b12002GM consists of biannual fiscal period for days 12002G01 to 12002M35 UCN.

b12003NT consists of biannual fiscal period for days 12003N01 to 12003T30 UCN.

aatideas program report for 12002GM and 12003NT

Alliance for the Advancement of Technology

12002GM and 12003NT

This report was issued 12003W29 UCN
by Alliance for the Advancement of Technology.

executive summary

Alliance for the Advancement of Technology strives to meet an ambitious schedule for programs development. Operations continue as a search for organizational personnel is in process. A review of AAT operations and programming supports continued use of the P9001 quality-management program and continued use of the Integrated Chronological Applications System (ICAS) of uniform or metric scales of date and time for operations and programming.

The AAT is committed to producing and providing quality technology programming to the general public without fee, and thus offers a public grade of membership that is not subject to membership dues. This grade of membership is incorporated into ICAS licensing, which specifies ICAS public use licensing that is not subject to a licensing fee. However AAT is also considering new membership incentives that may involve the development of fee-based products or publications. AAT is considering development of products or publications that may be of interest to AAT membership.

Web traffic statistics have been compiled for the first two program years from the introduction of the **www.aatideas.org** domain web site. Minor clarifications or corrections to certain figures previously reported for the 12002 program year are included in the analyses for 12003.

ICAS standards have made many strides forward in light of a growing interest in the use of uniform time and date formats. AAT is preparing to continue this focus in support of a commitment to usable design. Because the set of ICAS features represents an exceptional opportunity for an upgrade to uniform scales of calendar and clock, a proactive implementation should be attainable given current capabilities for development. Yet implementations of ICAS are at this time quite likely not readily attainable. Uses of traditional scales of date and time are continually reinforced throughout society. Those considering ICAS metrication should be clear about the methods and strategies for implementing ICAS scales.

An alliance for the advancement of technology offers an exceptional opportunity to enhance community development in terms of educational and economic initiatives. Much work still remains ahead. Infrastructures for each of the featured special topics are certain to be transformed considerably. These developments call for proactive preparation for the applicable development and use of technologies.

Alliance for the Advancement of Technology (AAT) programs report for:

b12002GM and b12003NT

program reports

Alliance for the Advancement of Technology may issue program reports annually or biannually to provide information or updates about program operations and objectives.

The New Calendar (NC), Uniform Calendar (UC) and Inter-Dial Clock (IDC) systems are part of the Integrated Chronological Applications System (ICAS). Unless noted otherwise, dates and times noted herein reference ICAS scales. Alliance for the Advancement of Technology (AAT) provides ICAS standards documents subject to terms of use described in document AAT ICAS Agave-9010. Please refer to other key AAT ICAS standards documents accessible via the AAT ICAS web site at **http://www.aatideas.org/icas** for important information about ICAS.

status of aatideas operations

Alliance for the Advancement of Technology strives to meet an ambitious schedule for programs development. Operations continue as a search for organizational personnel is in process. All AAT operations are proceeding by means of volunteer efforts. A programming infrastructure is supporting the production and performance of various aatideas programs. During the program period and at the time of this report there are no employees nor contractors retained for the development or administration of organizational programs and operations. There are no liabilities to report for the 12003 program year of 12002GM and 12003NT or prior program periods.

AAT is supported by a small number of contributors, and has operated on an annual budget of less than $5000. There are no program fee receipts to report for the 12003 program period.

Program operations are subject to director-level authorization, and are subject to conformance with applicable laws and licenses. Alliance for the Advancement of Technology is operated and directed by organizing sponsor Ronald Stone, who serves subject to organizational policies and operations. Information about contributors and members is subject to an organizational privacy policy.

At the time of this report there are no significant organizational assets other than the intellectual properties related to aatideas programs. AAT has secured rights for the use of intellectual properties provided to the AAT from certain individuals including the organizing sponsor. These agreements were secured without any payments or other tangible compensations.

During the 12003 program year and to the time of this report there have been no third-parties authorized for program operations on behalf of the AAT; no third-parties authorized for the development of AAT resources or programs; and no designated fundraisers for the AAT. Any future aatideas fundraising programs shall be developed to reflect a careful and conservative approach to generating organizational resources in a manner appropriate for aatideas programs.

Personnel authorized for operation of the AAT have agreed to abide by designated agreements to ensure the privacy of members and others, and to protect the security of organizational assets under the authorization of the AAT Charter. Personnel authorized for operation of the AAT have not received any funds from the organization nor incurred any financial benefit from its operation except as disclosed in budgetary documents for purposes of compliance with IRS 501(c)(3) and MN 317A. There are no conflict-of-interest issues to report for the current or prior program periods.

Fiscal operations are managed to support the AAT mission subject to the AAT Charter and policies and operations. Management is prepared to authorize fiscal operations appropriate to changes in scale of operation.

Fiscal operations apply multiple methods for each system and for each process to ensure both authorized control and accountability of operation. Access to

organizational resources and information is managed for particular uses with regard to issues of security and privacy. All organizational personnel and others with access to organizational information are subject to an aatideas privacy policy.

Organizational funds are used in support of AAT objectives to promote applicable philosophies of technology via literacy among the general public. Funds may be used for publishing program materials via web site or other formats. Funds may also be used to support or obtain services in support of program objectives such as research & development, information processing, outreach, legal counsel, or administration.

Although various aspects of program operations were not immediately documented, this has had no material effect on the integrity of organizational practices to organizational policies.

The continuing organization of the AAT is subject to organizational resources. There remains yet much work in pursuing a development of applicable philosophies of technology via literacy, however these continuing efforts benefit from the development and use of a comprehensive system of quality management. A review of AAT operations and programming supports continued use of the P9001 quality-management program and continued use of the Integrated Chronological Applications System (ICAS) of uniform or metric scales of date and time for operations and programming.

quality-management initiative

Alliance for the Advancement of Technology values quality in operation and programming and seeks to establish appropriate systems of quality management in support of mission objectives.

The AAT Project 9001 (P9001) is modeled on the ISO 9001 quality management system. All AAT departments and programs are currently under review for the development of a P9001 quality-management initiative.

The various aatideas programs and AAT operations incorporate comprehensive quality management processes to help ensure operational integrity and a high quality of programming in pursuing AAT mission objectives.

Operational objectives have been approved at a director level for each AAT department. A plan for the development of additional quality management resources has also been approved.

P9001 quality-management is to encompass all AAT operations. All personnel are responsible for developing quality-management plans for their areas of responsibility. All quality-management plans are to be coordinated with an Executive Director or designee for review and use within P9001.

AAT is making progress in a review of operations under capable management at its present scale of operation. The organization is developing a knowledge infrastructure that may also be suitable for use in larger scales of operation.

aatideas programming

AAT envisions a community of informed constituents who are proactive about creating solutions to technological challenges. aatideas directs programming to parties deemed likely to have an interest in information about advances in technologies or in developing applicable philosophies of technology.

Program content is produced to be constructive, promote inclusivity, and be sensitive to community concerns. Programming is moreover to affirm a philosophy for realizing value in the diversity of various individuals and groups. AAT strives to promote integrity and credibility in its programming. If an issue is misrepresented by any party, the organization strives to be vigilant not to participate in such misrepresentation.

aatideas programming is outlined for modes of web and print publication, correspondence, media relations, and meeting presentation. Methods for managing the quality of aatideas programming are established in support of the AAT mission subject to the AAT Charter policies and operations.

The AAT is committed to producing and providing quality technology programming to the general public without fee, and thus offers a public grade of membership that is not subject to membership dues. This grade of membership is incorporated into ICAS program licensing, which specifies ICAS public use licensing that is not subject to a licensing fee. However AAT is also considering new membership incentives which may involve the development of fee-based products or publications. AAT is considering development of products or publications that may be of interest to AAT membership.

An AAT ICAS metrication kit was recently developed in support of AAT metrication month 12003X UCN. The metrication kit features a 24-page metrication guidebook and some all-daygroup Uniform Calendar organizers. The guidebook provides conversion data for many common quantities of time, reducing the need to make cumbersome calculations for common dates and times. The year 12003, 12004, 12005, and 12006 all-daygroup Uniform Calendar organizers are packed with 16 pages (including both sides of cover) of practical calendar information.

aatideas print document formats are designed for document size areas common to both A4 and US letter paper sizes. Certain program documents are distributed without charge from the aatideas web accessible at **http://www.aatideas.org** via Internet. Certain documents are provided as Portable Document Format (PDF) files; which may be viewed, printed, or saved to disk with a browser plug-in. PDF files may also be opened by Adobe Acrobat Reader available without charge from **http://www.adobe.com** via Internet. The content of many of the PDF documents is also available in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) format as web page documents. Certain designated printed documents are also distributed via post.

The primary medium of aatideas programming is the aatideas domain web site at **http://www.aatideas.org** accessible on the World Wide Web via Internet. Main features of the web site for the 12003 program year of 12002GM and 12003NT include the following:

- AAT technology timeline and retrospect
- AAT ICAS initiative for uniform scales of date and time
- aatideas web areas
- special topics interface.

A general plan for development of the aatideas web site is to incorporate a number of web-friendly features supporting access to web site content. The plan calls for aatideas web documents to be held to standards of compliance with XHTML, section 508, P9001, and the AAT metrication policy. Particular strategies include development of XHTML designations, development of CSS structures, determination of content units, development of multiple navigation structures, and the development of dedicated site and ICAS index documents. There are however several aatideas projects. Efforts to upgrade and develop areas of the web site remain in process at the time of this report.

The following web site data is not intended to report whether any particular organizations or individuals browse the aatideas web site. No information that is protected by aatideas privacy or other known information standards is disclosed. The data is moreover not intended as a measure of how web documents or other units of web content are read or used. The data do not measure whether a document is cached, saved, printed, or e-mailed after delivery from the web-server. Nor has the AAT verified the completeness or accuracy of the data. The data can however provide certain generalized information about browsing trends based on web statistics registered by the web server.

www.aatideas.org web statistics

Web traffic statistics have been compiled for the first two program years from the introduction of the **www.aatideas.org** domain web site. The 12002 program year designates the biannual periods b12001UZ and b12002AF. The 12003 program year designates the biannual periods 12002GM and 12003NT. Minor clarifications or corrections to certain figures previously reported for the 12002 program year are included in the following analyses. Content for the aatideas web site had moreover been updated throughout the 12002 and 12003 program years.

table 1—analysis of traffic data

traffic*	***visitors***	***pages***	***hits***
12002 totals	7084	18379	53120
mo avg	590	1532	4427
daily avg	19	50	146
12003 totals	17794	44369	149755
mo avg	1483	3697	12480
daily avg	49	122	410
	visitors	***pages***	***hits***

*For purposes of analyzing web traffic data, a *visitor* is defined as one or more hits from any IP address or host separated in time by no more than 30 minutes. A *page* is defined as any web document file served (**.html** or **.pdf** files, but not **.jpg** nor **.gif** files). A *hit* is for this purpose defined as simply any request to the web server for any type of file. Monthly averages are determined excalary (as if the twelfth month and the yearend were one uniform month for the purposes of calculating a monthly average—calculated by dividing annual totals by 12) and rounded to the nearest whole number. Daily averages were divided by 365 for the number of days in the non-leap years and rounded to the nearest whole number. Comparisons of the daily averages for the

twelfth uniform month main and yearend periods showed no significant patterns.

An analysis of traffic data shows a 251% increase in visitors, a 241% increase in pages, and a 282% increase in hits for the 12003 program year. On average, a visitor in the 12002 program year browsed 2.63 pages and 7.68 hits. A visitor in the 12003 program year browsed on average 2.49 pages and 8.37 hits.

The web server registers both traffic and referral artifacts in terms of web site visitors. Yet a comparison of visitors across the traffic and referral data sets reveals some discrepancies that complicate an analysis. A description of the possible reasons for these discrepancies is beyond the scope of this report. Yet methods of analysis will be considered for purposes of characterizing use of the aatideas web site.

table 2—analysis of visitor referrals

referrals	*12002*		*12003*	
	links*	visitors	links*	visitors
.com	77 (28)	989	114 (52)	2486
.edu	4 (3)	5	1	1
.net	5 (3)	30	13 (7)	69
.org	10 (5)	61	11 (5)	35
*international**	15 (9)	48	45 (29)	306
other	6	8	15	24
total referrals	117 (54)	1145	322 (109)	6259
no referral		4680		11346
aatideas	49	1165	122	3336
total referral artifacts		6990		20941
*% tuning in ???***		80.3% (83.6%)		64.4% (70.1%)

* Link data indicates number of URLs from each top-level domain. Number in parentheses indicates number of entities identified among the number of URLs, except for the international domains in which number in parentheses indicates number of country domains. **A measure of visitors 'tuning in' seeks to characterize visitors who have bookmarked the site, returned after a prior visit, typed in an aatideas URL, or clicked on a link in an e-mail message rather than clicking on a link from another web site or search engine.

For both program years, a large proportion of referrals appears to correspond to various search engines. The referral data sets indicate a 547% increase in referrals, a 242% increase in non-referrals, a 286% increase in aatideas referral artifacts, and a 300% increase in total referral artifacts for the 12003 program year. A comparison of referrals to non-referrals suggests that 80.3% of the audience for 12002 and 64.4% of the audience for 12003 might be characterized as 'tuning in' to the aatideas web. Yet a comparison of the non-referrals plus the aatideas referral artifacts to the total referral artifacts suggests that 83.6% of the audience for 12002 and 70.1% of the audience for 12003 might be characterized as 'tuning in' to the aatideas web. The values of each method provide an agreement of 96.1% for the 12002 program year, and an agreement of 91.9% for the 12003 program year. The values of the two methods are within 10% for each program year. Taken together with an analysis of the referral domain and referral URL data sets, a discrepancy of visitors among the traffic and referral data sets that is 1.3% for 12002 and 15.1% for a higher volume of traffic for 12003 might suggest that a somewhat larger set of web traffic is more or less being partially recorded by the web server. Future changes in the volume of aatideas web traffic may further complicate a comparison of data sets among program years.

An analysis of visitor domain data sets shows a 260% increase in domains across all top-level domains (TLDs) and a 255% increase in visitors for the 12003 program year.

table 3—analysis of top-level domains

top-level domains	*12002*		*12003*	
	domains	*visitors*	*domains*	*visitors*
.com (and .biz)	130	4777	319	12967
.edu	45	67	150	251
.gov	4	5	9	13
.mil	2	2	7	25
.net	140	1036	293	2169
.org	9	21	44	53
.us	30	82	61	155
*international**	122 (35)	231	376 (68)	783
other	5	12	6	32
unresolved		697		1235
total	487	6930	1265	17683

* number in parentheses indicates number of countries as indicated by international top-level domains (TLDs).

Increases for each top-level domain are:

- **.com** (and **.biz**) increased domains 245% and visitors 271%
- **.edu** increased domains 333% and visitors 375%
- **.gov** increased domains 225% and visitors 260%
- **.mil** increased domains 350% and visitors 1250%
- **.net** increased domains 209% and visitors 209%
- **.org** increased domains 489% and visitors 252%
- **.us** increased domains 203% and visitors 189%
- **international TLDs** increased domains 308% and visitors 339%
- **others** increased domains 120% and visitors 267%
- **visitors with unresolved** domain increased 177%.

An analysis of lower-level domains also indicates traffic from various educational and governmental organizations.

table 4—analysis of lower-level domains

lower-level domains	*12002*		*12003*	
	domains	*visitors*	*domains*	*visitors*
cc*us	2	2	5	5
k12*us	17	41	34	109
lib*us	1	3	4	6
state*us	7	32	15	32
other *us	3	4	3	3
other civic or educational			12	14
intl edu or ac	20	28	58	91
intl gov	5	7	13	19
total	55	117	144	279

An analysis of page views indicates the volume of traffic for particular web site areas. Table 5 shows page view data for the first two aatideas program years:

table 5—analysis of page views

page views	*12002*		*12003*	
	views	*%*	*views*	*%*
retrospect	5957	35.3	13008	34.3
itinica	4156	24.7	6729	17.8
web calendar			3474	9.2
homepage	1625	9.6	4184	11
ontheweb	2551	15.1	3822	10.1
member	1888	11.2	2439	6.4
special topics	680	4	3468	9.2
priority			770	2
total	16857	100	37894	100

For both program years visitors have selected the AAT technology timeline and retrospect to be the single most popular feature on the aatideas web. The timeline was first compiled in 11997 UCN as an AAT programming reference. At that time, there was no one or even two sources that covered all of the early and modern developments in technology that are presented in the retrospect. At the time of this programs report, no other single source is known to offer as comprehensive an overview of various areas of technological development.

For the 12003 program year, page views of the **NC02000**, **NC11900**, **NC11950**, and **NC12000** documents were above the page-view average for the set of timeline segments; while the **NC10000**, **NC11500**, and **NC11800** documents were below the page-view average. However this pattern varied considerably across the uniform months of the program year; as no particular segment was consistently above or below the page views of other particular timeline segments across the uniform months of the program year.

The AAT ICAS Itinica area of the web site provides access to the Integrated Chronological Applications System (ICAS) initiative for uniform or metric scales of date and time. Development of AAT ICAS as an aatideas program has taken place throughout the 12002 and 12003 program years and prior. Development of various web calendar documents has also taken place throughout the 12002 and 12003 program years. At the time of this report, a draft of **AAT ICAS version 6.10 Agave** is under consideration. Additional information about ICAS as an AAT program is described in a subsequent section of this report.

For both the 12002 and 12003 program years, about one quarter of the page views are for ICAS and ICAS web calendar areas of the aatideas web site. Combining Itinica and web calendar page views with page views for the retrospect timeline featuring the ICAS New Calendar (NC) era scale, more than half of the aatideas web site page views can be characterized as ICAS-related for both program years.

The homepage area of the web site consists of documents for the top-level access to the site including the **www.aatideas.org** and the **accessease** web documents. The accessease document is designated for *noframes* access to the aatideas web site. There were 238 noframes document page views for the 12003 program year, compared with 71 noframes document page views for 12002.

The member page views correspond to the remaining areas of the member directory of the aatideas web, and include documents for organizational development, programming development, and the **aatideas in Brief** e-zine. There were 1425 in Brief page views for the 12003 program year, compared with 626 page views for 12002.

An analysis of special topics page views for particular featured special topic areas shows page views from the development of dedicated topic documents in 12002J UCN. The organization of particular categories of special topics documents remains under consideration. Table 6 shows the rank of particular topics in terms of page views for the 12003 program year.

table 6—analysis of special topics page views

topic by rank for 12003	*% page views*
computers	14.7
space	12.7
manufacturing	9.8
electronics	9.3
architecture	8.2
agriculture	7.9
literacy and language	6.9
energy	6.7
health and medicine	6.4
transportation	6.3
environment	5.6
some resources	5.6

Rankings for the particular special topics are based on the 12003 program year. However the rankings varied to some extent across the uniform months of the program year; as no particular topic was consistently above or below the page views of other particular topics across the uniform months of the program year.

Other organizations have also given special attention to emerging and future technological developments. There is always the question for the AAT of how much coverage to devote to certain special topics. Perhaps certain emerging and developing technologies may warrant additional coverage.

Various priority documents were linked from the web site in the 12003 program year to reflect a focus on particular program initiatives such as ICAS, membership, and aatideas web site advertising.

An analysis of search expressions registered by the aatideas web server during the 12003 program year provides some information about the search expressions or keywords provided by search engines when a visitor clicks a link referring to aatideas. Certain keyword expressions were registered multiple times within and across uniform months, and thus data for the 12003 program year will be presented in terms of excalary monthly averages for the set of uniform months 12002G to 12003T. Search expressions varied from 1 to more than 10 term units per expression. An average of 340.5 term units were counted for an average of 109.4 search expressions for a uniform month, resulting in an average of 3 term units for a search expression. On average 198.3 visitors corresponding to search expressions were referred in a uniform month.

The search expression data sets show a range of granularity or specificity for search terms. Some expressions indicated searches for specific information, while others indicated searches for general information. Some expressions were formulated in terms of questions while others were formulated in terms of keywords. A majority of expressions indicated a primary relevance to aatideas programming, however some expressions indicated that visitors clicked on an aatideas link incidental of a particular search as indicated by a particular search expression. However such a determination is in some cases difficult to make, as search engine users evidently use a variety of search strategies. The data moreover suggests that certain visitors may be using search engines as a means of 'tuning in' to a specific page on the aatideas web site. Thus some search engine referrals may also correspond to repeat or returning visitors.

Search expressions for this data set were independently categorized into 4 holistic categories: *rel_aat*, *rel_retro*, *rel_icas*, and *irrel*. Most expressions were counted in only one category, however a small proportion of expressions containing keywords for more than one category were counted in two categories. 28.5% of the expressions were categorized as related to the AAT organization or to AAT programming. 39.4% of the expressions were categorized as related to technology timeline programming. 25.1% of the expressions were categorized as related to ICAS programming. 6.3% of the expressions were categorized as not relevant to any of the aatideas programs.

table 7—analysis of search expressions

data	*avg*	*G*	*H*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*
exprs.	109.4	39	50	64	86	95	125	131	201	149	157	126	90
t-units	340.5	109	146	219	266	287	400	392	652	489	470	382	274
visitors	198.3	45	78	119	158	160	198	252	482	290	246	205	147
rel_aat	31.2	11	7	6	14	22	30	44	59	41	55	47	38
rel_retro	43.1	9	21	43	40	46	58	47	76	59	49	42	27
rel_icas	27.4	11	14	11	19	20	30	31	49	35	49	39	21
irrel	6.9	4	7	7	17	8	8	6	7	6	4	5	4
% aat	28.5	28.2	14	9.4	16.3	23.2	24	33.6	29.4	27.5	35	37.3	42.2
% retro	39.4	23.1	42	67.2	46.5	48.4	46.4	35.9	37.8	39.6	31.2	33.3	30
% icas	25.1	28.2	28	17.2	22.1	21.1	24	23.7	24.4	23.5	31.2	31	23.3
% irrel	6.3	10.3	14	10.9	19.8	8.4	6.4	4.6	3.5	4	2.5	4	4.4
data	*avg*	*G*	*H*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*

One significant pattern emerges from the analysis of search expressions for the 12003 program year. The number of search expressions increased during the program year. At the same time, the proportions of the AAT, timeline, and ICAS program expression categories increased or remained near average, while the

proportion of expressions categorized as irrelevant decreased.

Analyses of search engine rankings for 24 search expressions including 15 AAT trademark terms were recently conducted across 7 commercial search engines. The general plan for aatideas web site development anticipates strategies for further development of web site structure and content to improve the quality of access to content specified by search engines and search engine users.

aatideas in Brief e-zine

The AAT produces its aatideas in Brief e-zine program to high standards of quality in support of aatideas programs, and seeks the use of best practices in the production and distribution of the e-zines. In pursuit of educational initiatives that are on the forefront of technological use and development, AAT seeks appropriate channels of communication with other individuals and organizations who may be involved in similar initiatives or who may have an interest in aatideas programming. E-mail communication and Internet web delivery may be very appropriate vehicles for distributing a variety of information and knowledge programs among one or more communities. The use of e-mail and web delivery may also be an environmentally-friendly alternative to print and post.

To the best of its knowledge, the AAT has produced and distributed the aatideas in Brief e-zine in full compliance with applicable laws concerning the use of e-mail. The e-zine distributions to this point have been relatively small. However, the e-zine program has been an important part of organizational efforts to promote applicable philosophies of technology among the general public.

The e-zine is presently distributed to a growing number of subscribers and is also mirrored on the aatideas web. E-zine messages are kept brief and do not contain any graphics nor attached files. Subscribers may also opt for a table of contents version featuring a web link to the entire version of the e-zine. E-mail distributions feature an authorized aatideas e-mail header and a valid remove mechanism. E-mail distribution processes also incorporate procedures to reduce the demand on networks by removing any undeliverable and invalid e-mail addresses. Requests for removal are logged and then cross-checked against future distribution lists. E-mail distribution and remove lists are subject to a strict privacy policy and do not contain any data other than e-mail addresses and distribution records. At the present time the lists are administered and maintained manually, yet an automated subscription/unsubscription system is under consideration. Web-traffic, subscription, and e-mail distribution statistics are compiled for recent issues of the e-zine; and a review of operations supports continued production and distribution of e-zine documents to aatideas standards.

AAT ICAS initiative

Development of a Uniform Calendar and a decimal clock was identified as an aatideas program initiative a few years before the recent transition to a new century and a new millennium in 12000 NC. The 'Y2K' issue raised awareness throughout many organizations and throughout society about the effect of a new century on applications or practices that were designed in terms of decennial and annual year formats. The 'Y2K' issue had a schedule that had passed without nary a consequence in comparison with the hype.

The aatideas program for uniform scales of date and time is now called the Integrated Chronological Applications System (ICAS). ICAS methods incorporate multiple schemes of uniformity as practicable best practices for the design and use of calendar and clock interfaces. ICAS specifies a Uniform Calendar (UC), an Inter-Dial Clock (IDC) system, a New Calendar (NC), and other standards accessible from the AAT ICAS web site at **http://www.aatideas.org/icas** via Internet. Alliance for the Advancement of Technology (AAT) administers and promotes the applicable use of ICAS within its mission as an educational organization. The AAT has approved the use of ICAS by the AAT for purposes of programming and quality management.

Most uses of time or date scales involve only a small subset of the chronological system (or systems) within which they are applied. This is true for traditional scales of date and time as well as for emerging uniform or metric scales. Yet current measures of coordinated universal time (UTC) introduce capabilities for the accurate measurement of a main unit of 1 day that is not subject to variation in the rotation of the Earth.

There are certain parallels among the 'Y2K', decimal time, and calendar metrication issues. However at the time of this report there does not appear to be much consensus about the metrication of uniform or metric scales of date and time. Without a schedule for time or date metrication, the AAT anyhow proceeds with efforts

to develop practicable best practices for the design and use of uniform scales of date and time.

Part of this approach concerns the development of voluntary standards for the use of ICAS. Some lack of consensus about the metrication of time and date scales centers on hype about whether everyone would 'have to' change. There certainly are many considerations with regard to metrication issues. However ICAS standards would be no less voluntary than any other standards without the consensus of other organizations and individuals. If a consensus does emerge, then a notion of 'have to' can be seen as a notion of 'should'. Otherwise the AAT is sensitive about the use of scales of date and time by others.

ICAS is designed in pursuit of development of a state-of-the-art system for the use of uniform scales of calendar and clock. AAT treats ICAS like community property and considers the views of ICAS users or potential users. Moreover the principal ICAS-developer Ronald Stone treats ICAS like community property by developing it for the AAT. Other individuals have also contributed to the development of ICAS and provided permission for the use of material. At the time of this report there are no registered developer, localization, or administrative ICAS licences other than for the AAT. If there are any other public-use licensees of ICAS other than for ICAS developer Ronald Stone, the AAT does not know of them.

ICAS standards are also subject to the actions or authority of other standards authorities. However at the time of this report no actions have been imposed upon the development of ICAS standards. Moreover, no ICAS developments are known to infringe upon the intellectual properties of any other organizations or individuals. Throughout the development of ICAS, most of the developments relating to uniform time and date formats were not being made by other standards authorities or other parties. It may be that some ICAS developments may be subjects of AAT patent disclosures subject to a 1-year timetable from public disclosure to patent filing. However any claims for ICAS intellectual property would be administered in terms of ICAS administrative objectives and terms of use.

ICAS standards were developed from some other subsets of a system of uniform or metric scales of date and time. The time infrastructure was not previously formulated to these levels of uniformity. In the context of the predominant use of traditional scales, other uniform or metric scales of date and time formulated in terms of a main unit of 1 day do not count many adherents. At the time of this report there are not many comparative studies of the use of uniform scales of date and time.

AAT hopes to focus on issues of metrication proactively, and not reactively or remedially. Because the set of ICAS features represents an exceptional opportunity for an upgrade to uniform scales of calendar and clock, a proactive implementation should be attainable given current capabilities for development.

Yet implementations of ICAS are at this time quite likely not readily attainable. Uses of traditional scales of date and time are continually reinforced throughout society. Those considering ICAS metrication should be clear about the methods and strategies for implementing ICAS scales. However ICAS resources are also improving. ICAS standards have made many strides forward in light of a growing interest in the use of uniform time and date formats. AAT is preparing to continue this focus in support of a commitment to usable design.

There is no reason that a current lack of consensus must remain so. The AAT chooses to focus on efforts to develop strategies for an upgrade to uniform scales of date and time, and to focus these efforts within the AAT organization as well as toward those interested in aatideas programming. The AAT is not lobbying for a change in the standards for scales of date or time anywhere. The AAT rather pursues development of practicable methods for the normative use of uniform scales of date and time.

One more issue that is otherwise not addressed in ICAS standards is the matter of religion with regard to the development and use of calendars and clocks. Scales of calendar and clock are developed from a cultural heritage that includes religions. The processes by which scales of time and date are developed and used take place in society along side religion. However the AAT is proceeding with development of ICAS standards impartial of any particular religion. The use, localization, or designation of ICAS scales by particular organizations including religious organizations is a matter to be determined by particular organizations.

The AAT has developed, administered, and used ICAS to the best of its knowledge subject to rights and authority to pursue this emerging initiative. Yet the AAT's commitment to ICAS is rooted in aatideas programming objectives, a commitment that can serve any eventual system of time measurement.

The AAT has attained a record of development for the ICAS by way of aatideas programming, yet would also like to acknowledge that development is in many ways due to the ideas and plans of a number of individuals and organizations. The AAT hopes to find common ground with a growing number of other organizations and

individuals interested in the development and use of uniform scales of date and time.

challenges

AAT continues to operate on mostly an ad-hoc basis. A board of directors has yet to be recruited. Practically every area of operation operates as if it were ad hoc. A volunteer staff of one director or officer who is also actively involved in the various areas of organizational operation means that there is no dedicated process of review for the organization. This status of operation has no material effect on the integrity of the organization. Yet it may be a factor in how others perceive the AAT. It certainly does affect how much program development can be produced. And it has a direct influence on the quality of operation. Even so the organization makes some progress and continues efforts to affirm quality of operation and to produce quality programming.

ICAS developer Ronald Stone has been actively involved in the development of ICAS for the AAT for a lot longer than he had thought that he would. Even so he still thinks that the AAT is an appropriate organization for the development and use of ICAS. Yet aatideas programs such as ICAS may impose certain conditions on AAT operation.

The AAT has established a metrication policy. To partner with or to do business with the AAT, other organizations may need to develop a metrication policy, especially concerning any ICAS development.

The AAT was not established for lobbying, and it is unlikely that the AAT will become a lobbying organization. This influences AAT consideration of partnerships with other organizations that are involved in lobbying activities.

Perceptions about the AAT also factor into the effectiveness of organizational operations and programming. To this point the AAT has operated without a geographically-located office or any employees. The AAT office is established on the Internet at the official **aatideas.org** domain web site. Methods of contact and operation are established for both e-mail and post communications. AAT operations and programs depend on the telecommunications and postal infrastructures of networked communications. Perceptions about the use of postal or telecommunications networks are however widely influenced by hype about 'spam' or fraud.

The AAT addresses concerns about operational integrity and quality of operation via its quality-management program. The AAT is not established for any fraudulent or misrepresentative reason, nor does it operate misrepresentatively or fraudulently. The AAT is not a distributor of 'junk' or 'spam' e-mail; a software, hardware, nor network pirate; a 'cyber-squatter'; a virus developer; a pyramid scheme; a 'techno-vigilante' nor a conspirator. Nor does anyone actively involved in the operation of the AAT engage in any such activities. The AAT takes the aatideas programming niche seriously and so does everyone involved in the operation of the organization.

The AAT is moreover not a personal entity nor a 'doing business as' of organizing sponsor Ronald Stone, nor does the AAT operate as such. No AAT account, program, business, resource, or property is used inconsistent with the organizational policies and operations of the AAT Charter subject to IRS 501(c)(3) and MN 317A. Nor is the AAT operated for any personal rather than organizational reason. Anyone who states or implies otherwise does not know AAT policies and operations. It may be that to this point the AAT is operated by one officer. Yet any conduct that misrepresents or otherwise interferes with AAT operation or management such as spreading misinformation or forging e-mails is strongly discouraged.

Those in an informed community should promote the accountable use of postal and telecommunications networks and resources. The use of these networks and resources—especially the Internet—seems to be too frequently manipulated and often apparently without adequate regulation. As official policy for AAT programs and operations, the AAT supports efforts to promote the accountable use and regulation of postal and telecommunications networks and resources for use by communities, organizations, and individuals.

As for the objectives for which the AAT was established: aatideas programs are developing a paradigm of proactivity that may hold promise for the promotion of applicable philosophies of technology. While there is a place in the paradigm for the affirmation of individual initiative, the notion of alliance may call for particular consideration. An alliance for the advancement of technology offers an exceptional opportunity to enhance community development in terms of educational and economic initiatives. Much work still remains ahead. Infrastructures for each of the featured special topics are certain to be transformed considerably. These developments call for proactive preparation for the applicable development and use of technologies.

The information contained in this programs report is affirmed to be truthful by organizing sponsor and corporate officer Ronald L. Stone. The AAT does not guarantee future support for particular areas of programming, but a review of operations supports further development of aatideas programs. Anyone who missed Charter membership in Alliance for the Advancement of Technology Charter year 12002 NC can still obtain a Charter membership in 12003 NC. However those interested in becoming Charter members should not wait for those hyping the hype. AAT members are not.

aatideas programming niche

The goals of the AAT are ambitious yet carefully designed. Areas of need or demand among the general public for programs promoting applicable philosophies of technology via literacy were identified based on the number and scope of technological developments taking place, and the needs for information and knowledge about the use of technologies that these developments introduce.

As challenges and effects concomitant to the use and development of technologies are fundamental to a quality of life in a global community, one fundamental objective of aatideas programming is to develop applicable philosophies of technology by determining strategies for presenting a focus on applicabilities in the development and use of a variety of technologies.

copyrights & trademarks

sign on for an official

ICAS metrication kit

from

aatideas.org

aat icas agave

each ICAS metrication kit includes:

24-page **metrication guidebook**

featuring aatideas overviews of:

International System of Units (SI)

and

Integrated Chronological Applications System (ICAS)

16-page **all daygroup Uniform Calendars for:**

ODD year 12003 UCN

even LEAP year 12004 UCN

ODD year 12005 UCN

even NON-leap year 12006 UCN