Alliance for the Advancement of Technology (AAT) programs report for b12002AF , b12001UZ, and prior.

b12001UZ consists of 6-month fiscal period for days 12001U01 to 12001Z35 UCN6.
b12002AF consists of 6-month fiscal period for days 12002A01 to 12002F30 UCN6.

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

b12002AF, b12001UZ, and prior

program reports

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

Dates noted herein are referenced to ICAS Uniform Calendar standard unless otherwise designated, as the AAT uses the ICAS Uniform Calendar for operations. Use of the Integrated Chronological Applications System (ICAS) is subject to terms of use described in AAT ICAS Itinica at **http://www.aatideas.org/itinica** via Internet.

status of AAT operations

The various AAT ideas™ 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.

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 fiscal information is managed for particular uses with regard to issues of privacy and security.

Program 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.

Personnel authorized for operation of the AAT have agreed to abide by certain agreements to protect 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.

The nonprofit 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 these periods.

Information about contributors and members is subject to a AAT privacy policy. As an organizing sponsor, Ronald Stone also directs the AAT in its efforts to pursue program objectives.

quality-management initiative

The 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 system.

Operational objectives have been approved at a director level for each AAT department. A plan for

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 the Executive Director for review and use within P9001.

The 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.

AAT ideas programming

The AAT envisions a community of informed constituents who are proactive about creating solutions to technological challenges. The AAT 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. The AAT strives to promote integrity and credibility in its programming. If an issue is misrepresented by any party, the AAT strives to be vigilant not to participate in such misrepresentation.

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

AAT newsletters, ICAS resources, and programs reports are distributed without charge from the aatideas web™ accessible at **http://www.aatideas.org** via Internet. These documents are provided as Portable Document Format (PDF) files; which may be viewed, printed, or saved to disk with a browser plugin. PDF files may also be opened by Adobe Acrobat Reader available without charge from **http://www.adobe.com** via Internet. These documents are produced in a 20 cm wide by 27 cm tall format to accommodate dimensions of both US letter and A4 paper sizes. The AAT can also manage the printing and distribution of newsletters and other documents however the web site is the only channel of distribution at this time. The content of many of the PDF documents is also available in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) format as web page documents.

The primary vehicle for AAT ideas programming is the aatideas web™ web site at **http://www.aatideas.org** accessible on the World Wide Web via Internet. The web site features certain core areas that were supported throughout the cohort programming year b12001UZ to b12002AF:

- aatideas web™ interface
- AAT Technology Timeline retrospect
- AAT ICAS Itinica™ metric-time initiative
- Special Topics interface.

Web documents on the AAT ideas web are continuously reviewed for improvement of content, presentation, and access. Efforts are made to improve access for a variety of browser applications. Certain features of the www.aatideas.org web site were not available for all periods within the cohort programming year.

The web site data described below are not presented 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. 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 statistics

The www.aatideas.org web site registered 7032 visitors in the cohort programming year. A *visitor* is for this purpose defined as one or more hits

from any IP address or host separated in time by no more than 30 minutes. A *hit* is for this purpose defined as simply any request to the web server for any type of file.

cohort programming year b12001UZ–b12002AF

www.aatideas.org	*visitors*	*pages*	*hits*
cohort totals	7032	18484	52830
cohort mo avgs*	586	1540	4403
cohort daily avgs*	19	51	145

The **www.aatideas.org** web server registered 18484 pages served. A *page* is for this purpose defined as any web document file served (**.html** or **.pdf** files, but not **.jpg** nor **.gif** files).

*Monthly averages for the cohort are determined excalary (as if the twelfth month and the Intercalary were one uniform month for the purposes of calculating a monthly average—calculated by dividing cohort totals by 12) and rounded to the nearest whole number. Cohort daily averages were divided by 365 for the number of days in the non-leap year and rounded to the nearest whole number. Daily averages for the periods 12001Z01 to 12001Z30 and 12001Z31 to 12001Z35 were within 2 percent.

An analysis of visitor referrals for the cohort programming year shows that 4680 of the visitors to www.aatideas.org—about two-thirds of the total visitors—arrived without any referring domain link. A group of qualified external referrals was obtained from some 1145 visitors—about one-sixth of the total visitors—registering an external domain link. The remaining referrals (also about one-sixth of the total visitors) referenced **aatideas.org** domain links; and are considered to indicate some record of a particular visit, a repeat visitor, or some other statistical anomaly.

More than 80 percent of the qualified external referrals referenced 77 **.com** domain links from an indicated 28 **.com** entities. Other qualified external referrals include: 10 **.org** domain links from 5 **.org** entities, 4 **.edu** domain links from an indicated 3 **.edu** entities, 5 **.net** domain links from 3 **.net** entities, 9 international domain links from an indicated 15 international domain entities, and 6 other links for a total of 117 referring links from an indicated 60 entities. The majority of qualified external referrals appears to result from commercial search engines.

A visitor domain analysis for the cohort programming year registered a total of 487 domains* for 6930 of the web site visitors. The following visitor domains were registered:

.com—130 domains and 4777 visitors
.edu—45 domains and 67 visitors (does not include 4 **edu** & addl subdomains)
.gov—4 domains and 5 visitors (does not include 2 **gov** & addl subdomains)
.mil—2 domains and 2 visitors
.net—140 domains and 1036 visitors
.org—9 domains and 21 visitors
.us—30 domains and 82 visitors (includes subdomain **k12** for 17 states, state subdomain for 7 states, 2 city subdomains, and 2 state org subdomains; does not include 1 city & addl subdomains)
international—35 international domains and 231 visitors representing 35 countries from each continent as indicated by top-level international domains.
other—5 other Internet domains and 12 visitors
***unresolved**—697 of the visitors were registered as domain unresolved.

An analysis of pageviews for the cohort program year was compiled by grouping web site documents by program area. The following pageviews were counted for various web site areas:

Retrospect—5957 pageviews (35%)
Itinica—4156 pageviews (25%)
ontheweb—3302 pageviews (20%)
member—1888 pageviews (11%)
homepage—1554 pageviews (9%)

The retrospect pageviews consist primarily of the AAT Technology Timeline, which is presented via the ICAS New Calendar (NC) timeline. The timeline was first compiled in 11997 UCN6 as a AAT ideas programming reference. At that time,

there was no one or even two sources that covered all of the early and modern developments in technology presented in the retrospect. At the time of this programs report, no other single source is known to offer as wide of a focus across various dimensions of technological development.

The timeline retrospect is the single most popular feature on the **www.aatideas.org** web site. In addition, a plurality of search engine search keywords registered by the web server are timeline-related. And a higher relative number of pageviews for the **NC12000.html** document suggest an interest in development of the next timeline installment. The timeline offers a number of possibilities for further development, and the AAT is considering various outlines for producing more timeline programming.

The AAT ICAS Itinica™ area of the web site is the primary vehicle for the Integrated Chronological Applications System (ICAS) metric-time initiative. Additional information about ICAS as a AAT program is described in the next section.

An analysis of pageviews for the cohort programming year suggests that more than half of the web site pageviews are ICAS-related. This is not taken as an endorsement of ICAS however may suggest a certain interest in metric-time standard developments.

1536 pageviews of Uniform Calendar web documents (HTML and PDF format) indicate some interest in the ICAS Uniform Calendar. Of these pageviews web site visitors requested 243 Uniform Calendar **pdf** files and 99 ICAS in Brief **pdf** files in the cohort program year. Some variation in web pageviews across two versions of a web-based Uniform Calendar resource may further suggest the use of the Uniform Calendar to determine particular dates (see table of cohort pageviews of web-based Uniform Calendar). Pageviews for a particular version were registered during the time that that version of the resource was in effect, and only one version was available for any point in the cohort program year. A lower number of relative pageviews of leap-year months also correlates to the cohort programming year occurring outside of a leap year. Additional studies of the use of ICAS Uniform Calendar are described in the next section of this report.

cohort pageviews of web-based Uniform Calendar

month	*UC6*	*UC5*	*total*
A	20	13	33
B	22	9	31
C	18	9	27
D	19	13	32
E	17	13	30
F	18	9	27
G	19	11	30
H	21	12	33
J	16	9	25
K	23	9	32
L	16	13	29
M	22	13	35
N	16	9	25
P	22	12	34
Q	17	13	30
R	19	9	28
S	18	8	26
T	16	13	29
U	22	13	35
V	21	10	31
W	18	11	29
X	19	13	32
Y	18	12	30
Z	20	9	29
leapA	(see A)	(see A)	(see A)
leapB	0	36	36
leapC	0	30	30
leapD	22	8	30
leapE	0	29	29
leapF	0	32	32
leapG	0	32	32
leapH	0	30	30
leapJ	19	13	32
leapK	22	13	35
leapL	17	8	25
leapM	21	9	30
sum	558	505	1063
mean	15.94	14.43	30.37
var	7.51	8.02	2.85

Other analyses of year and daygroup document pageviews did not present any clear patterns of browsing. However analysis of ICAS Inter-Dial Clock (IDC) system (former ICAS t10 system) time-zone documents also shows almost one-third higher pageviews of IDC zoneDeka relative the IDC zoneEuclid and zoneZodiac term sets.

3302 pageviews were counted for various other areas on the aatideas web including:

- 1589 aatideas web pageviews
- 680 special topics interface pageviews
- 642 general area pageviews
- 355 people area pageviews

A banner-exchange program on the special topics interface frameset reports a small number of AAT banner displays earned on other participating web sites. The special topics interface and the banner-exchange program are currently under review by the AAT.

1888 pageviews were counted for the member area directory and subdirectories. The AAT ideas in Brief e-zine mirror documents registered 626 pageviews, revealing an apparent time-effect on counts for e-zine issues (earlier issues registered more pageviews). The AAT ideas in Brief e-zine was introduced in the cohort program year, and e-zine issues are also distributed via e-mail to subscribers and other selected individuals and organizations. Distribution and remove lists are subject to a AAT privacy policy, and do not contain any data other than e-mail addresses and distribution records.

The home page frameset display for **www.aatideas.org** also counted 1554 pageviews, and is currently under review for new content, presentation, and access of AAT ideas programming.

An analysis of search engine placements was recently conducted for 22 keyword searches across 4 major commercial search engines, including 15 AAT trademark search terms. Searches for 7 of the AAT trademarks resulted in a first-place ranking across each of the search engines. Searches for the other 8 AAT trademarks across each of the 4 search engines resulted in 4 first-place rankings, 5 other top-ten rankings, 1 other top-twenty ranking, 6 other top-hundred rankings, and 16 keyword searches not found in the top-hundred.

Searches for 7 other non-trademark keywords across each of the 4 search engines resulted in 1 first-place ranking, 2 other top-ten rankings, 1 other top-twenty ranking, 5 other top-hundred rankings, and 19 keyword searches not found in the top-hundred.

Results of the analysis indicate that search engine users can find **www.aatideas.org** via the use of certain AAT trademarks as search terms. However the use of certain AAT trademarks as search terms, including the organization name, is subject to the rankings of a myriad of other web documents. The use of certain keywords that are not AAT trademarks but that are strategic to AAT programs showed some limited placements, however were mostly out of the top-hundred.

Of particular note are the results that no search for ‘metric time’ keywords resulted in a top-fifty ranking, and in a number of cases were not found in the top-hundred. It is not known how web documents are ranked by search engines, however the AAT ICAS metric-time initiative can support a claim for a higher placement ranking for search engine users searching for metric-time related web sites.

AAT ICAS initiative

Development of a Uniform Calendar and a decimal clock was identified as a program initiative appropriate to AAT ideas programming. This initiative is now called the Integrated Chronological Applications System (ICAS), a comprehensive clock and calendar system based on uniformity of measure and compatibility for a range of uses. ICAS consists of a Uniform Calendar (UC), an Inter-Dial Clock (IDC) system, a New Calendar (NC), and some collateral resources accessible via **http://www.aatideas.org/itinica** on the aatideas web™.

The AAT uses ICAS for operations where practical, and has been able to study certain uses of ICAS. The Uniform Calendar offers a number

of advantages as a fiscal calendar. AAT programming has been developed and presented to the Uniform Calendar. The AAT has reviewed how Uniform Calendar data may be used and processed for purposes of developing and preparing AAT ideas programming, a P9001 quality-management program, and also this report. UC dates are found to be simple to write and process, and conversion to and from the Gregorian calendar is not so complicated within the ICAS system. The review supports continued use of Uniform Calendar by the AAT for purposes of quality management and programming.

Time in the modern world is predominantly measured in terms of Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) and the SI system. The SI unit for time is the second, adapted from the traditional unit of 60 seconds to the minute, 60 minutes to the hour, and 24 hours to the day. Time measured in seconds, minutes, and hours is conveniently divisible into various practical subunits; however can be cumbersome for the processing or calculation of time data.

The ICAS Inter-Dial Clock (IDC) decimal time standard is also conveniently divisible into various units, yet is also convenient for the calculation or processing of time data. It is not yet known how particular uses of IDC data may be used in practical contexts, however IDC time data is also expected to be simple to write and process within the ICAS system. Those users who calculate or process much time data may find significant practical benefit in the use of a decimal time system such as IDC.

Timesetting for various timekeeping instruments is another issue in the use of a time system. Time for an IDC decimal interface can be designed for a scrolling range of 0 to 9 for any of the three decimal places in a decitriad. There may be many features of a decimal time system to support practical use of a decimal time system, however the 24-hour dial system is the one that is predominantly in use.

Standards of time use and measure are regulated and administered by various private, industrial, national, and international organizations. Some of these measures are regulated by law or standard, others by practice. The current predominant standards for measuring time were developed for a different set and range of uses and capabilities. Developments in areas of transportation, telecommunications, electronics, and computers introduce a much larger scope of use for time measurements.

ICAS features are developed in pursuit of best practices to anticipate issues of use and conversion. The ICAS version presently in effect is the result of extensive development and review to ensure system functionality and applicability. Issues relating to the use and conversion of ICAS may be approached similarly to those for the use and conversion of the metric system. Many organizations have managed similar initiatives as a normal course of operation. Methods of exact mathematical conversion, adaptive conversion, and magnitude substitution can be applied.

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 AAT ideas programming objectives, a commitment that can serve any eventual system of time measurement.

The AAT is aware that the development of a new system for the measurement of time raises certain concerns. And these concerns are also factors in determining the applicability or relative value of a technology. ICAS is designed foremost with principles of integration, compatibility, and applicability. Much like the SI metric system used throughout the world for areas of science, engineering, and medicine; uses of ICAS can be designated for particular scopes of use. And as for the development or revision of current or future ICAS features (which include localizations and term sets) for special uses or for general use, so much depends on what interest users or organizations may have in an ICAS system.

The AAT has attained a record of development for the ICAS by way of AAT ideas 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 metric time.

challenges

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 AAT ideas™ 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.

An initial focus on areas of 'high technology' shifted to a focus on technology fundamentals. The term 'technical literacy' may evoke an image of a computer, however various technical literacies also exist for driving vehicles, telling time, using telephones, using money, organizing information, and other specialized uses. Various topics of technical literacy can serve as a rationale fundamental to addressing the AAT's ambitious programming objectives.

Other organizations also provide educational information about technologies, however are frequently addressed to another focus or scope of technology or audience. A niche for a generalized approach to providing educational information about philosophies of technology was apparent, as no other organization is known to address as general a focus of programming. This can provide one measure of demand, a measure that is perhaps critical in a time of rapid technological development. The focus of AAT ideas™ programming offers promise as an effective vehicle to prepare members and audiences for technological progress.

From 11995 to 12002 UCN6 the AAT has developed from a start-up initiative to an organization that is leading a number of developments in areas of technology programming. Sponsor Ronald L. Stone has used experience gained in areas of education, technical writing, customer service, and quality assurance for a number of organizations and a number of initiatives. New knowledge has transformed the AAT many times, and the organization is trying to keep pace to the best of its resources. The organization has experienced unforeseen levels of growth in terms of knowledge infrastructure and outreach. Operational skill sets for other areas related to organizational operation have also been developed.

Along this path, various organizations and individuals have also been a source of information, guidance, or community. It would be difficult to acknowledge all of the resources by which AAT programming has grown, however special mention is due to Action Without Borders, Inc. (www.idealist.org); Canada's Task Force on the Introduction of Digital Radio; the Localisation Industry Standards Association (LISA); the Society for Technical Communication (STC); the STC Education & Research SIG; the STC Emerging Technologies SIG; the STC International Technical Communication SIG; the STC Quality SIG; the STC Scientific Communication SIG; the STC Usability SIG; the United States Metric Association (USMA); the World History Compass; and many others in the technical communication and Internet communities.

This report is one marker for the AAT in pursuing its objectives. The educational mandate of the organization has provided an effective focus for the AAT. And the AAT is committed to operating at a scale of operation that can be effectively managed by organizational personnel. At the time of this report the AAT has operated without an office or any employees. The organizing sponsor has served as corporate officer for all director-level functions on a volunteer basis.

The P9001 quality-management initiative has provided additional focus for the AAT to develop and maintain quality of operation and

programming. P9001 is scalable. It supports functionality and credibility for a scale of operation consisting of one volunteer. And P9001 is expected to provide effective support for additional organizational growth subject to program demand. A review of AAT operations and programming supports continued use of the P9001 quality-management program.

Inquiries have been received from a number of individuals into employment or membership with the AAT. There are a number of projects and volunteer positions presently available. Yet paid positions for the AAT can be expected to be quality jobs that can make a world of difference for the employees and the communities served by AAT programs. There are not necessarily any predeterminations as to whom should direct or manage the AAT. The AAT is prepared to ensure that efforts to recruit and develop resources are compliant with applicable law. However before the AAT can hire any employees either additional sponsorship or other additional demand for AAT programs must be found.

There is a payment page on the **www.aatideas.org** web site to facilitate credit card payments, however there are little fundraising resources developed in light of the AAT's personnel demands. The appropriate use of a quality-management program provides many benefits, including the introduction of multiple levels of review for even one person. However it is evident that the AAT should look to a number of other individuals and organizations for further organizational growth. Additional resources can help the AAT to extend its capabilities for realizing progress in the development and use of technologies, or to develop particular programs for particular audiences.

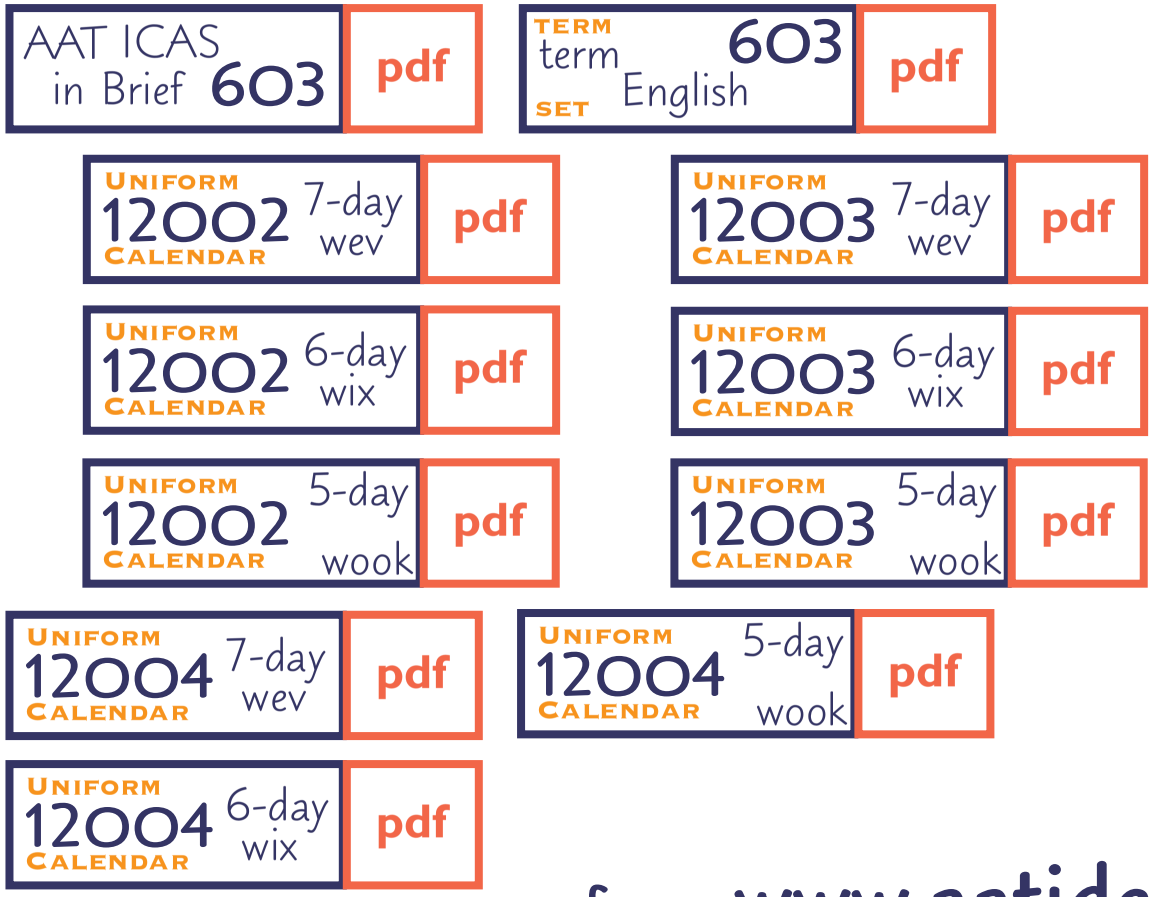
The AAT has made a track record of development via the production of web and print program materials. And these programs are being reviewed for improvement in areas of content production and presentation. The web site is under review for additional content, section 508 compatibility, and easier browsing. Web site traffic statistics showed a slight increase in monthly averages in b12002AF from b12001UZ, and preliminary results for 12002G indicate a modest increase in daily visits and pageviews. Progress has been made, however other areas for development remain. The AAT is also open to considering collaborations with other organizations in pursuit of common objectives.

The goals of the AAT are ambitious yet carefully designed. Other media organizations address various issues of technology and education, however these issues are not always presented in the general media with a focus on the applicabilities relating to the development and use of technologies. In times where issues of technology and literacy have become globally critical, other perspectives and approaches may offer a more appropriate understanding. The AAT has identified certain needs for programming and developed certain strategies and methods for addressing technology issues. Metric time could be a big development, and the AAT hopes that those organizations and individuals who can realize benefits in the use of metric time will find ways to make it happen.

The information contained in this programs report is affirmed to be truthful by organizing sponsor and corporate officer Ronald L. Stone. The AAT makes no guarantee of continued operation, however those interested in becoming Charter members should do so at this time because 12002 UCN6 is hereby designated a Charter Year for the Alliance for the Advancement of Technology (AAT).

copyrights & trademarks

useful AAT ICAS resources



from **www.aatideas.org/itinica**

contact via web:

http://www.aatideas.org

contact via e-mail:

aat@aatideas.org
(AAT department)

web@aatideas.org
(Web department)

itinica@aatideas.org
(ICAS department)

request@aatideas.org
(Request department)

contact via post:

AAT at www.aatideas.org
PO Box 141155
Mpls., MN 55414-1155
USA