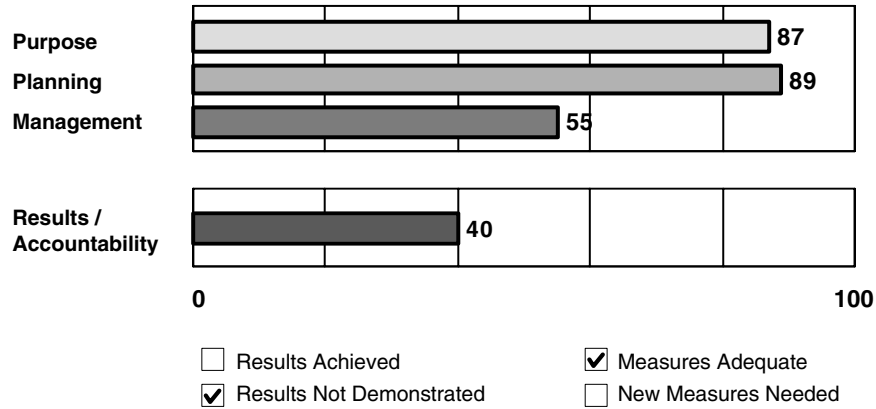


Program: National Mapping

Agency: Department of the Interior

Bureau: United States Geological Survey



Key Performance Measures

Year Target Actual

Measure Description	Year	Target	Actual
Long-term Measure: Percent of the nation's surface for which hydrography, elevation, and orthoimagery data are available through the National Spatial Data Infrastructure Clearinghouse and supported through partnerships (This measure indicates whether basic information needed to make maps is easily accessible to the public.) (New measure)	2002	1%	.8%
	2003	15%	
	2012	80%	
Annual Measure: Produce draft standard to fill gaps in data integration capabilities and standards to accomplish long term data integration goals. (New measure)			
Efficiency Measure: Cost per scene of delivery of Landsat type data (currently \$600) A scene is one snapshot of a part of the earth by a satellite. (New measure)	2003	\$595	

Rating: Results Not Demonstrated

Program Type: Research and Development

Program Summary:

This program in the United States Geological Survey enables the public to access and use geospatial data such as maps. It is in transition from a program that collects and distributes such data, to a program that enables others to access, integrate and apply geospatial data. The program no longer concentrates on collecting and disseminating because this is done by the private sector and at the state and local levels.

The analysis found that USGS is moving very slow on making the transition. Other PART findings included the following:

1. The purpose of the program is clear, and while the program is designed to have a unique impact, it is not optimally designed.
2. The program has new long term goals but lacks the data to demonstrate results. The program has been successful at partnering with other organizations, but has not demonstrated how these partnerships help contribute to progress on long-term goals.
3. The program is not effective at identifying termination or decision points to ensure achievement of strategic outcomes.
4. The program does not have the appropriate workforce necessary to move USGS mapping forward. USGS currently has a work force better suited for producing paper map products or providing technical advice on remote sensing.
5. Most employees are located at three mapping centers which concentrate on the collection and dissemination of geographic information, rather than more dispersed organization that facilitates others to find, integrate and apply geographic information.

In response to these findings:

1. To speed the transition, the budget proposes to reduce data collection and acquisition efforts by \$5 million and increase support for activities that promote geospatial data standards, ensure data quality, promote interoperable web applications, and align geospatial data requirements and investments across federal, state and local governments.
2. USGS will work with the Federal Geographic Data Committee to collect data requirements across federal, state and local governments, and explore options for coordinating the update and integration of data.
3. USGS will develop a realistic implementation plan that is consistent with the agency's new role by April 2003.

Program Funding Level (in millions of dollars)

<u>2002 Actual</u>	<u>2003 Estimate</u>	<u>2004 Estimate</u>
133	129	119