

A WORKING PAPER IN GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY

**An Analysis of the Office of
Management and Budget's
Program Assessment Rating Tool
(PART) for Fiscal Year 2007**

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Executive Summary

With the release of the Bush Administration's proposed budget for FY 2007, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has completed its fourth year of the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) for evaluating federal programs. Designed as a means of encouraging agencies to develop performance measures and data in order to show program results, PART is used, in conjunction with other information, to make recommendations in the president's budget as well as to inform Congress about agency progress towards goals.

This paper analyzes results of the PART to date and seeks to determine how agencies have fared over time according to PART's methodology. To this end, we examine, among other things, the proportion of agency budgets PARTed as results not demonstrated, or lacking in performance measures or data. We also consider how PART ratings are related to Congressional funding levels and the executive's funding recommendations.

According to OMB, the improvement of PART scores over time shows that many programs are improving in their ability to meet their goals offering relevant data and establishing measures to facilitate OMB's PART evaluation. The number of programs rated effective has risen from 6% in FY 2004, the first year of PART, to 16%. Overall, the number of programs moving from results not demonstrated (that is, not providing enough information to be evaluated), has gone from 50% in FY2004 to 24% in FY2007.

Those rated ineffective remain relatively steady at 4%. Some agencies have a larger proportion of their funding associated with ineffective scores. In particular, 22% of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) funding is rated ineffective. Much of this is due to the fact that OMB rated two of HUD's largest programs—the Community Development Block Grant program (\$4.1 billion), and Project Based Rental Assistance (\$4.95 billion)—as ineffective.

To date, OMB has PARTed 64% percent of the budget, or \$1.47 trillion. Six percent of the FY 2005 funding level for PARTed programs representing \$143 billion falls into the results not demonstrated rating category.

Last year, the president issued a *Major Savings and Reform* report in which he recommended 154 programs for termination or reduction. The administration used PART, in some cases, to inform these decisions. Congress accepted 89 of these proposals at least partially, reducing spending by \$6.5 billion.

This year, the president has again issued a *Major Savings and Reform* report, in which he is recommending 141 programs for either termination or reduction, representing \$15

billion in spending. Like last year, the administration cited PART assessments as informing some of these decisions.

A new break-down included in this year's PART assessments isolates programs by "topic" or programmatic activity. According to this categorization, 47% of programs with an education focus are unable to show results, while 33% of foreign affairs programs are rated effective. The purpose of this new category is to facilitate comparison of similar activities across agencies. As last year, OMB applies PART data along with other information to perform crosscutting analyses of research and development programs, federal investment programs, credit and insurance and programs that provide aid to state and local governments.

Background

In February 2003, the Bush administration released with its proposed FY 2004 budget, a new method for evaluating the performance of federal programs called the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). PART represents the Bush administration's effort to get agencies to report consistently on their programmatic goals and results in order to improve performance and facilitate funding decisions. It is one of the five initiatives of the President's Management Agenda.

PART is an element of the Administration's Budget and Performance Integration initiative to link performance information to budgeting decisions, also known as "performance budgeting". A performance budget is "an integrated annual performance plan and annual budget that shows the relationship between funding levels and expected results. It indicates that a goal or set of goals should be achieved at a given level of spending."² The effort to get agencies to link budgets and performance information originated in 1994 with Congress' passage of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

I. PART's Methodology and Application

PART requires that agencies submit an assessment of their programmatic performance to OMB over a six year period. To date, OMB has rated 793 of roughly 1000 federal programs it has identified. By FY 2008, OMB will have assessed all identified programs at least once.

OMB bases PART ratings on program manager responses to a series of between 25 and 30 *Yes/No* questions. The questionnaire includes four sections—each weighted differently—dealing with an aspect of program performance: purpose and design (20%), strategic planning (10%), program management (20%) and results/accountability (50%). The individual assessments for each program are provided on OMB's interactive website, ExpectMore.gov.³

The results/accountability section (section four) of PART receives the greatest weight. This section's questions are designed to determine if the program has met or achieved efficiencies in its long-term performance goals and how the program compares with similar programs. It also asks if the program has been independently evaluated, and if so, what those evaluations determined. Section four also includes the program's relevant performance measures and data with suggestions for improvement.

A program may receive one of five ratings: ineffective, adequate, moderately effective, effective, and results not demonstrated. The latter rating means that a program does not have enough information (either measures or data) to be rated— not that the program is

² John Mercer, *Performance Based Budgeting for Federal Agencies*, AMS, Fairfax, 2002, p.2

³ For a more detailed description of the assessment process see OMB's website, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/part/index.html>.

ineffective. It is important to note that a program could receive an acceptable rating even if the results information suggests the program is ineffective. This is because only 50% of final rating depends on results information.

Though regarded as valuable management tool, some believe that PART's rating of programs based on statutory language is unfair and does not take into consideration that programs are bound to operate according to the statute as designed by Congress. Representative Todd Platts (R-PA) has introduced legislation, the Program Assessment Rating Act (H.R. 185), to require that a future program rating tool incorporate congressional intent⁴—something PART does not do. Currently, PART does not take into consideration that a program's authorizing statute may create barriers in achieving the program's intended outcomes. OMB argues this is intentional and is a means of encouraging agencies to consult with Congress on statutory language that may be impeding the agency's or the program's mission.

Other criticisms include the claim that PART is not consistently administered and that its results are too subjective. Assigning a numerical score is potentially inaccurate. Different budget examiners may rate a program differently when presented with the same set of information.

OMB has applied PART data (in conjunction with other information) to undertake crosscutting analyses of aspects of federal programmatic activity. These ongoing analyses compare programs across agencies on the basis of similar outcomes, or approaches to policy problems, with the intent of highlighting best practices, eliminating duplication, or improving coordination across agencies. These analyses include crosscuts of research and development programs, federal investment programs, credit and insurance, and aid to state and local governments. Last year, OMB applied PART data along with other information to analyze the performance of community and economic development programs across agencies. This produced the policy recommendation called the Strengthening America's Communities Initiative, and the suggestion that 18 similar programs be consolidated under one umbrella in the Commerce Department. The initiative was rejected by Congress.

Though PART scores and their application to budget decisions and policy remains the subject of debate in Congress and agencies, PART appears to have increased Congressional interest in evaluating programmatic activity for results, improving reliable performance information, and advancing the goals of GPRA.

Recent legislative efforts to codify the concept of an annual measurement of program performance (not the PART itself) include the Government Reorganization and Program Performance Improvement Act of 2005 sponsored by Representative Kevin Brady (R-TX).⁵ The Act, which may come up for vote in the House during June 2006, would create sunset commissions to periodically review and phase out government programs that are obsolete, dysfunctional, duplicative, or unable to meet their goals.

⁴ "OMB program assessments viewed as flawed budget tool" by Jenny Mandel, *Govexec.com*, April 4, 2006.

⁵ A Senate version has also been introduced.

On May 25, 2006, Representative John Tanner (D-TN) introduced legislation, House Resolution 841, to hold Congress accountable for how it spends tax dollars. Provisions include requiring Congress to hold at least two hearings a year on performance reviews produced through PART.

Related to increased interest in the performance of federal dollars, the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (S. 2590) introduced by Senators Tom Coburn (R-OK) and Barack Obama (D-Ill.) in April 2006, would establish a public database to track the usage of federal grants.

II. Study Purpose and Previous Analysis

This study is an annual update of an analysis we undertook last year in order to examine the progression of PART scores over time, to classify the percentage of the federal budget represented by particular program ratings, and to explore the relationship between PART scores and appropriations. This study does not consider whether PART is *affecting* agency or legislative behavior and funding decisions. Rather, it describes correlations and trends in PART scores.

For the purpose of this analysis, we take PART ratings at face value. But that does not mean we necessarily agree with the methodology used or the conclusions arrived at in the individual assessments.

Many of the questions PART asks of agencies are valuable by themselves in that they focus program managers on their core missions and accomplishments, and areas that need improvement. However, assigning quantitative scores to groups of questions and then aggregating the percentages into a single qualitative score may not fully reflect the program's performance. For example, a program may receive a perfect score in three categories: purpose and design, strategic planning, and management, but fail in results and accountability, and still manage to receive a satisfactory rating. To illustrate, the Screener Training program in the Department of Homeland Security, received a rating of adequate. They received 100% in both the purpose category and the planning category, an 86% in the management category but only a 13% in the results and accountability category. An adequate rating on its face may indicate to the casual reader that this program is adequately meeting the objective of training airport screeners. However, according to the results section, this program, which is relatively new, has not acquired sufficient information in order to gauge its effectiveness. The PART assessment points to a GAO evaluation that shows the program has improved.

Criticisms of PART should not preclude us from studying it more closely. PART provides the first attempt to identify, measure, and aggregate performance data across agencies. PART is the start of a potentially valuable data source for decision makers seeking to understand the effects of individual programs, agency performance in given

policy areas, as well as possibly providing a window for the public into budgetary decision making.

Just as last year, the president’s proposed budget for FY 2007 also includes a *Major Savings and Reforms* report. This supplement to the budget uses PART scores, in addition to other information, to make termination and funding decisions. We also analyze this document to find descriptive evidence of how the administration used PART in the FY 2007 proposed budget. This does not imply an endorsement or criticism of how PART was applied in making these decisions. We have updated last year’s analysis by examining what Congress did in response to the president’s request to terminate or reduce funding for 154 programs. Additionally, we include the programs that Congress terminated independent of the president’s recommendations.⁶

We also examine the *Analytical Perspectives* of the FY2007 budget⁷ in order to see how OMB is applying PART data in making its recommendations to agencies and policymakers.

1. How PART has rated programs cumulatively.

Table 1. Cumulative program results by ratings category

Cumulative Program Results FY 2004–FY 2007 ⁸				
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Effective	6%	11%	15%	16%
Moderately Effective	24%	26%	26%	29%
Adequate	15%	20%	26%	28%
Ineffective	5%	5%	4%	4%
Results not Demonstrated	50%	38%	29%	24%
Total	234	395	607	793

⁶ United States House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, “*On Time and Under Budget*” http://appropriations.house.gov/_files/OnTimeUnderBudget.pdf.

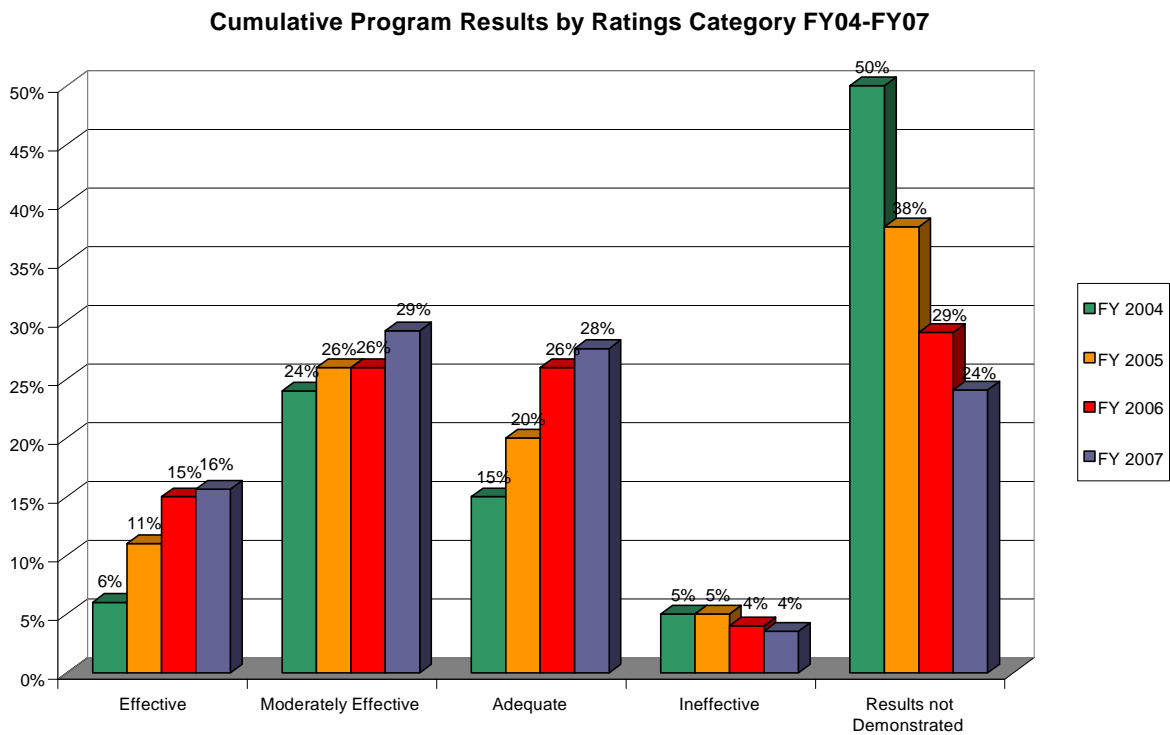
⁷ See, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2007/pdf/spec.pdf>

⁸ In this paper we refer to the fiscal year of the budget in which the PART assessments appeared. That is, programs evaluated in 2005 appear in the president’s FY 2007 budget proposal. This avoids confusion when trying to locate the PART assessments for a given year.

With each passing year of PART, there has been a steady decrease in the number of programs OMB has rated results not demonstrated. One in seven programs has improved its PART scores.⁹

The cumulative number of programs rated effective, moderately effective, and adequate has increased, while the number of programs rated ineffective remains the same as last year at 4%. OMB rated 16% of programs as effective and 28% as adequate. The later rating represents a 2% increase. The most significant change occurred for the number of moderately effective programs which increased from 26% to 29% and for results not demonstrated programs which dropped from 29% to 24% from last year. The improvement in cumulative program results may be due to a few factors: a) programs are improving their results information, b) evaluations by OMB are getting more, or less, accurate, c) OMB happens to be evaluating better-performing programs or, d) agencies are developing better performance measures.

Chart 1. Cumulative program results by ratings category



⁹ See, *Analytical Perspectives of the U.S. Budget, FY2007*, p. 15.

2. Are there observable changes in program performance between FY 2004 and FY 2007 for reassessed programs?

OMB has reassessed 151 programs of the 793 programs it has assessed to date. Of these, 132 have been rated twice, 18 have been rated three times and one program—Missile Defense—has been rated four times.

Table 2. Ratings for reassessed programs

	Initial PART Rating	Most Recent PART Rating
RND	100	8
Ineffective	2	5
Adequate	17	59
Moderately Effective	29	49
Effective	3	30

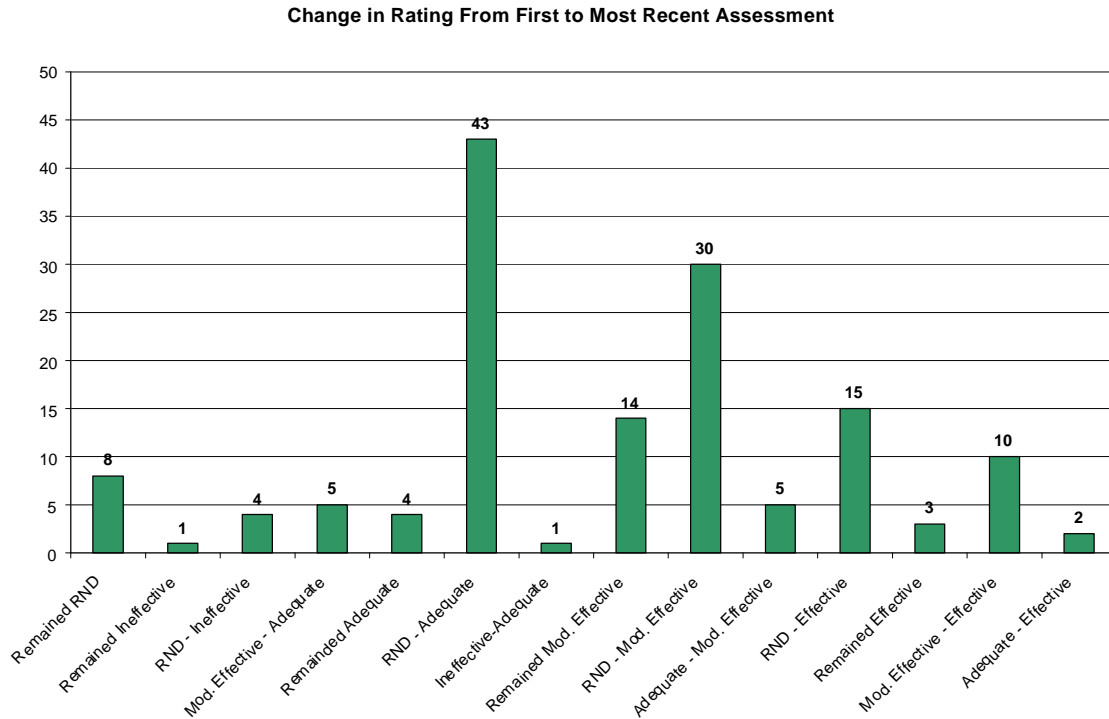
As last year, the greatest improvement among programs that have been evaluated more than once occurred in programs initially rated results not demonstrated. Of the 100 programs initially receiving this rating, only eight retained their results not demonstrated upon their most recent reassessment. The number of reassessed programs rated effective increased significantly from three to 30. Of these 30 programs, 15 were initially rated results not demonstrated. Another significant change occurred for programs rated adequate. Initially 17 programs received this rating, upon reassessment, 59 were rated adequate. Improvements were also evident in the moderately effective category as its ranks increased from 29 to 49 programs.

Of the 151 programs reassessed to date, two were initially rated ineffective; OMB has since upgraded one of these to adequate. For all reassessed programs, five are currently rated ineffective; four of these moved out of the results not demonstrated category.

3. How did programs move within ratings categories?

The chart below shows how programs moved from their initial rating to their most recent. That is, of the 100 programs initially rated results not demonstrated, what is their current rating? Forty-three programs have moved from results not demonstrated to adequate; 15 have moved to effective; four are now rated ineffective; eight remain results not demonstrated; and 30 are now rated moderately effective. Only one program has remained ineffective—the Department of Energy’s Oil Exploration and Production program—while four programs have moved from results not demonstrated to ineffective.

Chart 3. How reassessed programs moved within ratings categories from first to most recent assessment



4. Programs rated by program type/category

PART classifies programs according to seven categories:

- 1) Block/Formula Grants – Programs that provide funds to state, local, and tribal governments and other entities by formula block grant.
- 2) Capital Acquisition – Programs that achieve their goals through development and acquisition of capital assets (such as land, structures, equipment, and intellectual property) or the purchase of services (such as maintenance, and information technology).
- 3) Competitive Grants – Programs that provide funds to state, local and tribal governments, organizations, individuals and other entities through a competitive process.
- 4) Credit – Programs that provide support through loans, loan guarantees, and direct credit.
- 5) Direct Federal – Programs where services are provided primarily by employees of the federal government.
- 6) Regulatory Based – Programs that accomplish their mission through rulemaking that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy, or describes procedure or practice requirements.

- 7) Research and Development – Programs that focus on knowledge creation or its application to the creation of systems, methods, materials, or technologies.

Mixed programs are those that combine elements from two or more categories (e.g., a research and development program that uses grants as a means of funding research).

Examining PART data for FY 2004 through FY 2007 reveals that certain categories of programs fare better than others in the ratings

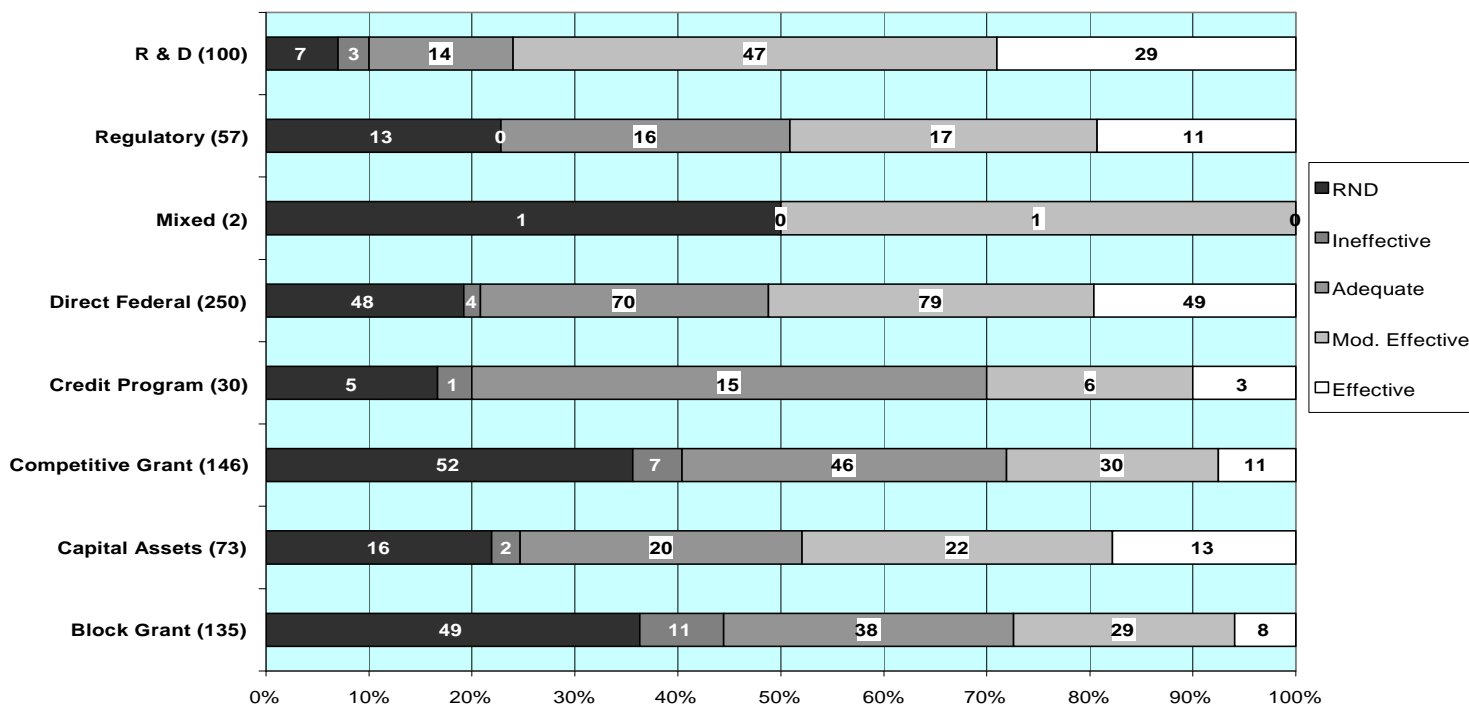
Table 4. Most recent PART ratings by program category

	RND	Ineffective	Adequate	Mod. Effective	Effective
Block Grant (135)	49 (36%)	11 (8%)	38 (28%)	29 (21%)	8 (6%)
Capital Assets (73)	16 (22%)	2 (3%)	20 (27%)	22 (30%)	13 (18%)
Competitive Grant (146)	52 (36%)	7 (5%)	46 (32%)	30 (21%)	11 (8%)
Credit Program (30)	5 (17%)	1 (3%)	15 (50%)	6 (20%)	3 (10%)
Direct Federal (250)	48 (19%)	4 (2%)	70 (28%)	79 (32%)	49 (20%)
Mixed (2)	1 (50%)	0 0%	0 0%	1 (50%)	0 0%
Regulatory (57)	13 (23%)	0 (%)	16 (28%)	17 (30%)	11 (19%)
R & D (100)	7 (7%)	3 (3%)	14 (14%)	47 (47%)	29 (29%)

Excluding mixed programs, which account for only two programs of the 793 PARTed, both block grant and competitive grant programs continue to have the largest percentage of programs rated results not demonstrated—36% each. And as was the case last year, both of these program types continue to have the largest percentage of programs rated ineffective, 8% and 5% respectively.

Direct federal and research and development programs by contrast have the greatest percentage of programs rated effective, 20% and 29% respectively. Regulatory programs at 19% and capital asset programs at 18% are not far behind.

Cumulative Ratings By Program Category



Crosscutting analysis for credit programs and block grant programs

Credit programs

The ratings for program categories raise the question of why certain kinds of programs seem to operate more effectively than others. Included among OMB’s crosscutting analyses are credit programs. OMB’s analysis includes a detailed look at how credit programs perform within each of the four ratings areas (program purpose and design, strategic planning, management, and results.) Their analysis indicates that credit programs receive high scores for program purpose and design 77% on average although this is slightly lower than the average for all programs, 86%. Credit programs score low in program results (53%), yet compared to the average score for all programs, 47%, this is relatively high.

In terms of program purpose and design, OMB finds that though many of these programs have clear purposes, they are often duplicative of other programs or private sources, and have poor incentive structures, limiting their effectiveness, “For example, private lenders are generally better at screening borrowers, but they may not screen borrowers effectively

if the Government provides a 100% loan guarantee.”¹⁰ Thus, OMB suggests that these programs work more closely with private lending institutions.

In the area of strategic planning, OMB states that credit programs have good short-term measures, but are lacking in longer term metrics, such as linking their budgets to outcomes, and performing stringent performance evaluations.

OMB notes that in terms of program management, credit programs are strong in terms of basic finance and accounting practices, yet should incorporate more measures of risk analysis.

And in the most heavily weighted category, program results, OMB states that credit programs are weak, despite their higher than average score. Reasons for this include the difficulty of measuring the net outcome of the program, that is, what would have happened in the absence of the program? In addition, credit programs must also accurately estimate cost. OMB notes that the complexities and dynamic nature of financial markets make credit programs difficult to measure. As private entities reach more underserved populations, government credit programs may have decreased results. Conversely, if financial markets are in turmoil, government credit programs may become more effective. “A sub-par review could be related to financial market developments; the program might have failed to adapt to rapid changes in financial markets; or its function might have become obsolete due to financial evolution.”¹¹

Grant programs

Programs that provide grants to states and localities are also the subject of a crosscutting analysis in this year’s budget. These 211 programs are a subset of block grant, and competitive grant programs, representing \$209.8 billion in spending in 2005. Of these 211 programs, 41% are rated results not demonstrated, higher than the average for all programs (31%). OMB states that this is because grant programs have a broad purpose, and a general “lack of agreement among grantees and federal parties on the purpose and performance measures, and therefore lack of focused planning to achieve common goals.”¹²

This marks the second year the OMB has been scrutinized block grant programs. OMB notes block grants are one of the most common tools used by the federal government, providing social service funding to states and localities. They are generally regarded as ‘flexible’ in that local grantees may determine how best to use the funds. However, OMB states that “accountability for results can be difficult when funds are allocated based on formulas and population rather than achievement or needs.” Additionally, block grants pose performance management challenges, reflected in the high number of ineffective programs among block grants, 8%.

¹⁰ See *Analytical Perspectives of the U.S. Budget, FY 2007* p. 68

¹¹ *Op.cit.* pp. 68-69

¹² *Analytical Perspectives of the U.S. Budget, FY 2007*, p.105

OMB notes that it intends to continue monitoring block grant programs to highlight best practices, sharing successful methods with low-performing programs.

5. PART Ratings by program topic

This year OMB budget examiners assigned a “topic” to PARTed programs during their evaluation based on the majority of the program’s activities, based on a sub-category of the federal budget codes. This designation may be useful since it allows cross-agency analysis of programs based on common outcomes.

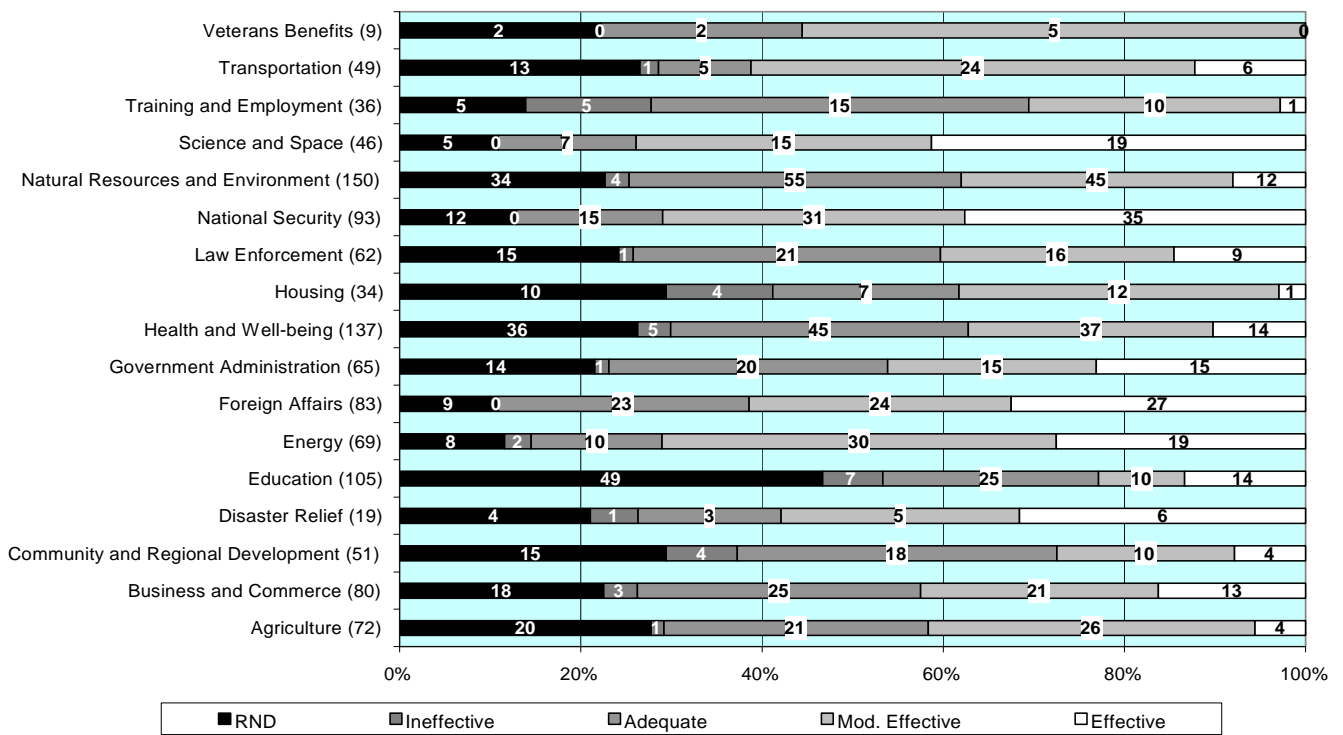
Table 5. Programs rated by topic

	RND	Ineffective	Adequate	Mod. Effective	Effective
Agriculture (72)	20 (28%)	1 (1%)	21 (29%)	26 (36%)	4 (6%)
Business and Commerce (80)	18 (23%)	3 (4%)	25 (31%)	21 (26%)	13 (16%)
Community & Regional Development (51)	15 (29%)	4 (8%)	18 (35%)	10 (20%)	4 (8%)
Disaster Relief (19)	4 (21%)	1 (5%)	3 (16%)	5 (26%)	6 (32%)
Education (105)	49 (47%)	7 (7%)	25 (24%)	10 (10%)	14 (13%)
Energy (69)	8 (12%)	2 (3%)	10 (14%)	30 (43%)	19 (28%)
Foreign Affairs (83)	9 (11%)	0 (0%)	23 (28%)	24 (29%)	27 (33%)
Government Administration (65)	14 (22%)	1 (2%)	20 (31%)	15 (23%)	15 (23%)
Health and Well-being (137)	36 (26%)	5 (4%)	45 (33%)	37 (27%)	14 (10%)
Housing (34)	10 (29%)	4 (12%)	7 (21%)	12 (35%)	1 (3%)
Law Enforcement (62)	15 (24%)	1 (2%)	21 (34%)	16 (26%)	9 (15%)
National Security (93)	12 (13%)	0 (0%)	15 (16%)	31 (33%)	35 (38%)
Natural Resources and Environment (150)	34 (23%)	4 (3%)	55 (37%)	45 (30%)	12 (8%)
Science and Space (46)	5 (11%)	0 (0%)	7 (15%)	15 (33%)	19 (41%)
Training and Employment (36)	5 (14%)	5 (14%)	15 (42%)	10 (28%)	1 (3%)
Transportation (49)	13 (27%)	1 (2%)	5 (10%)	24 (49%)	6 (12%)
Veterans Benefits (9)	2 (22%)	0 (0%)	2 (22%)	5 (56%)	0 (0%)

Assessing PART ratings according to topic shows that certain programmatic areas, across agencies, are getting better ratings than others. Nearly half, or 50, education programs are rated results not demonstrated. While more than a quarter, or 27 of 83 foreign affairs programs are rated effective. More than one-third, or 35, national security programs are rated effective. And 28% or 10 of 36 training and employment programs are rated either results not demonstrated or ineffective.

The relatively poor performance of education programs may be related to the fact that many of these are grant programs, which as OMB has noted tend to under perform relative to other types of programs.

Ratings by Topic



6. Programs rated by agency¹³

Some agencies have a higher percentage of programs that are rated results not demonstrated or ineffective than others. The agency with the greatest number and percent of programs rated results not demonstrated is the Department of Education at 55% or 41 programs of 74 rated to date. Last year they were second to the General Services Administration (GSA), but this year GSA has seen a drop in the number of programs rated results not demonstrated from eight to five, or from 61% to 37%.

Other agencies with relatively large proportions of their programs rated results not demonstrated include: Department of Homeland Security with 38%, Department of the Interior (37%), Housing and Urban Development (32%), Department of Agriculture (27%), and Health and Human Services (27%).

Housing and Urban Development has a high percentage of programs rated ineffective at 16%. Department of Labor follows with 14% or four of its programs rated ineffective. The Environmental Protection Agency also has four programs rated ineffective, or 9%.

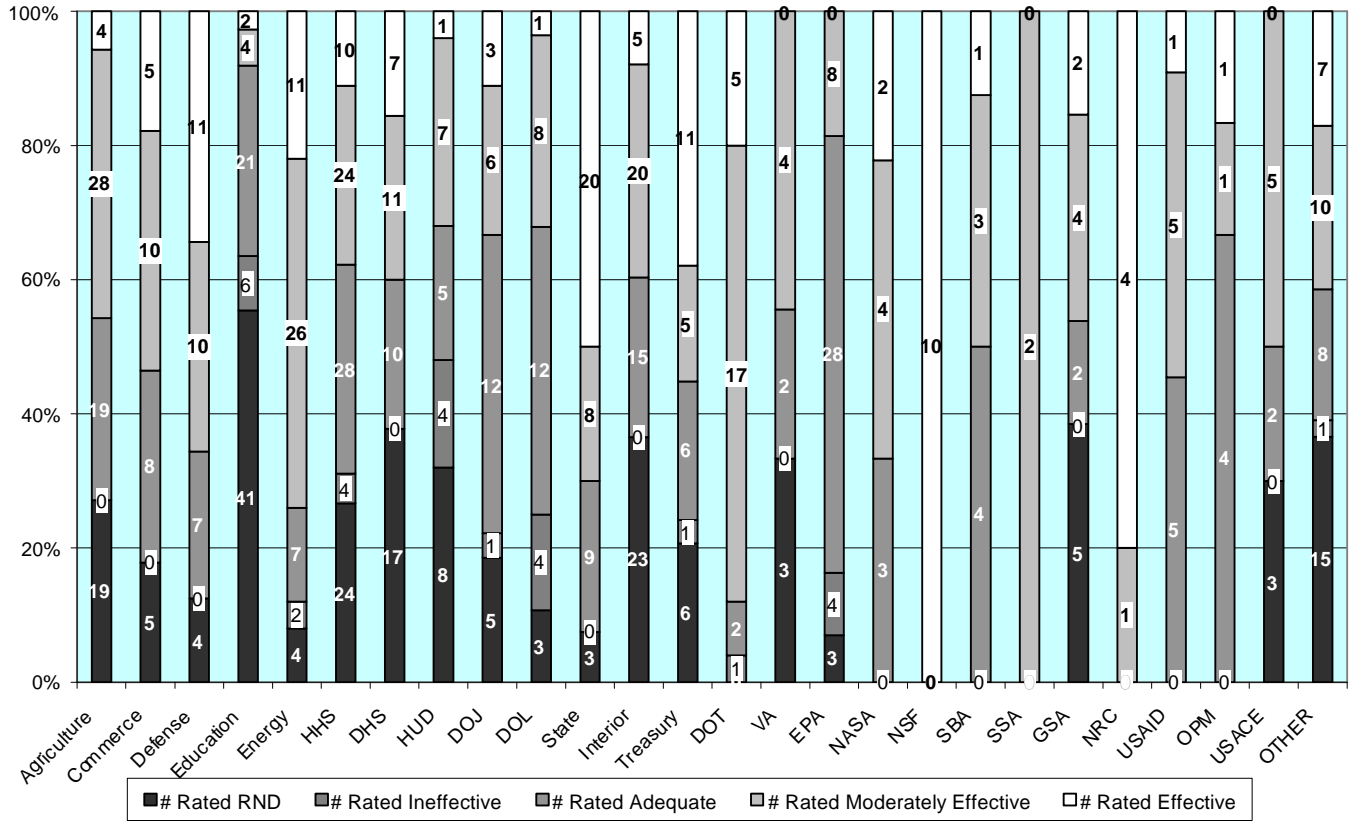
The highest rated agencies include the National Science Foundation with 100% of its programs rated effective. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission also has a high percentage of its programs rated effective at 80%. Other highly rated agencies include: Department of State (50%), Department of the Treasury (38%), NASA (22%) and Department of Transportation (20%).

¹³ OMB includes a category for smaller agencies called "Other." We have extracted the five CFO agencies from this categorization for this analysis: Social Security Administration, General Services Administration, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Personnel Management and USAID. The remaining agencies in the other category include the following: Consumer Product Safety Commission, Corporation for National and Community Service, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Export-Import Bank of the U.S., Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Election Commission, Public Defender of the District of Columbia, Securities and Exchange Commission, Armed Forces Retirement Home, Broadcasting Board of Governors, Trade and Development Agency, American Battle Monuments Commission, International Assistance Programs, National Archives and Records Administration, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Delta Regional Authority, National Credit Union Administration, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, Appalachian Regional Commission, Denali Commission, and Smithsonian Institution.

Table 6. PART ratings according to agency

Agency	Results Not Demonstrated	Ineffective	Adequate	Moderately Effective	Effective
Agriculture (70)	19 27%	0 0%	19 27%	28 40%	4 6%
Commerce (28)	5 18%	0 0%	8 29%	10 36%	5 18%
Defense (32)	4 13%	0 0%	7 22%	10 31%	11 34%
Education (74)	41 55%	6 8%	21 28%	4 5%	2 3%
Energy (50)	4 8%	2 4%	7 14%	26 52%	11 22%
HHS (90)	24 27%	4 4%	28 31%	24 27%	10 11%
DHS (45)	17 38%	0 0%	10 22%	11 24%	7 16%
HUD (25)	8 32%	4 16%	5 20%	7 28%	1 4%
DOJ (27)	5 19%	1 4%	12 44%	6 22%	3 11%
DOL (28)	3 11%	4 14%	12 43%	8 29%	1 4%
State (40)	3 8%	0 0%	9 23%	8 20%	20 50%
Interior (63)	23 37%	0 0%	15 24%	20 32%	5 8%
Treasury (29)	6 21%	1 3%	6 21%	5 17%	11 38%
DOT (25)	0 0%	1 4%	2 8%	17 68%	5 20%
VA (9)	3 33%	0 0%	2 22%	4 44%	0 0%
EPA (43)	3 7%	4 9%	28 65%	8 19%	0 0%
NASA (9)	0 0%	0 0%	3 33%	4 44%	2 22%
NSF (10)	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	10 100%
SBA (8)	0 0%	0 0%	4 50%	3 38%	1 13%
SSA (2)	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 100%	0 0%
GSA (13)	5 38%	0 0%	2 15%	4 31%	2 15%
NRC (5)	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 20%	4 80%
USAID (11)	0 0%	0 0%	5 45%	5 45%	1 9%
OPM (6)	0 0%	0 0%	4 67%	1 17%	1 17%
USACE (10)	3 30%	0 0%	2 20%	5 50%	0 0%
OTHER (41)	15 37%	1 2%	8 20%	10 24%	7 17%

Ratings By Agency



Examining PART ratings by both agency and topic indicates that education programs tend to have a large number of programs that are either ineffective, or lacking in results. By contrast, foreign affairs and national security programs have a large number or percent of their programs rated effective or moderately effective.

Once more, the *Analytical Perspectives* section of the budget indicates that some of this may be due to the fact that many of the largest education and HUD programs, in terms of funding, are grant programs. OMB’s analysis of grant programs shows that this type of program tends to lack in meaningful outcome data and has difficulty demonstrating results.

7. Agency program ratings as a percent of agency FY 2005 appropriations

What do these program ratings represent in terms of their proportion to the agency’s total annual appropriation? Table 7 shows the ratio of the total of all FY 2005 appropriations of PARTed programs (grouped by rating) within an agency to the agency’s total appropriations received, according to their FY 2005 financial statements.

Examining an agency's performance by analyzing the number of programs receiving a particular rating does not necessarily tell us about the effectiveness of budgetary resources. To get a clearer picture of agency performance according to PART, we look at the percentage of agency budgets receiving a particular rating. For example, as mentioned earlier, 55% or 41 of the Department of Education's programs are rated results not demonstrated. This represents 12% of the department's funding.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of the Interior (DOI) both have relatively high percentages of their program appropriations rated results not demonstrated, 25% and 32% respectively. Veterans Affairs (VA) has 57% of its appropriations rated results not demonstrated. By contrast, the National Science Foundation (NSF) has 89% of its appropriations rated effective, corresponding to 100% of the ten programs PARTed in that agency to date. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) also has a high percentage of its appropriations rated effective at 46%. Other high performers in terms of budget include the Department of Defense (DOD) with 29% of appropriations rated effective and NASA with 22%.

HUD stands out from all agencies as having the highest percentage of its program appropriations rated ineffective at 22%. This is not surprising considering that two of the four programs receiving this rating comprise a large portion of HUD's budget.¹⁴

Fifty percent of HHS's budget is rated moderately effective due to the presence of the Medicare program in this ratings category.

¹⁴ These four programs include the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, funded at \$5 billion, HOPE IV, (\$143 million), Project Based Rental Assistance (\$4.95 billion), Rural Housing and Economic Development (\$24 million).

Table 7. Percentage of agency funding levels according to ratings category

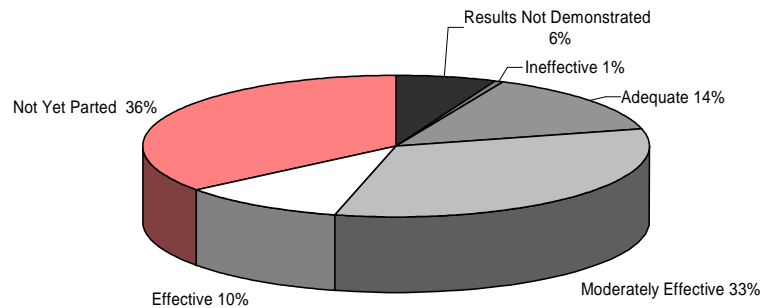
	Results Not Demonstrated	Ineffective	Adequate	Moderately Effective	Effective	Total Assessed as a percent of FY05 agency appropriations	Total Agency FY05 Appropriations Received (\$mil)
Agriculture	17%	0%	22%	61%	2%	103%	89998
Commerce	5%	0%	45%	51%	11%	111%	6897
Defense	3%	0%	9%	11%	29%	53%	298656
Education	12%	3%	58%	5%	0%	78%	56678
Energy	1%	0%	34%	32%	19%	86%	21249
HHS	2%	0%	2%	50%	4%	59%	438004
DHS	25%	0%	14%	29%	9%	78%	34786
HUD	17%	22%	1%	39%	3%	82%	35448
DOJ	7%	0%	33%	24%	4%	68%	16016
DOL	0%	5%	9%	19%	1%	34%	16378
State	5%	0%	24%	15%	46%	90%	12993
Interior	32%	0%	18%	12%	2%	64%	9261
Treasury	7%	0%	14%	16%	8%	44%	15318
DOT	0%	2%	15%	75%	10%	103%	58618
VA	57%	0%	45%	2%	0%	104%	76380
EPA	1%	4%	52%	7%	0%	63%	5844
NASA	0%	0%	36%	37%	22%	95%	14903
NSF	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%	89%	4854
SBA	0%	0%	4%	4%	14%	23%	688
SSA	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	22%	127272
NRC	0%	0%	0%	40%	48%	88%	569
USAID	0%	0%	38%	25%	0%	63%	4295
OPM	0%	0%	147%	0%	0%	148%	87998
USACE							3982
OTHER							17807
Total							1471939

8. What percentage of the budget is represented by PART ratings?

The total amount of money allotted to all of the 793 programs PARTed to date is \$1.47 trillion. This represents 64% of total outlays in FY 2005 (excluding interest on the debt).¹⁵ Breaking this out by ratings category, 6% of FY 2005 outlays are rated results not demonstrated, which amounts to \$143 billion in FY 2005 appropriations. This may seem like a relatively small amount. However, some agencies have higher concentrations of results not demonstrated programs consuming a big part of some individual agency budgets as discussed in the previous section.

As noted earlier, 22% of HUD's appropriations for FY 2005 are rated ineffective or \$9.5 billion of its \$41 billion budget. Though ineffective programs account for only 1% of the overall federal budget, this represents \$18.6 billion of all federal spending in FY 2005.

Percentage of FY05 Outlays by PART Rating

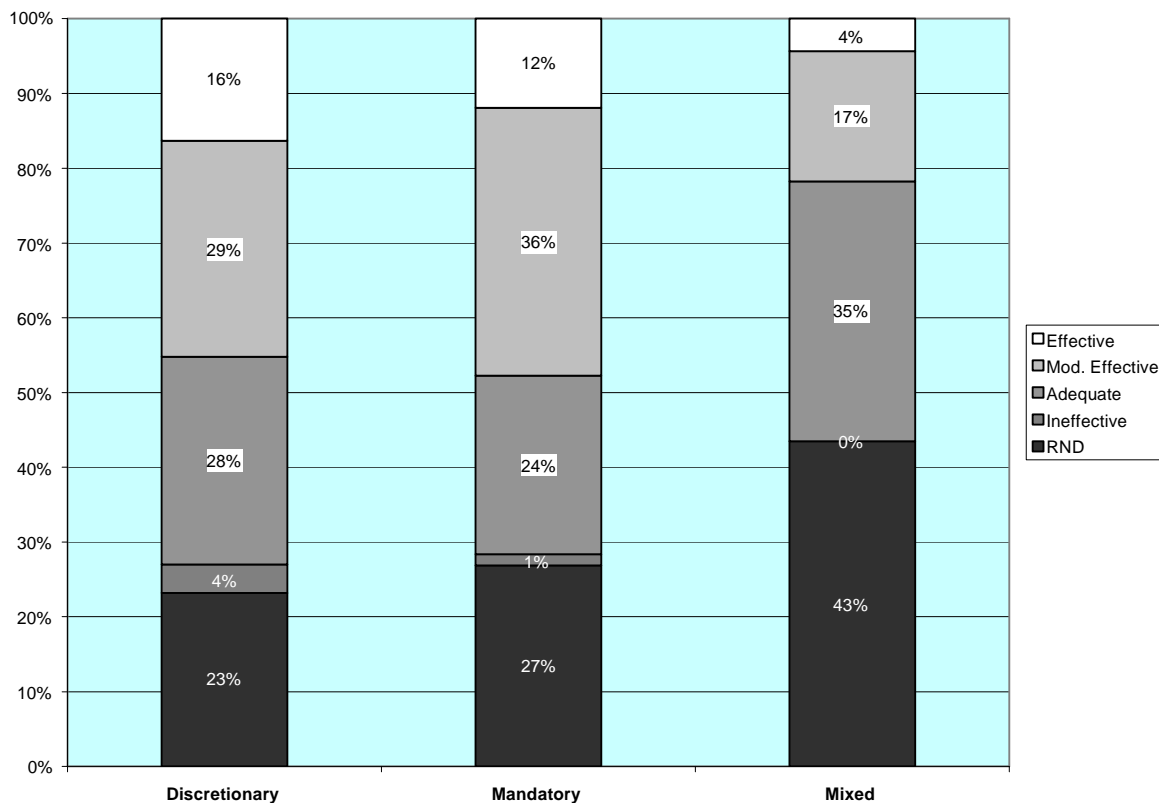


¹⁵ Note that the budget amounts given in the PART for individual programs do not represent budget authority or outlays but instead represent 'funding levels'. This may include other kinds of spending such as fees and offsetting collections, therefore these figures are rough approximations. We take as our numerator the program budget figure or "funding level" reported in PART and calculate it as a percentage of the agency's total budget authority as reported in the agency's annual financial statement. Due to this mismatch, some fractions may exceed 100%.

9. Mandatory vs. discretionary

When we consider the budget in terms of mandatory, discretionary, and mixed spending, we are able to calculate the percentage of the budget that OMB has PARTed. Using the data for the most recent available year, FY 2006, we find that 27% of mandatory spending is rated results not demonstrated, while 23% of discretionary spending falls into this category. Forty-three percent of mixed spending (programs that have both a mandatory and discretionary component)¹⁶ are rated results not demonstrated. Four percent of discretionary spending is ineffective, while 1% of mandatory spending is ineffective. The biggest mandatory program rated to date is Medicare, which is rated moderately effective and has a funding level of \$407.2 billion in FY 2006.

Chart 9. PART ratings by mandatory and discretionary funding



¹⁶ This should not be confused with the designation of “mixed” under program category, which defines the mechanism (e.g., a loan or a grant) by which programs allocate money.

10. Presidential funding trends

How has the president used PART in making FY 2007 budget decisions? By considering the difference between the president's funding request for FY 2007 and what Congress appropriated in FY 2006 to the 793 programs PARTed to date, we see that there is a tendency for the president to recommend funding decreases for programs with ineffective ratings (75%), while recommending increases for a large percentage of effective programs (61%). The same percentage (42%) of programs rated results not demonstrated and adequate were recommended for funding decreases. A relatively large percentage of moderately effective programs, (56%) were recommended for funding increases.

Chart 11. Difference between president's FY07 request and FY06 actual

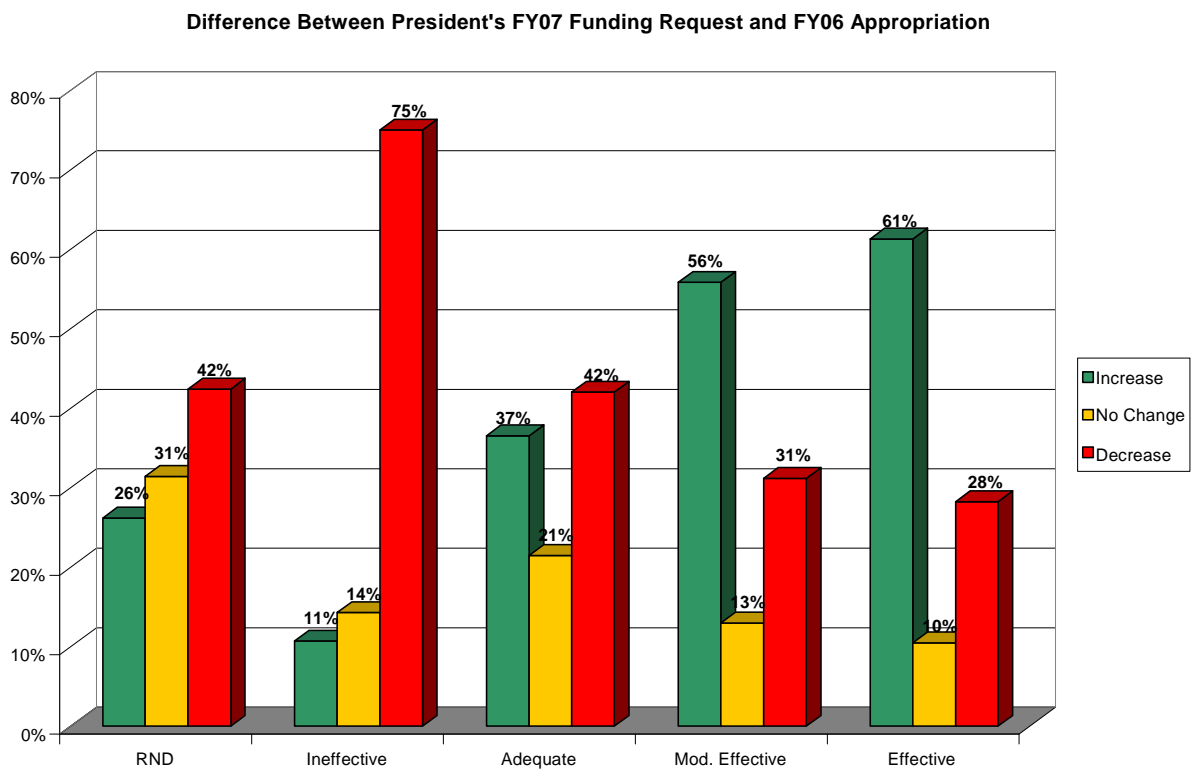


Table 10. Difference between president’s FY07 request and FY06 actual

	RND	Ineffective	Adequate	Mod. Effective	Effective
Increase	50 (26%)	3 (11%)	80 (37%)	129 (56%)	76 (61%)
No Change	60 (31%)	4 (14%)	47 (21%)	30 (13%)	13 (10%)
Decrease	81 (42%)	21 (75%)	92 (42%)	72 (31%)	35 (28%)

11. How did Congress appropriate money to PARTed programs (FY 05–FY 06)?

Programs rated results not demonstrated and ineffective received fewer increases from Congress, 34% and 18%, respectively, than those rated adequate, moderately effective, and effective, while 59% of effective programs received increases in funding. Conversely, 42% of results not demonstrated programs and 79% of ineffective programs were given funding decreases. In the case of ineffective programs, the percent of programs recommended for funding decreases is slightly more than what was recommended by the president. We are not able to say if PART scores were used in making these decisions. Table 11 and Chart 11 illustrate the change in congressional appropriations between FY 05 and FY06 for PARTed programs.

Chart 11. Difference between Congress FY06 and FY05 actual appropriation

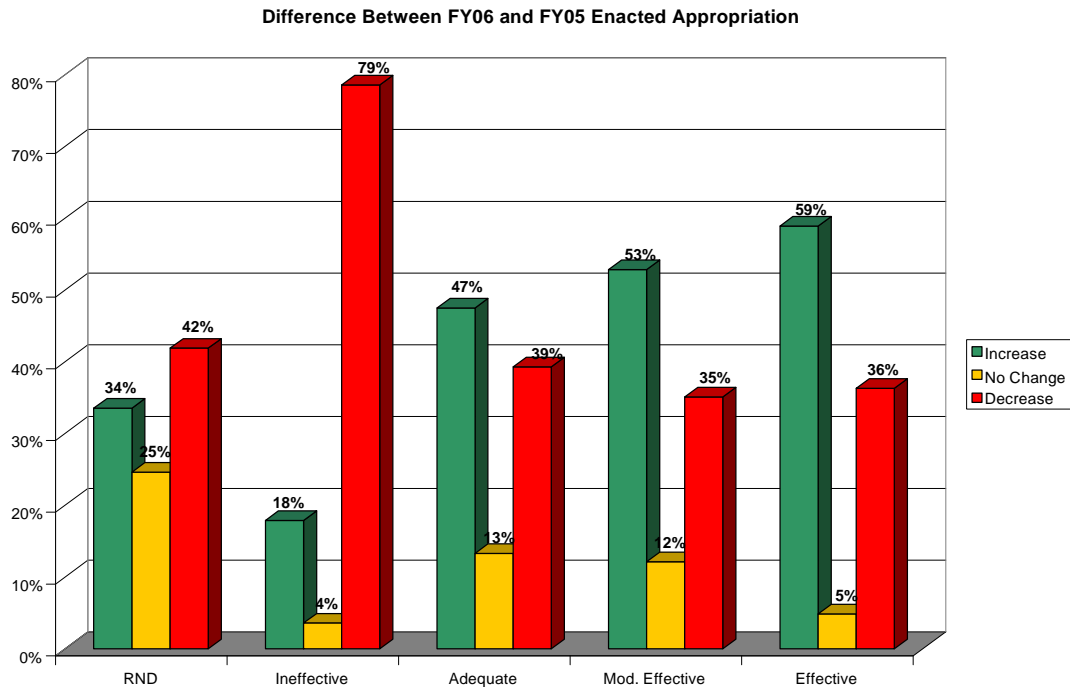


Table 11. Difference between Congress FY05 and FY06 actual appropriation

	Results not Demonstrated	Ineffective	Adequate	Mod. Effective	Effective
Increase	64 (34%)	5 (18%)	104 (47%)	122 (53%)	73 (59%)
No Change	47 (25%)	1 (4%)	29 (13%)	28 (12%)	6 (5%)
Decrease	80 (42%)	22 (79%)	86 (39%)	81 (35%)	45 (36%)

12. The president’s *Major Savings and Reforms* report for FY 2007

The FY 2007 budget marks the second year that the Bush Administration has issued its *Major Savings and Reforms* report.¹⁷ This supplemental document to the president’s recommended budget contains all of the programs that the administration recommends for termination, reduction, or reform. This year the president is recommending the termination or reduction in funding for 141 programs, representing a potential \$15 billion in savings. Of these programs, 91 are suggested for termination (\$7.3 billion), and 50 programs are recommended for reduction (\$7.4 billion). Sixteen programs are recommended for reform.

13. Ratings for PARTed programs selected for termination in FY07

Of the 91 programs recommended for termination in the FY07 budget, OMB has PARTed 32. OMB rated 15 of the programs as results not demonstrated, seven as ineffective, eight as adequate, and two as moderately effective.

In addition to poor PART scores, reasons for terminating programs include a lack of an appropriate federal role, the program completing its mission, overlap with existing programs, earmarking, and a change in budget priorities based on policy decisions.

Appendix 1 located at the end of this paper includes a chart of all 141 programs and the reason given by the administration for its recommendation.

Table 13. PART ratings and current funding levels for suggested terminations in the FY 2007 Budget

(\$ Mil)	RND	Ineffective	Adequate	Mod. Effective	Effective
Terminations	15	7	8	2	0
Dollar amount proposed for termination	-\$2348	-\$1843	-\$419	-\$62	\$0

¹⁷ See, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2007/pdf/savings.pdf>

14. Ratings for PARTed programs suggested for reductions in the FY07 Budget

Of the 50 programs the administration recommended for reduced funding, OMB has PARTed 14. Three are rated results not demonstrated and three more are rated ineffective. Six programs are rated adequate, and two are rated moderately effective.

Table 14. Ratings for PARTed programs recommended for reduction in FY07

(\$ Mil)	Results Not Demonstrated	Ineffective	Adequate	Moderately Effective	Effective
Reductions	3	3	6	2	0
Dollar amount proposed for Reduction	-\$620	-\$819	-\$1246	-\$101	\$0

In addition to programs recommended for termination and reduction, President Bush has proposed 16 major reforms amounting to \$5.7 billion reduced spending. These reforms include re-proposing the Strengthening America’s Communities Initiative. First introduced in the FY 2006 budget, the proposal would consolidate 17 existing community and economic development programs under one program in the Department of Commerce.

15. What did Congress do in response to last year’s *Major Savings and Reforms* report?

In FY 2006, the president recommended that 154 programs be terminated or allotted less funding. Congress accepted 89 of the president’s recommendations, in full or in part, for a total reduction in spending of \$6.5 billion.

Of the 99 programs recommended for termination last year, Congress terminated 24 of them and reduced funding for 28, yielding a total savings of \$2.7 billion.

Of the 55 programs proposed for reduction, Congress reduced funding for 37 programs, leading to a savings of \$3.78 billion.

16. Did PART play a role?

Of these 154 programs recommended for termination or reduction for FY 2006, OMB PARTed 54. Congress agreed to terminate or reduce funding for 21 of the 54 PARTed programs. Whether the PART evaluation played a role in Congress’s decision on these programs is not certain. Congress does not detail whether PART evaluations were considered in their decisions to terminate or reduce funding for these programs. *Appendix 2* provides a full listing of the programs and their associated Congressional action.

It should be noted that Congress terminated or reduced funding for additional programs not included in the president’s recommendations. According to the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, Congress eliminated a total of 53

programs for a savings of \$3.5 billion. Some of these (24) are in response to the president's recommendations, while Congress eliminated the remainder at its own prerogative. These programs are also included in *Appendix 2*.

This is an increase over previous years. In FY 2005, the president proposed terminating 65 programs but Congress only adopted seven of these recommendations, reducing spending by \$366 million.

III. Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to apply PART data in order to answer some basic questions about agency and budgetary performance. Overall, programs have moved from not having performance measures and data, to developing information to enable periodic evaluation of their performance. The number of programs rated results not demonstrated has decreased from 50% in FY 2004 to 24% in FY 2005. Though an improvement, this still represents 6% of federal outlays, meaning we do not have sufficient information to judge the performance of \$143 billion of the federal budget. One percent of total outlays are rated ineffective representing \$18.6 billion in spending in FY 2005.

As last year, Department of Education programs continue to have the largest number of results not demonstrated (55%), representing 12% of its funding in FY 2005. The Department of Housing and Urban Development also has a large number of its programs rated ineffective, at 16%, representing 22% of its funding in FY 2005. This is due to the fact that two of its largest programs: the Community Development Block Grant program and Project-Based Rental Assistance, received \$4.1 billion and \$4.95 billion in funding in FY 2005, representing a large portion of HUD's annual funding level.

According to the president's *Major Savings and Reforms* report, PART continues to inform some, but not all, Executive decisions in the proposed budget. Of the 141 programs proposed for either termination or reduction in FY 2007, 46 have been PARTed.

Calculating the difference between what the president proposed for funding in FY 2007 with what Congress appropriated to the program in FY 2006, we find that 75% of programs rated ineffective are recommended for funding decreases, while 61% of programs rated effective are recommended for funding increases. There is not a perfect correlation however. Eleven percent of ineffective programs are recommended for increases, and 28% of effective programs are recommended for decreases.

This mirrors congressional action. When we consider the difference between what Congress appropriated to programs in particular ratings categories in FY 2005 with what it appropriated to programs in those ratings categories in FY 2006 we find that 79% of programs rated ineffective were given funding decreases, while 59% of effective programs were given funding increases. Conversely, 18% of ineffective programs were given funding increases, while 36% of effective programs were given funding decreases.

In the case of ineffective programs, Congress gave funding decreases to more programs, than recommended by the president. We are not able to say if PART played a role in Congress's decisions to terminate or reduce funding for programs.

The Committee on Appropriations notes that, "the only way to establish accountability in the budget process is to stop spending on programs that have outlived their usefulness or could be delivered more effectively at the state or local level."

PART, it should be noted, is the Executive's attempt to advance performance budgeting. Trying to link budgets with performance information is an idea that originated in 1994 under GPRA. Though PART has advanced a particular method for evaluating government activity, using PART to make congressional decisions is not the goal, rather it is to encourage agencies to gather and report on program activity by establishing and using reliable outcome measures. This also means open and frequent dialog between program managers and Congress on the policy aims and intent of programs Congress has established to achieve its goals. Imparting increased transparency, and consistency, to the budget process means Congress and the Executive must systematically evaluate program activity and show taxpayers how public benefits are being achieved by either funding or de-funding activities that Congress has deemed a federal responsibility.

If Congress is to truly implement GPRA, i.e. to link budget and performance information in order to strategically allocate resources, it must first require reliable, consistent, performance information from agencies, and then it must use it, in conjunction with other information. This also means moving the appropriations debate from one of dollars spent to one of public benefits sought and achieved.

PART's methodology should continue to be subject to criticism and scrutiny, but this should not detract from PART's main contribution, which is to forward performance budgeting within agencies, while bringing increased transparency and accountability to the budget process inside the Executive Branch.

Discretionary Program Terminations in the FY 2007 Budget

(Budget authority in millions)

Terminations	Has the reduction been proposed before?			2006 Request	2006 Enacted	2007 Request	2007 Request less 2006 Enacted	Perf. Based?	PART Rating	Reason For Termination	Reason Two	Reason 3
	2004	2005	2006									
Department of Agriculture												
Microbiological Data Program.....	N	N	N	6	6	---	-6	N		Duplicative		
Community Connect (Broadband) Grants.....	N	Y	Y	---	9	---	-9	N		Duplicative		
Commodity Supplemental Food Program.....	N	N	N	107	107	---	-107	Y	Results Not	Duplicative		
Research & Extension Grant Earmarks/Low Priority Programs.....	Y	Y	Y	---	196	---	-196	N		Earmark		
P.L. 480 Title I, Direct Credit and Ocean Freight Differential Grants..	N	N	N	65	80	3	-77	N		Policy Change		
Forest Service Economic Action Program.....	Y	Y	Y	---	10	---	-10	N		Earmark	Duplicative	
High Cost Energy Grants.....	Y	Y	Y	---	26	---	-26	N		Duplicative		
Public Broadcast Grants.....	N/A	Y	Y	---	5	---	-5	N		Duplicative		
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Operations.....	N	N	Y	---	75	---	-75	Y		Not Federal Role		
Total, Agriculture Terminations.....				178	514	3	-511					
Department of Commerce												
Advanced Technology Program (ATP).....	Y	Y	Y	---	79	---	-79	N		PART Evaluation	Not Federal Role	
Emergency Steel Guarantee Loan Program.....	Y	Y	Y	-50	---	-49	-49	N		Policy Change	Not Federal Role	
Public Telecom. Facilities, Planning and Construction Grants	Y	Y	Y	2	22	---	-22	N		Completed Goal		
Total, Commerce Terminations.....				-48	101	-49	-150					
Department of Education												
Educational Technology State Grants.....	N	N	Y	---	272	---	-272	N	Results Not	PART evaluation		
Even Start.....	Y	Y	Y	---	99	---	-99	Y	Ineffective	PART evaluation		
High School Programs Terminations:												
Vocational Education State Grants.....	N	N	Y	---	1,182	---	-1,182	Y	Ineffective	PART evaluation		
Vocational Education National Programs.....	Y	Y	Y	---	9	---	-9	N		PART evaluation		
Upward Bound.....	N	N	Y	---	311	---	-311	Y		PART evaluation		
GEAR UP.....	N	N	Y	---	303	---	-303	N	Adequate	PART evaluation		
Talent Search.....	N	N	Y	---	145	---	-145	N		PART evaluation		
Tech Prep State Grants.....	Y	Y	Y	---	105	---	-105	N	Results Not	PART evaluation		
Smaller Learning Communities.....	Y	Y	Y	---	94	---	-94	N	Results Not	PART evaluation		
Safe and Drug-Free Schools State Grants.....	N	N	Y	---	347	---	-347	Y	Ineffective	PART evaluation		
Small Elementary and Secondary Education Programs:												
Parental Information and Resource Centers.....	Y	Y	Y	---	40	---	-40	N	Results Not	PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Arts in Education.....	Y	Y	Y	---	35	---	-35	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Elementary and Secondary School Counseling.....	Y	Y	Y	---	35	---	-35	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Alcohol Abuse Reduction.....	Y	Y	Y	---	32	---	-32	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Civic Education.....	N	N	Y	---	29	---	-29	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
National Writing Project.....	Y	Y	Y	---	22	---	-22	Y	Results Not	PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Star Schools.....	Y	Y	Y	---	15	---	-15	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
School Leadership.....	Y	Y	Y	---	15	---	-15	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Ready to Teach.....	Y	Y	Y	---	11	---	-11	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Javits Gifted and Talented Education.....	Y	Y	Y	---	10	---	-10	N	Adequate	PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Exchanges with Historic Whaling and Trading Partners.....	Y	Y	Y	---	9	---	-9	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Comprehensive School Reform.....	Y	Y	Y	---	8	---	-8	N	Adequate	PART evaluation	Policy Change	
School Dropout Prevention.....	Y	Y	Y	---	5	---	-5	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Mental Health Integration in Schools.....	N	N	Y	---	5	---	-5	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Women's Educational Equity.....	Y	Y	Y	---	3	---	-3	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Academies for American History and Civics.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	---	2	---	-2	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Close-Up Fellowships.....	Y	Y	Y	---	1	---	-1	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Foundations for Learning.....	N	Y	Y	---	1	---	-1	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Excellence in Economic Education.....	N	Y	Y	---	1	---	-1	N		PART evaluation	Policy Change	
Smaller Higher Education Programs:												
Higher Education Demos for Students with Disabilities.....	Y	Y	Y	---	7	---	-7	N		Completed Goal		
Underground Railroad Program.....	Y	Y	Y	---	2	---	-2	N		Completed Goal		
State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders.....	Y	Y	Y	---	23	---	-23	N		Policy Change		
Small Postsecondary Student Financial Assistance Programs:												
Perkins Loan Cancellations.....	N	N	Y	---	65	---	-65	Y	Ineffective	Completed Goal	PART Evaluation	Duplicative
Leveraging Educational Assistance Programs	Y	Y	Y	---	65	---	-65	N	Results Not	Completed Goal	PART Evaluation	Duplicative
Byrd Scholarships.....	N	N	Y	---	41	---	-41	Y	Results Not	Completed Goal	PART Evaluation	Duplicative
Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity.....	Y	Y	Y	---	3	---	-3	N		Completed Goal	PART Evaluation	Duplicative
B.J. Stupak Olympic Scholarships.....	Y	Y	Y	---	1	---	-1	Y	Results Not	Completed Goal	PART Evaluation	Duplicative
Small Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Programs:												
Supported Employment.....	Y	Y	Y	---	30	---	-30	N		Duplicative	Not Federal Role	
Projects with Industry.....	Y	Y	Y	---	20	---	-20	N	Adequate	Duplicative	Not Federal Role	
VR Recreational Programs.....	Y	Y	Y	---	3	---	-3	N		Duplicative	Not Federal Role	
VR Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers.....	Y	Y	Y	---	2	---	-2	N		Duplicative	Not Federal Role	
Teacher Quality Enhancement.....	N	N	Y	---	60	---	-60	Y		PART evaluation		
Total, Education Terminations.....				---	3,468	---	-3,468					

Discretionary Program Terminations in the FY 2007 Budget

(Budget authority in millions)

Terminations	Has the reduction been proposed before?			2006 Request	2006 Enacted	2007 Request	2007 Request less 2006 Enacted	Perf. Based?	PART Rating	Reason For Termination	Reason Two	Reason 3
	2004	2005	2006									
Department of Energy												
University Nuclear Energy Program.....	N	N	N	24	27	---	-27	Partially	Results Not Demonstrated	Completed Goal	PART evaluation	
Oil and Gas Research and Development	N	N	Y	20	64	---	-64	Y		Not Federal Role	PART evaluation	10
Geothermal Technology Program.....	N	N	N	23	23	---	-23	N	Moderately Effective	Not Federal Role	Change in Policy	
Total, Energy Terminations.....				67	114	---	-114					
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)												
CDC Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant.....	N	N	Y	---	99	---	-99	N		Duplicative		
Real Choice Systems Change Grants.....	N	N	Y	---	25	---	-25	N		Completed Goal		
Community Services Block Grant.....	N	N	Y	---	630	---	-630	Y	Results Not Demonstrated	PART Evaluation	Duplicative	
Community Service Programs:												
Community Economic Development.....	N	N	Y	---	27	---	-27	Y		Duplicative	Change in Policy	
Rural Community Facilities.....	Y	Y	Y	---	7	---	-7	Y		Duplicative	Change in Policy	
Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals.....	N	N	Y	---	6	---	-6	Y		Duplicative	Change in Policy	
Maternal and Child Health Small Categorical Grants.....	N	Y	Y	---	39	---	-39	Y	Moderately Adequate	PART evaluation	Not Federal Role	
Urban Indian Health Program.....	N	N	N	33	33	---	-33	Y		PART evaluation	Not Federal Role	
Total, HHS Terminations.....				33	866	---	-866					
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)												
Office of Grants and Training.....	N	N	N	1,854	229	---	-229	Y		Duplicative		
Total, DHS Major Terminations.....				1,854	229	---	-229					
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)												
HOPE VI.....	Y	Y	Y	-143	99	-99	-198	Y		PART evaluation	Completed Goal	
Total, HUD Terminations.....				-143	99	-99	-198					
Department of the Interior												
BIA Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants.....	N	N	N	8	16	---	-16	N		Duplicative		
LWCF State Recreation Grants.....	N	N	Y	---	28	---	-28	Y	Results Not Demonstrated	PART evaluation	Not Federal Role	
National Park Service Statutory Aid.....	N	N	Y	---	7	---	-7	Y		Not Federal Role		
Rural Fire Assistance.....	N	N	Y	---	10	---	-10	N		Duplicative		
Total, Interior Terminations.....				8	61	---	-61					
Department of Justice												
Byrne Discretionary Grants.....	Y	Y	Y	---	189	---	-189	Y	Results Not Demonstrated	PART evaluation	change in policy	
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants.....	N	N	Y	---	327	---	-327	Y	Results Not Demonstrated	PART evaluation	change in policy	
COPS Law Enforcement Technology Grants.....	N	Y	Y	---	128	---	-128	N		PART evaluation	change in policy	
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants.....	Y	Y	Y	---	49	---	-49	Y	Ineffective	PART evaluation	change in policy	
National Drug Intelligence Center.....	N	N	Y	17	39	16	-23	N		change in policy		
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.....	Y	Y	Y	---	400	---	-400	Y	Results Not Demonstrated	PART evaluation	change in policy	
Total, Justice Terminations.....				17	1,132	16	-1,116					
Department of Labor												
America's Job Bank.....	N	N	N	20	15	---	-15	N	Adequate	NF	Completed Goal	
Denali Commission Job Training Earmark.....	N	Y	Y	---	7	---	-7	N		E	Duplicative	
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Training Program.....	Y	Y	Y	---	79	---	-79	Y	Ineffective	PART evaluation	Duplicative	
Reintegration of Youthful Offenders.....	Y	N	Y	---	49	---	-49	Y		Duplicative		
Susan Harwood Training Grants (OSHA).....	Y	Y	Y	---	10	---	-10	Y	Adequate	Duplicative		
Work Incentive Grants.....	N	N	N	20	20	---	-20	N	Adequate	PART evaluation	Completed Goal	
Total, Labor Terminations.....				40	180	0	-180					
Department of Transportation												
National Defense Tank Vessel Construction Program.....	N	N	Y	-75	---	-74	-74	N		Not Federal Role		
Railroad Rehab. and Improvement Financing Loan Program.....	N	N	Y	---	---	---	---	N		Not Federal Role	Duplicative	
Total, Transportation Terminations.....				-75	---	-74	-74					
Environmental Protection Agency												
Unrequested Projects.....	Y	Y	Y	---	277	---	-277	N		Earmark		
Total, EPA Terminations.....				---	277	---	-277					
Other Agencies												
CNCS National Civilian Community Corps.....	N	N	N	26	27	5	-22	Y		PART evaluation	Duplicative	
CNCS President's Freedom Scholarships.....	N	N	N	4	4	---	-4	N		Duplicative		
National Veterans Business Development Corporation.....	N	N	Y	---	1	---	-1	N		Completed Goal		
Small Business Administration Microloan Program.....	N	Y	Y	---	14	---	-14	Y		Duplicative		
Postal Service Forgone Revenue Appropriation.....	N	Y	Y	---	29	---	-29	N		Completed Goal		
Total, Other Agencies Terminations.....				30	75	5	-70					
Total, Discretionary Program Terminations.....				1,961	7,116	-198	-7,314	0				

Major Discretionary Reductions in the FY 2007 Budget

(Budget authority in millions)

Major Reductions	Has the reduction been proposed before?			2006	2006	2007	2007 Request	Perf. Based?	PART Rating	Reason for Reduction	Reason 2
	2004	2005	2006	Request	Enacted	Request	less 2006 Enacted				
Department of Agriculture											
Conservation Operations.....	Y	Y	Y	768	822	745	-77	N		Earmark	
Resource Conservation and Development Program.....	N	N	Y	26	51	26	-25	Y		Duplicative	PART Evaluation
State and Private Forestry.....	N	N	N	99	217	117	-100	Y		PART evaluation	
In-House Research.....	Y	Y	Y	996	1,124	1,001	-123	N		Earmark	
Mandatory Reductions Providing Discretionary Offsets:											
Environmental Quality Incentives Program.....	Y	Y	Y	-200	-NA-	-270	-270	N		Duplicative	
Market Access Program.....	Y	Y	Y	-75	-NA-	-100	-100	N		Duplicative	
Rural Economic Development Grants.....	Y	Y	Y	-5	-NA-	-89	-89	N		Duplicative	
Watershed Rehabilitation Program.....	Y	Y	Y	-210	-NA-	-65	-65	N		Duplicative	
Farmland Protection Program.....	Y	Y	Y	-16	-NA-	-47	-47	N		Duplicative	
Value-added Marketing Grants.....	Y	Y	Y	-120	-NA-	-40	-40	N		Duplicative	
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program.....	Y	Y	Y	-25	-NA-	-30	-30	N		Duplicative	
Agricultural Management Assistance.....	N	N	Y	-14	-NA-	-14	-14	N		Duplicative	
Broadband.....	Y	Y	Y	-50	-NA-	-10	-10	N		Duplicative	
Ground and Surface Water Conservation.....	N	N	Y	---	-NA-	-9	-9	N		Duplicative	
Renewable Energy Program.....	Y	Y	Y	-23	-NA-	-3	-3	N		Duplicative	
Biomass Research and Development.....	N	N	Y	-2	-NA-	-2	-2	N		Duplicative	
Total, Agriculture Major Reductions.....				1,149	2,214	1,210	-1,004				
Department of Commerce											
Manufacturing Extension Partnership.....	Y	Y	Y	47	105	46	-59	N		Not Federal Role	
Technology Administration.....	N	N	Y	4	6	1	-5	N		Change in Policy	
Total, Commerce Major Reductions.....				51	111	47	-64				
Department of Education											
Perkins Loans Institutional Fund Recall.....	N	N	N	---	---	-664	-664	Y	Ineffective Results Not Demonstrated	Duplicative	PART Evaluation
Teaching American History.....	N	N	N	119	120	50	-70	N			
Physical Education.....	Y	N	Y	55	73	26	-47	N		PART Evaluation	
Mentoring Program.....	N	N	Y	49	49	19	-30	N		change in policy	change in policy
Total, Education Major Reductions.....				223	242	-569	-811				
Department of Energy											
Environmental Management.....	N	N	Y	6,505	6,590	5,828	-762	N	Adequate Moderately Effective	Completed Goal	
Weatherization Assistance Program.....	N	N	N	230	243	164	-79	N		change in policy	
Clean Coal Power Initiative.....	N	N	N	50	50	5	-45	Y	Adequate	PART evaluations	
Total, Energy Major Reductions.....				6,785	6,883	5,997	-886				
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)											
HRSA- Children's GME.....	Y	Y	Y	200	297	99	-198	Y	Adequate	PART evaluation	
HRSA- Health Professions.....	Y	Y	Y	161	295	159	-136	Y	Ineffective	PART evaluation	
HRSA- Poison Control Centers.....	Y	N	N	23	23	13	-10	N		Completed Goal	
HRSA- Rural Health.....	Y	Y	Y	29	160	27	-133	Y	Adequate Results Not Demonstrated	Duplicative	Completed Goal
Social Services Block Grant.....	N	N	N	1,700	1,700	1,200	-500	Y		Duplicative	
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration- Programs of Regional and National Significance.....	N	N	Y	837	851	780	-71	Y		Duplicative	
Total, HHS Major Reductions.....				2,950	3,326	2,278	-1,048				
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)											
Office of Grants and Training.....	N	N	N	1,854	1,789	1,095	-694	Y		Duplicative	change in policy
Total, DHS Major Reductions.....				1,854	1,789	1,095	-694				
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)											
Public Housing Capital Fund.....	N	N	Y	2,327	2,439	2,178	-261	Y		Duplicative	
Total, HUD Major Reductions.....				2,327	2,439	2,178	-261				
Department of the Interior											
BIA School Construction.....	N	Y	Y	174	207	157	-50	Y	Results Not Demonstrated	Completed Goal	

Major Discretionary Reductions in the FY 2007 Budget

(Budget authority in millions)

	Has the reduction been proposed before?			2006	2006	2007	2007 Request	Perf. Based?	PART Rating	Reason for Reduction	Reason 2
	2004	2005	2006	Request	Enacted	Request	less 2006 Enacted				
Bureau of Reclamation Reductions (excl. Central Utah Project).....	Y	Y	Y	873	977	850	-127	Y		Earmark	Change in Policy
USGS Mineral Resources Program.....	N	Y	Y	25	53	31	-22	Y	Moderately Effective	Not Federal Role	
Total, Interior Major Reductions.....				1,072	1,237	1,038	-199				
Department of Labor											
Job Training Grants Consolidation & Career Advancement Accounts	Y	Y	Y	3,933	3,927	3,413	-514	N		change in policy	
International Labor Affairs Bureau.....	Y	Y	Y	12	73	12	-61	N	Adequate	change in policy	
Office of Disability Employment Policy.....	N	N	Y	28	28	20	-8	N		change in policy	
Total, Labor Major Reductions.....				3,973	4,028	3,445	-583				
Department of Transportation											
Amtrak.....	Y	Y	Y	360	1,294	900	-394	Y		Change in policy	
FAA - Airport Improvement Program (oblim).....	N	N	Y	3,000	3,515	2,750	-765	N		Change in policy	
Total, Transportation Major Reductions.....				3,360	4,809	3,650	-1,159				

Major Discretionary Reductions in the FY 2007 Budget

(Budget authority in millions)

	Has the reduction been proposed before?			2006	2006	2007	2007 Request	Perf. Based?	PART Rating	Reason for Reduction	Reason 2
	2004	2005	2006	Request	Enacted	Request	less 2006 Enacted				
Department of the Treasury											
IRS Business Systems Modernization.....	N	N	N	197	197	167	-30	Y		Change in Policy	
Total, Treasury Major Reductions.....				197	197	167	-30				
Environmental Protection Agency											
Alaska Native Villages.....	N	N	Y	15	34	15	-19	Y	Ineffective	PART evaluation	
Clean Water State Revolving Fund.....	Y	Y	Y	730	887	688	-199	N		Change in Policy	
Total, EPA Major Reductions.....				745	921	703	-218				
International Assistance Programs (IAP)											
Assistance for Eastern European Democracy.....	N	N	N	382	357	274	-83	N		Completed Goal	
Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union....	N	N	Y	482	509	441	-68	N		change in policy	Completed Goal
Total, IAP Major Reductions.....				864	866	715	-151				
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)											
Aeronautics Mission Research Directorate.....	N	N	Y	851	884	724	-160	N		Not Federal Role	
Total, NASA Major Reductions.....				851	884	724	-160				
Other Agencies											
Corporation for Public Broadcasting.....	N	N	Y	390	460	346	-114	N		change in policy	
Denali Commission.....	N	Y	Y	140	53	6	-47	Y	Adequate	change in policy	
NARA National Historical Publications and Records Commission.....	N	N	Y	---	8	---	-8	N		change in policy	
Total, Other Agencies Major Reductions.....				530	521	352	-169				
Total, Major Discretionary Reductions.....				26,931	30,467	23,030	-7,437				

FY 2006 Terminations

Program	PART Rating if PARTed	FY 2006 Proposed Termination (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Enacted by Congress (\$ mil)	Difference Between Proposed and Enacted (\$ mil)	Reason for Termination	Cited in House Terminations Doc
AMS Biotechnology Program		4			Lack of demand for services	
Forest Service Economic Action		19			duplicative	
High Cost Energy Grants		28			duplicative	
Emergency Steel Guarantee Loan Program					rescind funds to unwarranted corporate subsidy	
Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction Program		21			funds for conversion to digital available elsewhere	
Smaller Learning Communities		94.5			No evidence of improving student outcomes	
Literacy Program for Prisoners		5			No performance data exists	Congress
State Grants to Incarcerated Youth Offenders		21.8			No performance data exists	
Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity		3			duplicative	
Educational Technology State Grants		496			not clear if it has succeeded	
Regional Educational Laboratories		66			not provided quality research	
School Leadership		14.9			supported by other grant program	
Dropout Prevention		4.9			supported by other grant program	
Close-Up Fellowships		1.5			successful private funding	

Program	PART Rating if PARTed	FY 2006 Proposed Termination (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Enacted by Congress (\$ mil)	Difference Between Proposed and Enacted (\$ mil)	Reason for Termination	Cited in House Terminations Doc
Ready to Teach		14.3			supported by other grant program	
Alcohol Abuse Reduction		32.7			supported by other grant program	
Foundations for Learning		1			supported by other grant program	
Mental Health Integration in Schools		5			supported by other grant program	
Community Technology Centers		5			supported by other grant program	Congress
Exchanges with Historic Whaling and Trading Partners		8.6			doesn't address a national need	
Foreign Language Assistance		18			supported by other grant program	
Excellence in Economics Education		1.5				
Arts in Education		35.6				
Women's Education Equity Grants		3			supported by other grant program	
Elementary and Secondary School Counseling		34.7			supported by other grant program	
Civic Education		29.4				
Star Schools		20.8			evaluation found no results	
Demonstration Projects to Ensure Quality Higher Education for Students with Disabilities		6.9			Achieved primary goal; supported by other grant programs	
Underground Railroad Program		2.2			not a permanent program	
Interest Subsidy Grants		1.5			prior year balances are sufficient	Congress

Program	PART Rating if PARTed	FY 2006 Proposed Termination (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Enacted by Congress (\$ mil)	Difference Between Proposed and Enacted (\$ mil)	Reason for Termination	Cited in House Terminations Doc
VR Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers		2.3			supported by other grant program	
VR Recreational Programs		2.5			limited impact; private sector can provide services	
Supported Employment		37.4			supported by other grant program	
Hydropower Program		5			has sufficient private sector funding	
Nuclear Energy Plant Optimization		2			limited public benefits; private sector funding is sufficient	Congress
National Youth Sports		18			noncompetitive program; same grantee for 30 years	Congress
Community Food and Nutrition		7			supported by other grant program	Congress
Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals		5			supported by other grant program	
ACF Early Learning Opportunities Program		35			duplicative of Education Dept activities	
CDC Congressional Earmarks		60			noncompetitive award system	
CDC Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant		131			no evidence of impact or accountability	
CDC Youth Media Campaign		59			no longer a need	Congress
Direct Service Worker Grants		3			limited 3 year project	
HRSA Health Facilities Construction Congressional Earmarks		476			ineffective use of federal dollars	

Program	PART Rating if PARTed	FY 2006 Proposed Termination (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Enacted by Congress (\$ mil)	Difference Between Proposed and Enacted (\$ mil)	Reason for Termination	Cited in House Terminations Doc
HRSA Health Community Access Program		82			lacks goals; no impact on expanding health care access	Congress
HRSA State Planning Grant Program		11			lacks goals; no impact on expanding health insurance access	Congress
HRSA Trauma Care		3			duplicative	Congress
HRSA Universal Newborn Hearing Screening		10			duplicative	
Real Choice Systems Change Grants		40			served its purpose	
BLM Jobs-in-the-Woods Programs		6			completed its goals	Congress
NPS Statutory Aid		11			earmarks	Congress
Rural Fire Assistance Program		10			duplicative	
Byrne Discretionary Grants		168			unable to show impact	
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants		626			unable to show impact	
National Drug Intelligence Center		39			duplicative	
Reintegration of Youthful Offenders		50			no accountability for employment outcomes	
Maritime Administration National Defense Tank Vessel Construction		74			corporate subsidy	
Federal Railroad Administration Railroad Rehabilitation Improvement Financing Loan		NA			utility of program is unclear	
Unrequested Projects		489			noncompetitive; earmarks	

Program	PART Rating if PARTed	FY 2006 Proposed Termination (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Enacted by Congress (\$ mil)	Difference Between Proposed and Enacted (\$ mil)	Reason for Termination	Cited in House Terminations Doc
Water Quality Cooperative Agreements		17			utility to applicants is limited	
Hubble Space Telescope Robotic Servicing mission		291			independent evaluations conclude it is costly and likely to fail	
National Veterans Business Development Corporation		2			self-sufficient, consistent with authorization intent	
Revenue Forgone Appropriation		29			provides reimbursement to USPS; but no longer needs this funding	
SBA Microloan Program		15			not cost-effective	
SBA SBIC participating securities program						
Research and Extension Grant Earmarks and Low Priority Programs		180			ineffective use of federal dollars	
COPS Law Enforcement Technology Grants		137			no longer a need	
Other State/Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program Terminations		94			some can be addressed in other programs; some cannot show results	
NRCS Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (one of three programs)	Adequate	75			least cost effective flood damage reduction program	
Advanced Technology Program	Adequate	136	80	56	PART notes large shares of this funding go to private corporations; may not be an appropriate use of federal funds.	

Program	PART Rating if PARTed	FY 2006 Proposed Termination (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Enacted by Congress (\$ mil)	Difference Between Proposed and Enacted (\$ mil)	Reason for Termination	Cited in House Terminations Doc
Comprehensive School Reform	Adequate	205	8	197	PART found it to be duplicative of Title I; verified by independent studies	
Even Start	Ineffective	225	100	125	poor national evaluations(3), low PART score	
Vocational Education State Grants	Ineffective	1206			Nat'l assessments found no evidence it works; PART showed the program had no results or outcomes	
Tech-Prep Education State Grants	RND	106	105	1	PART scores, based on national evaluations	
TRIO Upward Bound	Ineffective	312	311	1	PART concluded didn't serve high risk students(based on a Mathematical evaluation)	
TRIO Talent Search	RND	144.9	143	1.9	PART found no evidence of an impact	
GEAR UP	Adequate	306.5	303	3.5	No data exists for long-term performance goals	
Perkins Loans: Capital Contributions and Loan Cancellations	Ineffective	66	65	1	PART found it is duplicative and not well targeted to neediest students	
Safe and Drug Free Schools State Grants	Ineffective	437	350	87	2001 RAND study found structured fundamentally flawed; PART rated Ineffective	
Occupational and Employment Information	RND	9.3	0	9.3	PART found no evidence of its impact	Congress
Tech-Prep Education State Grants	RND	4.9	0	4.9	No data exists on performance	Congress
Leveraging Educational Assistance Program (LEAP)	RND	66	65	1	PART score; accomplished its objective	
Byrd Scholarships	RND	41	41	0	PART score; no need-based component	

Program	PART Rating if PARTed	FY 2006 Proposed Termination (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Enacted by Congress (\$ mil)	Difference Between Proposed and Enacted (\$ mil)	Reason for Termination	Cited in House Terminations Doc
BJ Stupak Olympic Scholarship	RND	1	1	0	PART score	
Javits Gifted and Talented	Adequate	11	10	1	can be consolidated	
National Writing Project	RND	20.3	22	-1.7	PART rated RND	
Parental Information and Resource Center	RND	41.9	40	1.9	supported by other grant program	
Projects with Industry	Adequate	21.6	20	1.6	duplicative; supported by other grant programs	
Teacher Quality Enhancement Program	RND	68	60	8	PART score conclusions: redundant, lacked information; no record of results	
Nuclear Energy Research Initiative	RND	2	0	2	integrate funding into main R&D programs	
Oil and Gas Programs	Ineffective	79	65	14	Don't meet R&D investment criteria; duplicate private sector efforts; PART couldn't demonstrate results	
HRSA Emergency Medical Services for Children	RND	20	20	0	PART score; can be achieved through other programs	
HRSA Traumatic Brain Injury	RND	9	9	0	based largely on PART RND; no long term measures	
HOPE VI	Ineffective	143	100	43	Has exceeded its original objectives; PART shows it is slow at achieving its purpose, more costly than other similar programs	
LWCF State Recreation Grants	RND	90	28	62	State funding sufficient; PART scores RND	
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring Grants	RND	10	0	10	PART assessment RND; Heritage study: ineffective at reducing crime	Congress

Program	PART Rating if PARTed	FY 2006 Proposed Termination (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Enacted by Congress (\$ mil)	Difference Between Proposed and Enacted (\$ mil)	Reason for Termination	Cited in House Terminations Doc
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	Ineffective	54	50	4	no longer a need; ineffective PART score	
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	RND	301	400	-99	PART scores; duplicative	
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Training Program	Ineffective	76	81	-5	duplicative; PART scores	
COPS Interoperable Communications Technology Grants		99	10	89	duplicative	

Additional programs cited in *On Time and Under Budget* document for FY 2006

Non PARTed Programs Cited in House Terminations Document	\$ millions cut
Regional, State, and Local Grants	75
Higher Education Agrosecurity Program	5
National Disaster Emergency Loan Subsidy	3
Rural Telephone Bank Loan Authorizations	175
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies	70
Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator	4
Conflict Response Fund	100
HRSA-Rural EMS	1
HRSA-Health Administration	1
HRSA-Health Education Training Centers	4
HRSA-Geriatric Education	32
HRSA-Burdick Rural Training	6
HRSA-Health Professional Workforce Analysis	1
Health Admin.	1.1
Early Learning Fund	36
I.T. Security Innovation Fund	14.7
Enhanced Pell Grants for State Scholars	33
Loans for Short Term Training	11
Volunteers in Homeland Security	5
High School Intervention	1.24
High School Assessments	125
Community College Access	125
Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control	80
Maternity Group Homes	10
Special Education- Vocational Rehabilitation Transition Initiative	5
Capitol Hill Police Mounted Unit	0.2
Radiation Exposure Compensation Discretionary program	27
COPS Safe School Initiative	4
COPS Police Integrity Grants	7
Police Corps	15
Telemarketing Scams	1
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	0.1
SVA 7(a) loan subsidy	79

Non PARTed Programs Cited in House Terminations Document	\$ millions cut
Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities	10
Prisoner Re-entry program	25
High Speed Rail	19
Community Outreach Partnership Centers	6
Word Study Program	3

FY 2006 Reductions

Program	Rating if PARTed	FY 2005 Enacted (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Proposed (\$ mil)	Change from FY 2005 (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Proposed (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Enacted (\$ mil)	Difference (\$ mil)	Reason for reduction
Federal (in-House) Research		1102	996	-106				reduce earmarks
Forest Service Capital Improvement and Maintenance		515	381	-134				savings
Initiative for Future Agricultural Food Systems		-260	-300	-40				lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
Watershed Rehabilitation		-150	-210	-60				lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
Value-Added Grants		-80	-120	-40				lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
Rural Strategic Investment Program		-100	-100	0				lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
Rural Business Investment Program		-86	-89	-3				lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
Market Access Program		0	-75	-75				lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
Broadband		-40	-50	-10				lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
Conservative Security Program		-47	-40	7				lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
Rural Firefighter Grants		-30	-40	-10				lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill

Program	Rating if PARTed	FY 2005 Enacted (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Proposed (\$ mil)	Change from FY 2005 (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Proposed (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Enacted (\$ mil)	Difference (\$ mil)	Reason for reduction
Renewable Energy		-23	-23	0				lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program		-13	-16	-3				lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
Agricultural Management Assistance		0	-14	-14				lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
Biomass		0	-2	-2				lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
NRCS Conservative Operations		831	768	-63				unrequested earmark not well-targeted; no strong accountability mechanisms; no record of results
State Grants for Innovative Programs		198	100	-98				
State Local, and Hospital Bioterrorism Preparedness Grants		1418	1280	-138				not intended to be permanent
Public Housing Capital Fund		2579	2327	-252				redirect funds to higher priority programs
National Heritage Area Grants		15	5	-10				GAO recommends greater accountability
Payments in Lieu of Taxes		227	200	-27				can be provided by the states
Federal Bureau of Prisons Construction Program		189	-144	-333				pending review of best way to meet capacity requirements
Juvenile Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Programs		321	198	-123				programs are no longer cost-effective
International Labor Affairs Bureaus		93	12	-81				mission better carried out by Int'l agencies
Office of Disability Employment Policy		47	28	-19				return program to core mission

Program	Rating if PARTed	FY 2005 Enacted (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Proposed (\$ mil)	Change from FY 2005 (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Proposed (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Enacted (\$ mil)	Difference (\$ mil)	Reason for reduction
Workforce Investment Act Pilots and Demonstrations		85	30	-55				earmarks for noncompetitive grants
Assistance for the Independent States of the former USSR		556	482	-74				countries have made progress
Federal Railroad Administration - Next Generation High Speed Rail		19	0	-19				consolidation
Aeronautics: Vehicle Systems Program		569	459	-110				activities can be commercialized
Jupiter Icy Moons Orbiter		402	280	-122				concerns over technical complexity and costs
National Historical Publications and Records Commission		5	0	-5				funds go to higher priority areas
US Institute of Peace: Construction of New Building		99	0	-99				one-time appropriation
Forest Service Wildland Fire Management	RND	2097	1444	-653	757	755	2	PART noted weaknesses in incentives for controlling costs and allocating resources; need to improve accountability for costs and measurement
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	Moderately Effective	-183	-200	-17	1000	1017	-17	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
Bioenergy Program	Adequate	-50	-90	-40	60	60	0	provides support through other programs
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	RND	-38	-25	13	60	43	17	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
NRCS Resource Conservation and Development Program	RND	51	26	-25			0	new policy to phase out federal support for local planning after 20 yrs of funding; PART found it was duplicative

Program	Rating if PARTed	FY 2005 Enacted (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Proposed (\$ mil)	Change from FY 2005 (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Proposed (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Enacted (\$ mil)	Difference (\$ mil)	Reason for reduction
Water and Wastewater Grants and Loans	RND	548	450	-98	450	1604	-1154	low interest rates on loans mean more communities can afford to repay loans the program can operate at a higher loan to grant ratio.
Manufacturing Extension Partnership	Moderately Effective	108	47	-61	47	105	-58	Original legislation called for phase-out after 6 yrs.; less reliance on direct appropriations is needed
Adult Education State Grants	RND	570	200	-370	200	564	-364	PART found RND; work to improve program
Environmental Management	Adequate	7054	6505	-549	6505	6590	-85	program is finishing its work
HRSA Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Payment Program	Adequate	298	200	-98	200	297	-97	PART found there is not a demonstrated need
HRSA Health Professions	Ineffective	447	161	-286	129	295	-166	not a good use of federal funds: PART Score
HRSA Rural Health	Adequate	147	33	-114	33	160	-127	duplicative
Housing for Persons with Disabilities	RND	238	120	-118	120	239	-119	PART found it costly and slow
Native American Housing Block Grant	RND	622	522	-100	522	622	-100	PART found it was RND; no outcome measures in place
Bureau of Indian Affairs School Construction	RND	263	174	-89	174	207	-33	both PART and the IG found monies were being misused
US Geological Survey, Mineral Resources Program	Moderately Effective	54	25	-29	26	53	-27	PART found it was well-managed but recommends focusing on other activities
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	RND	227	100	-127	100	225	-125	GAO notes difficulties in oversight and impact measurement; lack of performance data in PART; reallocate funds to other similar programs

Program	Rating if PARTed	FY 2005 Enacted (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Proposed (\$ mil)	Change from FY 2005 (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Proposed (\$ mil)	FY 2006 Enacted (\$ mil)	Difference (\$ mil)	Reason for reduction
FAA Facilities and Equipment	Adequate	2525	2448	-77	2448	2555	-107	DOT report "lack of basic contract administration", PART indicates program experience cost-overruns; IG report states performance shortfalls
FAA Airport Improvement Program	Moderately Effective	3497	3000	-497	3021	3415	-394	dependence on funding varies based on airport size; large airports are less dependent on federal funds
IRS-Taxpayer Service	Adequate	3606	3597	-9	2254	2179	75	less funding needed due to productivity improvements
Alaska Native Villages	Ineffective	45	15	-30	15	34	-19	PART score-improve accountability; program lacks oversight
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Adequate	1091	730	-361	730	887	-157	previously Congress provided more than enough funding
SAMHSA Programs of National and Regional Significance	Adequate	891	838	-53				PART recommended a shifting of funds of one of the programs