

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Since 2001, the Administration:

- Promoted a free-trade agenda, under which free trade agreements that feature increased intellectual property protections and expanded access for U.S. products and services have been signed or completed with 15 countries, and negotiations are underway with 10 additional countries. Annual U.S. exports have increased by \$400 billion—benefiting businesses of all sizes and American consumers;
- Enhanced the quality and timeliness of key economic data; and
- Improved weather forecasts by expanding observations and investing in forecast model improvements. For example, the average lead time for tornado warnings has improved by 30 percent since 2001.

The President's 2008 Budget:

- Advances the President's 10-year American Competitiveness Initiative by investing in technological innovation through research and standards development in areas including nanotechnology, hydrogen energy, quantum information, climate change science, and disaster-resilient structures and communities;
- Supports critical demographic and economic statistics, including preparations for the 2010 decennial census and significant improvements to the accuracy and coverage of the Nation's principal economic indicators;
- Strengthens global intellectual property rights by supporting the Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy initiative's goal of ending trade in counterfeit goods. This initiative places additional intellectual property experts in high priority markets, trains foreign government officials in intellectual property protection, and educates foreign publics about the importance of intellectual property. The Budget also provides resources for harmonizing patent laws, and for supporting the negotiation of intellectual property sections of free trade agreements; and
- Advances the President's Ocean Action Plan through an innovative Oceans Initiative that promotes ocean science and research, protects ocean and coastal areas and the marine life they harbor, helps fishermen and commercial shippers through improved coastal information, and utilizes market-based approaches in fisheries management.

FOCUSING ON THE NATION'S PRIORITIES

Advancing U.S. Competitiveness through Technological Innovation, Economic and Demographic Data, International Trade, and Intellectual Property Protection

The President's 2008 Budget includes increases for Department of Commerce programs that foster U.S. leadership in science and technology. The Budget also sustains key Departmental programs that advance economic growth, such as international trade opportunities for businesses, fundamental information about the economy and population used by businesses and all levels of government, and critical protections for intellectual property.

American Competitiveness Initiative. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) promotes U.S. innovation and competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology. As part of the President's 10-year American Competitiveness Initiative, NIST will target \$594 million in 2008 for investments that are part of the Initiative, a more than 10-percent increase from similar investments proposed in the 2007 President's Budget. These investments will improve nanotechnology manufacturing capabilities; expand NIST's neutron facility to aid in characterizing novel materials in high-growth research fields; construct new, high-performance laboratories at NIST's Boulder, Colorado facility while reducing renovation costs; and improve understanding of quantum information science that has the potential to dramatically improve computer processing speeds and enable more secure communications.

Gathering the Most Accurate Data. Accurate information about U.S. economic and demographic conditions compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the Census Bureau is necessary for well-informed business and Government decisions. The Budget provides increases for the Census Bureau to continue preparations for a reengineered, short-form census in 2010. In 2008, the Bureau will conduct a full dress rehearsal, and begin opening offices for the start of nationwide field activities in 2009. The Budget also provides increases for the data collection phase of the Economic Census and the Census of Governments, and to continue reengineering the Survey of Income and Program Participation. In addition, the 2008 Budget includes an initiative in BEA and Census to improve the accuracy and comprehensiveness of statistics on the U.S. economy. As the economy grows and evolves, the Nation's principal economic indicators need to be expanded and updated to ensure that important sectors are adequately covered. This initiative includes increases in Census to close the gap in service-sector coverage, and increases in BEA to begin incorporating research and development (R&D) investments into Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other national accounts. Coverage of the service sector and intangibles like R&D are critical to improving the accuracy in the measurement of GDP and other economic indicators.

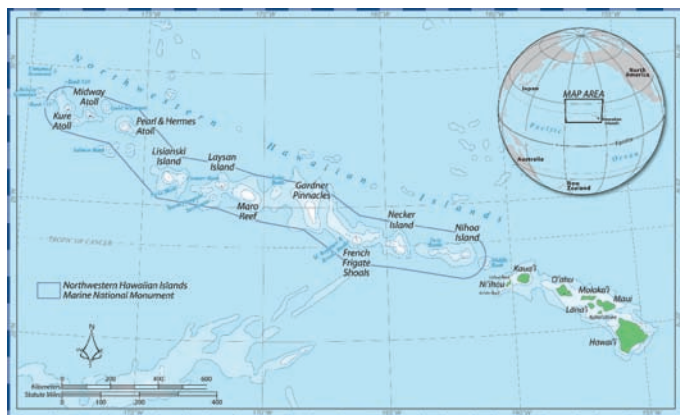
Opening New Markets. Improving international trade opportunities is crucial for U.S. economic growth, and the International Trade Administration (ITA) helps open and expand foreign markets for U.S. goods and services. The Budget facilitates fair competition in international trade, and provides funding for new trade-compliance experts in high-priority markets. ITA is working closely with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and other agencies to ensure that America's trading partners honor their World Trade Organization commitments and U.S. companies benefit from opportunities for greater market access. ITA also works to develop free trade agreements with other nations, to eliminate barriers to U.S. products, and to improve competitiveness of U.S. firms. In support of U.S. environment industries and U.S. climate change and environmental policies, ITA will assist in the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate. This Partnership aims to expand markets for cleaner, more efficient technologies and services among the United States, Australia, China, India, Japan, and South Korea.

Enhancing the Ability to Observe, Protect, and Manage the Earth's Resources

Improving Weather Forecasting Capabilities. The President's Budget provides increases for weather forecasting activities to ensure continuing improvements in this important area. The Budget also continues support for development and acquisition of geostationary and polar-orbiting weather satellites to improve weather forecasting and understanding of the climate. In addition, the Budget funds increases for research on Unmanned Aircraft Systems, in order to improve monitoring and forecasting of hurricane tracks and intensity.

Understanding Climate Change. The Budget increases climate programs that are aligned with the strategic programs of the President's Climate Change Research Initiative. These include water vapor process research to refine climate models, and the development of an integrated drought early warning and forecast system that will provide earlier and more accurate forecasts of drought conditions.

Protecting Natural Resources. The President's Budget includes over \$100 million in new investments and program improvements within NOAA aimed at strengthening knowledge and management of ocean resources in support of the President's Ocean Action Plan. Projects to protect



The Budget supports the NWHI Marine National Monument, which was created by Presidential proclamation on June 15, 2006. It is the single largest conservation area under the U.S. flag, and the largest marine conservation area in the world. The extensive coral reefs found in the NWHI are home to over 7,000 marine species, one quarter of which are found only in the Hawaiian Archipelago. The NWHI are also of great cultural importance to Native Hawaiians, with significant cultural sites found on the islands of Nihoa and Mokumanamana.

valuable habitat include funding for the recently designated Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) Marine National Monument, and support for a project to restore over 990 stream miles of habitat for endangered Atlantic salmon and other fish species. The Budget also provides funds to ensure sustainable access to seafood through development of offshore aquaculture opportunities, as well as better management of fish harvests. Market-based approaches—such as Limited Access Privilege systems (LAPs) that provide exclusive privileges to harvest a quantity of fish—move fisheries management away from cumbersome and inefficient regulatory practices and have been shown to lead to lengthened fishing seasons, improved product quality, and safer conditions for fishermen. The Administration has set a goal of doubling the number of LAP systems in use by the year 2010. These goals and projects contribute to the implementation of recently enacted legislation, including the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006, and the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act.

New investments in ocean science are aimed at monitoring and better understanding marine ecosystems. Funding is included for ocean observations to move toward an operational ocean monitoring network. Support is also provided for priority research areas, including ocean-climate connections, marine ecosystem responses to natural events and management strategies, and the development of new sensor technologies to monitor marine ecosystem parameters, such as harmful algal blooms and marine populations.

Department of Commerce
(In millions of dollars)

	2006 Actual	Estimate	
		2007	2008
Spending			
Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Departmental Management:			
Salaries and Expenses, other	50	30	64
Emergency Guaranteed Loan Program accounts.....	—	-39 ¹	-49 ¹
Office of the Inspector General	21	22	23
Subtotal, Departmental Management	71	13	38
Economic Development Administration	281	261	203
Bureau of the Census	801	797	1,230
Economics and Statistics Administration	79	79	85
International Trade Administration	401	394	412
Bureau of Industry and Security	75	75	79
Minority Business Development Agency	30	30	29
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA):			
Operations, Research, and Facilities	2,790	2,445	2,844
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,064	997	980
Other accounts	-3	-60	-12
Subtotal, NOAA	3,851	3,382	3,812

Department of Commerce—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

	2006 Actual	Estimate	
		2007	2008
Patent and Trademark Office (PTO):			
Program Level	1,665	1,776	1,920
Fees	-1,665	-1,776	-1,920
Subtotal, PTO	—	—	—
Technology Administration	6	2	2
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST):			
Scientific and Technical Research Services	398	398	504
Industrial Technology Services	177	92	46
Construction of Research Facilities	174	68	94
Subtotal, NIST	749	558	644
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	40	37	19
Total, Discretionary budget authority	6,384	5,628	6,554
<i>Memorandum: Budget authority from enacted supplementals</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Total, Discretionary outlays	6,453	5,993	6,467
Mandatory Outlays:			
Digital Television Fund programs:			
Public Safety Communications Interoperability grants	—	24	184
Other programs	—	31	293
All other	62	187	161
Mandatory Offsetting Receipts ²	-133	-44	-492
Total, Mandatory outlays	-71	198	146
Total, Outlays	6,382	6,191	6,613
Credit activity			
Direct Loan Disbursements:			
Fisheries Finance Direct Loan Financing account	71	126	39
Total, Direct loan disbursements	71	126	39

¹ The Budget assumes that if the Department is funded under a full-year 2007 continuing resolution, the 2007 cancellation would not be enacted, which would leave \$49 million available for cancellation in 2008.

² 2008 mandatory offsetting receipts include spectrum auction receipts (-\$477 million) that fund mandatory programs created by the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 in the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.