

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Fisheries Research and Management Services (BSF)

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2000 Actual	2001 Est.	2002 Est.	2003 Est.	2004 Est.	2005 Est.	2006 Est.	2007 Est.
<i>MAJOR: NMFS will reduce the number of overfished stocks of fish by 2007:</i>								
<i>a) Decrease the number of overfished major stocks for which status is known from a 2000 baseline of 56 overfished stocks out of 167 major stocks.*</i>	56	56	55	55	52	47	46	45**
<i>b) Decrease the number of overfished minor stocks for which the status is known from a 2000 baseline of 36 overfished stocks out of 78 stocks with known status;</i>	36	36	36	36	36	32	32	32
<i>SUBORDINATE RP: Increase the percentage of rebuilding plans in place for overfished major stocks; *#</i>	93%	93%	94%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
<i>SUBORDINATE RP: Increase the percentage of rebuilding plans in place for overfished minor stocks; *#</i>	96%	96%	96%	97%	97%	98%	99%	100%
<i>SUBORDINATE EFH: Increase the adequacy of information (%) required to address environmental effects of fishing gear during next round of EFH amendments; *</i>	40%	45%	60%	75%	80%	80%	85%	90%
<i>SUBORDINATE ECON: By 2005, increase the % of fisheries/fishing communities for which complete social and economic data are collected; *</i>				20%	25%	30%	30%	30%
<i>SUBORDINATE SAIP: By 2007, NMFS will reduce the number of major stocks with an "unknown" stock status to no more than 98; *</i>	120	120	120	118	115	107	102	98

* New measures of performance * *By 2008, the number of overfished major stocks will be further reduced to 34. Terms: SAIP= Stock Assessment Improvement Plan; RP= Rebuilding Plan # Includes all stocks currently known as overfished and those that become known as overfished. For those that become known as overfished, a rebuilding plan will be done within 18 months.

Measures of Performance

Activity: **National Marine Fisheries Service**

Subactivity: **Protected Species Research and Management Services (RPS)**

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2000 Actual	2001 Est.	2002 Est.	2003 Est.	2004 Est.	2005 Est.	2006 Est.	2007 Est.
<i>By 2007, reduce the probability of extinction of 11 endangered species/ESUs out of 29 endangered species/ESUs (Steller sea lions (E), kemp's ridley, hawksbill, leatherback turtles, shortnose sturgeon, monk seals, and Pacific salmon (5 ESUs))</i>	N/A*	2	6	6	8	8	10	11
<i>BY 2007, reduce the probability of extinction of 10 threatened species/ESUs out of 27 threatened species/ESUs (Atlantic salmon, loggerhead, green, olive ridley turtles, Steller sea lions(T),Johnson's sea grass, Pacific salmon (4 ESUs))</i>	N/A	2	2	5	6	8	9	10
<i>By 2007, reduce the probability of extinction of 9 candidate species/ESUs out of 27 candidate species/ESUs</i>	N/A	1	2	4	5	6	7	9
<i>By 2007mortality of strategic marine mammal stocks incidental to commercial fishing operations in 14 fisheries will be at insignificant levels (cumulative)</i>	N/A	2	6	6	6	14	14	14

**2000 is the baseline for the ESA performance measures All RPS measures are carry overs from FY02.*

Measures of Performance

Activity: National Marine Fisheries Service
Subactivity: Fisheries Habitat Restoration (BSF)

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2000 Actual	2001 Actual	2002 Est.	2003 Est.	2004 Est.	2005 Est.	2006 Est.	2007 Est.
<i>Number of NRDA * projects initiated to restore coastal resources (cumulative)</i>	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180
<i>Number of acres of coastal habitat benefitted by NMFS sponsored CWPPRA** projects (cumulative, in thousands of acres)</i>	112	116	122	132	133	134	135	136

** Natural Resources Damage Assessments under NOAA's Damage Assessment and Restoration Program (DARP). Initiated is defined as projects approved in a Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment.*

*** Coastal Wetland, Planning, Protection and Restoration Act*

All SHC are refined measures from FY02

FY 2003 OMB GUIDANCE (5/25/01)

1. The President's Management Plan

[A]dditional programs and management issues in your agency ... most in need of reform.

Building Sustainable Fisheries. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is responsible for managing our ocean fisheries. However, these fisheries are often characterized by overfishing, overcapitalization, lack of data, and harmful impacts non-targeted species. NMFS's data suggests that, of the major stocks for which NMFS is responsible, 30 percent are overfished. NMFS is requested to provide stronger leadership to the regional councils that manage fisheries under NMFS authorities. Also, reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, NMFS's principal statute, could enable more efficient forms of fisheries management, such as transferable fishing quotas.

2. Guidance on Preparation of the Fiscal Year 2003 Budget

Outcomes and Major Objectives for FY2003 Budget.

OMB recommends that the FY 2003 Budget requests for selected National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) objectives incorporate performance-resources linkage. The expectation is for DOC to provide the relationship between resources and performance at the agency request level, and the effect on performance targets from alternative resources levels. Fiscal year 2003 performance targets should be based upon, but not limited to, targets identified in the fiscal year 2002 performance plans and past performance.

NOAA - National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Objective: Build Sustainable Fisheries.

Performance Measures:

- Reduce the number of overfished fisheries.
- Reduce the number of major fisheries with "unknown" overfishing status.

OMB - PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD

Program or Bureau: NOAA - National Marine Fisheries Service

Rating: Ineffective or unknown

Comment: NOAA currently manages about 280 major fish stocks with 41 fishery management plans. Despite increased funds for NMFS, about one-third of these stocks are overfished and another 40 percent are of unknown status. Half of the managed fisheries are over-capitalized. All these factors make management difficult and reduce economic efficiency. In addition, NMFS has not readily met its stewardship responsibilities for marine mammals and protected species affected by fishing and other activities. The agency needs to provide more leadership to the eight regional councils that manage fisheries and to the development of improved authorizing legislation that allows for more efficient management (such as transferable fishing quotas) and regulation of fisheries. Improvements in performance indicators (stock assessments) are also needed.

Department of Commerce

Program Performance Report Card

Program or Bureau	Rating	Comment
NOAA – National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	Ineffective to unknown	NOAA currently manages about 280 major fish stocks with 41 fishery management plans. Despite increased funds for NMFS, about one-third of these stocks are overfished and another 40 percent are of unknown status. Half of the managed fisheries are over-capitalized. All these factors make management difficult and reduce economic efficiency. In addition, NMFS has not readily met its stewardship responsibilities for marine mammals and protected species affected by fishing and other activities. The Agency needs to provide more leadership to the eight regional councils that manage fisheries and to the development of improved authorizing legislation that allows for more efficient management (such as transferable fishing quotas) and regulation of fisheries. Improvements in performance indicators (stock assessments) are also needed.
Emergency Loan Guarantee Programs for Steel and Oil & Gas	Ineffective	<p>Steel: While the steel program has been well managed, it has failed to direct capital towards ailing steel firms. There have been delays in closing the loans as lenders are reconsidering their credit risks, despite the 85 percent loan guarantee. To date, only one of six eligible loan guarantees has closed, using \$13 million of the \$140 million available for loan guarantees.</p> <p>Oil & Gas: While the program has been well managed, greatly improved industry conditions have greatly diminished its utility and demand for loan guarantees. As the price of crude has more than doubled and the price of natural gas quadrupled since the program's inception, firms have dropped out of the program as they are able to secure private financing. To date, only \$2 million of the \$122.5 million available for loan guarantees has been used.</p> <p>The 2002 Budget would essentially terminate the oil and gas program but leaves about \$100 million of one-time funding in the steel program.</p>
Technology Administration (TA)/Office of Technology Policy (OTP) and National Technical Information Service (NTIS)	Ineffective	<p>TA is composed of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and two small units – OTP and NTIS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little evidence that OTP is accomplishing its stated goals: developing and coordinating technology policy, promoting research partnerships with the private sector, and promoting the commercialization of space-related technologies. Outside of providing leadership for the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles initiative, OTP has not performed an important role on other Federal technology initiatives. • NTIS, the permanent repository and principal disseminator of scientific and technical information, was intended to be funded through revenues from sales. However, declining sales will likely lead NTIS costs to exceed revenues in a few years. NTIS's financial position provides an opportunity to reassess its mission. NTIS's business model appears to be outmoded as many government reports are now available for free via the Internet.

<p>Advanced Technology Program (ATP)</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>ATP evaluates its performance through three measures: (1) cumulative number of technologies under commercialization; (2) cumulative number of publications; and (3) cumulative number of patents filed. NIST sets targets for all three outputs every year, generally meeting over 90 percent of its target levels. However, while well managed, ATP has been unable to demonstrate the broad economic benefits expected from ATP projects.</p> <p>The President's 2002 Budget would terminate almost all funding for ATP, pending a reevaluation by Commerce.</p>
<p>International Trade Administration (ITA)</p>	<p>Unknown to Moderately Effective</p>	<p>ITA is responsible for ensuring compliance with US trade agreements and promoting U.S. exports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance. Since the function became a primary focus at ITA in 1996, ITA's ability to monitor and enforce trade agreements has been limited, partly due to lack of sufficient staff with the right expertise, and its performance measures have been lacking. In addition, GAO recommends that Commerce, USTR and USDO develop a strategy to better manage the trade compliance workload. With additional FY 2001 funding for compliance, results may improve and ITA is working toward improving compliance performance measures. • Export promotion. Although ITA's export promotion performance measures are problematic, they show that ITA consistently exceeds its target to increase the number of firms that export. In addition, with implementation of ITA's new e-commerce export facilitation tools, the number of new exporters could potentially increase. DOC IG and GAO report that US firms and ITA partners (e.g., state agencies) are increasingly acknowledging ITA's efforts to help them increase exports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Nevertheless, ITA believes many firms can't pay its export promotion costs. Even though ITA has challenges in collecting fees, (e.g., firms' concerns about revealing proprietary information), its ability to cover costs may ultimately be the best indicator of program success. <p>Efficiency across ITA might be improved by reorganizing parts of the bureau. As noted in Passback, ITA is quite top-heavy, with 19 Deputy Assistant Secretaries (almost half the DOC total, even though ITA represents only about 7 percent of DOC's budget).</p>

<p>Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)</p>	<p>Moderately Effective</p>	<p>With the dramatic rise in patent and trademark applications, PTO has been unable to meet its pendency goals, despite increases in funding. Pendency is significant because some patents may be eligible for term extensions, if PTO's processing is too slow. PTO must develop strategies to manage its growing workload (expected to increase by as much as 12 percent in 2002), increase productivity, and decrease pendency. The RMO is particularly concerned that patent output might decrease by 3 percent and trademark production might remain flat, in 2001, even with a 10 percent funding increase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PTO has begun several pilot programs in patents which expand the ability of paralegals and other support staff to assume greater responsibility (e.g., for literature searches and filing). For trademarks, PTO should expand its telecommuting program because, in a limited pilot, productivity increased when trademark attorneys also worked at home. • PTO must also begin to re-engineer its patent and trademark processes to make them less dependent on staff and explore IT solutions, such as electronic filing, to increase productivity. In recent years, PTO has increased its human resources to process its growing workload. However, pendency has not fallen.
<p>Decennial Census</p>	<p>Moderately Effective</p>	<p>By most accounts, the Census Bureau conducted Census 2000 effectively. However, the successes of Census 2000 were accomplished at the expense of greatly increased costs - in constant dollars, costs per housing unit increased 79% compared with 1990. Some of these costs could have been mitigated with a better process of controlling IT development, a large component of Census 2000 operations. As Census begins planning for the 2010 decennial, it should implement an IT development process so that IT projects are delivered on time and on budget.</p>
<p>Bureau of Export Administration (BXA)</p>	<p>Moderately Effective</p>	<p>BXA administers the Nation's export control system to advance U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic interests. BXA met less than 90 percent of some performance targets in FY 2000. For example, 88 percent of the licensing decisions target was met. However, processing times for license applications did improve.</p> <p>A major challenge for BXA is maintaining an effective export control regime that balances demands to quicken license processing times for exports while establishing tighter controls for items that may pose a national security risk. The Bush campaign endorsed an export control system with tighter controls for sensitive technologies and lower barriers for widely available ones. The licensing process could be improved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • funding a new automated system for license applications (in the 2002 Budget.) • hiring additional licensing examiners (in the 2002 Budget.) • supporting passage of a new Export Administration Act (EAA). The EAA is BXA's authorization legislation. If passed, S. 1411 (sponsored by Sen. Enzi) would strengthen BXA's regulatory responsibilities, streamline licensing, and increase penalties for export control violators.

<p>Financial Management/ Information Technology</p>	<p>Moderately Effective</p>	<p>The lack of a consolidated financial statement reporting system has been identified as a material internal control weakness by the Commerce Department for the past 10 years. Since 1992, the implementation of the Commerce Department's Administrative Management System (CAMS) has resulted in a substantial investment of time and money. In FY 1998, the Department redefined the functionality and composition of CAMS, and latest estimates indicate it will be fully implemented in FY 2003 at a cost of \$241 million. Because the Department has managed to attain two consecutive clean audit opinions on its financial statements (FY 1999 and FY 2000) and the Department has revised and appears to be monitoring closely the implementation of CAMS, financial management in general is rated as moderately effective.</p> <p>The Department of Commerce spends \$1 billion annually – about a fifth of its budget – on information technology. Long-term savings might be realized by conforming processes and systems, although initial investment would most likely be required. Commerce has attempted to consolidate IT planning by utilizing departmental and bureau Chief Information Officers for central management, but the process still needs improvement.</p>
<p>Economic Development Administration (EDA)</p>	<p>Moderately Effective</p>	<p>EDA's mission is to create and/or retain jobs and stimulate industrial and commercial growth in both urban and rural economically distressed areas of the United States. EDA is rated as moderately effective for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In FY 2000, EDA met or exceeded all but one of the 13 measures for which it had data. • However, we are uncertain about the accuracy of a key measure – the number of jobs generated by public works grants. Nevertheless, EDA has worked with universities to examine the issue and is following a principled approach to exploring it.
<p>Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)</p>	<p>Moderately Effective</p>	<p>MEP's mission is to help small firms improve their productivity. MEP tracks the impact of its services through three measures: (1) increased sales attributed to MEP assistance; (2) capital investment attributed to MEP assistance; and (3) cost savings attributed to MEP assistance. MEP sets targets for each measure and has met them in recent years. However, as MEP is, in effect, a subsidized service for small firms, it is difficult to gauge its true effectiveness.</p>

<p>National Weather Service (NWS)</p>	<p>Effective</p>	<p>Overall, NWS fulfills its mission to provide meteorological warnings and forecasts to ensure public safety and minimize property losses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In <i>Government Executive</i> magazine's third annual Federal Performance Report, NWS received A's in all categories, indicating effective management. • Since modernization, NWS has made significant improvement in its forecasts. • However, NWS still has many areas (e.g., precipitation and aviation forecasting) where significant improvement is warranted.
<p>National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) - Intramural Program</p>	<p>Effective</p>	<p>NIST's in-house labs produce the measurements and standards data which support U.S. industry. NIST annually produces reference materials, databases, and technical publications, generally meeting its targets for these products.</p> <p>NIST's labs are reviewed annually by the National Research Council. The most recent report determined that NIST labs are successfully meeting the needs of U.S. industry. The report also praised the technical quality of NIST's work as well as the competence of the staff. A NIST researcher shared the 1997 Nobel Prize in Physics.</p>
<p>National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)</p>	<p>Effective</p>	<p>NTIA advises the President on communications policy, manages the Federal Government's use of the radio frequency spectrum, and issues grants to support public telecommunications facilities and innovative applications of the information technology. In 2000, NTIA met all but one of its performance goals.</p> <p>NTIA has been an effective advisor to the President on telecommunications policy and an effective manager of the Federal spectrum. Since 1993, NTIA has been responsive to Administration and Congressional direction to identify 255 MHz of Federal spectrum for reallocation to the private sector. NTIA is currently involved in identifying more Federal spectrum for possible reallocation to third generation (3G) wireless services.</p>