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An Analysis of the Office of
Management and Budget's
Program Assessment Rating Tool
(PART)

by

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Executive Summary

In February 2005, the Bush Administration released its proposed FY2006 budget marking the third year that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has evaluated government programs using its Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). 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 proposals. This paper analyzes the 607 programs rated to date by PART and seeks to determine how agencies have fared over time according to this methodology, the proportion of agency budgets rated 'results not demonstrated' or lacking in performance measures and data, and the relationship between funding levels in Congress and funding recommendations by the Executive to PART ratings.

These findings show that while only a small part of overall total outlays, 6%, or \$154 billion are rated results not demonstrated, this represents, in some cases a large percentage of individual agency appropriations. This indicates that a large portion of some agency activities and budgets are unable to show measurable results according to OMB's rating process. However, over the three year period that PART has been in place, there has been measurable progress by agencies to move from a results not demonstrated rating. This may indicate that agencies are responding to their assessments by improving their measurements and data, or that budget examiners are more experienced, or that a better set of programs is being evaluated each year.

The PART methodology has been criticized for being a simplistic means of evaluating the often complex missions of various programs, though the application of the assessment process has brought a degree of transparency and consistency to the evaluation of federal programs. The information generated by the assessments has contributed to the advancement of performance budgeting in the Executive.

An Analysis of the Office of Management and Budget's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)¹

In February 2003, the Bush Administration released with its proposed FY04 budget, a new method for evaluating the performance of federal programs called the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). PART is presented as an effort to get agencies to report consistently on their programmatic goals and results in order to facilitate funding decisions. It is one of five initiatives of the President's Management Agenda.²

The evaluation of government agencies (also known as performance budgeting, or performance management) has been tackled by several previous administrations. PART is the first consistent methodology developed to evaluate federal programs.

According to a Congressional Research Service report, PART can be viewed through two lenses.³ It has been argued that PART is a manifestation of the goals of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). Passed in 1993, GPRA requires that agencies produce an annual report of programmatic progress and agency goals. By requiring agencies submit data on specific measures of program performance, advocates argue that PART has "breathed life into GPRA," by holding agencies accountable for a program's stated goals, through demonstrable measures of success. PART's strength, it is argued is that it is a consistent, transparent and publicly accessible tool that has advanced the use of performance budgeting.

Others have offered criticism of PART, notably a Government Accountability Office (GAO) report found after assessing the first year of PART data that there were some inconsistencies in what kinds of measures Office of Management and Budget (OMB) accepted as fulfilling program outcomes, and that the *yes/no* question format tended to result in an oversimplified assessment of program performance.⁴ GAO went on to note that OMB has been open to such criticisms and scrutiny of its methodology.

PART's Methodology

PART requires that agencies submit an assessment of their programmatic performance to OMB over a six year period. To date, OMB has rated 607 of 1000⁵ programs it has

¹ Prepared by Eileen C. Norcross, Research Fellow, Government Accountability Project, Mercatus Center at George Mason University. This paper is one in a series of working papers from the Mercatus Center's Government Accountability Project and does not represent an official position of George Mason University.

² The five core management problems of the President's Management Agenda include: 1) strategic management of human capital 2) competitive sourcing 3) improved financial performance 4) expanded e-government 5) budget and performance integration.

³ Brass, Clinton T., "The Bush Administration's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)" CRS Report for Congress, November 5, 2004

⁴ Government Accountability Office, "Performance Budgeting: Observations on the Use of OMB's Program Assessment and Rating Tool for the Fiscal 2004 Budget (GAO-04-174)", January 2004.

⁵ Recently, OMB has spoken of revising the total number of programs to be assessed to 1200.

identified in the federal government. By FY08, all identified programs will have been assessed at least once.

PART is designed as a series of between 25 and 30 *Yes/No* questions that are submitted to federal agencies for specific programs in a given fiscal year. There are four sections of the questionnaire—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 website.⁶

PART’s purpose is to combine performance and budgeting information in order to better inform the President’s budgetary recommendations. PART is also used as a means of addressing management and performance problems within programs. In addition to assessing information provided by the agencies, PART examines factors that may affect a program’s performance that may be beyond the agency’s control such as statutory provisions.

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, it does not imply the program is ineffective.

Study Purpose and Previous Analyses

With three years of PART data available, I undertook this analysis to see how agencies have been rated over time, how scores are related to Executive and Congressional appropriations, and what percentage of the federal budget is represented by particular program ratings. This study does not answer the question, “Is PART *affecting* agency or legislative behavior and funding decisions?” There have been two previous studies performed using PART data to answer this question using regression analysis.

GAO undertook a regression analysis in 2004 using the first year of PART data in order to discover to what extent PART data had influenced the President’s FY04 budgetary proposal. By separating mandatory and discretionary programs, GAO assessed if PART scores influenced proposed funding changes between FY03 and FY04. The study found that PART scores have a positive and statistically significant effect on discretionary program funding levels in the President’s proposed budget, but there was no statistically significant relationship for mandatory programs.⁷

A forthcoming regression analysis of PART to be published in the *Public Administration Review* by John B. Gilmour and David E. Lewis discovered that PART scores (for 2004 and 2005) are positively correlated with the President’s recommendations.⁸

⁶ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2006/part.html>. (June, 2005)

⁷ GAO-04-174, p. 42.

⁸ Brass, p. CRS-13

For the purposes of this analysis, I take PART's ratings at face value. But, that does not mean I necessarily agree with the methodology used, or the conclusions arrived at in individual assessments. The President's FY06 proposed budget includes a Major Savings and Reforms report that uses PART scores to make termination and funding decisions. I use this document to find descriptive evidence of how PART was used by the Administration in the FY06 proposed budget. Again, this does not imply an endorsement or criticism of how PART was applied to make these decisions.

Key Findings

The first section of the paper considers how programs have performed over time, and within program category and agency.

Over time the number of programs rated results not demonstrated (not having sufficient information to evaluate performance), has declined from 50% to 29%; while the number of programs earning an effective rating have risen from 6% to 15%. This may be due to factors other than the influence of the PART assessment process.

Among the 128 programs that have been reassessed, the number of results not demonstrated programs has fallen drastically from 78 to 8, while the number of programs rated adequate has increased from 18 to 50, and effective programs from 4 to 27. Only seven programs have retained their results not demonstrated rating over time. And only four programs fell in their ratings. Again, this may be due to a variety of factors. A drastic reduction in the number of programs rated results not demonstrated *may* indicate PART is pushing program managers to develop measures and data.

Looking at the individual performance of agencies under the PART rating system, I found that five agencies with a high percentage of programs rated results not demonstrated also had the greatest percentage of their overall FY04 appropriations rated results not demonstrated indicating that programs OMB claim lack sufficient measures or sufficient data for evaluation not only consumed a large percentage of these agencies' activities, but also a large percentage of their annual appropriations. The same relationship was true for those agencies with a large percentage of programs rated effective. However, this relationship did not hold for every agency in every ratings category.

I also examined the percentage of the budget (as total outlays), represented by certain ratings categories and discovered that while only 6% of total outlays (\$134 billion) are rated results not demonstrated, some of these programs consume a large portion of a given agency's appropriations.

The last part of this analysis considers how funding decisions are related to PART scores. By comparing the Administration's funding request in FY06 to what Congress appropriated to programs in FY05, I found that effective programs tended to be recommended for funding increases (61%) while ineffective tended to be recommended for funding decreases (86%). This does not mean that PART scores caused these funding

changes, or that a decrease represents a proposed cut or termination. Appropriation levels may change for other reasons such as expiration of a program's authorization.

In addition, I examined the President's FY06 Major Savings and Reforms and discovered that of the 154 programs recommended for either termination or funding reduction, 55 had been PARTed at least once. Among these, 12 were rated ineffective, half of all PARTed programs rated ineffective.⁹ This implies that a rating of ineffective does not guarantee a termination or reduction in funding.

I conclude the analysis by looking at the first two years of PART data and comparing what Congress appropriated in FY04 to what it appropriated in FY05 according to program ratings. As with the Administration, programs rated effective were more likely to receive funding increases (62%) and those rated ineffective were more likely to receive decreases (68%). Again, this does not mean PART played a role in all, or any of these decisions.

How many programs are evaluated each year?

In the FY04 proposed budget, the first year of PART, 234 programs were evaluated¹⁰. However, several programs were removed from PART in ensuing years due to consolidation and eliminations bringing the actual total to 223. The following year, an additional 172 new programs were evaluated. In that year, PART reassessed 90 programs from FY04. Using the adjusted total, with the FY05 proposed budget a total of 395 programs had been PARTed at least once. With the FY06 proposed budget, 212 new programs were assessed and 38 were reassessed. A total of 128 programs have been assessed more than once. By FY06, 607 programs had been PARTed at least once, representing 60% of federal programs¹¹.

⁹ In addition to these 12, two other ineffective programs, Community Development Block Grant Formulas, and Rural Housing and Economic Development had both been recommended for de-funding as part of a reform initiative to consolidate these programs under the Commerce Department, bringing the total of ineffective programs recommended for cuts or eliminations to 14.

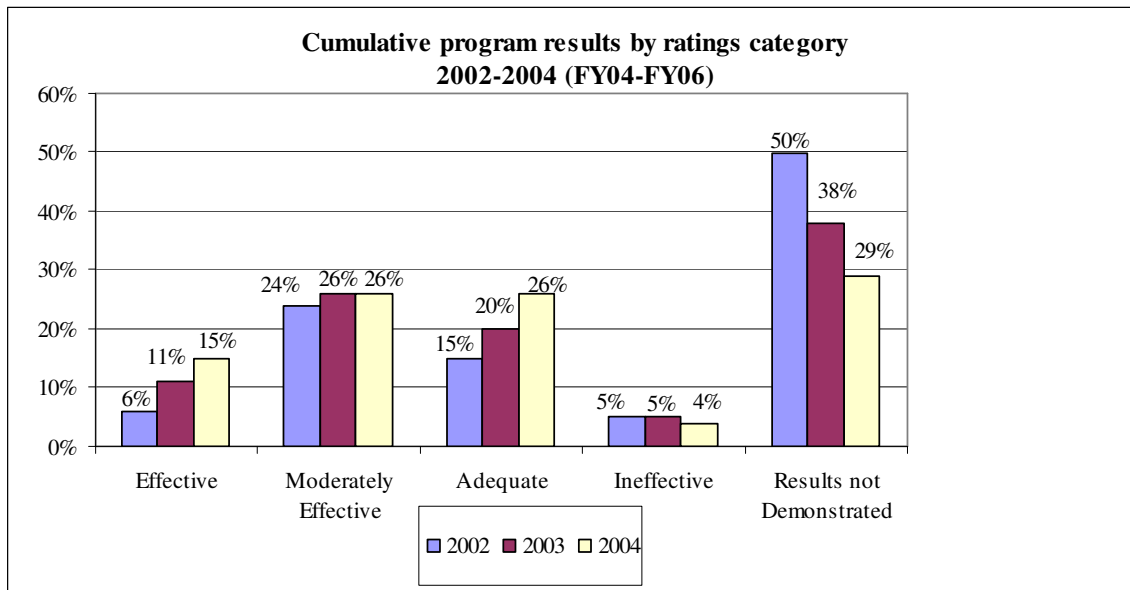
¹⁰ OMB states that 234 programs were PARTed in 2004. However, several programs were not included in ensuing PART reports: Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Center for Veterinary Medicine were assessed as part of the Food and Drug Administration in the following year. Methane Hydrates, Geosciences Directorate, NSF Research Tools had their programmatic definitions change in ensuing years. Environmental Management was broken into two programs in 2004: R&D and Cleanup, but consolidated in 2005 and 2006. The Comanche Helicopter program is not mentioned in the 2004 PART, though it was evaluated in that year. Several programs also underwent name changes between 2004 and 2005. The Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration is referred to as the Employee Benefits Security Administration. Refugees to Israel is referred to as Humanitarian Migrants to Israel. Demining is referred to as Humanitarian Demining.

¹¹ Four programs were assessed in 2005, but were not included in the 2006 PART: Aviation Passenger Screening, Disaster Relief Fund – Public Assistance, Support for Eastern European Democracy and Freedom Act, Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, bringing the most recent total of PARTed programs to 607.

How PART has rated programs, cumulatively

With 60% of federal government programs assessed, there has been a decrease in the cumulative number of programs rated results not demonstrated over the three year period. The cumulative number of programs rated effective has also increased. Ineffective programs dropped slightly from 5% to 4%, while moderately effective and adequate programs increased from 24% to 26% and 15% to 26%, respectively. This may imply that agencies have begun to develop performance measures in earnest, thus avoiding a results not demonstrated rating. The improvement in cumulative program results from year to year in other rating areas may be due to several factors: a) programs are improving their results information b) evaluations by OMB are getting more accurate c) better-performing programs are being evaluated.

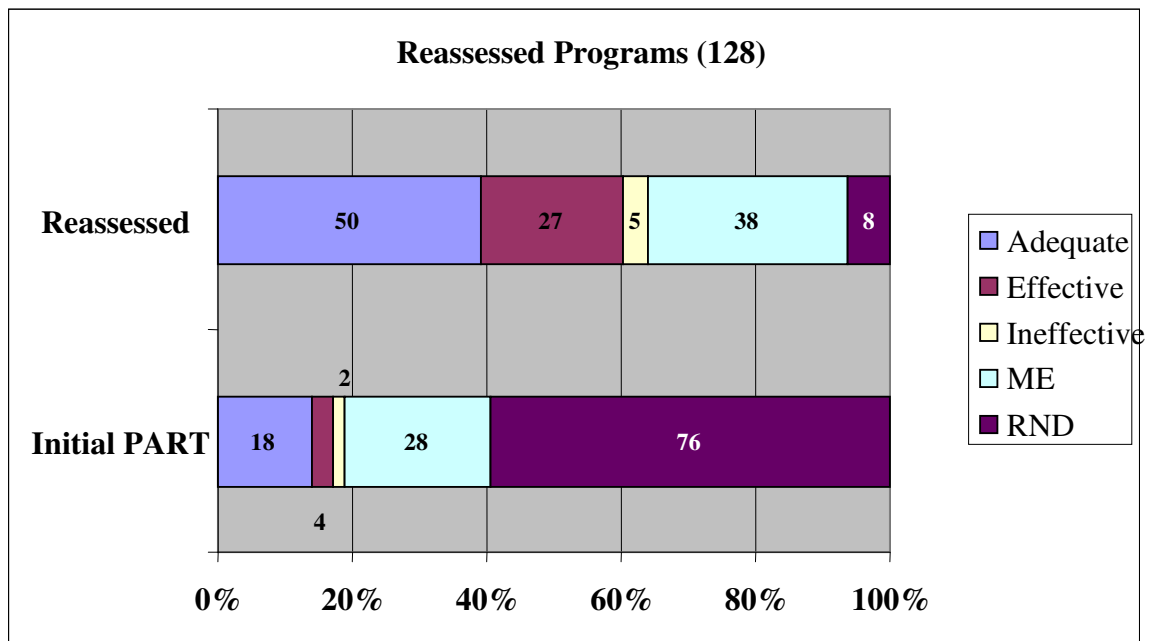
<i>Cumulative program results 2004-2006</i>			
	FY04	FY05	FY06
Effective	6%	11%	15%
Moderately Effective	24%	26%	26%
Adequate	15%	20%	26%
Ineffective	5%	5%	4%
Results not Demonstrated	50%	38%	29%
Total	234	395	607



Are there observable changes in program performance between 2004 and 2006?

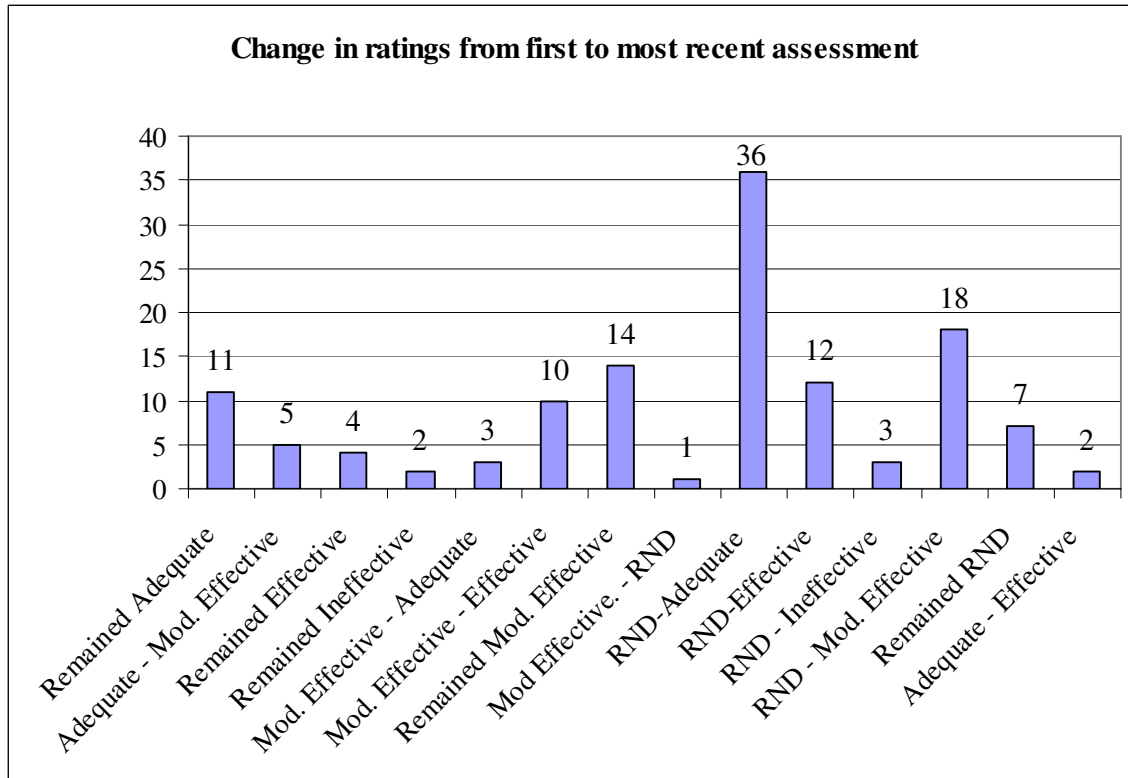
OMB has reassessed 128 programs out of the 607 assessed to date. Fifteen programs were evaluated three times. The remaining 113 were evaluated twice.

The greatest improvement occurred with the decreased number of programs rating results not demonstrated. During the initial PART of the 128 programs, 76 were rated results not demonstrated. Upon reassessment only eight received that rating, seven programs retained their results not demonstrated rating, and one program fell from moderately effective to results not demonstrated. The number of programs rated effective also increased. Initially, four programs received the highest rating. Upon reassessment, 27 programs were rated effective. Improvements also occurred in programs rated moderately effective (28 initially, 38 after reassessment) and adequate (18 initially, 50 after reassessment). There was an increase in the number of programs rated ineffective, from two to five, but the total number remains small. This raises the question of whether PART is motivating agencies to measure their performance or are other factors causing the improvement.



Most reassessed programs did not reverse direction and slip in their ratings. Thirty-nine programs received the same ratings upon reassessment. Sixty-nine programs moved out of the results not demonstrated rating. Three of those were rated ineffective, the majority, 36, earned an adequate rating upon reassessment. Four programs fell in their ratings: one moved from moderately effective to results not demonstrated (RND), and three programs fell from moderately effective to Adequate.

For a detailed listing of these programs please refer to Table 1 in the Appendix.



Programs rated by program type/category

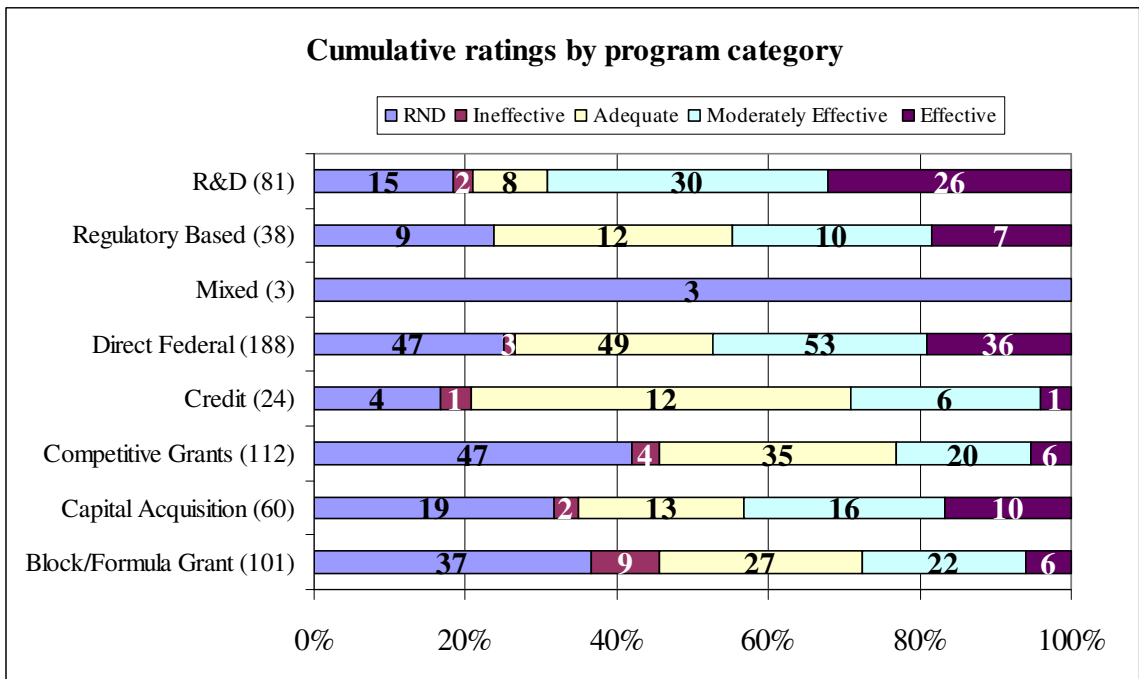
PART classifies programs according to seven categories:

- 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).

An analysis of PART data for FY04 through FY06 reveals that certain categories of programs fare better than others in the ratings.



PART ratings by Program Category

Program Category	Results not Demonstrated	Ineffective	Adequate	Moderately Effective	Effective
Block/Formula Grant (101)	37% (37)	9% (9)	27% (27)	22% (22)	6% (6)
Capital Acquisition (60)	32% (19)	3% (2)	22% (13)	27% (16)	17% (10)
Competitive Grants (112)	42% (47)	4% (4)	31% (35)	18% (20)	5% (6)
Credit (24)	17% (4)	4% (1)	50% (12)	25% (6)	4% (1)
Direct Federal (188)	25% (47)	2% (3)	26% (49)	28% (53)	19% (36)
Mixed (3)	100% (3)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Regulatory Based (38)	24% (9)	0% (0)	32% (12)	26% (10)	18% (7)
R&D (81)	19% (15)	2% (2)	10% (8)	37% (30)	32% (26)

Though mixed programs have the largest percentage of programs rated results not demonstrated at 100%, it should be noted that only three of these programs have been rated.

Competitive Grants have 42% of programs rated results not demonstrated followed by Block Grants programs with 37% with results not demonstrated. Both Competitive Grants and Block Programs also have the largest percentage of programs rated ineffective, 4% and 9%, respectively.

This information has lead OMB to undertake a cross-cutting analysis during FY06 of Block Grant programs. These programs are generally used to provide social services on the state and local levels. OMB notes that block grants pose performance measurement challenges because they are used for a wide range of activities and this difficulty is

reflected in its high number of programs rating results not demonstrated.¹² The purpose of OMB's analysis is to discover which programs are working best and apply those management methods to programs that are not meeting expectations. A PART reassessment will be performed after the recommendations are adopted.

Research and Development programs, by contrast, have the highest percentage of programs rated Effective at 32%. Regulatory programs have the second highest percentage of effective programs with 18%, closely followed by Direct Federal programs with 19%, and Capital Acquisition programs with 17% rated effective. Six percent of Block Grant programs were rated effective and competitive grants and credit grants were rated with five and four percent effective, respectively. Nearly 50% of Block Grants, Capital Acquisition, Competitive Grants and R&D programs are rated either adequate or effective. Direct Federal and Regulatory programs received greater than 50% in a combination of these ratings.

Programs rated by Agency¹³

When looking at the cumulative scores of agencies over the three years, some agencies have a relatively high number of programs that rate results not demonstrated. General Services Administration (GSA) comes in first with 67% of its programs unable to show results.

GSA is closely followed by Education (63%), Veterans Affairs (57%), Department of Homeland Security (54%), Army Corp of Engineers (44%), Agriculture (41%), Interior (37%), Treasury and Housing and Urban Development (both with 30%), and Health and Human Services (26%). This rating again does not imply these programs are ineffective, but that there is not enough information available to judge their performance.

Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Labor also have the largest percentage of programs that are rated ineffective: 20% and 19% respectively.

To date, ten of the twenty programs rated by PART in Housing and Urban Development have either been unable to show results or are deemed ineffective.

¹² Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government fiscal year 2006 - Analytical Perspectives*, p. 15

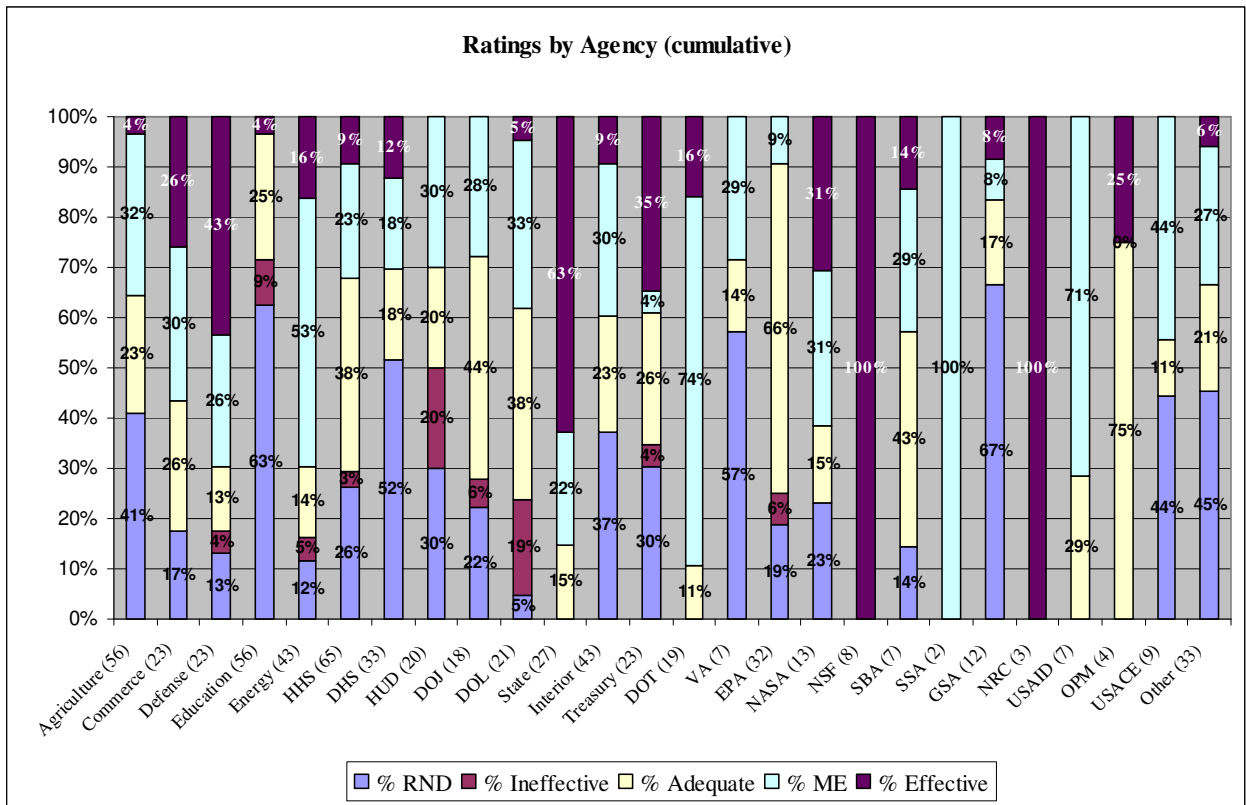
¹³ OMB includes a category for smaller agencies called 'Other'. I have extracted five of the CFO agencies from this categorization for the analysis: Social Security Administration, General Services Administration, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Personnel Management and USAID. The remaining agencies in the Other category are: Consumer Product Safety Commission, Corporation for National and Community Service, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Export-Import Bank of the US, 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, and Denali Commission.

In terms of highest rated agencies, the National Science Foundation received ratings of effective for 100% of the seven programs that OMB has assessed to date. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission also had 100% of its three programs assessed to date rated effective. State was next with 63% of the 28 programs rated to date, assessed as effective. Defense had 43% of 23 programs rated effective. Treasury, NASA and Commerce all had at least of quarter of their assessed programs rated effective (35%, 31% and 26%, respectively).

Agency	Results not Demonstrated	Ineffective	Adequate	Moderately Effective	Effective
Education (56)	63% (35)	9% (5)	25% (14)	0% (0)	4% (2)
Veterans Affairs (7)	57% (4)	0% (0)	14% (1)	29% (2)	0% (0)
Homeland Security (33)	52% (17)	0% (0)	18% (6)	18% (6)	12% (4)
Agriculture (56)	41% (23)	0% (0)	23% (13)	32% (18)	4% (2)
Other (33)	45% (15)	0% (0)	21% (7)	27% (9)	6% (2)
Interior (43)	37% (16)	0% (0)	23% (10)	30% (13)	9% (4)
Treasury (23)	30% (7)	4% (1)	26% (6)	4% (1)	35% (8)
Housing and Urban Development (20)	30% (6)	20% (4)	20% (4)	30% (6)	0% (0)
Health and Human Services (65)	26% (17)	3% (2)	38% (25)	23% (15)	9% (6)

Agency	Results not Demonstrated	Ineffective	Adequate	Moderately Effective	Effective
NASA (13)	23%	0%	15%	31%	31%
	(3)	(0)	(2)	(4)	(4)
Justice (18)	22%	6%	44%	28%	0%
	(4)	(1)	(8)	(5)	(0)
EPA (32)	19%	6%	66%	9%	0%
	(6)	(2)	(21)	(3)	(0)
Commerce (23)	17%	0%	26%	30%	26%
	(4)	(0)	(6)	(7)	(6)
Defense (23)	13%	4%	13%	26%	43%
	(3)	(1)	(3)	(6)	(10)
Energy (43)	12%	5%	14%	53%	16%
	(5)	(2)	(6)	(23)	(7)
Labor (21)	5%	19%	38%	33%	5%
	(1)	(4)	(8)	(7)	(1)
State (27)	0%	0%	15%	22%	63%
	(0)	(0)	(4)	(6)	(17)
Transportation (19)	0%	0%	11%	74%	16%
	(0)	(0)	(2)	(14)	(3)
National Science Foundation (8)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(8)
Small Business Administration (7)	14%	0%	43%	29%	14%
	(1)	(0)	(3)	(2)	(1)
Social Security Administration (2)	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(0)
General Services Administration (12)	67%	0%	17%	8%	8%
	(8)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(1)
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (3)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(3)

Agency	Results not Demonstrated	Ineffective	Adequate	Moderately Effective	Effective
Office of Personnel Management(4)	0%	0%	75%	0%	25%
	(0)	(0)	(3)	(0)	(1)
USAID (7)	0%	0%	29%	71%	0%
	(0)	(0)	(2)	(5)	(0)
US Army Corp of Engineers (9)	44%	0%	21%	27%	6%
	(4)	(0)	(7)	(9)	(2)



Agency program ratings as a percent of agency FY04 appropriations

It is more meaningful to ask what these program ratings represent in terms of their proportion to the agency’s total annual appropriation. The table below shows the ratio of the total of all FY04 appropriations of PARTed programs (grouped by rating) within an agency to the agency’s total FY04 appropriations received, according to their FY04 Financial Statements.

Percentage of agency's total FY04 appropriations according to ratings category

Agency	Results not Demonstrated	Ineffective	Adequate	Moderately Effective	Effective	Total assessed as a percent of FY04 Agency Appropriations	Total Agency FY04 Appropriations Received (\$mil)
Agriculture	18%	0%	13%	46%	0%	78%	\$94,316
Commerce	4%	0%	36%	17%	22%	80%	\$6,134
Defense	1%	0.28%	7%	9%	27%	44%	\$582,010
Education	25%	4%	38%	0%	0%	67%	\$72,090
Energy	1%	0%	34%	33%	14%	81%	\$24,190
HHS	2%	0%	2%	44%	4%	52%	\$700,102
DHS	26%	0%	16%	12%	1%	56%	\$38,303
HUD	5%	23%	0%	41%	0%	69%	\$40,569
DOJ	4%	0%	18%	20%	0%	42%	\$29,500
DOL	0%	5%	5%	15%	1%	26%	\$58,039
State	0%	0%	6%	4%	40%	51%	\$12,971
Interior	19%	0%	12%	5%	3%	39%	\$14,712
Treasury	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	\$352,212
DOT	0%	0%	16%	70%	8%	94%	\$58,421
VA	63%	0	45%	2%	0	110%	\$62,179
EPA	6%	0%	54%	1%	1%	62%	\$8,353
NASA	29%	0%	4%	28%	20%	82%	\$15,470
SBA	0%	0%	2%	2%	4%	8%	\$4,430
SSA	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	16%	\$699,906
NRC	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	29%	\$593
USAID	0%	0%	15%	0%	17%	32%	\$9,186

For example, in FY04, USDA was given total appropriations of \$94 billion. The total amount of money allocated to the 56 programs PARTed to date, in FY04 is \$73 billion, representing 78% of its total FY04 appropriations. By grouping appropriations together based on rating, we can determine what portion of USDA's appropriations fell into a particular ratings category. USDA has 23 programs rated results not demonstrated, or 41% of all USDA programs PARTed. Are these all small budget programs, or do they consume a larger part of the agency's appropriations? In this case, this represents 18% of total FY04 USDA appropriations. Fewer programs received a moderately effective rating (18, or 32% of PARTed USDA programs), but since one of these, the Food Stamp Program, is relatively large with \$27 billion allocated in FY04, 46% of USDA's FY04 appropriations are moderately effective.

Sixty three percent of Veterans FY04 appropriations¹⁴ are rated results not demonstrated, followed by NASA with 29%, Homeland Security with 26% and Education with 25%. These agencies have the greatest portion of their annual appropriations rated results not

¹⁴ According to Veterans Affairs Financial Statement for FY04, "Appropriations Received" amounted to \$62.179 billion. This is less than the \$68.403 billion appropriated to PARTed programs in FY04.

demonstrated. In the case of the Education, 35 programs are rated results not demonstrated, representing 68% of PARTed Education programs, or 25% of the department's FY04 appropriations. These programs range from the relatively small, such as the \$9 million Occupational and Employment Information to IDEA Grants to the States, which was funded at \$10 billion in FY04.

In absolute terms, these agencies had a high percentage of their programs rated results not demonstrated, which also happens to represent a large percentage of their appropriations in FY04.

Forty percent of State's appropriations are rated effective (with 51% of its appropriations rated to date.) They are followed by Defense with 27%, Commerce with 22% and NASA with 20%. Again, this mirrors the percentage of programs rated effective. State and Defense had a large percentage of their programs rated effective (63% and 43%, respectively).

Though Labor has a relatively high percentage of programs rated ineffective at 19%, this only represents 5% of its FY04 appropriations. HUD, however, has the highest number of programs rated ineffective at 20%, or four programs, and this mirrors how much of its FY04 appropriations are ineffective, at 23%. Two programs in particular account for this, Project-Based Rental Assistance (\$4.7 billion allocated in FY04), and Community Development Block Grants (\$4.3 billion allocated in FY04). Forty-one percent of HUD's FY04 appropriations are rated moderately effective, (representing 6 programs or 30% of all PARTed HUD programs), and this is due largely to the performance of its Housing Vouchers program (\$14.4 billion allocated in FY04).

The majority of agencies' programs, as a percent of appropriations, received either moderately effective or adequate ratings.

What percentage of the budget is represented by PART ratings?

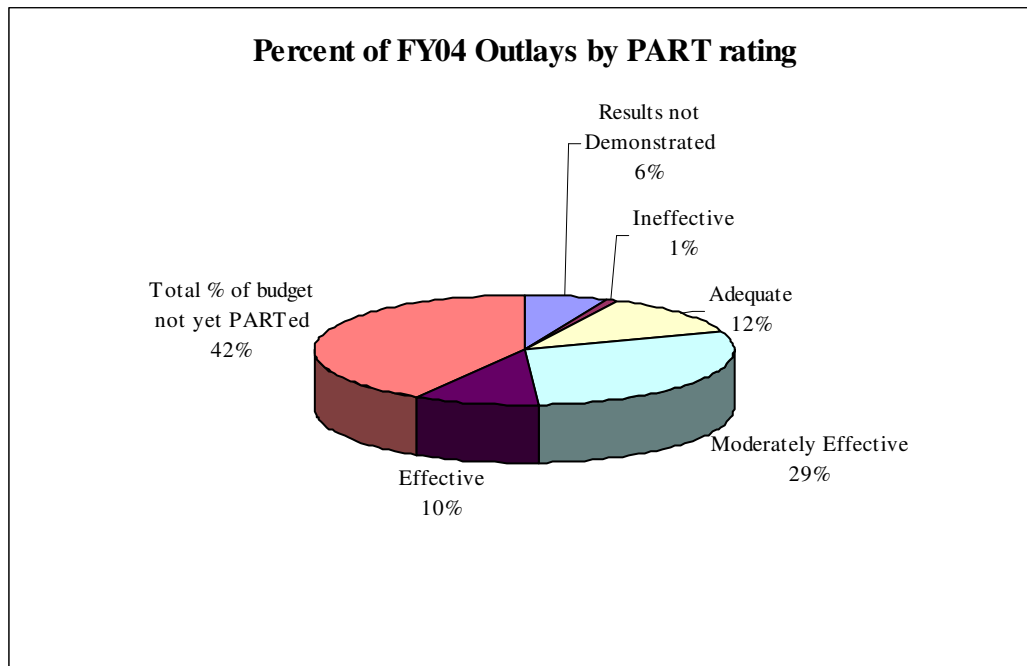
The total amount of money appropriated in FY04 to the 607 PARTed programs was \$1.25 trillion, representing nearly 60% of total FY04 outlays¹⁵ (excluding interest on the debt). Breaking this out by ratings category, 6% of FY04 outlays are rated results not demonstrated. This represents \$135 billion in FY04 appropriations. Though 6% of total outlays may seem relatively small, it should be noted that some agencies have a higher concentration of results not demonstrated programs than others, which consume a large part of their overall yearly appropriations.

¹⁵ For this calculation, I use the total amount of money appropriated in FY04 to all programs in a particular ratings category as my numerator. For the denominator, I have chosen to use Total Federal Outlays (excluding interest on the national debt) for FY04. This includes budgetary authority from previous years and is thus only a proxy for a 'total federal appropriations figure', which is not stated specifically in the budget, though it may be possible, to estimate this figure from the 13 individual appropriations bills. This calculation is therefore a rough estimate of what percentage of the budget is represented by certain ratings.

For example, as noted earlier, Education has 63% (35) of its programs rated results not demonstrated or 25% of its FY04 appropriations (\$17.8 billion). The majority of this is made up of one program: IDEA Grants to States (\$10 billion), followed by Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (\$2.9 billion), Federal Work Study (\$999 million), Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (\$770 million), Adult Education State Grants (\$574 million), IDEA Grants for Infants and Families (\$444 million), IDEA Preschool Grants (\$388 million) and TRIO Student Support Services (\$263 million).

One percent of FY04 outlays are rated ineffective, representing \$18 billion in FY04 appropriations. Twelve percent of FY04 outlays are rated adequate and 10% are rated effective. Twenty nine percent of are rated moderately effective.

The reason for such a large percentage of the budget being rated moderately effective is due to Medicare, which at \$296.8 billion in FY04, represents half of the 29% of FY04 outlays rated moderately effective.



Total Amount of Money Appropriated in FY04 to PARTed Programs (\$mil)

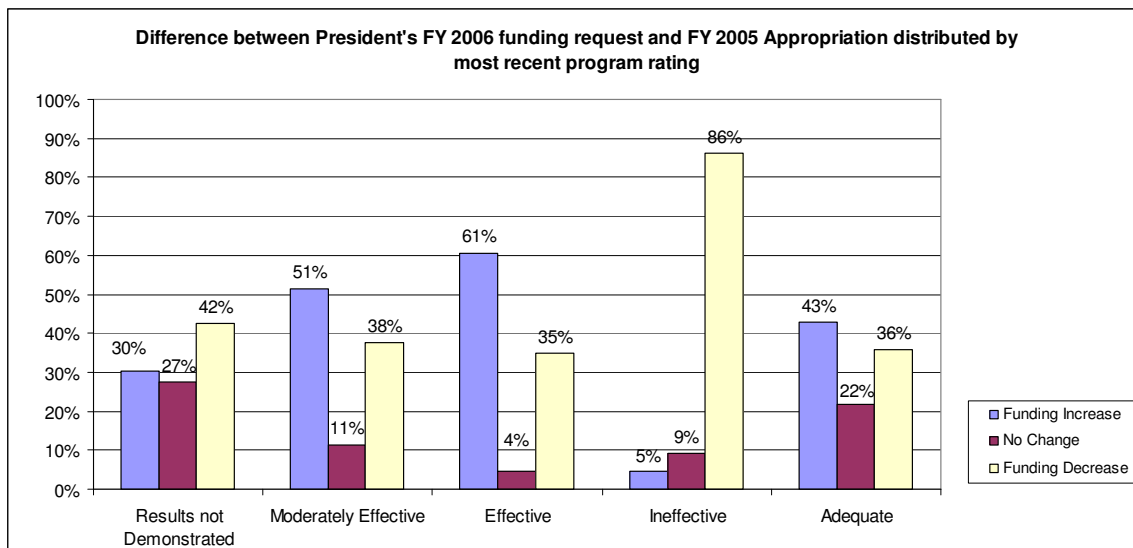
Agency	Results not Demonstrated	Ineffective	Adequate	Moderately Effective	Effective	Total
Agriculture	\$16,624	\$0	\$12,568	\$43,836	\$299	\$73,327
Commerce	\$263	\$0	\$2,224	\$1,071	\$1,336	\$4,894
Defense	\$5,793	\$1,620	\$40,947	\$50,951	\$154,265	\$253,576
Education	\$17,852	\$2,359	\$27,351	\$0	\$182	\$47,744
Energy	\$272	\$78	\$8,153	\$7,864	\$3,308	\$19,675
HHS	\$12,160	\$2,188	\$15,360	\$310,559	\$27,160	\$367,427
DHS	\$9,901	\$0	\$6,309	\$4,750	\$471	\$21,431
HUD	\$1,996	\$9,274	\$160	\$16,652	\$0	\$28,082
DOJ	\$1,077	\$59	\$5,364	\$5,887	\$0	\$12,387
DOL	\$10	\$2,864	\$3,035	\$8,836	\$524	\$15,269
State	\$0	\$0	\$827	\$552	\$5,176	\$6,555
Interior	\$2,770	\$0	\$1,789	\$802	\$373	\$5,734
Treasury	\$3,355	\$197	\$3,351	\$166	\$2,132	\$9,201
DOT	\$0	\$0	\$9,444	\$40,920	\$4,666	\$55,030
VA	\$39,214	\$0	\$28,207	\$982	\$0	\$68,403
EPA	\$494	\$63	\$4,547	\$95	\$0	\$5,199
NASA	\$4,529	\$0	\$696	\$4,385	\$3,074	\$12,684
NSF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,658	\$2,658
SBA	\$0	\$0	\$78	\$93	\$169	\$340
Other	\$18,656	\$0	\$91,659	\$127,859	\$2,678	\$240,852
Total	\$134,966	\$18,702	\$262,069	\$626,260	\$208,471	\$1,250,468

Has PART affected Executive budget decisions?

How has the President used PART in making FY06 budget decisions? By considering the difference between the President's funding request for FY06 and what Congress appropriated in FY05 to the 607 programs PARTed to date, there is a clear indication that, based on the most recent program rating, effective programs tended to be recommended for funding increases (61%), while ineffective programs had a higher percentage of programs recommended for funding decreases (86%). Programs receiving a results not demonstrated rating were recommended for more funding decreases (41%), than increases (30%). A greater percentage of programs rated moderately effective and adequate were recommended for funding increases (51% and 43%, respectively), than for decreases (38% and 36%, respectively.)

This does not imply that PART is the only factor involved in these funding recommendations. There is no reason to expect a correlation between PART scores and individual funding decisions. An ineffective rating may mean a program is incapable of producing results, or that it requires managerial improvement. Programs may show a reduction in funding for a variety of reasons other than performance such as expiration of the program's authorization.

<i>Based on change between President's FY06 request and FY05 actual appropriations</i>					
	Results not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	Effective	Ineffective	Adequate
Funding Increase	30%	51%	61%	5%	43%
No Change	28%	11%	4%	9%	22%
Funding Decrease	41%	38%	35%	86%	36%



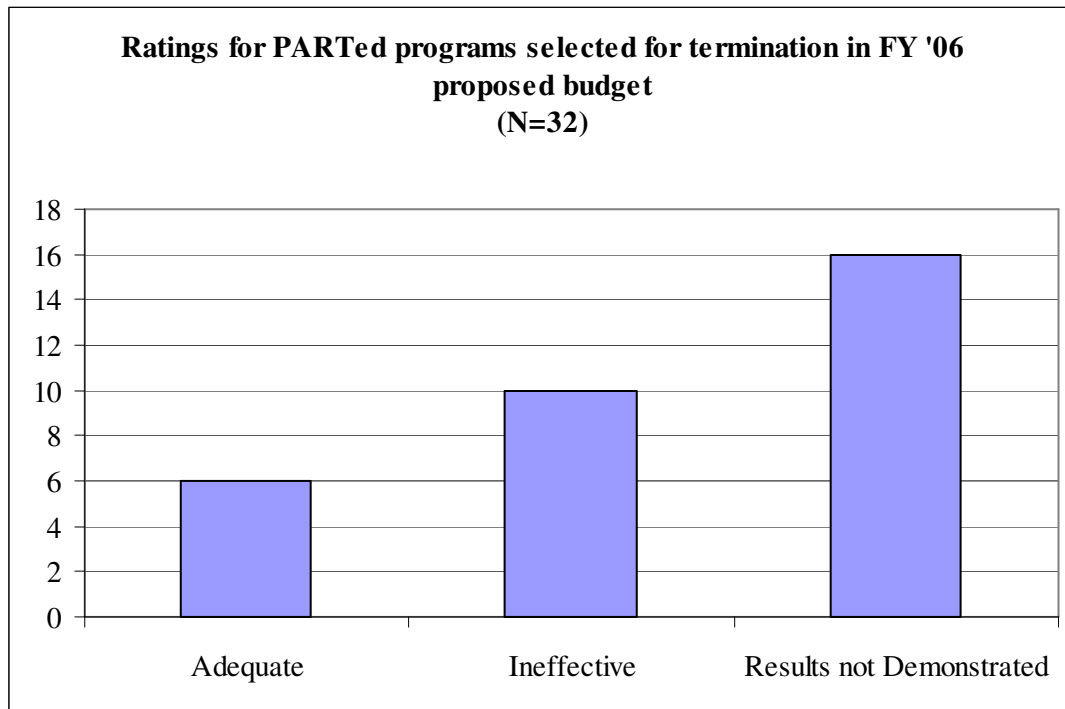
Descriptive evidence of how PART was used in the President's 2006 proposed Budget

Though PART was developed as a tool to help the Executive to make informed decisions about budget cuts, increases, and terminations, it was not the only factor used to make termination and reduction decisions in the 2006 proposed budget. In the FY06 proposed budget, the President included a Major Savings and Reforms document detailing which programs were recommended for termination, funding reductions, or reforms. In total, 154 programs were recommended for either termination or funding cuts for a total savings of \$17.2 billion

Program terminations

Of the 99 programs selected for termination (\$8.8 billion in spending), 32 underwent a PART review at least once, these 32 programs represent about \$6.4 billion in spending.

Sixteen of the programs recommended for termination received a rating of results not demonstrated, six were rated adequate and ten were rated ineffective.



According to the Major Savings and Reforms, PART was an influence in many of the decisions to eliminate 32 of these programs, but the scores were used in conjunction with other information.

Even Start, a family literacy program in the Department of Education, was rated ineffective. The Administration says it bases its recommendation for termination on both its PART scores and several independent evaluations of the program's performance.

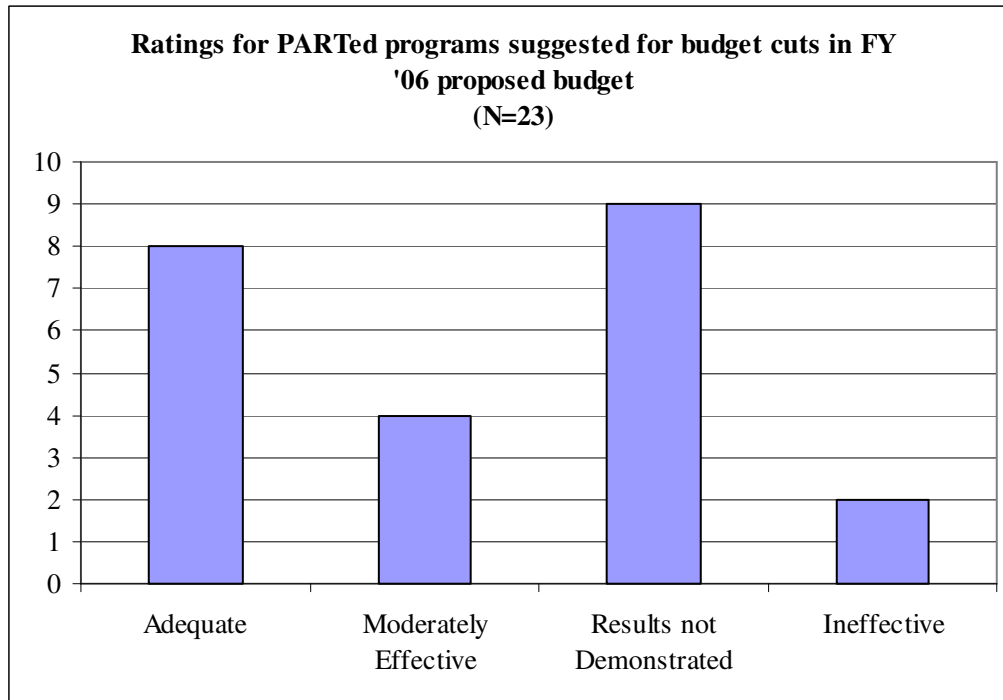
As another example, Justice Department's Juvenile Accountability and Block Grants Program was rated ineffective in 2004. The PART assessment states that evidence has not shown how it has contributed to a decreased juvenile crime rate in the last decade. Additionally, the 2006 budget says that the program competes with other priorities such as funds for Federal counterterrorism and reducing the Federal deficit.

A detailed list of the 32 programs that have undergone a PART evaluation and, the reason given for termination are included in Table 2 of the Appendix.

Program funding reductions

Of the 55 programs recommended for budget reductions (\$6.3 billion in spending), 23 underwent a PART review at least once representing about \$3.5 billion in spending. Two programs were rated twice: Interior Department's Indian School Construction Program

(both times it was rated results not demonstrated) and the EPA's Clean Water State Revolving Fund, which moved from results not demonstrated in 2005 to adequate in 2006.



Again, PART information seems to have been used in conjunction with other evidence in making these decisions.

The EPA's Alaska Native Villages program, a PART assessment concluded, suffers from programmatic and financial weaknesses, "that prevent citizens from fully benefiting from the program." It goes on to note that a State of Alaska financial audit uncovered, "unexplainable purchases of services and equipment, and poor project management that led to cost overruns and other wasteful spending." The Administration recommends a reduction in funding from \$30 million in 2005 to \$15 million in 2006. The PART appears to have been used in making this decision along with information provided by an Alaska State audit.

Health and Human Service's Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Payment Program was rated adequate in 2005. According to the President's proposed budget, a PART assessment concluded that the program doesn't serve a real need since the financial condition of children's hospitals is generally better than other hospitals. A reduction from \$298 million in 2005 to \$200 million in 2006 is requested in order to reduce funding, "... for a subsidy that has as its only purpose to provide funding to hospitals regardless of need or financial status."

A reduction in funding from \$7.05 billion to \$6.5 billion was requested for Energy’s Environmental Management program which PART rated adequate in 2005 due to its successful completion of its timetable in the clean up of radioactive and hazardous waste sites at Federal facilities. The PART score seems to have played no role in this budgetary recommendation.

Program Reforms

In addition to reductions and terminations, PART also informed several program reform proposals in both the mandatory and discretionary categories. OMB performed a cross-cutting analysis of 35 Community and Economic Development programs across seven agencies in FY05. As a result of this analysis, in combination with PART data on several of these programs, the Administration recommends the consolidation of 18 of these programs into a new initiative under the Commerce Department.

PART analyses are also responsible for recommended reforms to several mandatory programs. The Department of Treasury’s Financial Management (FMS) Debt Collection Initiative received an effective rating due to it being, “a well-established tool to collect delinquent non-tax debt.” This rating led the President to recommend in his 2005 budget, an initiative to increase opportunities to collect debt owned to agencies.

There is not a perfect correlation between a program’s score and whether that program receives an increase or decrease in funding. That is, a poor score does not mean a program will necessarily be cut, and a high score does not mean a program will receive an increase.

Looking only at those programs that were recommended for termination or funding cuts in the FY06 Major Savings and Reforms, 25 of 179 programs rated results not demonstrated to date were recommended for either termination or a reduction in funding. And twelve of the 23 programs rated ineffective to date were recommended for termination or cutting (Two more ineffective programs were recommended for consolidation as part of a of budget reform proposal.)

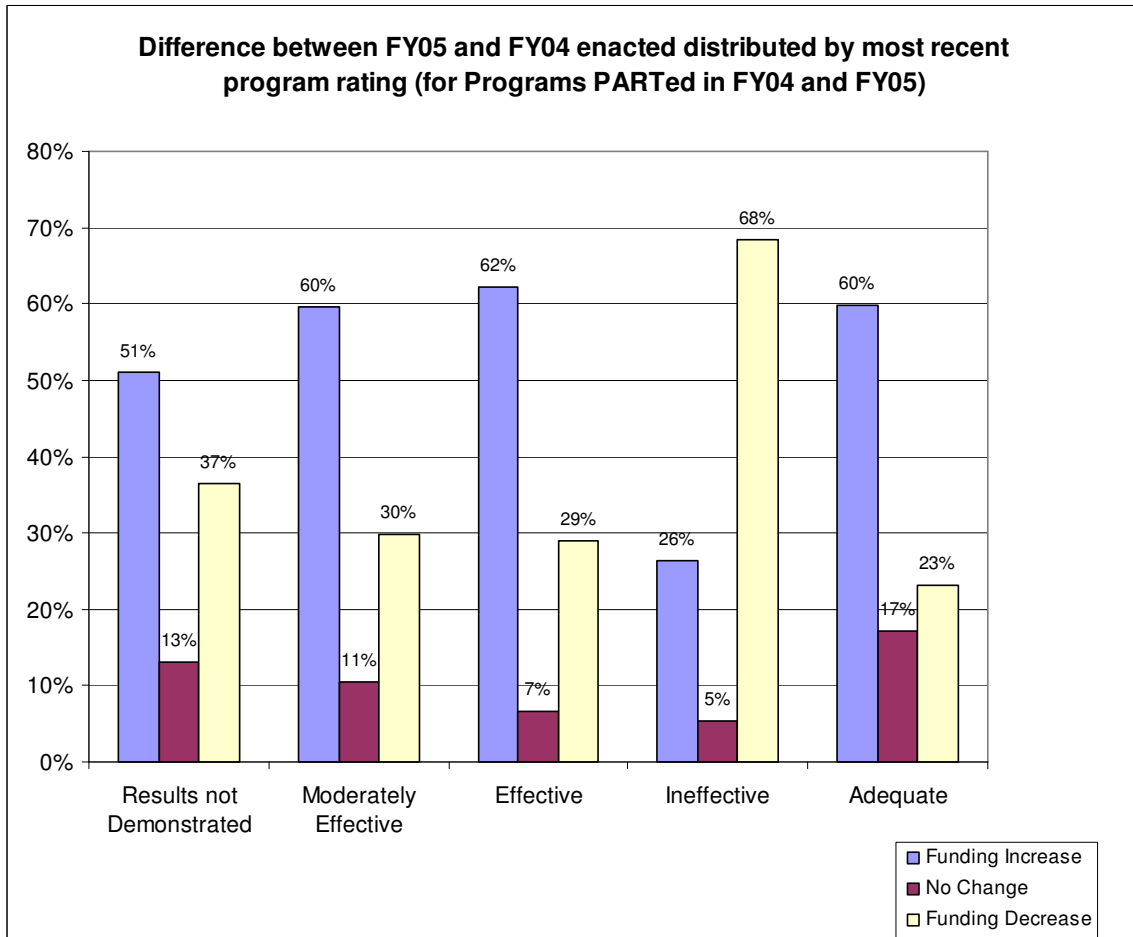
Rating	Total Programs PARTed	Terminations of PARTed programs (FY’06)	Total Budget Savings (\$000)	Reductions in PARTed Programs (FY’06)	Total Budget Savings (\$000)
Results not Demonstrated	179	16	\$2,999	9	\$1,567
Moderately Effective	159	0	\$0	4	\$604
Ineffective	22	10	\$2,598	2	\$286
Effective	90	0	\$0	0	\$0
Adequate	157	6	\$755	8	\$1,301
<i>Total</i>	<i>607</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>\$6,352</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>\$3,758</i>

How did Congress appropriate money to PARTed programs (FY04-FY05)?

By looking at the first two years of PARTed programs and comparing actual appropriations in FY04 to FY05 I was able to see how Congress appropriated money to these 395 programs. As with the Executive in its FY06 recommendations, a majority of programs rated ineffective were given funding decreases (68%). Similarly, a majority of effective programs (62%) were given funding increases. It is not possible to say to what extent (if any), PART scores influenced these decisions.

*Based on change
in FY05 and
FY04 actual
appropriations*

Funding	Results not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	Effective	Ineffective	Adequate
Increase	51%	60%	62%	26%	60%
No Change	13%	11%	7%	5%	17%
Decrease	37%	30%	29%	68%	23%



Conclusion

With three years of PART data, some trends can be observed in how agencies and programs are faring in their ratings, how certain categories of programs tend to perform, and the extent to which ratings categories are related to Executive funding recommendations and Congressional funding decisions. The larger question of whether PART is having a measurable effect on funding decisions is not considered in this paper, though other scholarly assessments have examined this question for previous years by using regression techniques. Based on this study, we can observe relationships, but not infer causality. Certainly, PART is only one variable in making budgetary decisions, which are also based on political considerations, partisan priorities, legislative limitations, and the incentives present for legislators to retain or eliminate given programs.

One conclusion we can draw is that in several cases, agencies with a large percentage of their programs rated results not demonstrated (or lacking in measures and data), also have a large percentage of their annual appropriations rated results not demonstrated. In some cases we may infer that large amounts of federal budgetary resources are spent on individual programs, or on a large portion of agency activity, but it is unknown if these resources are increasing the public benefit.

Appendix I: Reassessed Programs

Agency	Program	2004 rating	2005 rating	2006 rating	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Type 1
Commerce	Minority Business Development Agency	Results Not Demonstrated	Results Not Demonstrated	x	29	29	29	34	30	31	Competitive Grant
HHS	Domestic HIV/AIDS Prevention	Results Not Demonstrated	Results Not Demonstrated	x	700	695	668	696	662	658	Competitive Grant
National Drug Control Policy	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)	Results Not Demonstrated	Results Not Demonstrated	x	226	226	225	208	227	100	Competitive Grant
National Drug Control Policy	Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign	Results Not Demonstrated	Results Not Demonstrated	x	150	145	144	145	119	120	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
Small Business Administration	Business Information Centers	Results Not Demonstrated	Results Not Demonstrated	x	14	14	0	0	0	0	Direct Federal
Interior	Indian School Construction	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Results not Demonstrated			295		263	174	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
EPA	Environmental Education	x	Results Not Demonstrated	Results not Demonstrated	9	9	9	0	9	0	Competitive Grant
Energy	Oil Technology	Ineffective	Ineffective	x	42	35	35	15	34	10	Research and Development
Commerce	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office - Patents	Adequate	Adequate	x	1,053	1,090	1,098	1,371	1,380	1,517	Direct Federal
Defense-Military	Defense Health	Adequate	Adequate	x	15,398	16,392	17,769	17,640	18,177	19,792	Direct Federal
Education	Student Aid Administration	Adequate	Adequate	x	900	912	912	935	914	939	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition

Agency	Program	2004 rating	2005 rating	2006 rating	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Type 1
Energy	Building Technologies	Adequate	Adequate	x	67	60	58	58	65	58	Research and Development
Energy	Fuel Cells (Stationary)	Adequate	Adequate	x	61	71	69	23	74	65	Research and Development
HHS	317 Immunization Program	Adequate	Adequate	x	651	643	469	534	519	429	Competitive Grant
Labor	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	Adequate	Adequate	x	450	458	458	462	464	467	Regulatory Based
USAID	Public Law 480 Title II Food Aid	Adequate	Adequate	x	1,441	1,185	1,185	1,185	1,173	885	Competitive Grant
Education	Federal Family Education Loans	x	Adequate	Adequate	3,432	2,880	9,602	7,050	10,111	7,241	Credit
Education	William D. Ford Direct Student Loans	x	Adequate	Adequate	4,225	2,381	-169	-492	-89	-616	Credit
HHS	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	x	Adequate	Adequate	82	73	73	77	76	76	Competitive Grant
Commerce	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office - Trademarks	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	x	129	132	131	162	174	186	Direct Federal
Energy	Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	x	57	67	66	46	67	70	Research and Development
Energy	Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems Initiative	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	x	17	24	27	31	40	45	Research and Development
Energy	Solar Energy	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	x	84	83	83	80	85	84	Research and Development
Energy	Weatherization Assistance	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	x	224	227	227	291	228	230	Block/Formula Grant

Agency	Program	2004 rating	2005 rating	2006 rating	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Type 1
Energy	Wind Energy	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	x	42	41	41	42	41	44	Research and Development
HUD	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	x	1,987	2,006	2,006	2,084	1,900	1,941	Block/Formula Grant
Justice	Bureau of Prisons	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	x	4,045	4,414	4,755	4,517	4,776	5,066	Direct Federal
Labor	Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	x	2,475	2,558	2,571	2,631	2,634	2,702	Direct Federal
Transportation	FHWA Highway Infrastructure	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	x	29,847	32,462	32,728	32,138	32,926	33,167	Block/Formula Grant
Social Security Administration	Disability Insurance	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	x	71,523	78,645	78,162	84,119	83,951	90,041	Direct Federal
Corps of Engineers-Civil Works	Emergency Management	Moderately Effective	x	Moderately Effective	75	0	3	50	148	70	Direct Federal
Commerce	Economic Development Administration	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	319	315	308	320	284	27	Competitive Grant
Defense-Military	Missile Defense	Moderately Effective	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	7,490	9,095	8,618	10,298	10,044	8,567	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
Commerce	Bureau of Economic Analysis	Effective	Effective	x	65	67	67	82	73	81	Direct Federal
Defense-Military	Energy Conservation Improvement	Effective	Effective	x	35	50	50	60	50	60	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
NASA	Mars Exploration	Effective	Effective	x	500	595	596	691	681	723	Research and Development

Agency	Program	2004 rating	2005 rating	2006 rating	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Type 1
State	Humanitarian Demining (Formerly, Demining)	x	Effective	Effective	45	50		59			Direct Federal
Labor	Community Service Employment for Older Americans	Results Not Demonstrated	Ineffective	x	442	439	439	440	437	437	Direct Federal
Labor	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Results Not Demonstrated	Ineffective	x	972	1,338	1,341	1,057	1,060	969	Direct Federal
Labor	Youth Activities	Results Not Demonstrated	Ineffective	x	994	995	1,005	1,001	1,012	960	Block/Formula Grant
Justice	Drug Enforcement Administration	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	1,802	1,677	2,070	1,797	2,208	2,269	Direct Federal
Agriculture	Animal Welfare	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	16	16	17	17	17	18	Regulatory Based
Agriculture	Direct Crop Payments	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	4,151	5,375	5,289	5,284	5,303	5,303	Direct Federal
Agriculture	National Forest Improvement and Maintenance	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	548	559	635	505	704	391	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
Energy	Clean Coal Research Initiative	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	345	378	378	447	273	286	Research and Development
HHS	Chronic Disease - Breast and Cervical Cancer	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	199	210	197	220	204	204	Competitive Grant
HHS	Chronic Disease - Diabetes	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	63	67	60	67	63	63	Competitive Grant

Agency	Program	2004 rating	2005 rating	2006 rating	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Type 1
HHS	Foster Care	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	4,451	4,706	4,974	4,871	4,855	4,855	Block/Formula Grant
Interior	National Park Service Facility Management	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x			700		690	717	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
Justice	Cybercrime	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	157	206	183	265	234	251	Direct Federal
Justice	White Collar Crime	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	474	512	429	509	508	529	Direct Federal
Labor	Dislocated Worker Assistance	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	1,150	1,173	1,236	1,106	1,203	1,094	Block/Formula Grant
Treasury	Treasury Technical Assistance	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	33	19	19	18	19	20	Direct Federal
Veterans Affairs	Medical Care	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	25,348	28,297	28,207	29,471	29,925	30,705	Direct Federal
EPA	Existing Chemicals	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	16	17	16	17	16	17	Direct Federal
EPA	Pesticide Registration	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	45	66	43	66	45	44	Direct Federal
EPA	Tribal General Assistance	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	57	62	62	62	63	58	Block/Formula Grant
International Assistance Programs	Overseas Private Investment Corporation - Finance	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	24	24	24	24	24	20	Credit
Small Business Administration	Section 504 Certified Development Company Guaranteed Loan Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	x	13	17	-	14	-	-	Credit

Agency	Program	2004 rating	2005 rating	2006 rating	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Type 1
Corps of Engineers-Civil Works	Corps Hydropower	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Adequate	252	245	245	220	285	240	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
Agriculture	Rural Electric Utility Loans and Guarantees	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Adequate	4,069	3,989	3,989	2,640	3,317	2,520	Credit
Justice	Weed and Seed	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Adequate	59	58	58	58	61	60	Competitive Grant
EPA	Air Toxics	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Adequate	100	113	96	113	99	100	Direct Federal
EPA	Pesticide Reregistration	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Adequate	72	77	54	83	61	61	Direct Federal
GSA	Supply Depots and Special Order	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Adequate	993	847	1,075	856	1,166	1,226	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
GSA	Vehicle Acquisition	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Adequate	1,227	1,216	1,292	1,199	1,321	1,376	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
Personnel Management	Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FEGLI)	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Adequate	2,022	2,069	3,499	2,164	3,607	3,844	Direct Federal
Personnel Management	Federal Employees Retirement Program	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Adequate	50,512	53,092	29,220	55,210	32,126	34,625	Direct Federal
Agriculture	Rural Telecommunications Loan Programs	x	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	495	514	514	495	518	670	Credit
EPA	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	x	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	1,341	1,342	1,342	850	1,091	730	Block/Formula Grant

Agency	Program	2004 rating	2005 rating	2006 rating	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Type 1
EPA	Criminal Enforcement	x	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	40	42	43	43	46	51	Direct Federal
Labor	Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)	Results Not Demonstrated	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	78	79	80	82	80	82	Regulatory Based
EPA	Civil Enforcement	Results Not Demonstrated	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	431	448	446	456	446	467	Direct Federal
EPA	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Results Not Demonstrated	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	850	845	845	850	850	850	Block/Formula Grant
EPA	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	Results Not Demonstrated	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	72	76	72	73	69	69	Block/Formula Grant
EPA	Nonpoint Source Grants	Results Not Demonstrated	Results Not Demonstrated	Adequate	237	195	237	209	209	209	Block/Formula Grant
Energy	Advanced Scientific Computing Research	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	x	167	202	202	204	232	207	Research and Development
Energy	Fusion Energy Sciences	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	x	247	263	263	264	274	291	Research and Development
Energy	High Energy Physics	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	x	718	734	734	737	736	714	Research and Development
HHS	Administration on Aging	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	x	1,367	1,374	1,243	1,377	1,253	1,272	Block/Formula Grant
State	PKO - OSCE Programs	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	x	18	32	28	3	2	2	Direct Federal
State	Security Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	x	102	60	57	96	86	147	Direct Federal

Agency	Program	2004 rating	2005 rating	2006 rating	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Type 1
Agriculture	Food Aid Programs	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Moderately Effective	154	152	515	148	524	539	Mixed
Interior	National Fish Hatchery System	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Moderately Effective			58		57	58	Direct Federal
Labor	Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA)	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Moderately Effective	116	124	134	132	148	154	Regulatory Based
GSA	Vehicle Leasing	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Moderately Effective	1,230	1,447	1,117	1,569	1,138	1,161	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
Agriculture	Forest Legacy Program (FLP)	x	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	68	91	64	100	57	80	Competitive Grant
Agriculture	Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting	x	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	9	9	10	9	11	10	Direct Federal
International Development	Child Survival and Health (LAC)	x	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	158	154	150	137	130	132	Competitive Grant
International Development	Development Assistance	x	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	261	268	265	242	255	224	Competitive Grant
Broadcasting Board of Governors	Broadcasting to Near East Asia and South Asia	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	88	128	136	95	145	170	Direct Federal
Small Business Administration	SCORE	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective			5		5	5	Block/Formula Grant
Small Business Administration	Small Business Development Centers	Results Not Demonstrated	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	95	98	88	103	88	88	Block/Formula Grant

Agency	Program	2004 rating	2005 rating	2006 rating	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Type 1
NASA	Space Station	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Moderately Effective	1,462	1,498	1,364	1,863	1,676	1,857	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
Education	National Assessment	Results Not Demonstrated	Effective	x	95	95	90	95	89	111	Research and Development
Education	National Center for Education Statistics	Results Not Demonstrated	Effective	x	89	92	92	92	91	91	Research and Development
Energy	Basic Energy Sciences	Results Not Demonstrated	Effective	x	1,020	1,011	1,011	1,064	1,105	1,146	Research and Development
Energy	Biological and Environmental Research	Results Not Demonstrated	Effective	x	507	641	641	502	582	456	Research and Development
Energy	Nuclear Physics	Results Not Demonstrated	Effective	x	380	390	390	401	405	371	Research and Development
Interior	National Mapping	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Effective			130		119	139	Research and Development
GSA	Asset Management of Federally-Owned Real Property	Results Not Demonstrated	x	Effective	1,754	1,805	2,384	1,819	2,393	2,725	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
State	Assistance Coordination of SEED/FSA	x	Results Not Demonstrated	Effective			1,026		949	864	Competitive Grant
State	Contribution to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	x	Results Not Demonstrated	Effective	100	100	101	90	108	95	Block/Formular Grant
State	Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	x	Results Not Demonstrated	Effective	15	30	29	30	32	38	Direct Federal

Agency	Program	2004 rating	2005 rating	2006 rating	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Type 1
State	Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP)	x	Results Not Demonstrated	Effective	5	5	4	5	4	8	Direct Federal
State	Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs in Near East Asia and South Asia	Results Not Demonstrated	Effective	Effective	49	49	80	60	89	125	Competitive Grant
Energy	Geothermal Technology	Adequate	Moderately Effective	x	29	26	26	26	25	23	Research and Development
Energy	Hydrogen Technology	Adequate	Moderately Effective	x	39	82	82	95	94	99	Research and Development
Transportation	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration Grant Program	Adequate	Moderately Effective	x	164	165	193	168	193	225	Block/Formula Grant
EPA	New Chemicals	Adequate	Moderately Effective	x	15	15	15	15	14	15	Direct Federal
Energy	Safeguards and Security	Adequate	x	Moderately Effective	529	553	626	667	707	708	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
State	Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	Adequate	Moderately Effective	Effective	60	50	49	50	50	40	Block/Formula Grant
State	Refugee Admissions to the U.S.	Adequate	Moderately Effective	Effective	113	136	142	136	138	223	Competitive Grant
Interior	National Park Service Natural Resources Stewardship	Moderately Effective	Effective	x			168		206	210	Direct Federal
Interior	Reclamation Hydropower	Moderately Effective	Effective	x			59		69	71	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Moderately Effective	Effective	x	492	519	524	532	534	543	Direct Federal

Agency	Program	2004 rating	2005 rating	2006 rating	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	Type 1
State	Anti-Terrorism Assistance	Moderately Effective	Effective	x	64	96	141	128	128	150	Direct Federal
Commerce	Current Demographic Statistics	x	Moderately Effective	Effective	54	58	58	61	59	62	Direct Federal
State	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	x	Moderately Effective	Effective	303	310	297	229	270	285	Block/Formula Grant
State	Worldwide Security Upgrades	x	Moderately Effective	Effective	553	647	640	659	650	690	Direct Federal
Small Business Administration	Disaster Loan Program	x	Moderately Effective	Effective	190	169	169	197	112	138	Credit
State	Capital Security Construction Program	Moderately Effective	Effective	Effective	608	761	753	888	775	810	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition
State	Visa and Consular Services	Moderately Effective	Moderately Effective	Effective	664	807	649	865	755	791	Direct Federal
NASA	Space Shuttle	Moderately Effective	Results Not Demonstrated	x	3,301	3,945	4,061	4,319	4,669	4,531	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition and Service Acquisition
Education	Federal Pell Grants	Moderately Effective	Adequate	x	11,365	12,007	12,365	12,830	12,365	17,953	Block/Formula Grant
Energy	Nuclear Power 2010	Moderately Effective	Adequate	x	32	20	19	10	50	56	Research and Development
HHS	State Children's Health Insurance Program	Moderately Effective	Adequate	x	4,355	5,232	4,607	5,299	5,343	6,233	Block/Formula Grant
Energy	Natural Gas Technologies	Ineffective	Ineffective	x							

Appendix II: Terminations and Reductions from Major Savings and Reforms in the President's 2006 Budget

Terminations

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	Reason for termination	Name in PART
Agriculture	AMS Biotechnology Program	no		4	Lack of demand for services	
	Forest Service Economic Action	no		19	duplicate	
	High Cost Energy Grants	no		28	duplicate	Emergency Watershed Protection Program
	Emergency Steel Guarantee Loan Program	no			rescind funds to unwaranted corporate subsidy	
	Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction Program	no		21	funds for conversion to digital available elsewhere	
	Smaller Learning Communities	no		94.5	No evidence of improving student outcomes	
	Literacy Program for Prisoners	no		5	No performance data exists	
	State Grants to Incarcerated Youth Offenders	no		21.8	No performance data exists	
	Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity	no		3	duplicate	

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	Reason for termination	Name in PART
	Educational Technology State Grants	no		496	not clear if it has succeeded	
	Regional Educational Laboratories	no		66	not provided quality research	
	School Leadership	no		14.9	supported by other grant program	
	Dropout Prevention	no		4.9	supported by other grant program	
	Close-Up Fellowships	no		1.5	successful private funding	
	Ready to Teach	no		14.3	supported by other grant program	
	Alcohol Abuse Reduction	no		32.7	supported by other grant program	
	Foundations for Learning	no		1	supported by other grant program	
	Mental Health Integration in Schools	no		5	supported by other grant program	
	Community Technology Centers	no		5	supported by other grant program	
	Exchanges with Historic Whaling and Trading Partners	no		8.6	doesn't address a national need	
	Foreign Language Assistance	no		18	supported by other grant program	

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	Reason for termination	Name in PART
	Excellence in Economics Education	no		1.5		
	Arts in Education	no		35.6		
	Women's Education Equity Grants	no		3	supported by other grant program	
	Elementary and Secondary School Counseling	no		34.7	supported by other grant program	
	Civic Education	no		29.4		
	Star Schools	no		20.8	evaluation found no results	
	Demonstration Projects to Ensure Quality Higher Education for Students with Disabilities	no		6.9	Achieved primary goal; supported by other grant programs	
	Underground Railroad Program	no		2.2	not a permanent program	
	Interest Subsidy Grants	no		1.5	prior year balances are sufficient	
	VR Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	no		2.3	supported by other grant program	
	VR Recreational Programs	no		2.5	limited impact; pvt sector can provide svcs	
	Supported Employment	no		37.4	supported by other grant program	

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	Reason for termination	Name in PART
Energy	Hydropower Program	no		5	has sufficient pvt sector funding	
	Nuclear Energy Plant Optimization	no		2	limited public benefits; pvt sector funding is sufficient	
HHS	National Youth Sports	no		18	noncompetitive program; same grantee for 30 years	no performance standard
	Community Food and Nutrition	no		7	supported by other grant program	
	Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals	no		5	supported by other grant program	
	ACF Early Learning Opportunities Program	no		35	duplicative of Education Dept activities	
	CDC Congressional Earmarks	no		60	noncompetitive award system	
	CDC Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	no		131	no evidence of impact or accountability	
	CDC Youth Media Campaign	no		59	no longer a need	
	Direct Service Worker Grants	no		3	limited 3 year project	
	HRSA Health Facilities Construction Congressional Earmarks	no		476	ineffective use of federal dollars	

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	Reason for termination	Name in PART
	HRSA Health Community Access Program	no		82	lacks goals; no impact on expanding health care access	
	HRSA State Planning Grant Program	no		11	lacks goals; no impact on expanding health insurance access	
	HRSA Trauma Care	no		3	duplicative	
	HRSA Universal Newborn Hearing Screening	no		10	duplicative	
	Real Choice Systems Change Grants	no		40	served its purpose	
Interior	BLM Jobs-in-the-Woods Programs	no		6	completed its goals	
	NPS Statutory Aid	no		11	earmarks	
	Rural Fire Assistance Program	no		10	duplicative	
Justice	Byrne Discretionary Grants	no		168	unable to show impact	
	Byrne Justice Assistance Grants	no		626	unable to show impact	
	National Drug Intelligence Center	no		39	duplicative	
	Reintegration of Youthful Offenders	no		50	no accountability for employment outcomes	
Transportation	Maritime Administration National Defense Tank Vessel Construction	no		74	corporate subsidy	
	Federal Railroad Administration Railroad Rehabilitation Improvement Financing Loan	no		NA	utility of program is unclear	

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	Reason for termination	Name in PART
EPA	Unrequested Projects	no		489	noncompetitive; earmarks	
	Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	no		17	utility to applicants is limited	
NASA	Hubble Space Telescope Robotic Servicing mission	no		291	independent evaluations conclude it is costly and likely to fail	
	National Veterans Business Development Corporation	no		2	self-sufficient, consistent with authorization intent	
	Revenue Forgone Appropriation	no		29	provides reimbursement to USPS; but no longer needs this funding	
	SBA Microloan Program	no		15	not cost-effective	
	SBA SBIC participating securities program	no				
	Research and Extention Grant Earmarks and Low Priority Programs	no		180	ineffective use of federal dollars	
	COPS Law Enforcement Technology Grants	no		137	no longer a need	
	Other State/Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program Terminiations	some of these programs were PARTed		94	some can be addressed in other programs; some cannot show results	

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	Reason for termination	Name in PART
	NRCS Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (one of three programs)	yes	Adequate	75	least cost effective flood damage reduction program	In 2004, OMB compared the cost-effectiveness of three similar programs. NRCS provided the fewest benefits per dollar.
Commerce	Advanced Technology Program	yes	Adequate	136	PART notes large shares of this funding go to private corporations; may not be an appropriate use of federal funds.	
Education	Comprehensive School Reform	yes	Adequate	205	PART found it to be duplicative of Title I; verified by independent studies	
	Even Start	yes	Ineffective	225	poor nat'l evaluations(3), low PART score	
	Vocational Education State Grants	yes	Ineffective	1206	Nat'l assessments found no evidence it works; PART showed the program had no results or outcomes	
	Tech-Prep Education State Grants	yes	RND	2170	PART scores, based on nat'l evaluations	

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	Reason for termination	Name in PART
	TRIO Upward Bound	yes	Ineffective	312	PART concluded didn't serve high risk students(based on a Mathematicia evaluation)	
	TRIO Talent Search	yes	RND	145	PART found no evidence of an impact	
	GEAR UP	yes	Adequate	307	No data exists for long-term performance goals	
	Perkins Loans: Capital Contributions and Loan Cancellations	yes	Ineffective	66	PART found it is duplicative and not well targeted to neediest students	Federal Perkins Loan Program
	Safe and Drug Free Schools State Grants	yes	Ineffective	437	2001 RAND study found structured fundamentally flawed; PART rated Ineffective	
	Occupational and Employment Information	yes	RND	9.3	PART found no evidence of its impact	
	Tech-Prep Education State Grants	yes	RND	4.9	No data exists on performance	
	Leveraging Educational Assistance Program (LEAP)	yes	RND	66	PART score; accomplished its objective	
	Byrd Scholarships	yes	RND	41	PART score; no need-based component	
	BJ Stupak Olympic Scholarship	yes	RND	1	PART score	
	Javits Gifted and Talented	yes	Adequate	11	can be consolidated	

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	Reason for termination	Name in PART
	National Writing Project	yes	RND	20.3	PART rated RND	
	Parental Information and Resource Center	yes	RND	41.9	supported by other grant program	
	Projects with Industry	yes	Adequate	21.6	duplicative; supported by other grant programs	
	Teacher Quality Enhancement Program	yes	RND	68	PART score conclusions: redundant, lacked information; no record of results	
	Nuclear Energy Research Initiative	yes	RND	2	integrate funding into main R&D programs	
	Oil and Gas Programs	yes	Ineffective	79	Don't meet R&D investment criteria; duplicate pvt sector efforts; PART couldn't demonstrate results	
	HRSA Emergency Medical Services for Children	yes	RND	20	PART score; can be achieved through other programs	
	HRSA Traumatic Brain Injury	yes	RND	9	based largely on PART RND; no long term measures	
	HOPE VI	yes	Ineffective	143	Has exceeded its original objectives; PART shows it is slow at achieving its purpose, more costly than other similar programs	

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	Reason for termination	Name in PART
	LWCF State Recreation Grants	yes	RND	90	State funding sufficient; PART scores RND	
	Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring Grants	yes	RND	10	PART assessment RND; Heritage study: ineffective at reducing crime	
	Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	yes	Ineffective	54	no longer a need; ineffective PART score	
	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	yes	RND	301	PART scores; duplicative	
Labor	Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Training Program	yes	Ineffective	76	duplicative; PART scores	
	COPS Interoperable Communications Technology Grants	yes (see above)		99	duplicative	

Reductions

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	2006 Proposed	change from 2005	Reason for reduction
Agriculture	Federal (in-House) Research	no		1102	996	-106	reduce earmarks
	Forest Service Capital Improvement and Maintenance	no		515	381	-134	savings
	Initiative for Future Agricultural Food Systems	no		-260	-300	-40	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	Watershed Rehabilitation	no		-150	-210	-60	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	Value-Added Grants	no		-80	-120	-40	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	Rural Strategic Investment Program	no		-100	-100	0	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	Rural Business Investment Program	no		-86	-89	-3	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	Market Access Program	no		0	-75	-75	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	Broadband	no		-40	-50	-10	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	2006 Proposed	change from 2005	Reason for reduction
	Conservative Security Program	no		-47	-40	7	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	Rural Firefighter Grants	no		-30	-40	-10	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	Renewable Energy	no		-23	-23	0	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program	no		-13	-16	-3	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	Agricultural Management Assistance	no		0	-14	-14	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	Biomass	no		0	-2	-2	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	NRCS Conservative Operations	no		831	768	-63	unrequested earmark
	State Grants for Innovative Programs	no		198	100	-98	not well-targeted; no strong accountability mechanisms; no record of results
	State Local, and Hospital Bioterrorism Preparedness Grants	no		1418	1280	-138	not intended to be permanent

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	2006 Proposed	change from 2005	Reason for reduction
	Public Housing Capital Fund	no		2579	2327	-252	redirect funds to higher priority programs
	National Heritage Area Grants	no		15	5	-10	GAO recommends greater accountability
	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	no		227	200	-27	can be provided by the states
Justice	Federal Bureau of Prisons Construction Program	no		189	-144	-333	pending review of best way to meet capacity requirements
	Juvenile Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Programs	no		321	198	-123	programs are no longer cost-effective
Labor	International Labor Affairs Bureaus	no		93	12	-81	mission better carried out by Int'l agencies
	Office of Disability Employment Policy	no		47	28	-19	return program to core mission
	Workforce Investment Act Pilots and Demonstrations	no		85	30	-55	earmarks for noncompetitive grants
State	Assistance for the Independent States of the former USSR	no		556	482	-74	countries have made progress
	Federal Railroad Administration - Next Generation High Speed Rail	no		19	0	-19	consolidation
NASA	Aeronautics: Vehicle Systems Program	no		569	459	-110	activities can be commercialized
	Jupiter Icy Moons Orbiter	no		402	280	-122	concerns over technical complexity and costs

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	2006 Proposed	change from 2005	Reason for reduction
	National Historical Publications and Records Commission	no		5	0	-5	funds go to higher priority areas
	US Institute of Peace: Construction of New Building	no		99	0	-99	one-time appropriation
	Forest Service Wildland Fire Management	yes	RND	2097	1444	-653	PART noted weaknesses in incentives for controlling costs and allocating resources; need to improve accountability for costs and measurement
	Environmental Quality Incentives Program	yes	Moderately Effective	-183	-200	-17	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	Bioenergy Program	yes	Adequate	-50	-90	-40	provides support through other programs
	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	yes	RND	-38	-25	13	lower-priority program and duplicative authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
	NRCS Resource Conservation and Development Program	yes	RND	51	26	-25	new policy to phase out federal support for local planning after 20 yrs of funding; PART found it was duplicative
	Water and Wastewater Grants and Loans	yes	RND	548	450	-98	low interest rates on loans mean more communities can afford to repay loans the program can operate at a higher loan to grant ratio.

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	2006 Proposed	change from 2005	Reason for reduction
Commerce	Manufacturing Extension Partnership	yes	Moderately Effective	108	47	-61	Original legislation called for phase-out after 6 yrs.; less reliance on direct appropriations is needed
Education	Adult Education State Grants	yes	RND	570	200	-370	PART found RND; work to improve program
Energy	Environmental Management	yes	Adequate	7054	6505	-549	program is finishing its work
HHS	HRSA Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Payment Program	yes	Adequate	298	200	-98	PART found there is not a demonstrated need
	HRSA Health Professions	yes	Ineffective	447	161	-286	not a good use of federal funds: PART Score
	HRSA Rural Health	yes	Adequate	147	33	-114	duplicative
HUD	Housing for Persons with Disabilities	yes	RND	238	120	-118	PART found it costly and slow
	Native American Housing Block Grant	yes	RND	622	522	-100	PART found it was RND; no outcome measures in place
Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs School Construction	yes	RND	263	174	-89	both PART and the IG found monies were being misused
	US Geological Survey, Mineral Resources Program	yes	Moderately Effective	54	25	-29	PART found it was well-managed but recommends focusing on other activities

Agency	Program	PARTed	Rating	2005 Enacted	2006 Proposed	change from 2005	Reason for reduction
	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	yes	RND	227	100	-127	GAO notes difficulties in oversight and impact measurement; lack of performance data in PART; reallocate funds to other similar programs
Transportation	FAA Facilities and Equipment	yes	Adequate	2525	2448	-77	DOT report "lack of basic contract administration", PART indicates program experience cost-overruns; IG report states performance shortfalls
	FAA Airport Improvement Program	yes	Moderately Effective	3497	3000	-497	dependence on funding varies based on airport size; large airports are less dependent on federal funds
Treasury	IRS- Taxpayer Service	yes	Adequate	3606	3597	-9	less funding needed due to productivity improvements
EPA	Alaska Native Villages	yes	Ineffective	45	15	-30	PART score- improve accountability; program lacks oversight
	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	yes	Adequate	1091	730	-361	previously Congress provided more than enough funding
	SAMHSA Programs of National and Regional Significance	yes (one subprogram)	Adequate	891	838	-53	PART recommended a shifting of funds of one of the programs

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