impact weather forecasts. These data are increasingly important to emergency managers in the public and private sectors since they underpin critical decisions, such as evacuations, related to protection of life and property.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$2,500 to plan and initiate development of the Space Weather Follow On program. Funding will complete an Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) for critical space weather observations and initiate development of the Space Weather Follow On mission. FY 2016 funding is needed in order to ensure data continuity to support NOAA’s ability to provide timely and accurate geomagnetic storm warnings and other space weather services, following the end of design life for the DSCOVR mission in FY 2019.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$3,300 for ground reception and processing of Global Navigation Satellite System Radio Occultation (GNSS RO) data from GNSS RO satellites. NOAA contributes the GNSS RO ground system to the COSMIC-2 mission, an international partnership with Taiwan, the USAF and Brazil. The COSMIC-2 ground system allows NOAA flexibility to acquire RO data from sources including other governmental organizations and commercial operators.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$9,900 for the procurement of the second set of six radio occultation (RO) sensors to be launched in FY 2019 for the COSMIC-2 constellation. The COSMIC-2 constellation will consist of 12 total RO sensors that will work together to provide global coverage of atmospheric and ionospheric observations to improve the overall accuracy of NOAA’s operational weather models.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$2,717 to continue the planning and transition of the independent ground services into a unified set of common ground services for NOAA’s environmental satellite systems. Funding will sustain Satellite Ground Services program activities implemented within the FY 2015 Congressional approval of the NOAA reorganization to leverage existing systems to provide new products and services and plan a future set of common ground services for NOAA’s satellites.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$1,587 to establish and lead the system engineering processes necessary to meet NESDIS’ mission assurance needs. The funding increase will provide adequate end to end validation of the GOES-R mission requirements to ensure NESDIS’ systems and products meet the operational needs identified by the user community.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$5,288 to continue project management, on-orbit anomaly support and sustainment of existing operational systems, and to integrate science planning and operational science product development for NOAA satellite missions. NOAA is currently preparing the Space Environment Monitor instrument for launch on the EUMETSAT satellite, MetOp C. This funding request supports the calibration of SEM on schedule to meet the launch of MetOp C in Q1 FY 2019.

NOAA requests the following decreases for this activity:

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$109,047 for the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES)-R program. This level of funding will continue satellite engineering development and production activities for the four-satellite GOES-R Series Program to deliver required operational capabilities through 2036. The GOES-R Series will minimize losses to life, land, and the economy by giving early warning for severe weather events, which can cause significant impacts to people and property.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$107,301 for the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) program. The request supports: sustained operations of the Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi-NPP) satellite, which was launched October 28, 2011; the planned launches of JPSS-1 (Q2 FY 2017) and JPSS-2 (Q4 FY 2021); enhanced robustness to the JPSS flight segment; and continued re-development of the common ground system for the JPSS missions (S-NPP, JPSS-1, and JPSS-2). These efforts sustain the critical polar weather satellite observations in the U.S. afternoon orbit that provide time critical, worldwide weather coverage from low Earth orbit.
- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$15,717 to allow NOAA to continue post launch operations of the Jason-3 satellite. Post launch operations supported by this request include ingestion, processing and distribution of the data and essential engineering services to sustain operations in the event of space or ground based anomalies. The Jason-3 Altimetry mission is needed to provide continuity of precise measurement of sea surface heights.
- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$6,800,000 to allow NOAA to initiate accommodation of the Argos Advanced Data Collection System (A-DCS) and Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking (SARSAT) instruments. The Total Solar Irradiance Sensor (TSIS) instrument was developed by NOAA and transitioned to NASA in FY 2015. SARSAT provides satellite search and rescue services, and A-DCS provides environmental data collection and relay.
- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$17,900 to allow NOAA to support routine maintenance and operations of the refurbished Deep Space Climate Observatory (DSCOVR) satellite. DSCOVR will orbit between Earth and the sun, observing and providing advanced warning of particles and magnetic fields emitted by the sun, known as solar wind.

Construction 0 \$2,166 0 +\$62

NOAA requests the following decrease for this activity:

- A decrease of 0 FTE and \$62 for the Satellite Command and Data Acquisition (CDA) Facility.

Program Support / Office of Marine and Aviation Operations

Construction 0 \$0 0 +\$1,000

NOAA requests the following increase for this activity:

- An increase of 0 FTE and \$1,000 to conduct a Planning and Design (P&D) study to potentially extend NOAA's use of the Naval Station (NAVSTA) Newport pier in Newport, Rhode Island for the berthing of the fisheries survey vessel *Henry B. Bigelow*.

Fleet Replacement 0 \$6,000 4 +\$152,700

NOAA requests the following increases for this activity:

- An increase of 4 FTE and \$147,000 to construct an ocean survey vessel (OSV) to retain current mission capacity and expertise while at the same time positioning the NOAA fleet for long term, sustainable support of NOAA Line Office scientific missions through at-sea data collection and in situ observations. The OSV will be designed to have a more diverse range of capabilities and functions than other vessels in the NOAA fleet with the capability to meet a variety of NOAA's missions.
- An increase of 0 FTE and \$5,700 to increase funding available for capital repairs to NOAA's ship fleet under the Progressive Lifecycle Maintenance program. Progressive lifecycle maintenance offers greater capacity to address needed repairs that improve the material condition of the NOAA ship fleet. It also provides a sustained capital investment in mission systems refresh and a technology infusion that will ensure NOAA ships remain capable of collecting environmental data to support NOAA's mission and the public's need for accurate and reliable information.

Appropriation: Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery

Summary of Requirements

	Summary	
	FTE	Amount
2015 Enacted	2	\$65,000
Adjustments	0	\$0
2016 Base	2	65,000
Program Changes	0	(7,000)
2016 Appropriation	2	58,000

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	2	\$65,001	2	\$65,000	2	\$58,000	0	(\$7,000)
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	2	65,001	2	65,000	2	58,000	0	(7,000)
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, expired		713						
Unobligated balance, start of year		(714)				0		
Transfer to ORF		0				0		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	2	65,000			2	58,000		

NOAA requests \$58.0 million for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF). This account funds State, Tribal and local conservation initiatives to help recover Pacific salmon populations. State and local recipients of this funding will provide matching contributions of at least thirty-three percent of Federal funds. In addition, funds will be available to Tribes that do not require matching dollars.

Appropriation: Limited Access System Administration Fund

Summary of Requirements

	Summary	
	FTE	Amount
2015 Mandatory Appropriation	38	\$11,855
Adjustments	0	(1,706)
2016 Base	38	10,149
Program Changes	0	0
2016 Mandatory Appropriation	38	10,149

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	38	\$10,893	38	\$11,525	38	\$11,525	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	38	10,893	38	11,525	38	11,525	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(12,899)				(13,716)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		13,716				12,464		
Temporarily reduced		865				741		
Appropriation previously unavailable		(720)				(865)		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	38	11,855			38	10,149		

This fund was established by Title III of Public Law 104-297. Fee collections equaling no more than three percent of the proceeds from the sale or transfer of limited access system fishing permits are deposited into the Fund. These deposits to the Fund are used to administer an exclusive central registry system for the limited access system permits.

Appropriation: Fishermen's Contingency Fund

Summary of Requirements

	Summary	
	FTE	Amount
2015 Enacted		
Adjustments	0	\$350
2016 Base	0	0
Program Changes	0	350
2016 Appropriation	0	0
	0	350

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$832	0	\$350	0	\$350	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	832	0	350	0	350	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(482)				0		
Unobligated balance, end of year		0				0		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	350			0	350		

NOAA requests \$350,000 to support the level of expected claims from this fund. This activity is funded totally through user fees. However, these funds can only be expended to the extent authorized in appropriations acts. The Fishermen's Contingency Fund is authorized under Section 402 of Title IV of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978. NOAA compensates U.S. commercial fishermen for damage or loss of fishing gear, vessels, and resulting economic loss caused by obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development, and production in any area of the Outer Continental Shelf. The funds used to provide this compensation are derived from fees collected by the Secretary of the Interior from the holders of leases, exploration permits, easements, or rights-of-way in areas of the Outer Continental Shelf.

Appropriation: Foreign Fishing Observer Fund

Summary of Requirements

	Summary	
	FTE	Amount
2015 Mandatory Appropriation	0	\$0
Adjustments	0	0
2016 Base	0	0
Program Changes	0	0
2016 Mandatory Appropriation	0	0

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(522)				(522)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		522				522		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0			0	0		

The Foreign Fishing Observer Fund is financed through fees collected from owners and operators of foreign fishing vessels fishing within the U.S. EEZ (such fishing requires a permit issued under the Magnuson-Stevens Act). This includes longline vessels fishing in the Atlantic billfish and shark fishery and other foreign vessels fishing in the EEZ. The fund is used by NOAA to pay salaries, administrative costs, data editing and entry costs, and other costs incurred in placing observers aboard foreign fishing vessels. The observer program is conducted primarily through contracts with the private sector. NOAA/NMFS places these observers aboard foreign fishing vessels to monitor compliance with U.S. fishery laws and to collect fishery management data. Amounts available in the fund can be disbursed only to the extent and in amounts provided in appropriation acts.

In FY 1985 Congress approved the establishment of a supplemental observer program. The program provided that foreign vessels without federally funded observers are required to obtain the services of private contractors certified by the Secretary of Commerce.

Appropriation: Fisheries Finance Program Account

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Mandatory Appropriation	0	\$22,757
2015 Discretionary Appropriation	0	\$0
Adjustments	0	(22,757)
2016 Base	0	0
Program Changes	0	10,300
2016 Mandatory Appropriation	0	0
2016 Discretionary Appropriation	0	10,300

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Credit Reestimates	0	\$22,757	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Loan Modification and Refinance	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$10,300	0	10,300
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	22,757	0	0	0	10,300	0	10,300
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2,779)				(2,779)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		2,779				2,779		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	22,757			0	10,300		

The Fisheries Finance Program (FFP) is a national loan program that makes long-term fixed- rate financing available to U.S. citizens who otherwise qualify for financing or refinancing of the construction, reconstruction, reconditioning, and, in some cases, the purchasing of fishing vessels, shoreside processing, aquaculture, mariculture facilities, and the purchase of individual fishing quota (IFQ). The purpose of these loans is to provide stability to at least one aspect of an otherwise volatile industry. The FFP also provides fishery-wide financing to ease the transition to sustainable fisheries through its fishing capacity reduction programs and provides financial assistance in the form of loans to fishermen who fish from small vessels and entry-level fishermen to promote stability and reduce consolidation in already rationalized fisheries. Additionally, FFP can provide loans for fisheries investments of Native American Community Development Quota (CDQ) groups. This account was established in FY 1997 to cover the cost of financing direct loans as authorized by Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

As required under Section 3095 of the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act and section 504(b) of the Federal Credit Reform Act (FCRA), the Budget requests \$10,000,000 to cover the estimated loss to the government from the reduced payments received under the new loan terms compared with the current payments for the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishing Capacity Reduction Loan. The Budget also requests \$300,000 for the subsidy cost to refinance the loan of up to \$30,000,000 for a total of \$10,300,000 in FY 2016. Additionally, the FY 2016 request proposes a loan level of \$24.0 million for individual fishing quota loans and \$100.0 million for traditional loans. These loans do not require an appropriated subsidy, as they have a negative subsidy rate.

Appropriation: Promote and Develop Fisheries Products

Summary of Requirements

	Detailed		Summary	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
2015 Enacted			0	\$0
Transfers				
From Department of Agriculture		\$143,738		
To NOAA ORF		(116,000)		
Total, Transfers			0	27,738
Temporarily Reduced			0	(10,493)
Appropriations Previously Unavailable			0	9,370
Adjustments			0	(13,041)
2016 Base			0	13,574
Program Changes			0	0
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			0	13,574
Transfers				
From Department of Agriculture				(143,738)
To NOAA ORF				130,164
2016 Appropriation			0	0

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$33,432		\$13,574		\$13,574	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	33,432	0	13,574	0	13,574	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(6,817)				0		
Transfer of unobligated balance to ORF		0				0		
Unobligated balance, end of year		0				0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	26,615			0	13,574		
TRANSFERS								
From Department of Agriculture		(143,738)				(143,738)		
To NOAA ORF		116,000				130,164		
Appropriations Previously Unavailable		(9,370)				(10,493)		
Temporarily Reduced		10,493				10,493		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0			0	0		

The American Fisheries Promotion Act of 1980 authorized a grants program for fisheries research and development projects to be carried out with Saltonstall-Kennedy (S-K) funds. S-K funds are derived from duties on imported fisheries products; 30 percent of these duties are transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce. The FY 2016 budget estimate of the transfer is \$143.7 million. Of this amount, \$13.6 million will be used for the grants program and the remaining \$130.2 million will be transferred to offset the ORF appropriation.

Appropriation: Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Mandatory Appropriation	16	\$0
Adjustments	0	0
2016 Base	16	0
Program Changes	0	0
2016 Mandatory Appropriation	16	0

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	16	\$6,170	16	\$5,968	16	\$5,968	0	\$0
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	0	153,380	0	15,000	0	15,000	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	16	159,550	16	20,968	16	20,968	0	0
FINANCING								
Estimated collections		(36,441)				(9,000)		
Unobligated balance, start of year		(110,939)						
Transfer of budget authority from DOI		(6,000)				(6,000)		
Transfer of unobligated balances from DOI		(6,000)				(6,000)		
Appropriation temporarily reduced		406				438		
Appropriation previously unavailable		(576)				(406)		
TOTAL MANDATORY APPROPRIATION	16	0			16	0		

This fund was established in 1990 to facilitate oil and hazardous material spill response, as well as assessment and restoration activities for damages to natural resources for which NOAA serves as trustee. The Fund retains sums transferred by responsible parties or government entities for future use. The sources of these funds are settlements and awards by the courts. Receipts from settlements are expected to be \$9.0 million in FY 2016.

Appropriation: Federal Ship Financing Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Mandatory Appropriation	0	\$0
Transfers	0	0
Adjustments	0	0
2016 Base	0	0
Program Changes	0	0
2016 Mandatory Appropriation	0	0

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Less: offsetting collections		0				0		
TOTAL MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	0			0	0		

Premiums and fees collected under the Fishing Vessel Obligations Guarantee program for loan commitments made prior to October 1, 1991 are deposited in this fund to pay the costs of defaults, foreclosures, and federal up-keep activities. Proceeds from the sale of collateral are also deposited in the fund for defaults on loans committed prior to October 1, 1991.

Appropriation: Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Mandatory Appropriation	0	\$1,414
Adjustments	0	2,057
2016 Base	<u>0</u>	<u>3,471</u>
Program Change	0	0
2016 Mandatory Appropriation	<u>0</u>	<u>3,471</u>

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$9,755	0	\$334	0	\$334	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	<u>0</u>	<u>9,755</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(8,988)				(544)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		544				3,431		
Temporarily Reduced		103				250		
TOTAL MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY	<u>0</u>	<u>1,414</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>3,471</u>		

This fund was established by Title IV of P.L. 105-83, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998. Twenty percent of the interest earned from this fund is made available to the Department of Commerce. Funds are to be used to provide grants to Federal, State, private or foreign organizations or individuals to conduct research activities on or relating to the fisheries or marine ecosystems in the North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean. Research priorities and grant requests are reviewed and approved by the North Pacific Research Board with emphasis placed on cooperative research efforts designed to address pressing fishery management or marine ecosystem information needs. This program supports the NOAA strategic plan goal to protect, restore, and manage the use of coastal and ocean resources through ecosystem-based management.

Appropriation: Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund

Summary of Requirements

	Summary	
	FTE	Amount
2015 Mandatory Appropriation	0	\$0
Adjustments	0	0
2016 Base	0	0
Program Changes	0	0
2016 Mandatory Appropriation	0	0

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$23	0	\$50	0	\$50	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	\$23	0	\$50	0	\$50	0	\$0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(23)				0		
Unobligated balance, transfer	0	0			0	(50)		
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0			0	0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	0			0	0		

The Marine Mammal Protection Act Section 405 (16 USC 1421d) establishes the Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event Fund. In response to the death of more than 700 bottlenose dolphins on the East Coast of the United States in 1987-88, NMFS established the Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program, and its Working Group on Unusual Marine Mammal Mortality Events. This program determines when an unusual mortality event is occurring, and directs responses to such events. Funding from this account will be made available to members of the Marine Mammal Stranding Network for costs incurred in investigating the death of marine mammals. Based on previous experience, NOAA expects to obligate \$50,000 in FY 2016 depending on the severity of the emergencies that year, donations received, and the balance of funds remaining.

Appropriation: Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted	0	\$1,936
Adjustments	0	0
2016 Base	0	1,936
Program Changes	0	0
2016 Appropriation	0	1,936

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$1,936	0	\$1,936	0	\$1,936	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	1,936	0	1,936	0	1,936	0	0
Transfer of unobligated balances	0	0						
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	1,936			0	1,936		

This account includes amounts necessary to finance the cost of TRICARE retirement health care benefits accrued by the active duty members of the NOAA Commissioned Corps. The Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for 2005 (P.L. 108-375) provided permanent, indefinite appropriations to finance these costs for all uniformed service members. In the FY 2016 Budget, the Department of Defense proposes replacing the current three TRICARE plans with a consolidated TRICARE Health Plan starting in 2017. This proposal would require all beneficiaries to pay an annual enrollment fee to be eligible for TRICARE and also includes higher deductibles and catastrophic caps. The proposal would implement new military treatment facility fees and other fee increases. In 2016, the proposal would increase co-pays for pharmaceuticals and implement an enrollment fee for new TRICARE-for-Life beneficiaries. This proposal would apply only to the NOAA Commissioned Corps and has negligible budget impact on NOAA.

Appropriation: Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund

Summary of Requirements

	Summary	
	FTE	Amount
2015 Mandatory Appropriation	0	\$250
Adjustments	0	0
2016 Base	0	250
Program Changes	0	0
2016 Mandatory Appropriation	0	250

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$322	0	\$250	0	\$250	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	322	0	250	0	250	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		0				0		
Unobligated balance, end of year		0				0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	322			0	250		
Appropriations previously unavailable		(90)				(18)		
Temporarily Reduced		18				18		
Total Appropriation	0	250			0	250		

Section 204(e) of the 2006 amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act authorizes the establishment of the **Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund**. The purpose of this Fund is to allow foreign fishing within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the Western Pacific through a Pacific Insular Area Fishery Agreement. Before entering into such an Agreement, the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council must develop a Marine Conservation Plan that provides details on uses for any funds collected by the Secretary of Commerce. Marine Conservation Plans must also be developed by the Governors of the Territories of Guam and American Samoa and of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and approved by the Secretary or designee.

The Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund serves as a repository for any permit payments received by the Secretary for foreign fishing within the U.S. EEZ around Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Palmyra Atoll, and Jarvis, Howland, Baker and Wake Islands, sometimes known as the Pacific remote island areas (PRIA). Also, in the case of violations by foreign vessels occurring in these areas, amounts received by the Secretary attributable to fines and penalties shall be deposited into the Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund. Additionally, any funds or contributions received in support of conservation and management objectives under a Marine Conservation Plan for any Pacific Insular Area other than American Samoa, Guam, or the Northern Mariana Islands shall be deposited in the Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund.

Appropriation: Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Mandatory Appropriation	0	\$4,000
Adjustments	0	0
2016 Base	0	4,000
Program Changes	0	0
2016 Mandatory Appropriation	0	4,000

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$4,052	0	\$4,000	0	\$4,000	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	\$4,052	0	\$4,000	0	\$4,000	0	\$0
FINANCING								
Appropriations previously unavailable		(360)				(292)		
Unobligated balance, start of year		(10,941)				(10,957)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		10,957				10,957		
Temporarily Reduced		292				292		
TOTAL Appropriation	0	4,000			0	4,000		

The Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund was established under the authority of Section 311(e)(1) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), which allows the Secretary of Commerce to pay certain enforcement-related expenses from fines, penalties, and forfeiture proceeds received for violations of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, or of any other marine resource law enforced by the Secretary. Certain fines, penalties and forfeiture proceeds received by NOAA are deposited into this Fund, and subsequently used to pay for certain enforcement-related expenses.

Appropriation: Sanctuaries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund

Summary of Requirements

	Summary	
	FTE	Amount
2015 Mandatory Appropriation	0	\$183
Adjustments	0	(63)
2016 Base	0	120
Program Change	0	0
2016 Mandatory Appropriation	0	120

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$458	0	\$124	0	\$124	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	\$458	0	\$124	0	\$124	0	\$0
FINANCING								
Appropriations previously unavailable		(72)				(13)		
Unobligated balance, start of year		(216)				0		
Unobligated balance, end of year		0				0		
Temporarily Reduced		13				9		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	183			0	120		

Sanctuaries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund receives proceeds from civil penalties and forfeiture claims against responsible parties, as determined through court settlements or agreements, for violations of NOAA sanctuary regulations. Penalties received are held in sanctuary site-specific accounts from year to year and spent on resource protection within the sanctuary site where the penalty or forfeiture occurred. Funds are expended for resource protection purposes which may include all aspects of law enforcement (from equipment to labor), community oriented policing programs, and other resource protection and management measures such as the installation of mooring buoys or restoration of injured resources.

Appropriation: North Pacific Observer Fund

Summary of Requirements

	Summary	
	FTE	Amount
2015 Mandatory Appropriation	0	\$4,800
Adjustments	0	(1,400)
2016 Base	0	3,400
Program Change	0	0
2016 Mandatory Appropriation	0	3,400

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$5,657	0	\$3,502	0	\$3,502	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	\$5,657	0	\$3,502	0	\$3,502	0	\$0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(901)				0		
Unobligated balance, end of year		0				0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	4,756			0	3,502		
Appropriations previously unavailable		(306)				(350)		
Temporarily Reduced		350				248		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	4,800			0	3,400		

On January 1, 2013, the restructured North Pacific Groundfish Observer Program (NPGOP) went into effect and made important changes to how observers are deployed, how observer coverage is funded, and the vessels and processors that must have some or all of their operations observed. Coverage levels are no longer based on vessel length and processing volume; rather, NMFS now has the flexibility to decide when and where to deploy observers based on a scientifically defensible deployment plan. The new observer program places all vessels and processors in the groundfish and halibut fisheries off Alaska into one of two observer coverage categories: (1) a full coverage category, and (2) a partial coverage category.

Vessels and processors in the full coverage category ($\geq 100\%$ observer coverage) will obtain observers by contracting directly with observer providers. Vessels and processors in the full observer coverage category are required to have at least one observer at all times. This will represent no change from the status quo for participants in the full coverage category.

Vessels and processors in the partial coverage category ($< 100\%$ observer coverage) will no longer contract independently with an observer provider, and will be required to carry an observer when they are selected through the Observer Declare and Deploy System (ODDS). Additionally, landings from all vessels in the partial coverage category will be assessed a 1.25% fee on standard ex-vessel prices of the landed catch weight of groundfish and halibut. The fee percentage is set in 50 CFR 679.55(f) and will be reviewed periodically by the Council after the second year of the program. The money generated by this fee will be used to pay for observer coverage on the vessels and processors in the partial coverage category in the following year.

NMFS expects approximately \$3.4 million in fees to be collected during the FY 2015 season, to be used in FY 2016 for observer coverage.

Appropriation: Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration, Science, Observation, Monitoring and Technology Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted	0	\$2,078
Adjustments	0	0
2016 Base	0	2,078
Program Change	0	0
2016 Appropriation	0	2,078

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	\$2,078	0	\$2,078	0	\$2,078	0	\$0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	\$2,078	0	\$2,078	0	\$2,078	0	\$0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		0				0		
Unobligated balance, end of year		0				0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	2,078			0	2,078		
Financing from transfers and other		0				0		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	2,078			0	2,078		

The Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Science, Observation, Monitoring and Technology Fund provides funding for the NOAA RESTORE Act Science Program. The purpose of this program is to initiate and sustain an integrative, holistic understanding of the Gulf of Mexico ecosystem and support, to the maximum extent practicable, restoration efforts and the long-term sustainability of the ecosystem, including its fish stocks, fishing industries, habitat, and wildlife through ecosystem research, observation, monitoring, and technology development.

To ensure the best use of resources the Program will coordinate with existing federal and state science and technology programs, including other activities funded under the RESTORE Act. Section 1604 of the RESTORE Act authorized funding for the Program using 2.5 percent of the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund.

Performance Indicators

(Dollars reflects obligations in Millions)

The following table shows the NOAA funding level and performance Indicators and associated strategic objectives. A more detailed description of these indicators can be found in the NOAA section of the Department of Commerce budget.

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted / Targets	2016 Estimate / Targets
TOTAL FUNDING	\$5,908.2	\$5,978.1	\$6,464.8
Goal: Environment			
Objective 3.1: Advance the understanding and prediction of changes in the environment through world class science and observations			
Annual number of peer-reviewed publications related to environmental understanding and prediction	1,759	1,500	1,500
U.S. temperature forecasts (cumulative skill score computed over the regions where predictions are made)	26	24	25
Uncertainty of the North American (NA) carbon sink to better understand the contribution of human activities toward increasing atmospheric CO2 and methane	405 Million tons Carbon/Yr	405 Million tons Carbon/Yr	395 Million tons Carbon/Yr
Error in global measurement of sea surface temperature	.63C	0.59C	Discontinued as a GPRA
Annual percentage of U.S. regions, states, and territories that use NOAA climate information and services to improve decision-making in the face of a changing climate	24%	25%	Discontinued as a GPRA
Improved climate model performance and utility based on model advancements (planned milestones), and climate assessments benefited	24%	24%	Discontinued as a GPRA
Percentage improvement in the quality of relationship between engagement personnel and the public they serve (alternate years)	75.2%	N/A	Discontinued as a GPRA
Number of forecast and mission improvements, based on NOAA research, to weather applications at operational US weather services and in the US weather commercial sector	11	12	9
Annual economic and societal benefits from Sea Grant activities as measured by jobs created/retained (reported by each individual Sea Grant College)	17,500	9,600	9,600
Number of publications that contribute to improved understanding of the climate system (Pilot performance measure)	100	275	300
Objective 3.2: Improve preparedness, response, and recovery from weather and water events by building a Weather-Ready Nation			
Lead time (minutes), accuracy (%) and False Alarm Rate (FAR) (%) for tornado warnings (storm based)	9/60%/70%	13/72%/72%	13/72%/71%
Lead time (minutes) and accuracy (%) for flash flood Warnings (Priority Goal – See below)	55/78%	61/76%	61/76%
Hurricane forecast track error (48 hour) (nautical miles)	77	80	78
Hurricane forecast Intensity error (48 hour) (difference in knots)	14	10	9
Accuracy (%) (threat score) of Day 1 precipitation forecasts	33%	32%	33%
Lead time (hours) and accuracy (%) for winter storm warnings	22/89%	20/90%	20/90%
Accuracy (%) of forecast for marine wind speed / wave height	78%/83%	75/76%	75/76%
Accuracy (%) and False Alarm Rate (%) of forecasts of ceiling and visibility (3 miles / 1000 feet) (aviation forecasts)	62%/36%	65%/38%	65%/38%
Geomagnetic storm forecast accuracy (%)	40%	53%	53%

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted/Targets	2016 Estimate / Targets
Objective 3.3: Strengthen the resiliency of communities and regions by delivering targeted services to build capacity			
Annual number of coastal, marine, and Great Lakes ecological characterizations that meet management needs	48	48	48
Cumulative number of coastal, marine, and Great Lakes issue-based forecasting capabilities developed and used for management	69	73	90
Percentage of tools, technologies, and information services that are used by NOAA partners/customers to improve ecosystem-based management	100%	87%	91%
Percentage of U.S. coastal states and territories demonstrating 20% or more annual improvement in resilience capacity to weather and climate hazards (%/yr.)	54%	<u>51%</u>	<u>60%</u>
Reduce the hydrographic survey backlog within navigationally significant areas (sq. nautical miles surveyed per year)	1,681	<u>2,556</u>	<u>2,717</u>
Percentage of U.S. and territories enabled to benefit from a new national vertical reference system for improved inundation management	38%	<u>45%</u>	<u>53%</u>
Percent of all coastal communities susceptible to harmful algal blooms verifying use of accurate HAB forecasts	11%	<u>11%</u>	<u>11%</u>
Objective 3.4: Foster healthy and sustainable marine resources, habitats, and ecosystems through improved management and partnerships			
Fish Stock Sustainability Index (FSSI)	640.5	N/A	N/A
Revised Fish Stock Sustainability Index (FSSI)	746 (594/796)	749 (596.5/796)	770.5 (613.5/796)
Percentage of FSSI fish stocks with adequate population assessments and forecasts	59.6% (137/230)	N/A	N/A
Revised Percentage of FSSI fish stocks with adequate population assessments and forecasts	63.8% (127/199)	67.3% (134/199)	68.3% (136/199)
Percentage of protected species stocks with adequate population assessments and forecasts	15.0% (62/412)	21.6% (89/412)	21.4% (92/429)
Number of protected species designated as threatened, endangered or depleted with stable or increasing population levels	37 (84)	34 (74)	34 (91)
Number and percentage of recovery actions ongoing or completed	45.2% (2,013/4,457)	46.2% (2,070/4,482)	47.3% (2,119/4,482)
Number of habitat acres restored (annual)	29,407	32,460	45,000
Annual number of coastal, marine, and Great Lakes habitat acres acquired or designated for long-term protection	<u>5,673</u>	<u>250 (CELCP)</u>	<u>550</u>

Priority Goals

Priority goals are a clear statement of the specific, measurable, ambitious near-term priority targets chosen by the senior leaders of major federal agencies. The Priority goals communicate the performance improvements each agency is trying to accomplish relative to its priorities using existing legislative authority, previously appropriated funds, and funding at levels proposed in the President’s FY 2016 Budget. The Priority goals constitute the priority operational targets the agency will work to accomplish within 18 to 24 months of setting the targets. This distinguishes Priority goals from the longer-term targets agencies included in their strategic plans, and the full set of performance goals and Indicators agencies include in the annual plans and reports required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

NOAA has the following high priority performance goals: For FY 2014 and FY 2015 NOAA will continue to show that by implementing rigorous limits on annual catch, the U.S. can end and prevent overfishing of the Nation’s fishery resources, a key step to ensuring the sustainable management of our nation’s fisheries which should increase the long-term economic and social benefits of the nation’s fisheries. By September 30, 2015, the Department of Commerce will confirm the elimination of overfishing on all 21 U.S. domestic stocks identified as subject to overfishing as of June 30, 2013 by comparing catch data relative to overfishing limits (OFLs).

For FY 2014 and FY 2015 NOAA will also improve weather forecast accuracy, combined with enhanced decision support services, allowing emergency management and the American public more time to prepare for high-impact weather events enabling protection of life and property and enhancement of the U.S. economy. The associated measure is: By September 30, 2015, the Department of Commerce will improve its overall weather forecast model accuracy to 9 days which will enable more accurate, consistent, longer lead time for specific weather event forecasts and warnings.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

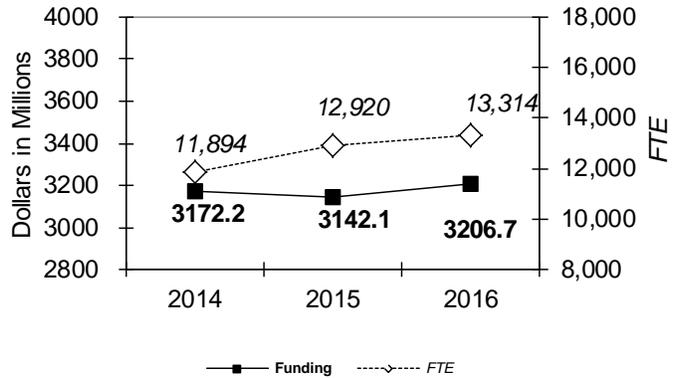
The mission of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is to foster innovation, competitiveness and economic growth, domestically and abroad by providing high quality and timely examination of patent and trademark applications, guiding domestic and international intellectual property (IP) policy, and delivering IP information and education worldwide. This mission is accomplished by the USPTO through its two distinct business lines, Patents and Trademarks, which administer the patent and trademark laws. These laws provide protection to inventors and businesses for their inventions, corporate and product identifications, and encourage innovation and scientific and technical advancement of American industry through the preservation, classification, and dissemination of patent and trademark information. In addition to the examination

of applications for patents and trademark registrations, the USPTO provides technical advice and information to federal agencies on IP matters and trade-related aspects of IP rights, and assists foreign governments in establishing regulatory and enforcement mechanisms to meet their international obligations relating to the protection of IP.

Funding requested for FY 2016 will be used in support of USPTO’s strategic and management goals to optimize patent and trademark quality and timeliness, provide domestic and global leadership to improve IP policy, protection and enforcement worldwide, and achieve organizational excellence. The FY 2016 Budget also continues to emphasize the USPTO’s administrative efforts to address abusive patent litigation practices, and repeats the President’s call for Congress to enact legislation that promotes greater transparency in the U.S. patent system and prevents frivolous lawsuits that stifle innovation. In addition, the USPTO will continue to carry out the America Invents Act (AIA).

The FY 2016 Budget re-emphasizes the USPTO’s commitment to quality throughout the organization, and continues the patent pendency and backlog reduction priority. Likewise, the Budget addresses the projected increase in trademark application filings during the planning horizon, and the required funds for information technology reflect the transition from development to operations and maintenance. The Budget also focuses on stakeholder and public outreach, most notably with the establishment of the satellite offices in four regions of the country.

Program Level and FTE



Summary of Appropriations

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Estimate	Increase (Decrease)
<u>Appropriation</u>				
New Offsetting Collections/Program Level*	\$3,172,236	\$3,142,115	\$3,206,672	\$64,557
Fee Collections	(3,172,236)	(3,142,115)	(3,206,672)	(64,557)
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	0	0
Transfer to IG	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	0
<u>Budget Authority</u>				
New Offsetting Collections/Program Level	3,170,236	3,140,115	3,204,672	64,557
Base Fee Collections	(3,172,236)	(3,142,115)	(3,206,672)	(64,557)
Total Budget Authority	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	0
<u>FTE</u>	11,894	12,920	13,314	394

* Excludes collections for reimbursables.

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	Detailed		Summary	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
2015 Estimated Fee Collections			12,920	\$3,142,115
Other Income/Recoveries				27,800
USPTO Funding from Operating Reserve				162,915
Funds currently available, 2015			12,920	3,332,830
FY 2015 Transfer to DOC OIG				(2,000)
USPTO FY 2015 Base			12,920	3,330,830
Adjustments to Base:				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2015 Pay raise		\$3,209		
2016 Pay raise		13,782		
Full year cost in 2016 for positions financed for part-year in FY 2015	229	25,515		
Other Compensation Adjustments		70,801		
Changes in compensable day		7,935		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(1,385)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		9,401		
Thrift Savings Plan		891		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		1,084		
Health insurance		3,199		
Post Retirement Benefits to OPM		4,251		
Travel		106		
Rent payments to GSA		1,542		
Printing and reproduction		2,184		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Transportation of things		6		
Rental payments to others		280		
Communications, utilities, and misc. charges		241		
Other services		9,477		
Supplies and materials		759		
Equipment		5,564		
Subtotal, Other Changes			229	158,842
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			229	158,842
2016 Base			13,148	3,489,671
Program Changes			165	9,377
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			13,314	3,499,048
Total Offsetting Fee Collections				(3,206,672)
Other Income/Recoveries				(27,800)
Transfer to OIG				2,000
USPTO Funding to Operating Reserve				(266,576)
2016 NET APPROPRIATION			13,314	0

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
OBLIGATIONS								
Patents	11,880	\$3,010,785	12,062	\$3,154,726	12,191	\$3,175,115	129	\$20,389
Trademarks	1,039	320,046	1,086	334,946	1,123	323,934	36	(11,012)
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	12,920	3,330,830	13,148	3,489,672	13,314	3,499,048	165	9,377
FINANCING								
Fees		(3,142,115)				(3,206,672)		
Other Income /Recoveries		(27,800)				(27,800)		
USPTO funding to Operating Reserve		(162,915)				(266,576)		
Subtotal Financing	0	(3,332,830)			0	(3,501,048)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	12,920	(2,000)			13,314	(2,000)		
Transfer to DOC OIG		2,000				2,000		
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	12,920	0			13,314	0		

Highlights of Program Changes

	Base		Increase / (Decrease)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Patent Process	12,062	\$3,154,726	+129	+\$20,389

Resources requested in FY 2016 will be used for examining patent applications and granting patents by hiring 250 patent examiner attrition replacements; renewing and enhancing a focus on patent quality; and continuing to implement the Patent End-to-End IT portfolio. USPTO will continue its aggressive patent pendency reduction agenda to achieve overall pendency targets in FY 2019, and achieve an optimal working level inventory of unexamined patent applications in FY 2018.

Trademark Process	1,086	\$334,946	+36	-\$11,012
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The FY 2016 Budget provides resources for examining trademark applications, registering trademarks, maximizing the use of e-government for conducting business with applicants and registrants, and improving trademark practices worldwide. The FY 2016 negative program change is due to a reduction in the year over year investment needed for the Trademark Next Generation (TMNG) IT system more than offsetting the increased need for additional Trademark staff due to increased workloads.

Performance Indicators

(Dollars reflect obligations in millions)

The following table shows the USPTO funding level and performance indicators and associated strategic goals and objectives. A more detailed description of these indicators can be found in the USPTO section of the Department of Commerce budget.

	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate / Targets	2016 Estimate / Targets
TOTAL FUNDING	\$2,999.5	\$3,332.8	\$3,501.0

Goal: Trade and Investment

Objective 1.1: Increase opportunities for U.S. companies by opening markets globally

Number of Foreign Government Officials Trained on Best Practices to Protect and Enforce Intellectual Property	4,960	6,300	6,500
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Goal: Innovation

Objective 2.5: Accelerate growth of innovation-intensive economic sectors by building public and private capacity to invent, improve, and commercialize new products and services.

Patent average first action pendency (months)	18.4	16.4	14.9
Patent average total pendency (months)	27.4	27.7	24.4
UPR Unexamined Patent Application Backlog	605,646	535,500	464,900
Patent quality composite rate	75.0	83-91	100
Trademark first action pendency (months)	3.0	2.5 to 3.5	2.5 to 3.5
Trademark average total pendency (months)	9.8	12.0	12.0
Trademark first action compliance rate	95.8%	95.5%	95.5%
Trademark final compliance rate	97.2%	97.0%	97.0%
Trademark Exceptional Office Action (Percent)	43.0	36.0	37.0

Percentage of prioritized countries for which country teams have implemented at least 75% of action steps in the country-specific action plans toward progress in: (1) institutional improvements of IP office administration for advancing IP protection, (2) institutional improvements of IP enforcement entities, (3) improvements in IP laws and regulations, and (4) establishment of government-to-government cooperative mechanisms

	100.0%	75.0%	75.0%
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* As part of its new Quality Initiative, the USPTO believes that further refinements are needed in this metric and intends to work with the PPAC and our stakeholders to reassess the target originally established for this metric.

Priority Goals

Priority goals are clear statements of the specific, measurable, ambitious near-term priority targets chosen by the senior leaders of major federal agencies. They constitute the priority operational targets the agency will work to accomplish within 18 to 24 months of setting the targets. This distinguishes the priority goals from the longer-term targets agencies include in their strategic plans, and the full set of performance goals and measures agencies include in the annual plans and reports required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

USPTO has the following priority goal along with four associated indicators: By September 30, 2015, the Department will reduce patent pendency for first action and total pendency from the end of 2012 levels of 21.9 and 32.4 months to 15.7 months and 26.4 months; reduce the unexamined patent application backlog of 608,300 applications to 534,900; and, improve the patent quality composite score from 72.4 percent to 100 percent of the FY 2015 target.

Between the end of FY 2009 and the end of FY 2014, the USPTO achieved a 15.7 percent reduction of the UPR unexamined patent application backlog, a 7.4 month reduction in patent average first action pendency, and a 7.2 month reduction in patent average total pendency. Similar progress is projected to continue under the USPTO 2014-2018 Strategic Plan and the FY 2016 Budget.

The USPTO revisited its patent examiner hiring plans to reflect changes resulting from the financial uncertainty in FY 2013, the results of negotiations with the Patent professional union regarding the implementation of the Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC), and stakeholder input regarding processing times for Requests for Continuing Examination (RCE). As a result, the USPTO plans to hire 450 examiners in FY 2015 and 250 in FY 2016. This will enable the USPTO to reduce the RCE backlog by approximately 23 percent during FY 2014 and FY 2015, and offset the reduced production resulting from CPC implementation. At the same time, the USPTO will achieve an optimal working level inventory of unexamined patent applications in FY 2018, and achieve its performance targets of 10 months for first action pendency and 20 months for total pendency in FY 2019. In turn, our patent pendency targets in FY 2014 through FY 2016 have been adjusted to correspond to this.

1. Patent average first action pendency
2. Patent average total pendency
3. UPR unexamined patent application backlog
4. Patent quality composite score

Patent first action pendency tracks the timeliness of first office actions on patent applications, measuring the average time in months from the application filing date to the date of the first office action. Patent average total pendency identifies the timeliness related to issuance of the patent or abandonment of the application, measuring the average time in months from the application filing date to the date of issue or abandonment. UPR unexamined patent application backlog tracks the number of patent applications awaiting first action review by an examiner. The previous table shows the FY 2014 actual and FY 2015 and FY 2016 targets. The following table provides all the targets and actuals from 2003 – 2016.

	First action patent pendency		Total patent pendency		Patent backlog		Patent Quality Composite Score	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
2003	18.4	18.3	27.7	26.7	484,700	457,254	N/A	N/A
2004	20.2	20.2	29.8	27.6	524,000	508,878	N/A	N/A
2005	21.3	21.1	31.0	29.1	594,800	586,580	N/A	N/A
2006	22.0	22.6	31.3	31.1	680,700	674,333	N/A	N/A
2007	23.7	25.3	33.0	31.9	801,000	737,288	N/A	N/A
2008	26.9	25.6	34.7	32.2	801,300	750,596	N/A	N/A
2009	27.5	25.8	37.9	34.6	741,400	718,835	N/A	N/A
2010	25.4	25.7	34.8	35.3	722,100	708,535	N/A	N/A
2011	23.0	28.0	34.5	33.7	659,000	669,625	N/A	30.7
2012	22.6	21.9	34.7	32.4	615,300	608,283	48-56	72.4
2013	18.0	18.2	30.1	29.1	566,800	584,998	65-73	71.9
2014	17.4	18.4	26.7	27.4	593,700	605,646	83-91	75.0
2015	15.7		26.4		534,900		100	
2016	14.6		24.6		464,900		*	

* As part of its new Quality Initiative, the USPTO believes that further refinements are needed in this metric and intends to work with the PPAC and our stakeholders to reassess the target originally established for this metric.

National Institute of Standards and Technology

The mission of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life. For more than 110 years, NIST has maintained the national standards of measurement, a role that the U.S.

Constitution assigns to the Federal Government to ensure fairness in the marketplace. Today, the NIST Laboratories, funded by the Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS) and Construction of Research Facilities (CRF) appropriations, address increasingly complex measurement challenges. For example, NIST develops measurements focusing on the

very small (e.g., nanotechnology devices) and the very large (e.g., skyscrapers), the physical (e.g., methods for characterizing strands of DNA for forensic testing) and the virtual (e.g., methodologies and best practices for securing cyberspace). As new technologies develop and evolve, NIST's measurement research and services remain central to innovation, productivity, trade, and public safety. NIST promotes the use of measurements based on the international system of units (SI). The measurement science research at NIST is useful to all science and engineering disciplines.

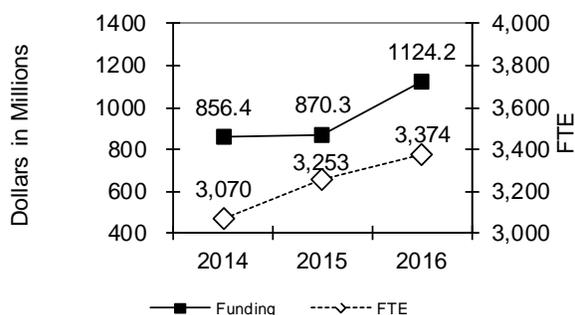
NIST's portfolio also includes the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP), funded by the Industrial Technology Services (ITS) appropriation. MEP is a Federal-state-industry partnership that provides U.S. manufacturers with access to technologies, resources, and industry experts. The MEP program consists of Manufacturing Extension Partnership Centers located across the country that work directly with their local manufacturing communities to strengthen the competitiveness of our Nation's domestic manufacturing base. Funding for the MEP Centers is a cost-sharing arrangement consisting of support from the Federal government, state and local government/entities, and fees charged to the manufacturing clients for services provided by the MEP Centers. The ITS appropriation also includes the Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia (AMTech) to enable industry-led consortia to identify and prioritize directed basic research projects supporting long-term industrial research needs, and the recently authorized National Network for Manufacturing Innovation (NNMI) which will serve to create an effective manufacturing research infrastructure for U.S. industry and academia to solve industry-relevant problems.

As part of the National Wireless Initiative included in the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, NIST also has resources through the Wireless Innovation (WIN) Fund to help develop cutting-edge wireless technologies for public safety users. The WIN Fund contains \$300.0 million in mandatory funds for NIST from the spectrum auction proceeds in FY 2015 to help industry and public safety organizations conduct research and develop new standards, technologies and applications to advance public safety communications in support of the initiative's efforts to build an interoperable nationwide broadband network for first responders. The spectrum auction provided \$300.0 million for NIST to begin executing for this purpose in FY 2015, and will continue to execute in FY 2016 and in the outyears.

For FY 2016, NIST is submitting a total discretionary request level of \$1,119.7 million, \$255.8 million above FY 2015 enacted levels. Within this total discretionary request level, NIST's Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS) appropriation includes a requested increase of \$79.2 million above FY 2015 enacted levels, NIST's Industrial Technology Services (ITS) appropriation includes a requested increase of \$167.9 million above FY 2015 enacted levels, and NIST's Construction of Research Facilities (CRF) appropriation includes a requested increase of \$8.7 million above FY 2015 enacted levels.

The increased resources requested would enable NIST to continue to expand and strengthen programs to more effectively address a number of scientific and technological issues of high-priority to the U.S., and that are critical for U.S. economic competitiveness and innovative capacity. Additional information on the budget request, by appropriation, is provided below.

Budget Authority and FTE



Summary of Appropriations

	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
<u>Discretionary Appropriation</u>				
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	\$651,000	\$675,500	\$754,661	\$79,161
Industrial Technology Services	143,000	138,100	306,000	167,900
Construction of Research Facilities	56,000	50,300	59,000	8,700
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	850,000	863,900	1,119,661	255,761
Transfers of funds from Election Assistance	1,900	1,900	1,900	0
Transfers of funds from DoJ to OLES, STRS	4,500	4,500	2,599	(1,901)
Working Capital Fund, STRS	[4,000]	[0]	[1,500]	[1,500]
<u>TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY</u>				
Scientific and Technical research and Services	657,400	681,900	759,160	77,260
Industrial Technology Services	143,000	138,100	306,000	167,900
Construction of Research Facilities	56,000	50,300	59,000	8,700
Working Capital Fund	0	0	0	0
Total, Budget Authority	856,400	870,300	1,124,160	253,860
<u>FTE</u>				
Scientific and Technical research and Services	2,274	2,391	2,507	116
Industrial Technology Services	79	86	91	5
Construction of Research Facilities	65	76	76	0
Working Capital Fund	652	700	700	0
Total	3,070	3,253	3,374	121

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Scientific and Technical Research and Services

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			2,391	\$675,500
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Restoration of FY 2015 Deobligation offset				1,000
<u>Financing</u>				
Recoveries of prior year deobligations				(1,000)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
FY 2015 Pay raise		\$664		
FY 2016 Pay raise		3,059		
Full year cost in 2016 of positions financed for part year in 2015	10	0		
Change in compensable days		1,178		
Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)		(298)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System(FERS)		1,581		
Thrift Savings Plan		221		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		321		
Health insurance		556		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(90)		
Travel - Per diem		173		
Rent payments to GSA		1		
Postage		2		
Printing and reproduction		9		
HCHB Water				
Electricity rate increase		4,918		
Natural Gas rate decrease		(318)		
NARA		(14)		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund (WCF)		1,626		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Transportation of things		18		
Rental payments to others		29		
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		51		
Other Services		1,677		
Supplies		451		
Equipment		764		
Helium		72		
Scientific journal subscriptions		183		
Subtotal, other cost changes			10	16,834
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			10	16,834
2016 Base			2,401	692,334
Program Changes			106	62,327
2016 APPROPRIATION			2,507	754,661

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Laboratory Programs								
Strategic & Emerging Research Initiative fund	26	\$16,850	26	\$15,772	26	\$15,231	0	(\$541)
National Measurement and Standards Labs	1,780	500,307	1,785	496,835	1,879	544,086	94	47,251
User Facilities	259	82,014	259	82,965	260	91,813	1	8,848
Postdoctoral Research Associates Program	101	11,156	101	11,711	101	11,665	0	(46)
Total, Laboratory Programs	2,166	610,327	2,171	607,283	2,266	662,795	95	55,512
Corporate Services	47	17,456	47	17,727	47	17,009	0	(718)
Standards Coordination and Special Programs	178	88,668	183	68,324	194	78,856	11	10,532
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	2,391	716,451	2,401	693,334	2,507	758,660	106	65,326
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year - direct		(33,551)					0	0
Recovery of prior year obligations		(1,000)		(1,000)		(1,000)	0	0
Subtotal, financing	0	(34,551)	0	(1,000)	0	(1,000)	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	2,391	681,900	2,401	692,334	2,507	757,660	106	65,326
Transfers from EAC		(1,900)				(1,900)	0	(1,900)
Transfers from DoJ		(4,500)				(2,599)	0	(2,599)
Transfers to Working Capital Fund		0				1,500	0	1,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	2,391	675,500	2,401	692,334	2,507	754,661	106	62,327

Highlights of Program Changes

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<u>Measurement Science, Services, and Programs</u>	2,401	\$692,334	+106	+\$62,327
Ensuring a World Class Neutron Research Facility	171	\$46,822	+1	+\$11,000

The request would ensure that NIST continues to provide a world-class neutron research facility, providing access to sophisticated measurement tools that can be used by industry. Growing the economy, improving industrial competitiveness, and developing the products of tomorrow require providing industry with access to sophisticated measurement tools enabling researchers to find solutions to problems quickly. Neutrons have been enormously successful as a unique probe of the structure and dynamics of materials for researchers from many different backgrounds, including academia and industry. Neutrons can provide information that simply cannot be obtained using more conventional methods available in the researchers' own laboratories. Worldwide, the demand for access to neutron measurement capabilities far exceeds the supply, and the NCNR is the only U.S. neutron research facility with a focus on enhancing industrial competitiveness. It is therefore essential to U.S. industry, and the long-term economic growth of the U.S., that the NCNR is optimally equipped to provide state-of-the-art measurement tools to the U.S. scientific and engineering community. The NCNR will maintain and grow its high quality facility to address the neutron supply-demand mismatch by investing in a lifetime extension of the source facility to maintain reliable operations and high availability to the end users. The investment will ensure the high reliability and availability of the facility through strategic enhancements of the reactor source (including obtaining an adequate supply of reactor fuel) and supports NIST's capacity to grow innovation-intensive economic sectors.

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Increase / Decrease</u> <u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Materials Genome Initiative	34	\$18,852	+16	+\$10,000

The request would enable NIST to create advanced materials discovery tools and data for industry, in support of the Administration's Materials Genome Initiative (MGI). The proposed increase provides the resources to accelerate NIST's progress in its key role in the MGI, an interagency effort to dramatically influence the pace for bringing new materials to market. NIST is underway in developing an advanced materials innovation infrastructure, including data assessment and validation, data standards, and modeling and simulation tools. This increase is necessary to enable NIST to meet the ambitious timelines demanded by industry and other stakeholders to provide this interoperability and accessibility of materials information. By leveraging resources and partnerships, NIST will assist U.S. manufacturers in achieving materials by design for high-tech products in a range of industrial sectors.

Disaster Resilient Buildings and Infrastructure	13	\$10,400	+13	+\$10,000
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The request would fund efforts to develop science-based building codes and standards to improve disaster resilience of communities impacted by natural and man-made hazards. Specifically, it would fund efforts to develop and accelerate the adoption and use of the underlying measurement science to improve predictive capabilities, and improve codes, standards and practices for cost-effective improvement of disaster resilience, including life-safety and reduction of property loss, due to natural and man-made hazards and helping to improve the nation's resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Advanced Communications – Addressing the Spectrum Crunch	44	\$12,800	+16	+\$9,000
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NIST requests \$9.0 million and 16 FTE to develop the measurement science and tools necessary to improve spectrum sharing and increase spectrum efficiency of commercial wireless radio-frequency communication systems and to accelerate the deployment of future wireless communications systems that operate at millimeter-wave frequencies. With the requested funds, NIST will focus its efforts on research that supports industry to develop and deploy advanced communication technologies for both the existing and future frequency spectrum bands allocated for wireless communication systems. These areas include Increased Spectrum Efficiency, Improved Spectrum Sharing, and Millimeter-wave Communications Systems.

Strengthening NIST Cryptographic Capabilities to Address the Cybersecurity Concerns of Today and Tomorrow	21	\$6,200	+10	+\$7,000
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The request would strengthen the Nation's cybersecurity posture by providing strong cryptographic solutions and the development of privacy enhancing solutions and tools. Cybersecurity is a strategic priority that is vital to the economic and national security interests of the United States. While NIST activities target these cybersecurity challenges such as the development of cybersecurity standards for Federal information systems, the newly released Cybersecurity Framework to reduce cybersecurity risk to critical infrastructure, and the launch of the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence have helped to improve our overall cybersecurity awareness and posture. However, NIST's core technical capabilities should keep pace in what has become a rapidly escalating effort to protect our individual, corporate, and public sector data, information, and systems from attacks from individual actors, criminal organizations, and nation-states. NIST will build out its technical talent in cryptography to effectively address the rapidly emerging threats in this field. Simultaneously, with more citizens using web-based tools for everyday activities there is a pressing need for robust tools that provide users assurance about the privacy of their information and their online transactions.

Advanced Sensing for Manufacturing	16	\$5,000	+10	+\$5,000
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The request would support U.S. competitiveness in advanced manufacturing by filling sensing and measurement gaps in the areas of advanced sensors used for process control. The long-term competitiveness of the U.S. economy relies heavily on the ability of the manufacturing sector to establish and maintain itself as a global leader. Advanced manufacturing technologies will revitalize this sector and ensure that it continues to be the engine of innovation and job creation that the U.S. needs for a secure and sustainable future. NIST will support advanced manufacturing in key areas in electronics, optics, and photonics identified in several seminal reports from the National Academies and other groups, including the one from the National Science and Technology Council Fast Track Action Committee co-chaired by NIST that produced an April 2014 report *Building a Brighter Future with Optics and Photonics*. Specifically, NIST will assist industry by developing sensors and methods for diagnostics and process control in advanced manufacturing.

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Smart Cities Cyber Physical Systems	12	\$6,700	+14	+\$5,000

The request would allow NIST to develop the measurement science foundations for advanced smart city technologies that improve the livability, workability, safety, and resilience of communities across the Nation. The request funds efforts to develop and accelerate the adoption and use of measurement science foundations that enhance innovation in smart city technologies and increase the market size for and accessibility to markets for U.S. industry. Standards that enable innovation and entrepreneurship in smart city technologies can increase the economic competitiveness of U.S. industry by opening markets in the rapidly growing global smart city market. This initiative creates the measurement science and technical standards required for the design and performance measurement of scalable, extensible, and interoperable smart city solutions that empower U.S. communities and ensure American companies can be competitive in the rapidly growing global smart city market.

Manufacturing Entrepreneurship	0	\$0	+1	+\$5,000
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The request is part of the Administration's efforts to strengthen the U.S. manufacturing sector by reducing barriers for new entrepreneurs to enter the manufacturing marketplace. In recent years a trend has emerged where a growing number of individuals are self-identifying as Makers, or manufacturing entrepreneurs. The following objectives will be addressed by this initiative through focused actions:

- Access to manufacturing knowledge that increases the value and variety of what manufacturing entrepreneurs can design and manufacture;
- A robust manufacturing eco-system that provides full support for new manufacturing entrepreneurs; and,
- Effective collaboration between new manufacturing entrepreneurs and Federal government programs.

**Quantum-Based Sensors and Measurements-
Developing the Measurement Infrastructure
for Tomorrow's Industry**

	42	\$21,600	+11	+\$4,997
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The request would support forward looking research programs in areas that will revolutionize and transform future U.S. economic competitiveness. The requested funding provides resources to support the measurement science and standards necessary to maintain U.S. leadership in quantum information science. Quantum information science is an emerging research field with the potential to revolutionize computation, communication, precision measurement, and fundamental quantum science. This field seeks to harness the fundamental laws of physics to dramatically improve information acquisition, transmission, and processing. This proposed increase supports NIST's key role in quantum information science, which will lead to improved information security and assurance, improved and cheaper standards, and more sensitive sensors for a variety of applications. NIST's success will ensure U.S. leadership in quantum information science, improving U.S. competitiveness in advanced manufacturing, and strengthening national security, all while keeping NIST at the cutting edge of future standards development. This mission-driven effort also supports a large portion of NIST's world-class basic research effort.

**Biomanufacturing/Engineered Biology:
Developing Engineering Principles for
Efficient Biomanufacturing**

	25	\$15,000	+4	+\$4,000
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The request would fund efforts to ensure quality and predictability in the design of synthetic biological systems for efficient production of fuels, chemical feedstocks, pharmaceuticals, and medical therapies. Biomanufacturing has the potential to usher in the next Industrial Revolution into many U.S. manufacturing sectors. Biomanufacturing is the use of living organisms to produce a commodity, including fuels, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and medical therapies. There is increasing interest to help incentivize the creation of a bio-based economy. The requested funds would allow NIST to coordinate, develop and assess measurement infrastructure for biological systems; develop robust design and testing tools for biological systems, and develop and deploy predictive models for biological systems.

Lab to Market/Technology Transfer	10	\$6,000	+10	+\$4,000
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The request funds efforts to expand lab to market and technology transfer activities through the development and deployment of data sharing and collaborative tools and services. The U.S. invests more than \$135.0 billion annually in research and development. A wide range of commercial technologies were nurtured by such federally funded R&D, and there is potential to increase the public's return on this investment in terms of innovation, job creation, societal impact, and economic prosperity. Progress is being made under the Presidential Memorandum, Accelerating Technology Transfer and Commercialization of Federal Research in Support of High-Growth Businesses; this investment will support the

implementation of cross-agency solutions that support these activities. Specifically, NIST will lead the development of infrastructures for information sharing, data dissemination, and increase collaborations to address national priorities and enhance business competitiveness. The America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 created the position of Under Secretary for Standards and Technology that included Federal government-wide responsibilities for technology transfer. These duties include coordinating Federal agency activities for the commercialization of technology developed at Federal laboratories, monitoring of agency use of cooperative agreements as a means of increasing the efficiency of transferring federally funded technology to the private sector, and the preparation of related reports. This initiative will strengthen NIST and Federal Technology Transfer activities.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
STRS Programmatic Decrease			+0	-\$12.670

The NIST request includes a decrease of \$12.7 million to adhere to the prescribed FY 2016 funding levels. NIST would minimize negative impact on newly funded Administration initiatives and priorities (e.g., Advanced Manufacturing). With the proposed reduction, NIST does not plan on utilizing Reduction-In-Force (RIF) authority to meet funding targets to fund current programs.

To meet its science and commerce mission, NIST relies on effective partnerships with universities, industry, and consortia partners as a vehicle to leverage their expertise to help NIST meets its measurement science and technology mission. This leveraging occurs in the form of grants and contracts, both of which may include funding of research associates, postdocs, graduate students and equipment, awarded to these partners at various times of the year and depending on current measurement science needs. To preserve NIST’s core programs in our laboratories, NIST would reduce grants and contracts with partners. While this reduction preserves core laboratory programs at NIST, it would degrade these partnerships that NIST relies on to keep pace with emerging measurement science, technology, and innovations offered by these partners through grants and contracts.

Crosswalk of Program Changes

STRS Initiative Name	National Measurement and Standards Laboratories	Corporate Services	Standards Coordination and Special Programs	Working Capital Fund	Total
Ensuring a World Class Neutron Research Facility	\$11,000				\$11,000
Materials Genome Initiative	9,500			\$500	10,000
Disaster Resilient Buildings and Infrastructure	10,000				10,000
Advanced Communications – Addressing the Spectrum Crunch	8,000			1,000	9,000
Strengthening NIST Cryptographic and Privacy Capabilities to Address the Cybersecurity Concerns of Today and Tomorrow	7,000				7,000
Advanced Sensing for Manufacturing	5,000				5,000
Smart Cities/Cyber-Physical Systems	5,000				5,000
Quantum-Based Sensors and Measurements -- Developing the Measurement Infrastructure for Tomorrow's Industry	4,997				4,997
Biomanufacturing/Engineered Biology: Developing Engineering Principles for Efficient Biomanufacturing	4,000				4,000
Manufacturing Entrepreneurship			\$5,000		5,000
Lab to Market/Technology Transfer: Expand technology Transfer Activities to Leverage Existing Authorities to Promote Data Sharing Efforts			4,000		4,000
Programmatic Decrease	(10,885)	(\$718)	(\$1,067)		(12,670)
STRS Total	53,612	(718)	7,933	1,500	62,327

Appropriation: Construction of Research Facilities

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			76	\$50,300
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
FY 2015 Pay raise		\$16		
FY 2016 Pay raise		82		
Change in compensable days		31		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(8)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		48		
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)		6		
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) - OASDI		9		
Health Insurance		15		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(12)		
Travel - Per Diem		1		
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		3		
Other services		602		
Supplies and materials		25		
Equipment		4		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	822
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	822
2016 Base			76	51,122
Program Changes			0	7,878
2016 APPROPRIATION			76	59,000

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Safety, Capacity, Maintenance and Major Repairs	76	\$62,316	76	\$51,122	76	\$59,000	0	\$7,878
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	76	62,316	76	51,122	76	59,000	0	7,878
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	0	892	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	76	63,208	76	51,122	76	59,000	0	7,878
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year (Direct)		(12,016)						
Recovery of prior year obligations								
Offsetting collections from:								
Non-Federal sources		(892)						
Subtotal, financing		(12,908)				0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/ APPROPRIATION	76	50,300			76	59,000		

Highlights of Program Changes

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Construction of Research Facilities	76	\$51,122	0	+\$7,878

This appropriation supports the construction of new facilities and the renovation and maintenance of NIST's current buildings and laboratories to comply with scientific and engineering requirements and to keep pace with Federal, State, and local health and safety regulations. The budget request for CRF is \$59.0 million.

Safety Capacity, Maintenance and Major Repair (SCMMR) 0 +\$7,878

NIST requests an increase in the SCMMR program to restore NIST Construction of Research Facilities funding that was reduced in the FY 2015 appropriation and fund the next phase of the planned multiyear critical renovations. The increase will expedite the maintenance and repair of facilities and reduce the impact of facility deficiencies on laboratory projects. The planning for renovation projects, to include the Building 1 Renovation, will address the deterioration of critical facilities by accomplishing specific SCMMR-type improvements. These plans and renovations will reduce the backlog of maintenance, repair and replacement issues identified in the recent facility condition assessments. Executing major renovation projects within the SCMMR program will also allow flexibility to fund the most critical facilities requirements to fulfill the NIST mission.

Appropriation: Industrial Technology Services

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			86	\$138,100
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2015 Pay raise		\$21		
2016 Pay raise		98		
Annualization of positions reduced in FY 2015	(2)	0		
Change in compensable days		35		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(10)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		57		
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)		7		
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) - OASDI		10		
Health Insurance		18		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(8)		
Travel - Per Diem		8		
Printing and reproduction		1		
Electricity rate increase		469		
Natural Gas rate decrease		(30)		
General pricing level adjustment:				
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		6		
Other services		238		
Supplies and materials		7		
Equipment		4		
HMEP Center Salaries		410		
Subtotal, other cost changes			(2)	1,341
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			(2)	1,341
2016 Base			84	139,441
Program Changes			7	166,559
2016 APPROPRIATION			91	306,000

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Technology Innovation Program	2	\$5,587	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia	4	14,987	4	8,174	4	15,000	0	6,826
Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program	80	153,960	80	131,267	80	141,000	0	9,733
National Network for Manufacturing Innovation	0	0	0	0	7	143,602	7	143,602
Baldrige Performance Excellence Program	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	86	174,595	84	139,441	91	299,602	7	160,161
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(33,495)						
Unobligated balance, end of year						6,398		
Recovery of prior obligations		(3,000)						
Subtotal, financing		(36,495)				6,398		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/ APPROPRIATION	86	138,100			91	306,000		

Highlights of Program Changes

	FTE	Base	Increase / Decrease	
		Amount	FTE	Amount
Advance Manufacturing Technology Consortia (AMTech)	4	\$8,174	+0	+\$6,826

The Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia (AMTech) program establishes industry-led consortia, which will identify and prioritize research projects supporting long-term industrial research needs. AMTech creates the incentive for multiple industry stakeholders to share financial and scientific resources, together with state and local government interests, as well as technical innovators at universities and government laboratories. The AMTech model demonstrates how the Federal government may leverage resources for a greater societal and commercial outcome by producing research that fits into industry roadmaps. The AMTech program fills a critical gap by providing resources for directed basic and measurement research that is seen as too long-term and has too much market uncertainty for industry to invest in on its own. Research challenges addressed by an AMTech consortium are pre-competitive: all industry members will benefit from the R&D outcomes and the partnerships are built on open access to intellectual property. AMTech provides a mechanism to leverage agency investment in order to launch breakthrough technologies that will collapse the timescale of innovation. This funding request continues to allow the AMTech program to more closely leverage the increased investment in Advanced Manufacturing at NIST, and ensure that the consortium building and roadmapping goals of AMTech can have a positive impact on industry.

Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)	80	\$131,267	+0	+\$9,733
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The proposed budget increase will enable MEP to execute the Action Plans identified in the DoC Strategic Plan (FY 2014 – FY 2018): “America is Open for Business”.

The funding increase will allow the MEP system to play a robust role in transferring to the small manufacturing sector the results of the R&D activities. MEP’s deep experience in technology transition and acceleration, its 60 Center network in

every State, now informed by the Manufacturing Technology Acceleration Center pilot program, enhances this capability. Additional funding will enable the Centers to execute their full mission.

In FY 2013, MEP began a broad based strategic planning process and developed an operational reform agenda intended to optimize program effectiveness, enhance administrative efficiency, and provide greater financial accountability. In FY 2014, MEP initiated a reform of the national system of MEP Centers through a carefully planned, systematic, multi-year series of full and open competitions. These re-competition efforts are ongoing and will continue in FY 2016.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<i>National Network for Manufacturing Innovation (NNMI)</i>	0	0	+7	+\$150,000

The request provides funds for Federal investment in the NNMI, which will serve to create an effective manufacturing research infrastructure for U.S. industry and academia to solve industry-relevant problems. The newly authorized NNMI will consist of linked Institutes for Manufacturing Innovation (IMIs) with common goals, but unique concentrations. In an IMI, industry, academia, and government partners leverage existing resources, collaborate, and co-invest to nurture manufacturing innovation and accelerate commercialization. As sustainable manufacturing innovation hubs, IMIs will create, showcase, and deploy new capabilities, new products, and new processes that can impact commercial production. They will build workforce skills at all levels and enhance manufacturing capabilities in companies large and small. Institutes will draw together the best talents and capabilities from all the partners to build the proving grounds where innovations flourish and to help advance American domestic manufacturing. The request includes \$150.0 million for the program to fund two Institutes for five years and also fund coordination efforts.

Appropriation: Working Capital Fund

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Direct Obligations	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$1,500	0	\$1,500
Reimbursable Obligations	700	\$160,917	700	\$143,109	700	143,109	0	0
WCF Investments				0		0	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	700	160,917	700	143,109	700	144,609	0	1,500
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(88,058)		(88,058)		(88,058)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		88,058		88,058		88,058		
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(100,810)		(93,003)		(93,003)		
Non-Federal sources		(60,107)		(50,106)		(50,106)		
Subtotal, financing	0	(160,917)	0	(143,109)	0	(143,109)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	700	0	700	0	700	1,500		
TRANSFERS								
From other accounts		0				(1,500)		
TOTAL, APPROPRIATION	700	0	700	0	700	0		

Performance Indicators

(Dollars reflect obligations in Millions)

The following table shows the NIST funding level and performance indicators and associated strategic goal and objectives. A more detailed description of these indicators can be found NIST's section of the Department of Commerce budget.

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted / Targets	2016 Estimate / Targets
TOTAL FUNDING	\$1,014.2	\$1,115.2	\$1,261.8

Goal: Innovation

Objective 2.1: Grow a more productive, agile, and high-value manufacturing sector through partnerships and collaborations that accelerate technology development and commercialization.

Level of co-investment by non-federal sources in NNMI institutes (millions)	New	\$0	\$6
Industry use of NIST research facilities	375*	225	250

Objective 2.2: Increase the capacity of U.S. regional economies to accelerate the production of value-added goods and services by providing services to and investments in businesses and communities.

Number of firms receiving in-depth technical assistance from MEP centers	8353	8750	9187
Percentage of MEP clients receiving in-depth technical assistance that increase their competitiveness	58%	62%	64%

Objective 2.3: Strengthen the nation's digital economy by championing policies that will maximize the potential of the Internet, expanding broadband capacity, and enhancing cybersecurity.

Number of critical infrastructure sectors with work products integrating the Cybersecurity Framework	9	12	13
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Objective 2.4: Accelerate the development of industry-led skills strategies that result in a productive workforce for employers and high-quality jobs for workers.

Number of MEP centers partnering with skills training providers (e.g., community colleges) to link manufacturing firms with skills training resources	54	55	55
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Objective 2.5: Accelerate growth of innovation-intensive economic sectors by building public and private capacity to invent, improve, and commercialize new products and services.

Citation impact of NIST peer-reviewed publications	**	1.5	1.5
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Milestones completed for Commerce interoperability framework***	The CIF prototype is complete at NIST. NIST is piloting the CIF at the Census Bureau.	Expand CIF/CAP pilot to include additional bureaus/ agencies	Extend CIF/CAP pilot to enable datasets communication and access among identified agencies
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* Partial FY 2014 data. The actual will be available at the end of March 2015

** FY2014 data will lag at least 6 months

*** Commerce Interoperability Framework (CIF)/Common Access Platform (CAP)

Wireless Innovation Fund / WIN

As part of the National Wireless Initiative included in the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, NIST also has resources through the Wireless Innovation (WIN) Fund to help develop cutting-edge wireless technologies for public safety users. The WIN Fund contains \$300.0 million in mandatory funds for NIST from the spectrum auction proceeds in FY 2015 to help industry and public safety organizations conduct research and develop new standards, technologies and applications to advance public safety communications in support of the initiative's efforts to build an interoperable nationwide broadband network for first responders. The spectrum auction provided \$300.0 million for NIST to begin executing for this purpose in FY 2015, and will continue to execute in FY 2016 and in the outyears.

Summary of Mandatory Resources

Mandatory	<u>2014 Actual</u>	<u>2015 Estimate</u>	<u>2016 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
Wireless Innovation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	0	0
FTE		0	0	0

Highlights of Budget Changes

Mandatory: Wireless Innovation Fund

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Mandatory	0	\$0
Adjustments to Base		
2016 Base		
Program Changes	0	0
2016 Mandatory Budget Authority	0	0

Comparison by Activity

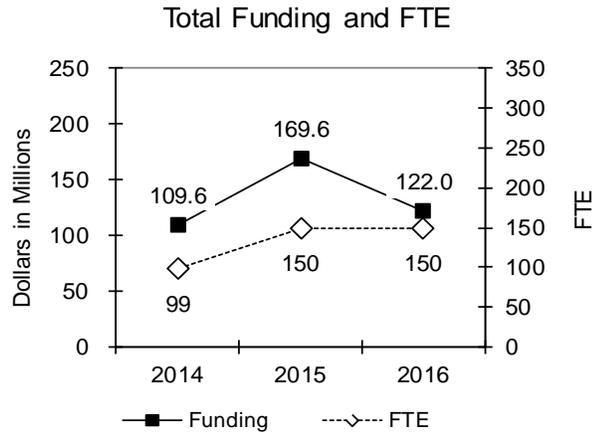
	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Wireless Innovation Fund	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	3	\$10,000	3	0	10	\$30,000	7	\$30,000
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	3	10,000	3	0	10	30,000	7	30,000
FINANCING								
Offsetting collections from:								
Trust funds		(278,000)				(22,000)		
Unobligated balance, start of year		0				(268,000)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		268,000				0		260,000
TOTAL MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY (Mandatory Funds).	3	0			10	0		

National Network for Manufacturing Innovation (NNMI)

The Administration also proposes to transition this program in FY 2017 from a discretionary account to a mandatory appropriations account beginning in FY 2017. The budget proposes a \$1.930 billion one-time mandatory appropriations amount for this program to be executed from FY 2017 to FY 2024 to complete the network of 45 Institutes.

National Technical Information Service

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) collects and preserves scientific, technical, engineering and other business-related information from Federal and international sources, and disseminates it to the American business and industrial research community. NTIS also provides information and information management services for other federal agencies to assist those agencies in accomplishing the information needs of their constituents. NTIS operates a revolving fund for the payment of all expenses incurred. NTIS reports to the Secretary of Commerce through the National Institute of Standards and Technology.



Summary of Appropriations

<u>Appropriation</u>	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
NTIS Revolving Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
 <u>FTE</u>				
Reimbursable	99	150	150	0

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted	150	\$0
Adjustments to Base	0	0
2016 Base	150	0
Program Changes	0	0
2016 APPROPRIATION	150	0

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
National Technical Information Service	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	150	169,569	150	122,000	150	122,000	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	0	169,569	0	122,000	0	122,000	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(14,569)				(10,749)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		14,569				10,749		
Reinvested administrative savings								
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds		(155,769)				(108,200)		
Non-Federal sources		(13,800)				(13,800)		
Subtotal, financing	0	(169,569)			0	(122,000)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	0			0	0		

Performance Indicators

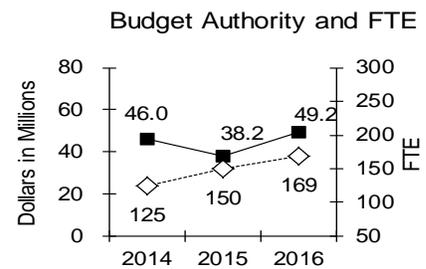
(Dollars reflect obligations in Millions)

The following table shows the NTIS funding level and performance indicators and associated strategic goal and objective. A more detailed description of these indicators can be found in the NTIS section of the Department of Commerce budget.

	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate / Targets	2016 Estimate / Targets
TOTAL FUNDING	\$109.6	\$169.6	\$122.0
Goal: Data			
Objective 4.1: Transform the Department's data capacity to enhance the value, accessibility and usability of Commerce data for government, business and the public.			
Number of updated items available (annual)	648,299	430,000	440,750
Number of information products disseminated (annual)	51,901,102	52,910,932	53,900,000
Customer satisfaction	98.30%	95% - 98%	95% - 98%

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is responsible by law for advising the President on communications and information policy. NTIA's programs focus on developing domestic and international communications and information policy for the executive branch; ensuring the efficient and effective management and use of spectrum by Federal agencies; performing state-of-the-art communications research, engineering, and planning; administering and managing broadband grant programs; and establishing a nationwide interoperable public safety broadband network.



The **Salaries and Expenses (S&E) account** focuses on NTIA's core programs.

In FY 2016, NTIA will continue to develop, implement, and advocate **policies** positioning the U.S. to meet growing complexities and political challenges related to Internet governance and the digital economy, Internet openness, Internet intermediaries, interoperability, privacy, security, resiliency, the Domain Name System, and Internet standard setting activities. The objectives are to advance inclusive multistakeholder methods of developing information policy and preserve an open, interconnected global Internet that supports continued innovation and economic growth, investment, and the trust of its users. NTIA will also help coordinate Federal agencies' transition to Internet protocol (IP) technology with the communications industry and support modernization of mutual legal assistance treaties through outreach to key foreign governments and online industry participants in the U.S.

NTIA's FY 2016 Budget will also continue efforts to make available additional **spectrum** for commercial wireless broadband, pursuant to the President's 2010 direction to reallocate 500 MHz of spectrum for commercial broadband. While continuing to oversee Federal usage of spectrum government-wide, NTIA will focus attention on advancing a comprehensive strategy for spectrum improvement and innovation based on sharing spectrum between industry and agencies.

In addition, NTIA will leverage cutting-edge research and testing capabilities to advance efficient use of spectrum and spectrum sharing by strengthening its research, testing, and information-sharing infrastructure. This effort will be conducted at the **Center for Advanced Communications** in Boulder, Colorado, in partnership with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). This partnership will align the capabilities of both organizations to accelerate research, development, and deployment of innovative technologies and information sharing among industry and government.

With the \$4 billion broadband grants program funded in 2009 coming to a close, NTIA will expand its BroadbandUSA initiative aimed at helping communities across the country take steps to ensure that their citizens have the broadband capacity they need to advance economic development, education, health care, and public safety. Building on the expertise it gained overseeing the grant program, NTIA will share the lessons learned and best practices developed by the companies, state and local governments, and other organizations that received these grants. NTIA will offer online and in-person technical assistance to communities, host a series of regional workshops around the country, and publish guides and toolkits that provide communities with proven solutions to overcome obstacles to **increase broadband access and adoption** in communities looking to expand their communications infrastructure.

NTIA's remaining activities are authorized through the **Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 ("Act")**. The Act authorized the creation of an independent authority within NTIA, the **First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet)**, to build, maintain, and operate a nationwide, interoperable public safety broadband network to support first responders. FirstNet is expected to be fully funded in FY 2015 at \$7 billion through spectrum auction proceeds. Following consultation with regional, state, tribal, and local jurisdictions, FirstNet in FY 2016 will issue a request for proposal (RFP) to develop its network.

The Act also provides \$135 million for grants to states and localities to plan for the build-out of the first responders' network. NTIA will administer grants that assist state, regional, tribal, and local jurisdictions in identifying, planning, and implementing the most efficient, effective options for utilizing and integrating infrastructure associated with the nationwide public safety broadband network.

Summary of Appropriations

<u>Discretionary Appropriation</u>	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$46,000	\$38,200	\$49,232	\$11,032
Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction	0	0	0	0
DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATION	46,000	38,200	49,232	11,032
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	46,000	38,200	49,232	11,032
<u>FTE</u>				
Salaries and Expenses - Direct	125	150	169	19
Salaries and Expenses - Reimbursable	125	155	155	0
Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning, and Construction	1	1	0	(1)
Information Infrastructure Grants	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary FTEs	251	306	324	18

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			150	\$38,200
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
FY 2015 Pay Raise		\$53		
FY 2016 Pay Raise		178		
Change in compensable days		70		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(25)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		237		
Thrift Savings Plan		4		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		40		
Health insurance		22		
Rent payments to GSA		20		
Travel - Per diem		22		
Postage		2		
Printing and reproduction		1		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		1,346		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		2		
Other services		218		
Supplies and materials		3		
Equipment		16		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	2,209
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	2,209
2016 Base			150	40,409
Program Changes			19	8,823
2016 APPROPRIATION			169	49,232

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Domestic & International Policies	33	\$8,255	33	\$8,093	44	\$15,227	11	\$7,134
Spectrum Management	39	9,398	39	8,488	39	8,488	0	0
Advanced Communications Research	42	8,216	42	7,727	50	12,555	8	4,828
Broadband Programs	36	17,010	36	16,101	36	12,962	0	(3,139)
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	150	42,879	150	40,409	169	49,232	19	8,823
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	155	59,209	155	42,552	155	42,552	0	0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	305	102,088	305	82,961	324	91,784	19	8,823
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year (Direct)		(4,679)						
Unobligated balance, start of year (Reimbursable)								
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(154)	(58,709)			(154)	(42,052)		
Non-Federal sources	(1)	(500)			(1)	(500)		
Subtotal, financing	(155)	(59,209)			(155)	(42,552)		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	150	38,200			169	49,232		

Highlights of Program Changes

<u>Inflationary Adjustments</u>	Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount
	0	+\$2,209

NTIA's adjustments-to-base in FY 2016 total \$2.209 million. The increase includes the 2016 estimated pay raise of 1.3 percent and service contracts with inflationary labor rates. Non-labor increases include rent, utilities, and security.

<u>Domestic and International Policies</u>	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
	33	\$8,093	+11	+\$7,134

The world is becoming more interconnected with the rapid growth of the Internet and the globalization of information technology services and equipment. As the Internet matures and expands internationally, threats to its openness have increased. NTIA is the only agency in the Executive Branch with the mission to advise the President on these critical national and international issues--from cybersecurity and net neutrality to targeted ads, big data, and Internet governance. NTIA requests additional funding for domestic and international policy development to help it assess increasingly complex information policy issues; to help it influence national and international policy to advance U.S. economic and foreign policy objectives, preserve the Internet's openness, and maintain the internet's cultural and economic potentials; and to strengthen the interagency policy development process to advance economic growth while protecting citizens and consumers.

Various communications companies' plans to retire time division multiplexing (TDM) technology and transition to Internet protocol (IP) technology in their networks threaten the functionality of hundreds of millions of dollars of Federal systems. To ensure a smooth transition without threatening essential public safety and communications public services, it is imperative that NTIA coordinate Federal agencies' inventory, evaluation, and planning for this transition and serve as a needed liaison between the agencies and the private sector on IP transition issues. At the same time, NTIA must support modernization of mutual legal assistance treaties that facilitate cross-border sharing of electronic data for law enforcement by executing an outreach and education initiative aimed at key online industry participants in the U.S. This effort will

include promoting the initiative with foreign governments and emphasizing to U.S. industry the importance of their response to and compliance with foreign law enforcement requests.

NTIA's focused investment will strengthen the Nation's ability to address an ever-growing number of Internet-related policy issues. Much is at stake – including innovation, privacy, free expression, child protection, the integrity of the Internet, and billions in trade. NTIA will collaborate with key interagency stakeholders to ensure a unified approach on global Internet governance issues, with a strategic focus on consensus-based policy development, stakeholder engagement, and coordinated execution.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Advanced Communications Research</u>	42	\$7,727	+8	+\$4,828

NTIA requests an increase of \$4.8 million and 8 FTE to fund its partnership with the NIST, through the Center for Advanced Communications, to support research, testing, and standards development required by government and industry and to address the Nation's constantly increasing need for spectrum. NTIA, as affirmed by the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology, has determined that, to meet the growing spectrum needs of commercial broadband providers, the Nation must determine how government agencies and commercial providers can share spectrum in the same geographic areas. The Center for Advanced Communications also will provide test-beds to catalyze accelerated development, testing, and deployment of advanced communications technologies for commercial and government applications. By leveraging the expertise of NTIA and NIST, the Center for Advanced Communications will facilitate research into new spectrum management approaches. NTIA will develop, validate, and field test a spectrum-monitoring system to assess spectrum-sharing technologies. The system will include a network of radiofrequency (RF) sensors, initially covering 10 major metropolitan areas, and a centralized database for storing and retrieving spectrum usage information. NTIA expects that spectrum policy makers, researchers, and other stakeholders will use the data to investigate the feasibility of new spectrum-sharing approaches in key Federal and non-Federal bands. This project is a critical step forward in examining new technologies that can improve management of the Nation's airwaves and help address the ever-increasing demands of wireless communications.

<u>Broadband Programs</u>	36	\$16,101	0	-\$3,139
<i>Broadband Programs Administration</i>			-5	-\$6,707
<i>Expanding Community Broadband and the Digital Economy</i>			+5	+\$3,568

While NTIA will reduce overall spending in its Broadband Programs in FY 2016 as a result of the ramp-down of the broadband grant programs funded by the 2009 Recovery Act, the demands for faster broadband infrastructure are stronger than ever. NTIA will continue to leverage the momentum of its \$4.4 billion broadband investment in the Recovery Act by building coalitions, sharing information and capacity-building tools, and providing technical expertise to promote expansion of broadband in communities nationwide. As grant administration and oversight work winds down, NTIA will redirect a portion of existing base resources towards a strategy that utilizes public/private partnerships and builds on strong working relationships NTIA has developed with broadband providers, municipal organizations, innovation economy firms, non-profit organizations, foundations, and other Federal stakeholders.

Appropriation: Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction

Note: This program has been discontinued. However, NTIA has permission to use recoveries and unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated to administer all open grants until their expiration.

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			1	\$0
Adjustments to Base			(1)	0
2016 Base			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Program Changes			0	0
2016 APPROPRIATION			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Grants	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Program Management	1	1,023	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	<u>1</u>	<u>1,023</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,023)				0		0
Unobligated balance, end of year		0				0		0
Unobligated balance, rescinded		0				0		0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		

Appropriation: Information Infrastructure Grants

Summary of Requirements

	Summary	
	FTE	Amount
2015 Enacted	0	\$0
Adjustments to Base	0	0
2016 Base	0	0
Program Changes	0	0
2016 APPROPRIATION	0	0

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Enacted		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Technology Opportunity Program								
Grants	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Program Management	0	407	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	0	407	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(407)				0		
Unobligated balance, end of year		0				0		
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	0	0			0	0		

Performance Indicators

(Dollars reflect obligations in Millions)

The following table shows the NTIA funding level and Performance indicators and associated strategic goals and objectives. A more detailed description of these indicators is in the NTIA section of the Department of Commerce budget.

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted / Targets	2016 Estimate / Targets
TOTAL FUNDING¹	\$86.6	\$103.5	\$91.8
Goal: Trade and Investment			
Objective 1.1: Increase opportunities for U.S. companies by opening markets globally.			
Percentage of NTIA positions substantially adopted or successful at international meetings	Exceeded target of 75 % by meeting 95% of NTIA positions substantially adopted/ successful at international meetings	75% of NTIA positions substantially adopted or successful at international meetings	75% of NTIA positions substantially adopted or successful at international meetings
Goal: Innovation			
Objective 2.3: Strengthen the Nation's digital economy by championing policies that will maximize the potential of the Internet, expanding broadband capacity, and enhancing cybersecurity.			
Identify up to 500 MHz of spectrum to support wireless broadband	Exceeded goal of 66% by achieving 100% of annual milestones regarding the identification of 500 MHz for wireless broadband	Meet 66% of milestones regarding the identification of 500 MHz for wireless broadband	Meet 66% of milestones regarding the identification of 500 MHz for wireless broadband
In coordination with DOC operating units, conduct outreach activities with government, industry, and multistakeholder groups to identify and address privacy and global free flow of information issues	9 multistakeholder meetings	6 public forums and proceedings	6 public forums and proceedings
Miles of broadband networks deployed (Infrastructure Projects) ²	113,555	118,000	Retired
Community anchor institutions connected (Infrastructure Projects) ²	25,391	23,500	Retired
Increase in communities to which NTIA provides technical assistance (number of communities)		175	250
Number of times research publications are downloaded annually	7,707	7,300	7,500
Successfully completed deliverables under reimbursable agreements (on time, on budget, and accepted)	>98%	>95%	>95%
Delivery by FirstNet and acceptance of each state's network plans or, alternatively, FCC approval of a state's plan required for the implementation of the Public Safety Broadband Network	Consultation with Regional, State, Tribal and Local Jurisdictions initiated. Two additional RFI's, including the key RFI for Comprehensive Network Solution(s), and the Draft Comprehensive Statement of Objectives (SOO) were issued.	RFP Development and Consultation with Regional, State, Tribal and Local Jurisdictions	Issue RFP(s)
New household and business subscribers to broadband ²	736,489	Retired	Retired

¹Amounts include reimbursable work and direct, mandatory, and supplemental appropriations

²These indicators are being retired because NTIA will have met its final target

Public Safety Broadband Network

The Middle Class Tax Relief Act of 2012, P.L.112-96, established the Public Safety Trust Fund (PSTF), the Network Construction Fund, and the State and Local Implementation Fund and provides \$7 billion to establish a nationwide interoperable public safety broadband network for first responders. The investment will be fully offset by proceeds from specified spectrum auctions conducted by the Federal Communications Commission, with all proceeds net of certain costs deposited into the PSTF. Funding will be expended in support of programs specified in the Act, including the development of the public safety broadband network in the 700 MHz band and research and development of standards, technologies, and applications to advance wireless public safety and communications. The Act authorizes NTIA to borrow up to \$2 billion from Treasury prior to receipt of spectrum auction proceeds into the PSTF for the establishment of the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) and related NTIA activities to begin establishment of the nationwide public safety broadband network.

The Act also provides \$135 million for a grant program to assist State, regional, tribal, and local jurisdictions to identify, plan, and implement the most efficient, effective way to utilize and integrate the infrastructure, equipment, and other architecture associated with the nationwide public safety broadband network.

Summary of Appropriations

Appropriation, Mandatory

	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Estimate</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
Public Safety Trust Fund				
Appropriation (Special or Trust Fund)	1,221,000	30,000,000	0	(30,000,000)
Portion Applied to Repay Debt Appropriation precluded from obligation	(1,221,000)	(779,000)	0	779,000
Appropriation previously unavailable		(3,224,000)	0	
Transfer to Treasury (Deficit Reduction)		137,000	395,000	
Appropriations Temporarily Reduced		(20,400,000)	0	
		(395,000)	0	
Total	0	5,339,000	395,000	(29,221,000)
Transfers Out		(5,339,000)	(395,000)	
Mandatory Appropriation		0	0	

State and Local Implementation Fund

Budget Authority (Borrowing)	2,735		0	
Offsetting Collections (Receipts from Public Safety Trust Fund)		131,800	0	
Spending Authority from offsetting collections applied to repay debt		(21,000)	0	
Spending authority from offsetting collections substituted for borrowing authority		(102,000)	0	
Spending Authority from offsetting collections		8,800		

FTE

Public Safety Trust Fund	58	46	52	6
State and Local Implementation Fur	4	4	4	0
Network Construction Fund	2	98	110	12
Total	64	148	166	18

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Public Safety Trust Fund

Summary of Requirements

	Summary	
	FTE	Amount
2015 Estimate	46	\$5,339,456
Adjustments to Base	0	0
2016 Base	46	5,339,456
Program Changes	6	(4,944,456)
2016 Mandatory Budget Authority	52	395,000

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Public Safety Trust Fund	0	\$6,398,000	0	\$6,398,000	0	\$365,000	0	(\$6,033,000)
First Responder Network Authority	38	\$14,524	38	\$14,524	44	\$14,000	6	(\$524)
NTIA Programmatic and Oversight	8	\$6,500	8	\$6,500	8	\$5,900	0	(\$600)
NIST Public Safety Wireless Research	0	\$278,000	0	\$278,000	0	\$22,000	0	(\$256,000)
Next Generation E-911 (DOT)	0	\$107,000	0	\$107,000	0	\$8,000	0	(\$99,000)
State and Local Implementation Fund	0	\$131,800	0	\$131,800	0	\$0	0	(\$131,800)
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	46	6,935,824	46	6,935,824	52	414,900	6	(6,520,924)
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,792,000)				(196,000)		
Unobligated balance, end of year		196,000				0		176,100
TOTAL MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY (Mandatory Funds).	46	5,339,824			52	395,000		

Highlights of Program Changes

<u>Public Safety Trust Fund</u>	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
	46	\$6,935,824	+6	-\$6,520,924

The Act established FirstNet to develop a nationwide interoperable public safety broadband network in the 700 MHz band. This fund will be administered in support of programs included in the Act, including development of the public safety broadband network and research and development of standards, technologies, and applications to advance wireless public safety and communications. NTIA borrowed \$2 billion in FY 2014 as authorized by the Act. Also in FY 2014 the FCC transferred \$1.2 billion in auction proceeds from the H block auction to the PSTF. This amount funded partial

repayment to Treasury for the borrowings made by NTIA for FirstNet start-up costs and NTIA programmatic and oversight responsibilities.

The Public Safety Trust Fund is expected to receive significant transfers from the FCC in FY 2015 as a result of the Advanced Wireless Services 3 (AWS-3) auction, as directed by the Act. This transfer is expected to provide full funding for the various programs and transfers authorized by the Act, including public safety communications research at NIST and Next Generation E-911 at NTIA and the Department of Transportation. The transfer will also provide for the repayment of outstanding NTIA borrowing and cover a transfer to Treasury's General fund for deficit reduction.

The amounts presented in the budget schedules for this account for FY 2016 reflect projections of obligations and outlays for NTIA oversight and FirstNet administrative costs. Programmatic work for FirstNet network construction and grants to States authorized by Section 6302 of the Act are presented in the Network Construction Fund. Administration of grants previously awarded to states for planning activities associated with implementation of the network are presented in the State and Local Implementation Fund.

As of February 2015, FirstNet had not determined final obligation and outlay requirements for FY 2016. The Administration, NTIA, and FirstNet will provide the appropriate Congressional Committees and the public an estimate of FY 2016 financing immediately upon approval of requirements by FirstNet.

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: State and Local Implementation Fund

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS								
State and Local Implementation Program	4	\$2,700	4	\$2,700	3	\$2,202	(1)	(\$498)
TOTAL REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	4	2,700	4	2,700	3	2,202	(1)	(498)
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year (Reimbursable)		0				10,100		
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(4)	12,800			(3)	0		
Non-Federal sources	0	0						
Subtotal, financing	<u>(4)</u>	<u>12,800</u>			<u>(3)</u>	<u>10,100</u>		
TOTAL /MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY (offsetting collections)	(4)	(10,100)			(3)	7,898		

Auction proceeds will be deposited into the PSTF. Within guidelines established in the Act, NTIA will transfer funds to the State and Local Implementation Fund to repay borrowings and fund costs related to administering grants previously awarded.

Highlights of Budget Changes

Mandatory Funds: Network Construction Fund

Comparison by Activity

	2015 Estimate		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS								
Network Construction	98	\$119,500	98	\$119,500	110	\$150,000	12	\$30,500
TOTAL REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS	98	119,500	98	119,500	110	150,000	12	30,500
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year (Reimbursable)		0				6,278,500		
Offsetting collections from:								
Federal funds	(98)	(6,398,000)			(110)	0		
Non-Federal sources	0	0						
Subtotal, financing	(98)	(6,398,000)			(110)	6,278,500		
TOTAL /MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY (offsetting collections)	0	(6,278,500)			0	(6,128,500)		

Highlights of Program Changes

Network Construction Fund	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
	98	\$119,500	+12	+\$30,500

Auction proceeds will be deposited into the PSTF. Within guidelines established in the Act, NTIA will transfer funds to the Network Construction Fund to cover FirstNet and NTIA costs related to implementing the Public Safety Broadband Network.

Department of Commerce Funding and Employment

	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
BUDGET AUTHORITY				
Discretionary	\$8,204,392	\$8,488,099	\$9,825,067	\$1,336,968
Mandatory	1,974,004	5,596,545	630,823	(4,965,722)
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	10,178,396	14,084,644	10,455,890	(3,628,754)
OUTLAYS				
Discretionary	7,884,046	9,669,275	9,888,771	219,496
Mandatory	(1,165,151)	(34,638,302)	(7,775,366)	26,862,936
TOTAL OUTLAYS	6,718,895	(24,969,027)	2,113,405	27,082,432
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT	39,811	44,129	45,549	1,420

Budget Authority — FY 2014, FY 2015 and FY 2016

	2014	2015	2016	Change
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>2015 - 2016</u>
<u>DISCRETIONARY</u>				
Departmental Management	\$55,500	\$56,000	\$71,095	\$15,095
HCHB Renovation and Modernization	4,000	4,500	24,062	19,562
Subtotal, Departmental Management	59,500	60,500	95,157	34,657
Inspector General	34,000	35,449	40,043	4,594
Economic Development Administration	246,500	250,000	273,028	23,028
Bureau of the Census	944,000	1,086,449	1,498,423	411,974
Economic and Statistical Analysis	99,000	100,000	113,849	13,849
International Trade Administration	470,000	472,000	506,750	34,750
Bureau of Industry and Security	101,450	102,500	115,086	12,586
Minority Business Development Agency	28,000	30,000	30,016	16
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	5,321,542	5,447,607	5,981,323	533,716
Patent and Trademark Office	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	0
National Technical Information Service	0	0	0	0
National Institute of Standards & Technology	856,400	870,300	1,124,160	253,860
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	46,000	38,200	49,232	11,032
Subtotal, Discretionary	8,204,392	8,491,005	9,825,067	1,334,062
<u>Recission</u>				
DM: Franchise Fund	0	(2,906)	0	2,906
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	8,204,392	8,488,099	9,825,067	1,336,968
<u>Offsetting receipts:</u>				
NOAA: Fisheries finance, negative subsidy	(6,703)	(5,439)	(3,835)	1,604

Budget Authority — FY 2014, FY 2015 and FY 2016

	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Change <u>2015 - 2016</u>
<u>MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS</u>				
Departmental Management				
Gifts and Bequests Trust Fund	\$4,749	\$4,981	\$4,400	(\$581)
Bureau of the Census	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
International Trade Administration	5,060	0	0	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	200,664	224,298	201,423	(22,875)
National Telecommunications and Information Admin.	1,735,691	5,339,456	395,000	(4,944,456)
Public Safety Trust Fund				
SUBTOTAL, MANDATORY	1,976,164	5,598,735	630,823	(4,967,912)
Mandatory Sequestered				
Bureau of the Census	(2,160)	(2,190)	0	2,190
TOTAL, MANDATORY	1,974,004	5,596,545	630,823	(4,965,722)
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	10,178,396	14,084,644	10,455,890	(3,637,203)

Outlays — FY 2014, FY 2015 and FY 2016

	2014	2015	2016	Change
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>2015 - 2016</u>
<u>DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS</u>				
Departmental Management	68,431	135,000	94,000	(41,000)
Inspector General	30,947	41,000	40,000	(1,000)
Economic Development Administration	354,755	454,000	330,000	(124,000)
Bureau of the Census	923,444	1,110,550	1,408,012	297,462
Economic and Statistical Analysis	92,594	106,000	112,000	6,000
International Trade Administration	441,880	458,725	521,759	63,034
Bureau of Industry and Security	98,372	103,000	115,000	12,000
Minority Business Development Agency	26,611	30,000	28,000	(2,000)
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	5,227,247	5,784,000	5,914,000	130,000
Patent and Trademark Office	(494,974)	99,000	267,000	168,000
National Technical Information Service	5,000	(33,000)	16,000	49,000
National Institute of Standards & Technology	787,534	1,028,000	993,000	(35,000)
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	326,205	359,000	56,000	(303,000)
Offsetting Receipts:				
Fisheries finance, negative subsidy	(4,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	0
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	7,884,046	9,669,275	9,888,771	219,496

Outlays — FY 2014, FY 2015 and FY 2016

	2014	2015	2016	Change
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>2015 - 2016</u>
<u>MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS</u>				
MANDATORY				
Departmental Management/Gifts & Bequests	4,852	8,000	5,000	(\$3,000)
Economic Development Administration	0	(1,000)	(6,000)	(5,000)
Bureau of the Census	31,777	26,698	19,634	(7,064)
International Trade Administration	5,060	0	0	0
National Technical Information Service	(2,000)	(4,000)	0	4,000
National Institute of Standards & Technology	0	(268,000)	8,000	276,000
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	21,789	164,000	213,000	49,000
Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund	1,740	4,000	4,000	0
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	42,631	455,000	241,000	(214,000)
Subtotal	105,849	384,698	484,634	99,936
Offsetting receipts	(1,271,000)	(35,023,000)	(8,260,000)	26,763,000
TOTAL MANDATORY	(1,165,151)	(34,638,302)	(7,775,366)	26,862,936
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	6,718,895	(24,969,027)	2,113,405	27,232,936

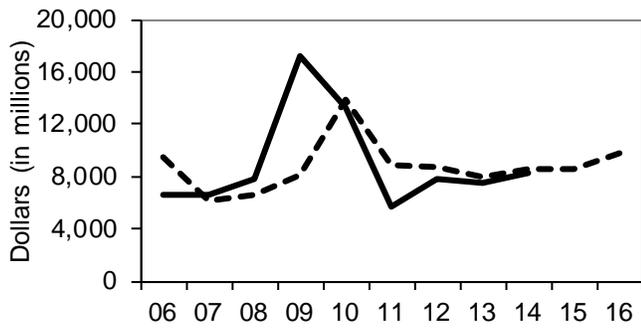
Full-Time Equivalent Employment — FY 2014, FY 2015 and FY 2016

	2014 <u>Actual</u>	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Change <u>2015-2016</u>
Departmental Management	771	787	807	20
Inspector General	141	173	192	19
Economic Development Administration	183	206	225	19
Bureau of the Census	8,779	10,254	10,986	732
Economic and Statistical Analysis	477	506	536	30
International Trade Administration	1,666	1,832	1,867	35
Bureau of Industry and Security	365	392	416	24
Minority Business Development Agency	54	70	70	0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	11,997	13,132	13,122	(10)
Patent and Trademark Office	11,894	12,920	13,314	394
National Technical Information Service	99	150	150	0
National Institute of Standards & Technology	3,070	3,253	3,374	121
National Telecommunications & Information Admin.	315	454	490	36
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	39,811	44,129	45,549	1,420

Note: FTE includes Discretionary and Mandatory, both Direct and Reimbursables, and Working Capital Funds (DM, Census, and NIST).

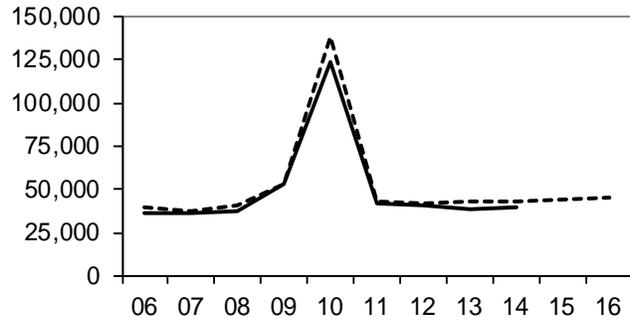
Historical Summary of Resources

Budget Authority
FY 2006 - FY 2016



— Actual BA - - - President's Budget

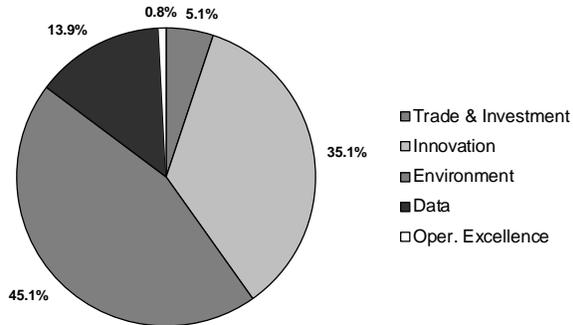
FTE Employment
FY 2006 - FY 2016



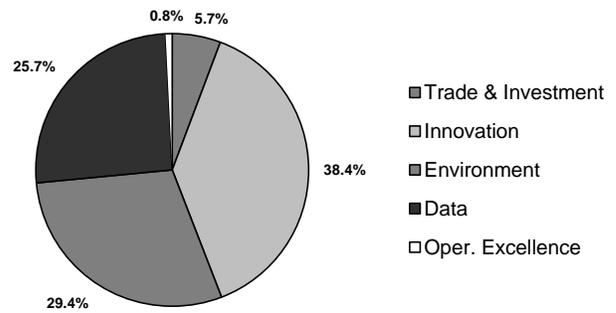
— Actual FTE - - - President's Budget

Percentage Funding and FTE by Strategic Goal

Funding



FTE



Bridge from FY 2015 and FY 2016 Appropriations to FY 2015 and FY 2016 Budget Authority

(in thousands of dollars)

	2015 <u>Enacted</u>	2016 <u>Estimate</u>	Change <u>2015-2016</u>
<u>ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT</u>	\$8,481,699	\$9,820,569	\$1,338,870
SUBTOTAL, APPROPRIATIONS ACT	8,481,699	9,820,569	1,338,870
Transfers:			
Election Assistance Commission to NIST/STRS	1,900	1,900	0
DOJ Community Oriented Policing Services to NIST/STRS	4,500	2,599	(1,901)
*TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY	8,488,099	9,825,068	1,336,969
* Excludes NOAA Offsetting Receipts	(5,439)	(3,835)	1,604
<u>MANDATORY</u>			
DM - Trust Funds - Gifts and Bequests	4,981	4,400	(581)
Bureau of the Census			
Survey of Program Dynamics	10,000	10,000	0
State Children's Health Insurance Program	20,000	20,000	0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund	6,170	5,968	(202)
Fisheries Finance Program Account	22,757	0	(22,757)
Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund	1,311	3,221	1,910
Sanctuaries Asset Forfeiture Fund	242	124	(118)
Transfer to Promote and Develop Fisheries - fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries from Dept. of Agriculture	142,615	143,738	1,123
NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps Retirement	28,269	28,269	0
Limited Access System Administration Fund	11,710	10,273	(1,437)
Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries	322	250	(72)
Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund	4,068	4,000	(68)
North Pacific Observer Fund	4,756	3,502	(1,254)
Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration, Science, Observation Monitoring and Technology Fund	2,078	2,078	0
National Telecommunications and Information Administration			
Public Safety Trust Fund	5,339,456	395,000	(4,944,456)
Census - rescission	(2,190)	0	2,190
TOTAL, MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY	5,596,545	630,823	(4,965,722)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUDGET AUTHORITY	14,084,644	10,455,891	(3,628,753)

Comparison of FY 2016 Estimate with FY 2014 Actual and FY 2015 Enacted

	2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
Salaries and Expenses	152	\$55,500	156	\$56,000	159	\$71,095	3	15,095
HCHB Renovation and Modernization	5	4,000	5	4,500	5	24,062	0	19,562
Franchise Fund	0	0	0	(2,906)			0	2,906
Subtotal, DM	157	59,500	161	57,594	164	95,157	3	37,563
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL								
	140	30,000	172	30,596	191	35,190	19	4,594
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION								
Salaries & Expenses	182	37,000	205	37,000	224	45,528	19	8,528
Economic Assistance Development Programs		209,500		213,000		227,500	0	14,500
Subtotal, EDA	182	246,500	205	250,000	224	273,028	19	23,028
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS								
Salaries & Expenses	1,958	273,932	1,818	268,642	1,838	277,873	20	9,231
Periodic Censuses & Programs	4,136	671,068	4,706	819,358	5,836	1,222,101	1,130	402,743
Subtotal, Census	6,094	945,000	6,524	1,088,000	7,674	1,499,974	1,150	411,974
ECONOMIC & STATISTICAL ANALYSIS								
Salaries & Expenses	450	99,000	470	100,000	502	113,849	32	13,849
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION								
Operations & Administration	1,642	470,000	1,790	472,000	1,825	506,750	35	34,750
BUREAU OF INDUSTRY & SECURITY								
Operations & Administration	364	101,450	390	102,500	414	115,086	24	12,586
MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY								
Minority Business Development	54	28,000	70	30,000	70	30,016	0	16
NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMIN								
Operations, Research & Facilities	11,105	\$3,157,392	12,042	\$3,202,398	12,021	\$3,413,360	(21)	210,962
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	198	2,022,864	328	2,179,225	339	2,498,679	11	319,454
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	0	350	0	350		350	0	0
Fisheries Finance Program Account						10,300		10,300
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	3	65,000	2	65,000	2	58,000	0	(7,000)
Fisheries Disaster Assistance Fund		75,000						
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund	0	1,936	0	1,936		1,936	0	0
Subtotal, NOAA	11,306	5,322,542	12,372	5,448,909	12,362	5,982,625	(10)	533,716
PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE								
Salaries & Expenses	11,894	0	12,920	0	13,314		394	0
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS & TECHNOLOGY								
Scientific & Technical Research & Services	2,274	651,000	2,391	675,500	2,507	754,661	116	79,161
Industrial Technology Services	79	143,000	86	138,100	91	306,000	5	167,900
Construction of Research Facilities	65	56,000	76	50,300	76	59,000	0	8,700
Subtotal, NIST	2,418	850,000	2,553	863,900	2,674	1,119,661	121	255,761
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE								
	99	0	150	0	150	0	0	0
NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMIN								
Salaries & Expenses	125	46,000	150	38,200	169	49,232	19	11,032
Public Telecomm. Fac., Planning & Constr.	1	0	1	0			(1)	0
Subtotal, NTIA	126	46,000	151	38,200	169	49,232	18	11,032
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	34,926	8,197,992	37,928	8,481,699	39,733	9,820,568	1,805	1,338,869

Summary of Requirements with Detail of Adjustments to Base and Built-In Changes

	<u>2015 Estimate</u>			
	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015 Enacted			24,804	\$8,471,699
2015 Estimate (Fee Collections)			12,920	3,152,115
Other Income / Recoveries (USPTO)			0	27,800
USPTO Funding from operating reserve			0	162,915
<u>Transfers</u>				
From ORF to PAC		(\$3,150)		
From Department of Agriculture (PDF)		\$143,738		
FY Transfer to DOC OIG		(4,853)		
Total, Transfers			0	135,735
<u>Adjustments</u>				
Restoration of FY 2015 deobligations (NOAA, NIST)		16,000		
GSA Cross-Agency Priority Goal (E-gov)(DM)		337		
Adjustment for DOC Working Capital Fund (NOAA)		22,091		
Temporarily Reduced (NOAA-PDF)		(10,493)		
Appropriations Previously Unavailable (NOAA-PDF)		9,370		
Other Adjustments (NOAA-PDF)		(13,041)		
Non-recurring adjustments (DM)		(3,584)		
Subtotal, Adjustments			0	23,586
<u>Financing:</u>				
Recoveries of prior year obligations (NOAA, NIST)	0	(18,500)		
Technical ATB (NOAA-PAC)	0	3,150		
Total Financing			0	(15,350)
<u>Other Changes</u>				
FY 2015 Pay raise		11,937		
FY 2016 Pay raise		38,822		
Full-year cost in 2016 of positions financed for part-year in FY 2015	269	28,451		
Payment to Working Capital Fund		65		
Change in compensable days		16,585		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(4,931)		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		28,170		
Thrift Savings Plan		1,493		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		4,465		
Health insurance		8,542		
Federal Employee Health Benefit Expansion (CENSUS)		7,877		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(1,372)		
Travel:				
Domestic Per diem		2,485		
Foreign Per diem (ITA)		45		
Mileage		(350)		
Rent payments to GSA		4,435		
Postage		738		
Printing and reproduction		2,345		

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
HCHB Electricity		(\$70)		
Electricity rate increase (NIST)		5,380		
Natural gas rate decrease (NIST)		(348)		
NARA		254		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		25,465		
Commerce Business System		408		
General pricing level adjustment				
Transportation of things		271		
Rental payments to others		833		
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous		1,779		
Other services		28,668		
Supplies		2,668		
Equipment		7,257		
Post-Retirement Benefits to OPM (USPTO)		4,251		
Other compensation adjustments (USPTO)		70,801		
Overseas price increases (ITA)		367		
International Cooperative Admin Support Service (ICASS) (ITA)		525		
Non ICASS local guard service (ITA)		22		
Military Pouch (ITA)		13		
Capital Security Cost Sharing Program (ITA)		10,360		
Fuel (BIS)		(146)		
Activities in support of licensing programs (BIS)		909		
Scientific journal subscriptions (NIST)		183		
Helium (NIST)		72		
HMEP Center Salaries (NIST)		410		
Ship and Aircraft fuel costs (NOAA)		731		
Grants (NOAA)		683		
Subtotal, other cost changes			269	\$311,551
Less Amount Absorbed (MBDA)			0	(858)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			269	299,337
2016 Base			37,993	12,269,192
Program Changes			1,537	1,191,310
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			39,530	13,460,502
Offsetting Fee Collections (ITA, USPTO)			0	(3,216,672)
Other Income (USPTO)			0	(27,800)
Funding to operating reserve (USPTO)			0	(266,577)
Transfer To / From OIG			0	4,853
Transfer From Department of Agriculture (NOAA)			0	(143,738)
2016 APPROPRIATION			39,530	9,810,568

Comparison by Bureau of Adjustments to Base, FY 2016 Estimate and Program Changes (Dollars in thousands)

BUREAU	Net Adjustments To Base		2016 Base		2016 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Departmental Management	0	\$4,924	161	\$62,518	164	\$95,157	3	\$32,639
Office of the Inspector General	2	1,736	174	32,332	191	35,190	17	2,858
Economic Development Administration	0	1,487	205	251,487	224	273,028	19	21,541
Bureau of the Census	22	28,728	6,546	1,115,177	7,674	1,498,423	1,128	383,246
Economic and Statistical Analysis	0	2,353	470	102,353	502	113,849	32	11,496
International Trade and Investment Administration	8	23,288	1,798	495,288	1,825	506,750	27	11,462
Bureau of Industry and Security	0	3,775	390	106,275	414	115,086	24	8,811
Minority Business Development Agency	0	16	70	30,016	70	30,016	0	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin.	0	52,982	12,169	5,660,768	12,159	6,125,061	(10)	464,293
Patent and Trademark Office	229	158,842	13,149	3,489,672	13,314	3,499,049	165	9,377
National Technical Information Service	0	0	150	0	150	0	0	0
National Inst. of Standards & Technology	8	18,998	2,561	882,898	2,674	1,119,662	113	236,764
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	0	2,209	150	40,409	169	49,232	19	8,823
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	269	299,337	37,993	12,269,192	39,530	13,460,502	1,537	1,191,310
Offsetting Fee Collections (ITA, USPTO)					0	(3,216,672)		
Other Income (USPTO)					0	(27,800)		
Funding to operating reserve (USPTO)					0	(266,577)		
Transfer To / From OIG					0	4,853		
Transfer From Department of Agriculture (NOAA)					0	(143,738)		
2016 APPROPRIATION					39,530	9,810,568		

Budget Authority by Function

	2014	2015	2016	Change
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>2015 - 2016</u>
DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS				
050 DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES				
054 Defense-related activities				
Bureau of Industry and Security	\$32,000	\$36,000	\$38,224	\$2,224
300 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT				
306 Other natural resources				
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	5,436,542	5,563,607	6,111,487	547,880
370 COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT				
376 Other advancement and regulation of Commerce				
Departmental Management	59,500	57,594	95,157	37,563
Inspector General	34,000	35,449	40,043	4,594
Bureau of the Census	944,000	1,086,449	1,498,423	411,974
Economic and Statistical Analysis	99,000	100,000	113,849	13,849
International Trade Administration	470,000	472,000	506,750	34,750
Bureau of Industry and Security	69,450	66,500	76,862	10,362
Minority Business Development Agency	28,000	30,000	30,016	16
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	(115,000)	(116,000)	(130,164)	(14,164)
Patent and Trademark Office	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	0
National Institute of Standards & Technology	856,400	870,300	1,124,160	253,860
National Telecommunications & Information Administration	46,000	38,200	49,232	11,032
Subtotal, Commerce and Housing Credit	2,489,350	2,638,492	3,402,328	763,836
450 COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
452 Area and regional development				
Economic Development Administration	246,500	250,000	273,028	23,028
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	8,204,392	8,488,099	9,825,067	1,336,968

Summary Tables

	2014	2015	2016	Change
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>2015 - 2016</u>
MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS				
300 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT				
302 Conservation and land management				
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	\$17,688	\$1,311	\$3,221	\$1,910
306 Other natural resources				
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	40,572	48,227	46,588	(1,639)
Subtotal, Natural Resources and Environment	58,260	49,538	49,809	271
370 COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT				
376 Other advancement & regulation of Commerce				
Departmental Management	4,749	4,981	4,400	(581)
Bureau of the Census	27,840	27,810	30,000	2,190
International Trade Administration	5,060	0	0	0
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	142,404	174,760	151,614	(23,146)
National Telecommunications & Information Administration	1,735,691	5,339,456	395,000	(4,944,456)
Subtotal, Commerce and Housing Credit	1,915,744	5,547,007	581,014	(4,965,993)
TOTAL, MANDATORY	1,974,004	5,596,545	630,823	(581)
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	10,178,396	14,084,644	10,455,890	(3,628,754)

Authorizing Legislation Required for 2016

	FY 2016 Request
APPROPRIATION AND ACTIVITY	
<u>Bureau of the Census</u>	
Salaries and Expenses	
State Childrens Health Insurnace Program, 42 USC 1397ii(b)(1)(4) ,expires 9/30/15	\$20,000
<u>Economic Development Administration</u>	
Salaries and Expenses	45,528
Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as ammended by the the Economic Development Administration Reauthorization Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108–373, 118 Stat. 1756), expired 9/30/08. Authorization by Appropriation is provide each fiscal year within the funding appropriation.	
Economic Development Assistance Programs (Public Works, Partnership Planning, Technical Assistance, Research and Evaluation, and Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs)	222,200
Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as ammended by the the Economic Development Administration Reauthorization Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108–373, 118 Stat. 1756), expired 9/30/08. Authorization by Appropriation is provide each fiscal year within the funding appropriation.	
Economic Development Assistance Programs (Trade Adjustment Assistance Program)	10,000
Trade Act of 1974, as amended by Trade Adjustment Assistance Act of 2011, P.L. 112-40, as amended by the Consolidated and Furthering Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, P.L. 113-235, expires 12/31/2015. Authorization by Appropriation is provide each fiscal year within the funding appropriation.	
Subtotal, EDA	277,728
<u>Bureau of Industry and Security</u>	
Export Administration Act of 1979, P.L. 106-508, expired 8/20/01	115,086
<u>International Trade Administration</u>	
Export Promotion, P.L. 103-392, expired 9/30/96	419,454
<u>National Institute of Standards & Technology</u>	
National Institute of Standards & Technology Authorization Act of 2010, P.L. 111-358, expired 9/30/2013	
Scientific & Technical Research & Services	754,661
Industrial Technology Services	306,000
Construction of Research Facilities	59,000
Subtotal, NIST	1,119,661
<u>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</u>	
<u>Operations, Research and Facilities</u>	
<i>National Ocean Service</i>	
Coral Reef Conservation Act, P.L.106-562, expired 9/30/04	26,100
Hydrographic Services Improvement Act, P.L.107-372, expired 9/30/07	183,610
Coastal Zone Management Act, P.L. 104-150, expired 9/30/99	191,590
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries Act Title II & III, P.L.106-513, expired 9/30/05	48,300

	FY 2016 Request
APPROPRIATION AND ACTIVITY	
<i>National Marine Fisheries Service</i>	
Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1988, P.L. 100-478, expired 9/30/92	\$170,497
Marine Mammal Protection Act, P.L. 103-238, expired 9/30/99	43,882
NOAA Marine Fisheries Program Authorization Act, P.L. 104-297, expired 9/30/00	107,391
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act, P.L. 109-479, expired 9/30/12	3,248
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, P.L. 109-479, expires 9/30/13	565,930
Estuary Restoration Act, P.L.110-114, expires 9/30/2012	500
<i>Oceanic and Atmospheric Research</i>	
National Sea College Program, P.L.107-299, expires 9/30/08	68,452
Ocean Exploration 33 USC 3406; P.L. 111-11, expires 9/30/15	19,344
Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 33 USC 3708; P.L. 111-11, expired 9/30/2012	30,005
National Integrated Drought Information System Act of 2006 15 USC 313d note; P.L. 109-430, sec. 4, expired 9/30/2012	12,943
<u>Procurement, Acquisition and Construction</u>	
<i>National Ocean Service</i>	
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries Act Title II & III, P.L.106-513, expired 9/30/05	2,000
Coastal Zone Management Act, P.L. 104-150, expired 9/30/99	1,700
Subtotal, NOAA	1,475,492
<u>National Telecommunications and Information Administration</u>	
Salaries and Expenses	49,232
Telecommunications Authorization Act of 1992, P.L. 102-538, expired 9/30/93	
TOTAL, AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED	3,476,653
PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED	6,343,916
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS	9,820,569