PERFORMANCE AND MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENTS

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2. BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE INTEGRATION

The President's Management Agenda (PMA) aims to improve the management and performance of the Federal government. The **Budget and Performance Integration (BPI)** initiative of the PMA specifically directs departments to improve program results and to ensure that performance is routinely considered in funding and management decisions.

> *It's not enough to advocate reform. You have to be able to get it done. And that's what we have done. When it comes to reforming schools to provide excellent education for all our children, we got the job done. Results matter. When it comes to health care reforms to give families more access and more choices, results matter. When it comes to improving our economy and creating jobs, results matter. When it comes to having a strong farm economy, results matter. When it comes to better securing our homeland, fighting the forces of terror, and spreading the peace, results matter.*
>
> President George W. Bush
> Mankato, Minnesota
> August 4, 2004

I. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE INTEGRATION INITIATIVE

The Federal government spends over $2 trillion a year on its programs. In a results-oriented government, the burden of proof rests with these Federal programs and their advocates to show that programs are achieving results for the American people in the most effective and efficient manner. Furthermore, it is the government's responsibility to make difficult decisions about whether to increase or decrease the funding of a program, or terminate a program's funding entirely if it is not producing the desired results. The Budget and Performance Integration Initiative is making this link between a program's performance and decisions about its funding more routine.

American taxpayers expect managers of Federal programs to constantly assess whether their programs are achieving the desired results at acceptable costs. If the answer is "no" or "we don't know," the taxpayer expects those in charge to take immediate corrective action.

This results-focus is evident in the meaningful progress that agencies make in the BPI Initiative, which has three specific objectives all supporting the goal of using performance information in budgeting and improving program performance and efficiency:

- **Increasing accountability, effectiveness, and efficiency**—implementing plans designed to improve the management and performance of programs.
- **Investing in high pay-off or high priority activities**—focusing most on programs that can achieve demonstrably greater results for the same or less cost.
- **Improving program design**—developing, enacting, and implementing legislative or other proposals to fix flaws identified through the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) that impede performance.

What is the PART and How is it Used?

The Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) is designed to help assess the management and performance of individual programs. The PART evaluates a program's purpose, design, planning, management, results, and accountability to determine its overall effectiveness. Recommendations are then made to improve program results.

To reflect that Federal programs deliver goods and services using different mechanisms, the PART is customized by program category. The seven PART categories are: Direct Federal, Competitive Grant, Block/Formula Grant, Research and Development, Capital Assets and Acquisition, Credit, and Regulatory. The PART types apply to both discretionary and mandatory programs.

Each PART includes 25 basic questions and some additional questions tailored to the program type all divided up into four sections. The first section of questions gauges whether a program's design and purpose are clear and defensible. The second section involves strategic planning, and weighs whether the agency establishes valid annual and long-term goals for its programs. The third section rates the management of an agency's program, including financial oversight and program improvement efforts. The fourth section of questions focuses on results that programs can report with accuracy and consistency.

The answers to questions in each of the four sections result in a numerical score for each section from 0 to 100 (100 being the best score). Because reporting a single weighted numerical rating could suggest false precision, or draw attention away from the very areas most in need of improvement, numerical scores are translated into qualitative ratings. The bands and associated ratings are as follows:

Rating	Range
Effective	85–100
Moderately Effective	70–84
Adequate	50–69
Ineffective	0–49

Regardless of overall score, programs that do not have acceptable performance measures or have not yet collected performance data generally receive a rating of "Results Not Demonstrated."

PART ratings do not result in automatic decisions about funding. Clearly, over time, funding should be targeted to programs that can prove they achieve measurable results. In some cases, a PART rating of "Ineffective" or "Results Not Demonstrated" may suggest that greater funding is necessary to overcome identified shortcomings, while a program rated "Effective" may be in line for a proposed funding decrease if it is not a priority or has completed its mission. However, most of the time, an "Effective" is an indication that the program is using its funding well and that major changes may not be needed.

II. RESULTS AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS ARE ACHIEVING

BPI Initiative Success

More and more agencies are achieving greater results with the help of the habits and discipline established through the Budget and Performance Integration (BPI) Initiative. These agencies recognize that BPI is much broader than the PART and that the PART is simply a tool used to achieve the much larger goals of the initiative.

In 2004, eight agencies achieved green status on the BPI Scorecard, a quarterly rating that assesses whether agencies have achieved clear standards of success for the initiative. The agencies at green are: Department of Energy, Department of Labor, Department of Transportation, Department of State, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Small Business Administration, and Social Security Administration.

Scorecard—Standards for Success

For each initiative, the PMA established clear, Government-wide goals or Standards for Success (http://results.gov/agenda/standards.pdf). Agencies then develop and implement detailed, aggressive action plans to achieve these goals. Most importantly, agencies are held publicly accountable for adopting these disciplines. The Standards for Success for the BPI Initiative are below:

- Senior agency managers meet at least quarterly to examine reports that integrate financial and performance information that covers all major responsibilities of the department. Agency **demonstrates improvement in program performance and efficiency in achieving results;**
- **Strategic plans** contain a limited number of **outcome-oriented goals and objectives.** Annual budget and performance documents incorporate all measures identified by the PART and focus on the information used in the senior management report described in the first criterion;
- Has **performance appraisal plans** and awards programs for all SES and managers, and more than 60% of agency positions that effectively: link to agency mission, goals and outcomes; hold employees accountable for results appropriate to their level of responsibility; differentiate between various levels of performance; and provide consequences based on performance. The agency is also working to include all agency employees under such systems
- **Reports the full cost of achieving performance goals** accurately in budget and performance documents and can **accurately estimate the marginal cost** (+/ - 10%) of changing performance goals;
- Has at least one **efficiency measure** for all PARTed programs; and
- **Uses PART evaluations to direct program improvements,** and PART ratings and performance information are used consistently to justify funding requests, management actions, and legislative proposals. Fewer than 10% of agency programs receive a Results Not Demonstrated rating for more than two years in a row.

Each quarter, agencies are rated on their status in achieving the overall goals for each initiative and progress in implementing their respective action plans. To that end, a simple grading system of red, yellow, and green was developed. Green status is for success in achieving results in each of the criteria above; yellow is for an intermediate level of performance; and red is for unsatisfactory results.

The Government-wide scorecard reporting on individual agency progress is published quarterly at http://results.gov/agenda/scorecard.html.

Best Practices

Executive branch agencies are using and sharing with each other innovative management practices to achieve the goals of the BPI initiative and thereby improving organizational and program performance. One of the best practices shared across the Executive Branch came from the Department of State (DOS). Management at DOS has integrated the PART into their automated performance planning system. This capability allows DOS to 1) monitor the quality and content of PART submissions, 2) track the status of PART recommendations to improve program performance, and 3) most importantly, allows the Department of State to make this information available to managers so that they can use performance information to influence budget decisions.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) shared with other agencies its successes with implementing marginal cost methodologies, which assists in articulating the cost/benefit of putting additional resources into a program. This year, DOT improved its performance budgeting by estimating the marginal cost of performance for selected programs. DOT's disciplined approach allows it to see how inputs affect outputs and how outputs roll up to produce outcomes. As an example, DOT is able to estimate the reduction in rail-related accidents and incidents it expects to achieve at various funding levels. DOT now submits a budget that shows expected performance at both a baseline level and a specified marginal level. As a result, annual performance targets will be adjusted accordingly to reflect the specified levels of funding.

The bottom line is that without solid performance baselines, you cannot accurately predict performance changes resulting from varying resource levels.

Programs Assessed Using the PART

This marks the third year that the PART was used to assess program performance, make recommendations to improve program performance, and help link performance to budget decisions. To date, the Administration has assessed 607 programs, which represent approximately 60 percent of the Federal budget. Over the next two years, the Administration will use the PART to assess the performance and management of all remaining Federal programs with limited exceptions. Alternative methods and timelines for assessment are being considered for programs with limited impact and large activities where it is difficult to determine an appropriate unit of analysis.

With the help of the PART, we have improved program performance and transparency. There has been a substantial increase in the total number of programs rated either "Effective," "Moderately Effective," or "Adequate". This increase came from both re-assessments and newly PARTed programs. The Table 2–1 below shows the percentage of programs by ratings category.

Of the 607 programs assessed, 71 percent have defined and are tracking clear outcome goals to measure their results and 59 percent have efficiency measures in place to manage costs.

Unfortunately, in 2004 33 percent of PARTed programs are rated "Results Not Demonstrated" or "Ineffective." Particularly in a period of tight budgets, these programs must improve their performance or their resources may be moved to higher performing programs.

Programs Reassessed

Programs are reassessed when significant changes have been made to improve the program and those improvements can be demonstrated. For example, programs might be reassessed when new performance measures are agreed upon, PART recommendations have been implemented, new performance data have been compiled, or a program evaluation has been completed.

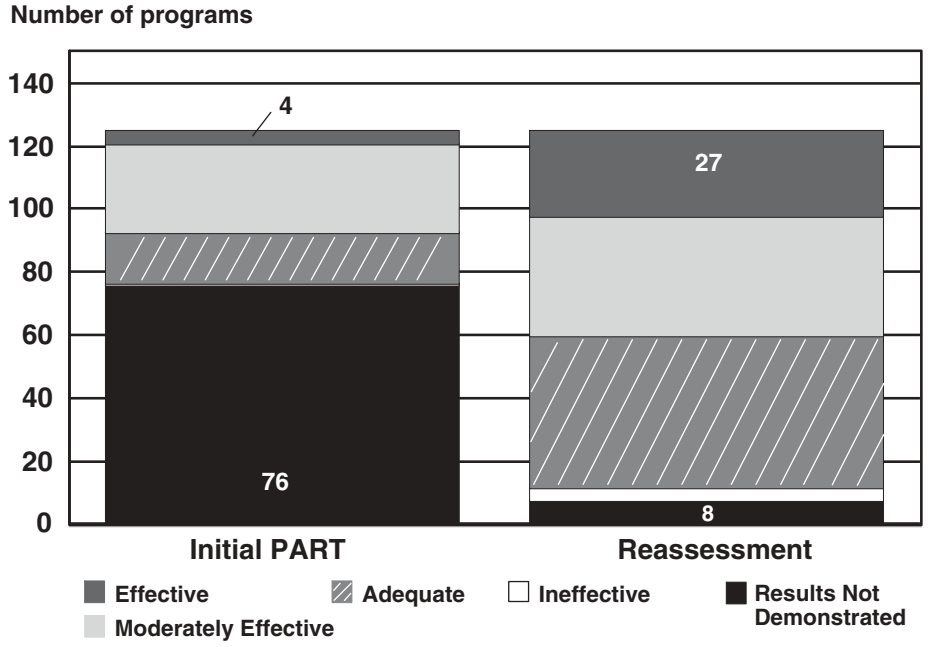
In the last two years more than 127 programs were reassessed. Chart 2–1 which follows demonstrates that PART recommendations are being implemented and we are seeing results. The chart illustrates a significant increase in "Effective" programs and a decrease in programs rated "Results Not Demonstrated."

Table 2–1. PROGRAM RATINGS ARE IMPROVING

(Cumulative program results by ratings category 2002–2004)

Ratings/year	Year		
	2002	2003	2004
Number of Programs [1]	234	407	607
Effective	6%	11%	15%
Moderately Effective	24%	26%	26%
Adequate	15%	20%	26%
Ineffective	5%	5%	4%
Results Not Demonstrated	50%	38%	29%

Chart 2-1. Comparison of Ratings from Initial PART to Most Recent Reassess



Following up on PART Recommendations. While the Administration believes that an increasing number of programs will earn "Effective" ratings, we also stress that PART recommendations are more important than PART ratings because the focus of the PART is on continuous improvement of program performance. The PART serves its purpose if its findings and recommendations play a substantial role in guiding decisions on spending, management and program improvements.

A number of Federal programs across the government have improved their management or performance by implementing recommendations made through the PART process:

- **Health Centers:** The President's Health Centers Initiative is creating 1,200 new and expanded health center sites to serve an additional 6.1 million people by 2006. From 2001 to 2005, this program increased the number of low-income individuals served by over 30 percent. In 2006, the program has a goal to serve approximately 16.4 million people, up from 10.3 million in 2001.
- **Broadcasting Board of Governors:** As a result of the PART, this program established goals for weekly audience size, program quality, signal strength and cost-per-listener for all language programs. The Near East Asia and South Asia programs are on track to attain their long-term weekly audience size goal in Arabic speaking countries of 21 million listeners and viewers by 2008—a nearly 700% increase from 3.1 million weekly listeners and viewers in 2002.
- **FAA's Facilities and equipment Program:** The PART helped management determine the reasons projects in this program consistently experienced large costs and schedule overruns. In response to a PART recommendation, the FAA began focusing on increasing the use of performance based contracts as a means of controlling costs. Managers are now held accountable for achieving cost, schedule, and performance targets through the FAA's Performance management system, which is evaluated semiannually.
- **National Weather Service (NWS):** During a PART reassessment it was determined that NWS increased its tornado warning lead time from 10 minutes to 13 minutes; improved its flash flood warning accuracy from 86 percent to 89 percent; and accurately predicted the tracks of hurricanes within 94 nautical miles. It has set goals to improve these and other key indicators of its ability to protect lives and property from national disasters.
- **The Migratory Bird Management Program:** This year the program developed new performance goals during the PART process. Specifically, one of the new goals examines the percent of migratory birds that are at healthy and sustainable levels. If the program is successful, and external factors that also affect migratory bird populations do not dramatically change, by 2008, 62 percent

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of all migratory bird populations will be healthy and sustainable.

- **Corps Hydropower Program:** A reassessment of the Hydropower Program credited the Corps with developing an overall asset management plan for plant and program mangers. This management plan is used by managers in making risk-based hydropower investment decisions, as well as setting regional and national hydropower investment priorities. The management plan was developed in response to deficiencies cited in the initial PART.
- **Nonpoint Source Grants (NPS):** The Environmental Protection Agency's program provides grants to states to identify and address NPS pollution problems, a leading cause of water quality impairment. NPS pollution comes from both urban and rural sources, including roads, farms, and mines. A previous program assessment recommended that the NPS program improve its performance metrics and take steps to reduce any activities duplicated by similar Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs. As a result, in agricultural areas, the program refocused its efforts on watershed planning to avoid redundancy with USDA's efforts. The program also developed good long-term, annual, and efficiency measures.
- **The Capital Security Construction Program:** A past program assessment identified a standard embassy design which would promote the construction of new embassy compounds more quickly, efficiently and in a cost effective manner. This year's reassessment found that the Department of State implemented this design recommendation across overseas capital construction programs and for security and non-security projects.
- **Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS):** In response to an assessment completed two years ago, Citizenship and Immigration Services has begun to implement significant IT and process improvements. Since May 2003, more than 182,000 immigration applications have been filed on-line, reducing processing time and errors. One CIS field office is piloting a green card replacement project. This field office is accepting e-filed applications and has demonstrated results by reducing the average renewal processing time from eight months to approximately two business weeks. This improvement is accompanied by a significant rise in e-filed applications from an average of 650 per month prior to the pilot to about 1,650 per month.
- **Occupational Safety and Health Administration:** In response to the PART recommendations, this program now identifies the monetary costs and net benefits for all new economically significant regulations. In addition, the 2006 Budget requests $1 million for an initiative to allow OSHA to develop more timely data to assess performance.

Efficiency Measures

One of the greatest challenges for agencies has been developing meaningful measures of program efficiency. Ideally, programs should be able to articulate production costs for each unit of what it is they are achieving. Agencies should be able to use efficiency measures to capture skillfulness in executing programs and achieving results while avoiding wasted resources, time, and effort. Although much work remains, this year we experienced many notable examples of success:

- **Department of Commerce.** In 2005 the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) continues to align resources with its goal of promoting scientific progress by securing inventors' rights to their respective discoveries. PTO has clearly defined quantitative performance measures that are linked to its annual funding request. For example, for 2005, PTO set the following annual targets for the patent program: quality (as measured by an error rate of 3.75%), processing time (as measured by patent pendency of 31 months), and unit cost of $4,052 per production unit for a funding level of $1.337 billion. Moreover, PTO's budget is not only framed around its strategic plan, but its specific initiatives are linked to PTO's three strategic goals: improving the quality, processing times, and flexibility of its organization.
- **Department of Justice.** The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has demonstrated proficiency at quantifying the impact of funding increases (or decreases) on its performance measures relative to targets established from the PART process. DEA is capable of translating a budget increase for additional drug enforcement agents into a specific number of drug trafficking organizations that will be either disrupted or dismantled in the fiscal year.
- **Social Security Administration (SSA).** SSA's ability to link financial resources and performance has assisted executive and legislative branch decision makers during the appropriations process. SSA was able to determine the number of claims that could be processed at different funding level proposals. This efficiency measure provided the requisite information to arrive at the best possible funding decision.
- **Department of State.** The State Department has developed efficiency measures for each of its programs and is using them to drive down cost while increasing performance. For instance, the Refugee Admissions program has decreased the per-person cost of admitting refugees to the United States from nearly $4,500 in 2002 to $3,500 in 2004, while exceeding the goal of admitting 50,000 refugees.
- **Department of Energy.** The Weatherization Assistance program increases the energy efficiency of dwellings occupied by low-income Americans, thereby reducing their energy costs, while safeguarding their health and safety. The program

added a long-term efficiency measure to maintain a benefit-cost ratio greater than one, which compares estimated lifetime energy cost savings of all homes weatherized in a given year to total program costs for that year.

Cross-cutting Review of Federal Programs

The Administration continues to look for new ways to improve the performance of programs with similar purpose or design by using the PART to analyze performance across agencies (i.e., cross-cutting analysis). Cross-cutting analysis can improve coordination and communication by getting managers from multiple agencies to agree to a common set of goals and placing the focus on quantifiable results. This type of analysis breaks down barriers across the Federal government and at the state and local levels so that all are working toward the same goal. This past year the Administration began a cross-cutting analysis of community and economic development programs and rural water programs.

Community and Economic Development cross-cut analysis. To help foster community and economic development, the Federal Government provides financial assistance to communities through 35 grant, loan, and tax incentive programs spread across seven agencies. In 2005 nearly $16 billion will be spent on efforts to revitalize distressed communities and increase economic opportunity in areas that, despite increases in national economic growth and productivity, continue to suffer from high unemployment, low incomes and economic disruption.

During 2004, OMB reviewed the effectiveness and structure of Federal community and economic development programs. An inter-agency group, the Interagency Collaborative on Community and Economic Development, also assisted this review by highlighting the strengths, weaknesses and challenges of community and economic development efforts. OMB reviewed the PART assessments of several programs to identify challenges shared by these programs. First, several of these programs had unclear long-term objectives, which resulted in many instances in a focus on short-term outputs (e.g., number of people assisted and number of housing units constructed), not on long-term community impacts. Second, the programs did not coordinate effectively, and in many cases overlapped in mission and function. For example, assistance for infrastructure investment is provided by at least four Federal agencies. Third, and most importantly, the programs were unable to demonstrate that they were achieving long-term outcomes. In fact, there was little research to demonstrate that Federal investment had improved communities over the long-term. Ultimately, these programs should be able to measure conditions and track changes in key indicators such as job creation, homeownership, commercial development and increases in private sector investment.

To ensure the efficient use of taxpayer resources and improve the focus on results, the Budget proposes a $3.7 billion program within the Department Commerce to support communities' economic development and revitalization efforts. This initiative will consolidate programs such as Community Development Block Grants and the Economic Development Assistance Programs into a more targeted, unified program that sets accountability standards in exchange for flexible use of the funds. Further discussion on this initiative can be found in the Department of Commerce budget chapter.

Rural Water cross-cut analysis. At least 12 different Federal programs participate in building facilities that provide drinking water or wastewater services to rural areas of the country. These programs have some overlapping missions and use similar service delivery mechanisms. Water development is part of the core mission of the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of Interior, the Rural Utilities Service in USDA, and the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. Other agencies, such as the Indian Health Service in the Department of Health and Human Services and the Economic Development Administration in the Department of Commerce, support activities related to rural water development, but use them as means to achieve broader program goals such as promoting economic development. Analysis of these programs also revealed that the Federal government's role in developing water resources is unclear, which hampers the long-term strategic planning of these agencies and creates uncertainty as to what actions Federal agencies should undertake and how to prioritize funding for Federal water projects. Consolidating some of these programs may result in more efficient program management and better delivery of on-the-ground services for rural communities. The Administration will develop recommendations regarding consolidation and reform of Federal rural water programs that it will forward to a proposed Results Commission, if authorized by Congress. (See next section).

III. NEXT STEPS FOR THE BPI INITIATIVE

Results Commission

Dysfunctional program overlap is why many of the 30 percent of programs are rated either ineffective or unable to demonstrate results. Cross-cutting analysis can help in many of these areas, but overlapping jurisdictions in Congress provide daunting hurdles to legislative remedies for the poor performance of duplicative programs. To overcome this challenge, the President will propose that Congress enact legislation that gives him the authority to recommend the creation of "Re-

sults Commissions" to consider and revise Administration proposals to improve the performance of programs or agencies by restructuring or consolidating them. Proposals approved by a commission would then be approved by the President and considered by Congress under expedited procedures.

The President's proposal to the Congress will also include a process by which programs undergo the regular scrutiny brought about by having to defend their existence before a Sunset Commission. Programs would be reviewed by the Sunset Commission according to a schedule enacted by Congress. The Commission would consider and revise Administration proposals to retain, restructure, or terminate programs. Programs would automatically terminate according to the schedule unless Congress took some action to reauthorize them.

Both components of this proposal—the Results Commissions and the Sunset Commission—will require enactment by Congress and the President. In the absence of these reforms, the Administration will continue to pursue all opportunities to improve program performance to include using the PART for cross-cutting analysis.

Other Cross-Cuts of Federal Programs

In 2005, the Administration will conduct additional cross-cuts in three different areas: block grant programs, small business innovation research programs and credit programs.

Block Grants. One of the most common tools used by the Federal government is the block grant, particularly in the social services area where states and localities are the service providers. Block grants are embraced for their flexibility to meet local needs and criticized because accountability for results can be difficult when funds are allocated based on formulas and population counts rather than achievements or needs. In addition, block grants pose performance measurement challenges precisely because they can be used for a wide range of activities. The obstacles to measuring and achieving results through block grants are reflected in PART scores: they receive the second lowest average score of the seven PART types, 8 percent of block grant programs assessed to date are rated ineffective, and 45 percent are rated Results Not Demonstrated.

Nonetheless, the PART shows that some Federal block grant programs are achieving results superior to others, effectively combining the flexibility that localities need with the results that taxpayers deserve. In the coming year, the Administration will apply the lessons learned from the effective block grants to several of those performing inadequately. This project will identify the methods used to manage highly rated block grant programs and adapt and implement those practices in large, low-scoring programs. Each of the programs targeted for improvement will develop an action plan and implementation timeline that will be tracked quarterly. The targeted programs will be re-analyzed through the PART in one to two years to assess whether implementing the block grant best practices results in improved performance.

Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR). The SBIR program established in 1982, sets aside 2.5 percent of government research and development (R&D) contract and grant funding to allow small businesses to explore innovative ideas. The goal of the program is to assist small businesses in undertaking and obtaining the benefits of research and development, while assisting the funding agencies to realize their mission. Approximately $2 billion was spent last year in SBIR programs.

All Federal agencies with R&D budgets above $100 million per year must publish a list of technical topics that they would like to support, after which small businesses are encouraged to submit research funding proposals addressing opportunities in those areas. First, agencies investigate the feasibility of the project and, if deemed promising, funding is provided for research and development. Awards generally are limited to about $1 million per project. Agencies monitor the progress of the selected projects and report key data annually to the Small Business Administration.

This year the Administration will review the SBIR programs of several agencies in a cross-agency review. Key questions to be asked include how well the program is managed; how well it is coordinated among the participating agencies; how well the program has done in commercializing products in the marketplace; and how well it has contributed to the success of the missions of the participating agencies.

Credit Programs. The Federal Government is one of the world's largest lenders. At the end of 2003, the Government held a financial asset portfolio of nearly $1.5 trillion, including direct loans, loan guarantees, defaulted loans, and non-credit debt owed to agencies. Many agencies lack the data, processes, or overall understanding of the credit lifecycle (origination, loan servicing/lender monitoring, liquidation, and debt collection) needed to effectively assist intended borrowers while also proactively reducing errors, risk, and cost to the Government. Some credit program PART scores reflect these fundamental inefficiencies.

A cross-cutting analysis will identify best practices that can be implemented across the major credit agencies, with the goal of strengthening Government credit management practices at all stages of the credit lifecycle. This will in turn lead to improved credit program PART scores as well as substantial budgetary savings: upfront subsidy costs and administrative expenses could be reduced by hundreds of millions of dollars, and delinquent debt could be reduced by up to $10 billion.

Additional discussion of the credit program cross-cut can be found in chapter seven of this Analytical Perspectives volume ("Credit and Insurance").

Follow-up on Recommendations

Rigorous follow-up on recommendations from the PART will accelerate improvements in the performance

of Federal programs. The Administration is developing a web-based PART recommendation tracking system that will monitor what actions are required and their state of completion. This will ensure that the hard work done through the PART produces performance and management improvements.

APPENDIX 1: DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE PART WORKS

Sections of the PART. The accompanying table provides a brief description of the four sections along with examples of programs that scored high or low in this year. For more detailed information regarding PART guidance and PART worksheets, visit the OMB website at *www.omb.gov/part*.

Table 2–2. SECTIONS OF THE PART

Section	Description	Low Score Example	High Score Example
Program Purpose and Design Weight = 20 percent	To assess whether the program's purpose and design are clear and sound	Migrant and Seasonal Farm workers—program design needs significant improvement	Nonproliferation and International Security Program—clear purpose and strong design, which is not duplicated in the Federal government
Strategic Planning Weight = 10 percent	To assess whether the agency has established valid long-term and annual measures and targets for the program	Juvenile Accountability Block Grants—lacks strategic planning, ambitious goal setting	Healthcare Facilities Construction—Long-term and annual measures that assess critical health-focused outcomes
Program Management Weight = 20 percent	To rate agency management of the program, including financial oversight and program improvement efforts	Alaska Native Villages Program—poor program management resulted in significant contracting, accounting, and performance problems	Capital Security Construction Program—strong and responsive management and oversight
Program Results/Accountability Weight = 50 percent	To rate program performance on measures and targets reviewed in the strategic planning section through other evaluations	Natural Gas Technologies Program—has shown little evidence of improved outcomes and results	DOD Energy Conservation Improvement Program—achieves results, reduction in cost, and net savings for investment

PART Questionnaire. The table below illustrates key questions from each section of the PART.

Table 2–3. THE PART QUESTIONNAIRE

Key Questions for Every Program	Description
PROGRAM PURPOSE AND DESIGN • Is the program purpose clear? • Does the program address a specific and existing problem, interest, or need? • Is the program designed so it is not redundant or duplicative of any other federal, state, local or private effort? • Is the program designed free of major flaws that would limit program effectiveness or efficiency? • Is the program effectively targeted, so that resources will reach the intended beneficiaries and/or otherwise address the program's purpose directly?	This section examines the clarity of program purpose and soundness of program design. It looks at factors including those the program, agency, or Administration may not directly control but which are within their influence, such as legislation and market factors. Programs should generally be designed to address a market failure—either an efficiency matter, such as a public good or externality, or a distributional objective, such as assisting low-income families—in the least costly or most efficient manner. A clear understanding of program purpose is essential to setting meaningful program goals, measures, and targets; maintaining focus; and managing the program. Potential source documents and evidence for answering questions in this section include authorizing legislation, agency strategic plans, annual performance plans, and other agency reports. Options for answers are *Yes, No* or *Not Applicable*

Table 2–3. THE PART QUESTIONNAIRE—Continued

Key Questions for Every Program	Description
STRATEGIC PLANNING • Does the program have a limited number of specific long-term performance measures that focus on outcomes and meaningfully reflect the purpose of the program? • Does the program have ambitious targets and timeframes for its long-term measures? • Does the program have a limited number of specific annual performance goals that can demonstrate progress toward achieving the program's long-term goals? • Does the program have baselines and ambitious targets for its annual measures? • Do all partners (grantees, sub-grantees, contractors, cost-sharing partners, and other government partners) commit to and work toward the annual and/or long-term goals of the program? • Are independent evaluations of sufficient scope conducted on a regular basis or as needed to support program improvements and evaluate effectiveness and relevance to the problem, interest or need? • Are Budget requests explicitly tied to accomplishment of the annual and long-term performance goals, and are the resource needs presented in a complete and transparent manner in the program's budget? • Has the program taken meaningful steps to address its strategic planning deficiencies?	This section focuses on program planning, priority setting, and resource allocation. Key elements include an assessment of whether the program has a limited number of performance measures with ambitious—yet achievable—targets, to ensure planning, management, and budgeting are strategic and focused. Potential source documents and evidence for answering questions include strategic planning documents, agency performance plans and reports, reports and submissions from program partners, evaluation plans, budget submissions and other program documents. Options for answers are *Yes, No* or *Not Applicable.*
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT • Does the agency regularly collect timely and credible performance information from key program partners, and use it to manage the program and improve performance? • Are Federal managers and program partners (including grantees, sub-grantees, contractors, cost-sharing partners, and other government partners) held accountable for cost, schedule and performance results? • Are funds (Federal and partners') obligated in a timely manner and spent for the intended purpose? • Does the program have procedures (i.e. competitive sourcing/cost comparisons, IT improvements, appropriate incentives) to measure and achieve efficiencies and cost effectiveness in program execution? • Does the program collaborate and coordinate effectively with related programs? • Does the program use strong financial management practices? • Has the program taken meaningful steps to address its management deficiencies?	This section focuses on a variety of elements related to whether the program is effectively managed to meet program performance goals. Key areas include financial oversight, evaluation of program improvements, performance data collection, and program manager accountability. Additionally, specific areas of importance for each program type are also explored. Potential source documents and evidence for answering questions in this section include financial statements, GAO reports, IG reports, performance plans, budget execution data, IT plans, and independent program evaluations. Options for answers are *Yes, No* or *Not Applicable.*
PROGRAM RESULTS/ACCOUNTABILITY • Has the program demonstrated adequate progress in achieving its long-term performance goals? • Does the program (including program partners) achieve its annual performance goals? • Does the program demonstrate improved efficiencies or cost effectiveness in achieving program goals each year? • Does the performance of this program compare favorably to other programs, including government, private, etc., with similar purpose and goals? • Do independent evaluations of sufficient scope and quality indicate that the program is effective and achieving results?	This section considers whether a program is meeting its long-term and annual performance goals. This section also assesses how well the program compares to similar programs and how effective the program is based on independent evaluations. Potential source documents and evidence for answering questions in this section include annual performance reports, evaluations, GAO reports, IG reports and other agency documents. Assessments of program results should be based on the most recent reporting cycle or other relevant data. The PART worksheet, under the "Measures Page," calls for data on a few years of performance targets and results to be reported. Answers in this section are rated as *Yes, Large Extent, Small Extent,* and *No.*

PART Categories. The PART segments mandatory and discretionary Federal programs into seven categories. The accompanying table describes the program categories:

Table 2–4. THE PART, BY CATEGORY

Program Type	Description	Examples
Competitive Grant Programs	Programs that distribute funds to state, local and tribal governments, organizations, individuals and other entities through a competitive process.	• Head Start • Weed and Seed
Block/Formula Grant Programs	Programs that distribute funds to state, local and tribal governments and other entities by formula or block grant.	• Vocational Education State Grants • Native American • Housing Block Grants
Regulatory-Based Programs	Programs that employ regulatory action to achieve program and agency goals through rulemaking that implements, interprets or prescribes law or policy, or describes procedure or practice requirements. These programs issue significant regulations, which are subject to OMB review.	• Occupational Safety and Health Administration • Food Safety and Inspection Service
Capital Assets and Service Acquisition Programs	Programs where the primary means to achieve goals is the 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) from a commercial source.	• Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign • DoD—Shipbuilding
Credit Programs	Programs that provide support through loans, loan guarantees and direct credit.	• Rural Electric Utility Loans and Guarantees
Direct Federal Programs	Programs in which support and services are provided primarily by Federal employees.	• Coin Production • National Weather Service
Research and Development Programs	Programs that focus on creating knowledge or applying it toward the creation of systems, devices, methods, materials or technologies.	• Solar Energy Program • Mars Exploration

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY RESULTS OF PROGRAMS EVALUATED USING THE PART

Since its inception, the PART has been improved annually based on feedback received from agencies and the public. Although there were no changes to the PART questions for this past year, the guidance has been refined each year to improve consistency in application of the PART across programs. Feedback from Federal agencies, General Accounting Office, Center for Excellence in Government, National Academy of Public Administrators, the public, and internal quality control reviews all helped improve the guidance.

The table that follows lists summary PART results and funding information for each of the assessed programs. It affirms the fact that PART ratings are one factor, but not the only factor, in the Administration's budget formulation process. The PART gives the Executive Branch, Congress, and individual program managers valuable insight into ways we can improve program performance on behalf of the American people. Individual PART summaries are included on the CD that accompanies the Analytical Perspectives volume, and full PART worksheets can be found on OMB's web page *(www.budget.gov/budget/fy2006/part.html)*

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
Department of Agriculture:					
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund—Guaranteed Loans.	Moderately Effective	Credit	2,402	2,763	2,866
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Direct Loans.	Moderately Effective	Credit	844	955	937
Animal Welfare	Adequate	Regulatory Based	17	17	18
APHIS Plant and Animal Health Monitoring Programs.	Effective	Regulatory Based	173	232	283
Bioenergy	Adequate	Direct Federal	150	100	60
CCC Marketing Loan Payments	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	843	6,423	5,096
CCC Export Credit Guarantee Programs (GSM–102, GSM–103, SCGP, FGP).	Moderately Effective	Credit	4,275	4,556	4,556
Commodity Grading and Certification Programs.	Adequate	Direct Federal	171	185	189
Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP).	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	109	110	107
Community Facilities Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Credit	726	527	527
Conservation Technical Assistance	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	729	706	622
Counter Cyclical Payments	Adequate	Direct Federal	812	3,942	5,950
Crop Insurance	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	3,437	3,091	3,730
Dairy MILC Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	221	500	50
Dairy Price Support Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	399	280	130
Direct Crop Payments	Adequate	Direct Federal	5,289	5,303	5,303
Emergency Watershed Protection Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	150	250	0
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	903	1,017	1,000
Farmland Protection Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	91	112	84
Food Aid Programs	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	515	524	539
Food Safety and Inspection Service	Adequate	Regulatory Based	778	820	853
Food Safety Research	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	98	103	108
Food Stamp Program	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	27,205	32,397	35,922
Forest Service: Forest Legacy Program	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	64	57	80
Forest Service: Invasive Species Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	263	167	173
Forestry Research Grants	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	22	22	11
In House Research: Economic Opportunities for Producers.	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	381	385	321
Intermediary Relending Program (IRP)	Adequate	Credit	40	34	34
Land Acquisition	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	102	156	41
Multifamily Housing Direct Loans and Rental Assistance.	Results Not Demonstrated	Mixed	631	620	884
Mutual Self Help Housing—Technical Assistance Grants.	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	34	34	34
National Agricultural Statistics Service	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	128	128	145
National Forest Improvement and Maintenance.	Adequate	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	635	704	391
National Resources Inventory	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	35	37	37
National School Lunch	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	6,649	6,967	7,254
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	10	9	10
Pest and Disease Exclusion	Effective	Regulatory Based	126	125	144
Pesticide Data/Microbiological Data Programs.	Adequate	Direct Federal	21	21	22
Plant Materials Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	12	15	11
RBS Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program.	Adequate	Credit	26	30	44
Research/Extension Grants: Economic Opportunities for Producers.	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	382	396	424
Resource Conservation and Development	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	53	51	27
Rural Business Enterprise Grant Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	43	40	40
Rural Business-Cooperative Service Value-Added Producer Grants.	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	14	16	16
Rural Distance Learning and Telemedicine Loan and Grant Program.	Results Not Demonstrated	Mixed	325	74	25
Rural Electric Utility Loans and Guarantees	Adequate	Credit	3,989	3,317	2,520
Rural Telecommunications Loan Programs	Adequate	Credit	514	518	670

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION—Continued

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
Rural Water and Wastewater Grants and Loans.	Results Not Demonstrated	Mixed	601	548	450
School Breakfast Program	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	1,792	1,910	2,030
Single Family Housing Direct Loans	Moderately Effective	Credit	1,351	1,100	1,100
Single Family Housing Loan Guarantees	Moderately Effective	Credit	2,610	2,500	3,100
Snow Survey Water Supply Forecasting	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	10	11	10
Soil Survey Program	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	87	89	88
USDA Wildland Fire Management	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	1,876	2,014	1,493
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention	Adequate	Direct Federal	126	111	20
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	38	47	60
Department of Commerce:					
Advanced Technology Program	Adequate	Competitive Grant	169	136	0
Bureau of Economic Analysis	Effective	Direct Federal	67	73	81
Coastal Zone Management Act Programs	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	136	128	96
Commerce Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program.	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	9	7	5
Current Demographic Statistics	Effective	Direct Federal	58	59	62
Decennial Census	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	253	388	464
Economic Census	Effective	Direct Federal	73	68	71
Economic Development Administration	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	308	284	27
Export Administration	Adequate	Regulatory Based	26	26	31
Intercensal Demographic Estimates	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	9	9	10
Manufacturing Extension Partnership	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	39	108	47
Minority Business Development Agency	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	29	30	31
National Marine Fisheries Service	Adequate	Regulatory Based	644	686	627
National Weather Service	Effective	Direct Federal	825	783	839
NIST Laboratories	Effective	Research and Development	300	375	412
NOAA Climate Program	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	242	275	250
NOAA Navigation Services	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	89	83	92
NOAA Protected Areas	Adequate	Regulatory Based	62	71	46
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	89	89	90
Survey Sample Redesign	Effective	Direct Federal	13	11	10
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office—Patents	Adequate	Direct Federal	1,098	1,380	1,517
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office—Trademarks.	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	131	174	186
US and Foreign Commercial Service (USFCS).	Adequate	Direct Federal	225	216	232
Department of Defense—Military:					
Air Combat Program	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	13,904	14,537	14,559
Air Force Aircraft Operations	Effective	Direct Federal	10,481	8,299	9,341
Air Force Depot Maintenance	Effective	Direct Federal	3,402	3,576	3,533
Airlift Program	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	5,143	6,356	5,960
Army Land Forces Operations	Effective	Direct Federal	9,236	9,710	9,488
Basic Research	Effective	Research and Development	1,358	1,513	1,319
Chemical Demilitarization	Ineffective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	1,620	1,454	1,406
Comanche Helicopter Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	1,068	0	0
Communications Infrastructure	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	3,625	4,244	4,021
Defense Health	Adequate	Direct Federal	17,769	18,177	19,792
Depot Maintenance—Naval Aviation	Effective	Direct Federal	1,078	980	962
Depot Maintenance—Ship	Effective	Direct Federal	4,107	3,889	3,967
DoD Applied Research Program	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	4,350	4,850	4,139
DoD Small Business Innovation Research/ Technology Transfer.	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	1,100	1,133	1,500
Energy Conservation Improvement	Effective	Capital Assets & Service Acquisition	50	50	60
Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, Modernization, and Demolition.	Adequate	Direct Federal	11,189	11,291	12,795
Housing	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	17,001	15,554	16,371

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION—Continued

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
Military Force Management	Effective	Direct Federal	115,549	105,273	108,942
Missile Defense	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	8,618	10,044	8,567
Navy Ship Operations	Effective	Direct Federal	4,372	4,224	4,406
Navy/Marine Corps Air Operations	Effective	Direct Federal	4,632	5,687	5,649
Recruiting	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	1,935	2,048	2,217
Shipbuilding	Adequate	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	11,989	11,384	9,354
Department of Education:					
21st Century Community Learning Centers	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	999	991	991
Adult Education State Grants	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	574	570	200
American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Services.	Adequate	Competitive Grant	31	32	33
Assistive Technology (AT) Alternative Financing Program.	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	0	4	15
B.J. Stupak Olympic scholarships	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	1	1	0
Byrd Honors Scholarships	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	41	41	0
Child Care Access Means Parents in School	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	16	16	16
College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP).	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	16	16	16
Comprehensive Regional Assistance Centers	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	28	0	0
Comprehensive School Reform	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	234	205	0
Even Start	Ineffective	Block/Formula Grant	247	225	0
Federal Family Education Loans	Adequate	Credit	9,602	10,111	7,241
Federal Pell Grants	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	12,007	12,365	17,953
Federal Perkins Loans	Ineffective	Credit	165	66	0
Federal Work-Study	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	999	990	990
GEAR UP	Adequate	Competitive Grant	298	306	0
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need.	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	31	30	30
High School Equivalency Program (HEP)	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	19	19	19
IDEA Grants for Infants and Families	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	444	441	441
IDEA Grants to States	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	10,068	10,590	11,098
IDEA Part D—Parent Information Centers	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	26	26	26
IDEA Part D—Personnel Preparation	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	91	91	91
IDEA Part D—Research and Innovation	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	78	83	73
IDEA Part D—Technical Assistance and Dissemination (TA&D).	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	53	52	49
IDEA Preschool Grants	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	388	385	385
Impact Aid Payments for Federal Property	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	62	62	62
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	2,930	2,917	2,917
Independent Living (IL) Programs	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	127	131	131
International Education Domestic	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	89	92	92
Javits Fellowships	Adequate	Competitive Grant	10	10	10
Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership.	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	66	66	0
Magnet Schools	Adequate	Competitive Grant	109	108	108
National Assessment	Effective	Research and Development	90	89	111
National Center for Education Statistics	Effective	Research and Development	92	91	91
National Writing Project	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	18	20	0
Nat'l Institute on Disability and Rehab. Research (NIDRR).	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	107	108	108
Occupational and Employment Information	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	9	9	0
Parental Information and Resource Centers	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	42	42	0
Projects with Industry	Adequate	Competitive Grant	22	22	0
Ready to Learn Television	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	23	23	23
Safe and Drug Free Schools State Grants	Ineffective	Block/Formula Grant	441	437	0
State Assessment Grants	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	390	412	412
Student Aid Administration	Adequate	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	912	914	939
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants.	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	770	779	779
Teacher Quality Enhancement	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	89	68	0
Teaching American History	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	119	119	119

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION—Continued

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
Tech-Prep Education State Grants	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	107	106	0
Training and Advisory Services	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	7	7	7
Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Vocational and Technical Institutions.	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	7	7	7
TRIO Student Support Services	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	263	275	275
TRIO Talent Search	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	144	145	0
TRIO Upward Bound	Ineffective	Competitive Grant	312	313	0
Troops-to-Teachers	Adequate	Competitive Grant	15	15	15
Vocational Education State Grants	Ineffective	Block/Formula Grant	1,195	1,194	0
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	2,548	2,636	2,720
William D. Ford Direct Student Loans	Adequate	Credit	–169	–89	–616
Department of Energy:					
Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	66	67	70
Advanced Scientific Computing Research	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	202	232	207
Advanced Simulation and Computing (ASCI)	Effective	Research and Development	718	741	666
Basic Energy Sciences	Effective	Research and Development	1,011	1,105	1,146
Biological and Environmental Research	Effective	Research and Development	641	582	456
Bonneville Power Administration	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	1,403	–10	–10
Building Technologies	Adequate	Research and Development	58	65	58
Clean Coal Research Initiative	Adequate	Research and Development	378	273	286
Directed Stockpile Work (DSW)	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	1,349	1,406	1,421
Distributed Energy Resources	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	61	60	57
Elimination of Weapons-Grade Plutonium Production Program.	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	65	50	132
Energy Information Administration (EIA)	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	81	84	86
Environmental Management	Adequate	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	7,052	7,284	6,505
Facilities and Infrastructure	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	239	316	284
Fuel Cells (Stationary)	Adequate	Research and Development	69	74	65
Fusion Energy Sciences	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	263	274	291
Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems Initiative.	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	27	40	45
Geothermal Technology	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	26	25	23
High Energy Physics	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	734	736	714
High Temperature Superducting (HTS) R&D	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	34	55	45
Hydrogen Technology	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	82	94	99
Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield Campaign/NIF Construction Project.	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	513	492	460
International Nuclear Materials Protection and Cooperation.	Effective	Direct Federal	258	238	343
National Nuclear Infrastructure	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	76	113	98
Natural Gas Technologies	Ineffective	Research and Development	43	45	10
Nonproliferation and International Security	Effective	Direct Federal	114	124	80
Nuclear Energy Research Initiative	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	6	0	0
Nuclear Physics	Effective	Research and Development	390	405	371
Nuclear Power 2010	Adequate	Research and Development	19	50	56
Oil Technology	Ineffective	Research and Development	35	34	10
Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities (RTBF), Operations.	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	1,314	1,310	1,388
Safeguards and Security	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	626	707	708
Secure Transportation Asset (STA)	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	186	201	212
Solar Energy	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	83	85	84
Southeastern Power Administration	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	5	5	0
Southwestern Power Administration	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	29	29	3
State Energy Programs	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	44	44	41
Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	Effective	Direct Federal	176	170	166
Vehicle Technologies	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	177	165	166
Weatherization Assistance	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	227	228	230

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION—Continued

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
Western Area Power Administration	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	177	172	54
Wind Energy	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	41	41	44
Yucca Mountain Project	Adequate	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	577	572	651
Department of Health and Human Services:					
317 Immunization Program	Adequate	Competitive Grant	469	520	429
Administration on Aging	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	1,243	1,253	1,272
Adolescent Family Life Program (AFL)	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	31	31	31
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.	Adequate	Competitive Grant	73	76	76
Assets for Independence	Adequate	Competitive Grant	25	25	25
CDC State and Local Preparedness Grants	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	918	927	797
CDC: Buildings and Facilities	Adequate	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	260	270	30
CDC: Epidemic Services	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	92	92	92
CDC: Infectious Diseases	Adequate	Competitive Grant	222	226	225
CDC: Occupational Safety and Health	Adequate	Research and Development	277	286	286
CDC: STD and TB	Adequate	Competitive Grant	296	298	299
Child Care and Development Fund	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	4,804	4,801	4,801
Child Welfare—Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP).	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	33	43	43
Child Welfare- CAPTA State Grant	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	22	27	27
Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Payment Program.	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	303	298	200
Childrens Mental Health Services	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	102	105	105
Chronic Disease—Breast and Cervical Cancer.	Adequate	Competitive Grant	197	204	204
Chronic Disease—Diabetes	Adequate	Competitive Grant	60	63	63
Community Mental Health Services Block Grant.	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	435	433	433
Community Services Block Grant	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	642	637	0
Data Collection and Dissemination	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	65	65	63
Developmental Disabilities Grant Programs	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	150	154	154
Domestic HIV/AIDS Prevention	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	668	662	658
Emergency Medical Services for Children	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	20	20	0
Family Violence Prevention and Services Program.	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	129	129	129
Food and Drug Administration	Moderately Effective	Regulatory Based	1,695	1,801	1,881
Foster Care	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	4,974	4,855	4,855
Head Start	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	6,774	6,843	6,888
Health Alert Network	Adequate	Competitive Grant	0	0	0
Health Care Facilities Construction	Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	94	89	3
Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC).	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	160	160	160
Health Centers	Effective	Competitive Grant	1,617	1,734	2,038
Health Professions	Ineffective	Competitive Grant	409	416	129
HIV/AIDS Research	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	2,850	2,920	2,933
Hospital Preparedness Grants	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	515	491	483
IHS Federally-Administered Activities	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	1,698	1,793	1,887
IHS Sanitation Facilities Construction Program.	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	93	92	94
Independent Living Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	140	140	140
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	1,889	2,182	2,000
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant (MCHBG).	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	730	724	724
Medicare	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	296,825	328,239	396,347
Medicare Integrity Program (HCFAC)	Effective	Block/Formula Grant	720	720	795
National Bone Marrow Donor Registry	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	23	25	23
National Health Service Corps	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	170	132	127
NIH Extramural Research Programs	Effective	Research and Development	20,880	21,146	21,385

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION—Continued

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
Nursing Education Loan Repayment and Scholarship Program.	Adequate	Competitive Grant	27	31	31
Office of Child Support Enforcement	Effective	Block/Formula Grant	3,815	3,934	4,081
Office on Women's Health	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	29	29	30
Organ Transplantation	Adequate	Competitive Grant	25	24	23
Patient Safety	Adequate	Research and Development	80	84	84
Pharmaceutical Outcomes	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	13	27	26
Poison Control Centers	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	24	24	23
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness.	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	50	55	55
Refugee and Entrant Assistance	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	201	214	214
Resource and Patient Management System	Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	34	36	37
Runaway and Homeless Youth	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	89	89	89
Rural Health Activities	Adequate	Competitive Grant	147	147	33
Ryan White	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	2,045	2,073	2,083
State Children's Health Insurance Program	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	4,607	5,343	6,233
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.	Ineffective	Block/Formula Grant	1,779	1,775	1,775
Substance Abuse Prevention PRNS	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	198	199	185
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs of Regional and National Significance.	Adequate	Competitive Grant	419	422	448
Translating Research into Practice	Adequate	Research and Development	8	6	1
Traumatic Brain Injury	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	9	9	0
Urban Indian Health Program	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	32	32	33
Department of Homeland Security:					
Aids to Navigation	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	843	942	1,031
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	746	715	500
Baggage Screening Technology	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	310	645	594
Biological Countermeasures	Effective	Research and Development	286	398	385
Border Patrol	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	1,441	1,547	1,606
Coast Guard Domestic Icebreaking Program	Effective	Direct Federal	48	52	72
Coast Guard Fisheries Enforcement	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	615	715	779
Coast Guard Migrant Interdiction Program	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	244	267	301
Coast Guard Polar Icebreaking Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	47	47	0
Container Security Initiative	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	61	126	139
Detention and Removal	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	1,084	1,257	1,493
Drug Interdiction	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	904	985	1,114
Federal Air Marshal Service	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	623	663	689
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	192	196	224
Federal Protective Service	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	424	478	487
FEMA Response	Adequate	Direct Federal	617	1,307	326
Foreign Protectees and Foreign Missions	Effective	Direct Federal	80	106	110
Hazard Mitigation Grant	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	155	161	161
Immigration Services	Adequate	Direct Federal	1,576	1,775	1,854
Inspection Technology	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	184	205	232
Marine Environmental Protection	Moderately Effective	Regulatory Based	230	295	288
Metropolitan Medical Response System	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	50	30	0
National Flood Insurance	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	2,153	1,524	1,632
Office of Investigations	Adequate	Direct Federal	941	1,181	1,399
Passenger Screening Technology	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	27	103	147
Protective Intelligence	Effective	Direct Federal	57	59	60
Recovery	Adequate	Direct Federal	3,031	6,466	1,374
Screener Training	Adequate	Direct Federal	106	89	91
Screener Workforce	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	2,334	2,522	2,669
Search and Rescue	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	691	768	794
Standards	Adequate	Research and Development	38	40	37
State Homeland Security Grants	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	1,200	1,500	1,020
Threat and Vulnerability, Testing and Assessment (TVTA).	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	93	66	50

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION—Continued

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
Department of Housing and Urban Development:					
Community Development Block Grant (Formula).	Ineffective	Block/Formula Grant	4,331	4,117	0
Fair Housing Assistance Program	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	28	26	23
Fair Housing Initiatives Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	20	20	16
Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS)—within Housing Vouchers.	Adequate	Competitive Grant	48	46	55
FHA Single-Family Mortgage Insurance	Adequate	Credit	–2,660	–2,121	–1,867
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	2,006	1,900	1,941
Homeownership Voucher	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	4	3	5
HOPE VI	Ineffective	Competitive Grant	149	143	–143
Housing Counseling	Adequate	Competitive Grant	40	42	40
Housing for Persons with Disabilities	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	249	238	120
Housing for the Elderly	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	773	741	741
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS.	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	297	282	268
Housing Vouchers	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	14,415	14,717	15,784
Indian Community Development Block Grant Program.	Adequate	Competitive Grant	72	68	58
Lead Hazard Grants	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	164	167	110
National Community Development Initiative	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	35	34	0
Native American Housing Block Grants	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	650	622	522
Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing (PATH).	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	7	7	0
Project-Based Rental Assistance	Ineffective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	4,769	4,950	4,682
Rural Housing and Economic Development	Ineffective	Competitive Grant	25	24	0
Department of the Interior:					
Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	172	168	170
DOI Wildland Fire Management	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	685	733	757
Energy and Minerals Management	Adequate	Direct Federal	109	108	117
Energy Resource Assessments	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	25	24	21
Federal Regulatory and Abandoned Mine Land Program.	Results Not Demonstrated	Regulatory Based	54	58	58
Geologic Hazard Assessments	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	75	76	82
Habitat Restoration Activities	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	144	150	158
Indian 477—Job Placement and Training	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	8	9	9
Indian Forestry Program	Adequate	Direct Federal	49	53	53
Indian Law Enforcement	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	172	180	192
Indian Post Secondary Education—Tribal Colleges.	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	94	97	88
Indian Roads—Operation and Maintenance	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	27	27	27
Indian School Construction	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	295	263	174
Indian School Operations	Adequate	Direct Federal	522	518	522
Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) State Grants.	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	91	90	0
LWCF Land Acquisition	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	98	103	114
Migratory Bird Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	119	129	141
Mineral Resource Assessments	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	55	54	26
Minerals Revenue Management	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	99	103	104
National Fish Hatchery System	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	58	57	58
National Historic Preservation Programs	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	97	98	88
National Mapping	Effective	Research and Development	130	119	139
National Park Service Cultural Resource Stewardship.	Adequate	Direct Federal	92	95	96
National Park Service Facility Management	Adequate	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	700	690	717
National Park Service Natural Resource Stewardship.	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	198	206	210
National Wildlife Refuge Operations and Maintenance.	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	412	402	415

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION—Continued

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Studies.	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	27	27	26
Partners for Fish and Wildlife	Adequate	Direct Federal	42	48	52
Project Planning and Construction	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	143	143	143
Realty and Ownership Management	Adequate	Direct Federal	107	107	97
Reclamation Hydropower	Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	59	69	71
Recreation and Concessions	Adequate	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	10	10	10
Recreation Management	Adequate	Direct Federal	64	63	68
Regulation of Surface Coal Mining Activities	Results Not Demonstrated	Regulatory Based	70	71	71
Resource Evaluation and Leasing Program	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	54	58	59
Rural Water Supply Projects	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	75	89	55
Science & Technology Program (S&T)	Effective	Research and Development	16	17	10
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act.	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	240	401	521
Title XVI Water Reuse and Recycling	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	28	26	10
Tribal Courts	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	18	18	18
Tribal Land Consolidation	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	22	35	35
Water Information Collection and Dissemination.	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	66	64	64
Water Resources Research	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	143	141	140
Department of Justice:					
ATF Arson & Explosives Program	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	215	188	195
ATF Firearms Programs—Integrated Violence Reduction Strategy.	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	596	673	712
Bureau of Prisons	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	4,755	4,776	5,066
Community Oriented Policing Services	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	742	499	22
Criminal Justice Services	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	291	435	464
Cybercrime	Adequate	Direct Federal	183	234	251
Drug Courts	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	38	39	70
Drug Enforcement Administration	Adequate	Direct Federal	2,070	2,208	2,269
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	Ineffective	Block/Formula Grant	59	54	0
National Criminal History Improvement Program.	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	30	25	58
Organized Crime/Drug Enforcement	Adequate	Direct Federal	379	581	545
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	0	25	44
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	297	301	0
U.S. Attorneys	Adequate	Direct Federal	1,525	1,542	1,623
USMS Apprehension of Fugitives	Adequate	Direct Federal	181	186	191
USMS Protection of the Judicial Process	Adequate	Direct Federal	539	551	599
Weed and Seed	Adequate	Competitive Grant	58	61	60
White Collar Crime	Adequate	Direct Federal	429	508	529
Department of Labor:					
Black Lung Benefits Program	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	1,451	1,446	1,401
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Effective	Direct Federal	524	534	543
Community Service Employment for Older Americans.	Ineffective	Direct Federal	439	437	437
Davis-Bacon Wage Determination Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Regulatory Based	10	10	10
Dislocated Worker Assistance	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	1,236	1,203	1,094
Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA).	Moderately Effective	Regulatory Based	134	148	154
Employment Service	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	787	780	696
Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA).	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	2,571	2,634	2,702
H–1B Labor Condition Applications Program	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	5	5	6
International Child Labor Program and Office of Foreign Relations.	Adequate	Competitive Grant	111	93	12
Job Corps	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	1,566	1,576	1,547
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	Ineffective	Competitive Grant	79	78	0

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION—Continued

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
Mine Safety and Health Administration	Adequate	Regulatory Based	269	279	280
Native American Programs—Workforce Investment Act.	Adequate	Competitive Grant	57	56	56
Occupational Safety and Health Administration.	Adequate	Regulatory Based	458	464	467
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP).	Adequate	Regulatory Based	79	80	82
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	294	312	297
Permanent Labor Certification Program	Adequate	Direct Federal	37	38	40
Trade Adjustment Assistance	Ineffective	Direct Federal	1,341	1,060	969
Unemployment Insurance Administration State Grants.	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	2,815	2,699	2,660
Youth Activities	Ineffective	Block/Formula Grant	1,005	1,012	960
Department of State:					
Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI)	Adequate	Direct Federal	727	725	735
Capital Security Construction Program	Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	753	775	810
Contribution to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).	Effective	Block/Formula Grant	101	108	95
Contributions For International Peacekeeping Activities.	Effective	Direct Federal	795	483	1,036
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs in Near East Asia and South Asia.	Effective	Competitive Grant	80	89	125
Global Educational and Cultural Exchanges	Effective	Competitive Grant	321	356	430
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	Effective	Block/Formula Grant	49	50	40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Programs in the Western Hemisphere (INCLE WHA).	Adequate	Direct Federal	47	45	51
International Fisheries Commissions	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	19	21	25
Nonproliferation of WMD Expertise (NWMDE).	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	36	38	44
Non-Security Based Capital Construction Program.	Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	64	0	0
Refugee Admissions to the U.S	Effective	Competitive Grant	142	138	223
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).	Effective	Block/Formula Grant	297	270	285
Visa and Consular Services	Effective	Direct Federal	649	755	791
Worldwide Security Upgrades	Effective	Direct Federal	640	650	690
Department of Transportation:					
FAA Air Traffic Services	Adequate	Direct Federal	6,581	7,475	7,247
FAA Grants-in-Aid for Airports (Airport Improvement Program).	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	3,784	3,987	3,021
Facilities and Equipment	Adequate	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	2,863	2,525	2,448
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): Research and Development/Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS).	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	436	458	430
Federal Lands	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	664	750	973
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration Grant Program.	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	193	193	225
FHWA Highway Infrastructure	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	32,728	32,926	33,167
Formula Programs—Section 5307 and 5309	Effective	Block/Formula Grant	4,427	5,384	5,024
Hazardous Materials Transportation	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	14	14	14
Maritime Security Program	Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	102	101	156
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Grant Program.	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	224	227	469
New Starts	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	1,438	1,531	1,531
Operations and Programs	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	175	229	233
Operations and Research	Moderately Effective	Regulatory Based	112	278	285
Pipeline Safety	Moderately Effective	Regulatory Based	101	116	92
Railroad Safety Program (RSP)	Moderately Effective	Regulatory Based	143	157	148
Regulation & Certification	Moderately Effective	Regulatory Based	871	903	942

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION—Continued

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
Research and Development	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	37	44	51
Research, Engineering & Development	Effective	Research and Development	137	165	146
Department of the Treasury:					
Administering the Public Debt	Effective	Direct Federal	173	175	177
ATF Consumer Product Safety Activities	Adequate	Regulatory Based	20	37	41
Bank Enterprise Award	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	15	10	0
CDFI Fund: Financial and Technical Assistance.	Adequate	Competitive Grant	38	32	0
Coin Production	Effective	Direct Federal	431	481	480
Debt Collection	Effective	Direct Federal	64	44	50
Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Compliance.	Ineffective	Direct Federal	197	165	169
Financial Management Service (FMS): FMS Collections.	Effective	Direct Federal	17	20	17
IRS Tax Collection	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	1,773	1,826	2,015
IRS Taxpayer Advocate Service	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	166	170	174
IRS Taxpayer Service	Adequate	Direct Federal	2,361	2,329	2,254
New Currency Manufacturing	Effective	Direct Federal	340	345	410
New Markets Tax Credit	Adequate	Competitive Grant	5	6	4
OCC Bank Supervision	Effective	Regulatory Based	477	488	509
Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	22	22	24
OTS Thrift Supervision	Effective	Regulatory Based	178	182	187
Submission Processing (SP)	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	1,275	1,276	1,274
U.S. Mint: Numismatic Program	Effective	Direct Federal	452	709	696
Department of Veterans Affairs:					
Burial Benefits	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	431	453	467
Disability Compensation	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	26,995	29,845	30,644
General Administration	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	551	622	677
Housing	Results Not Demonstrated	Credit	9,385	11,440	10,678
Medical Care	Adequate	Direct Federal	28,207	29,925	30,705
Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB) (Education Benefits).	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	1,968	1,991	2,580
VA Research and Development	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	866	784	786
Corps of Engineers-Civil Works:					
Coastal Ports and Harbors	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	914	911	907
Coastal Storm Damage Reduction	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	93	82	69
Corps Hydropower	Adequate	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	245	285	240
Emergency Management	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	3	148	70
Flood Damage Reduction	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	1,077	1,059	967
Inland Waterways Navigation	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	866	844	898
Non-regulatory Wetlands Activities	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	413	423	507
Recreation Management	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	260	268	268
USACE Regulatory Program	Moderately Effective	Regulatory Based	140	144	160
Environmental Protection Agency:					
Acid Rain	Moderately Effective	Regulatory Based	19	19	19
Air Toxics	Adequate	Regulatory Based	96	99	100
Alaska Native Villages	Ineffective	Block/Formula Grant	43	45	15
Brownfields	Adequate	Competitive Grant	170	210	210
Civil Enforcement	Adequate	Direct Federal	446	446	467
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	1,342	1,091	730
Climate Change Programs	Adequate	Direct Federal	110	109	113
Criminal Enforcement	Adequate	Direct Federal	43	46	51
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	845	850	850
Ecological Research	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	115	94	84
Endocrine Disruptors	Adequate	Direct Federal	17	17	18
Environmental Education	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	9	9	0

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION—Continued

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
Existing Chemicals	Adequate	Direct Federal	16	16	17
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	72	69	69
Mobile Source Standards and Certification	Moderately Effective	Regulatory Based	61	68	70
New Chemicals	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	15	14	15
Nonpoint Source Grants	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	237	209	209
Particulate Matter Research	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	57	64	66
Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Ineffective	Block/Formula Grant	20	20	19
Pesticide Field Programs	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	38	40	38
Pesticide Registration	Adequate	Direct Federal	43	45	44
Pesticide Reregistration	Adequate	Direct Federal	54	61	61
Pollution Prevention and New Technologies	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	43	34	26
Public Water System Supervision Grant Program.	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	102	105	101
RCRA Base Program, Permits and Grants	Adequate	Regulatory Based	152	156	158
RCRA Corrective Action	Adequate	Regulatory Based	40	41	41
Stratospheric Ozone Protection	Adequate	Regulatory Based	17	19	18
Superfund Remedial Action	Adequate	Direct Federal	622	748	622
Superfund Removal	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	232	229	246
Tribal General Assistance	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	62	63	58
U. S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	50	50	50
Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grant Program.	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	11	11	11
General Services Administration:					
Asset Management of Federally-Owned Real Property.	Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	2,384	2,393	2,725
GSA New Construction (BA51) Program DRAFT.	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	1,035	956	845
GSA's Regional IT Solutions Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	5,401	5,217	5,311
Leasing Space	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	3,722	4,164	4,198
Multiple Award Schedules	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	463	479	506
National IT Solutions Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	1,829	1,847	1,937
Office of Governmentwide Policy	Results Not Demonstrated	Regulatory Based	93	133	125
Personal Property Management Program (FBP).	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	32	29	31
Real Property Disposal (PR)	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	27	47	45
Supply Depots and Special Order	Adequate	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	1,075	1,166	1,226
Vehicle Acquisition	Adequate	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	1,292	1,321	1,376
Vehicle Leasing	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	1,117	1,138	1,161
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:					
Aeronautics Technology	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	1,057	906	852
Biological Sciences Research	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	365	482	385
Earth Science Applications	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	103	76	76
Earth System Science	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	1,505	1,384	1,248
Education	Adequate	Competitive Grant	230	217	167
Mars Exploration	Effective	Research and Development	596	681	723
Mission and Science Measurement Technology.	Moderately Effective	Research and Development	459	0	0
Solar System Exploration	Effective	Research and Development	1,296	1,125	1,043
Space and Flight Support	Adequate	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	466	485	376
Space Shuttle	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	4,061	4,669	4,531
Space Station	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	1,364	1,676	1,857
Structure and Evolution of the Universe	Effective	Research and Development	451	378	353
Sun-Earth Connection	Effective	Research and Development	731	696	740

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION—Continued

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
National Science Foundation:					
Biocomplexity in the Environment	Effective	Research and Development	104	99	84
Collaborations	Effective	Research and Development	398	306	298
Facilities	Effective	Research and Development	566	615	692
Individuals	Effective	Research and Development	567	547	519
Information Technology Research	Effective	Research and Development	309	197	167
Institutions	Effective	Research and Development	181	177	159
Nanoscale Science and Engineering	Effective	Research and Development	256	297	257
Polar Tools, Facilities and Logistics	Effective	Research and Development	277	257	301
Office of Personnel Management:					
Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FEGLI).	Adequate	Direct Federal	3,499	3,607	3,844
Federal Employees Health Benefits Program	Adequate	Direct Federal	29,220	32,126	34,625
Federal Employees Retirement Program	Adequate	Direct Federal	52,475	55,951	58,850
FEHBP Integrity	Effective	Direct Federal	12	13	13
Small Business Administration:					
Business Information Centers	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	0	0	0
Disaster Loan Program	Effective	Credit	169	112	138
SCORE	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula	5	5	5
Section 504 Certified Development Company Guaranteed Loan Program.	Adequate	Credit	0	0	0
Section 7 (a) Guaranteed Loan Program	Adequate	Credit	78	0	0
Small Business Development Centers	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula	88	88	88
Small Business Investment Company	Adequate	Credit	0	0	0
Social Security Administration:					
Disability Insurance	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	78,162	83,951	90,041
Supplemental Security Income	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	36,903	41,843	41,381
International Assistance Programs Department of State:					
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	Effective	Direct Federal	141	128	150
Assistance Coordination of SEED/FSA	Effective	Competitive Grant	1,026	949	864
Economic Support Fund (HRDF)	Adequate	Competitive Grant	34	37	27
Economic Support Fund (WHA)	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	149	146	174
Export Controls	Effective	Direct Federal	35	38	44
Humanitarian Demining	Effective	Direct Federal	50	59	72
Military Assistance to new NATO and NATO Aspirant Nations.	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	149	173	141
Nonproliferation & Disarmament Fund	Effective	Direct Federal	29	32	38
PKO—OSCE Programs	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	28	2	2
Security Assistance for the Western Hemisphere.	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	133	140	149
Security Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	57	86	147
Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP)	Effective	Direct Federal	4	4	8
Department of the Treasury:					
African Development Fund	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	112	105	136
Global Environment Facility	Results Not Demonstrated	Block/Formula Grant	138	107	108
International Development Association	Adequate	Block/Formula Grant	908	843	950
Treasury Technical Assistance	Adequate	Direct Federal	19	19	20
Tropical Forest Conservation Act [1]	Results Not Demonstrated	Credit	20	20	0
Overseas Private Investment Corporation:					
Overseas Private Investment Corporation—Finance.	Adequate	Credit	24	24	20
Overseas Private Investment Corporation—Insurance.	Adequate	Credit	1,800	2,000	2,000
U.S. Trade and Development Agency:					
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	67	58	52
United States Agency for International Development:					
Child Survival and Health (CSH—LAC)	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	150	130	132
Development Assistance (LAC)	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	265	255	224
Office of Transition Initiatives	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	55	49	325

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION—Continued

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
Operating Expenses and Capital Investment Fund (OE/CIF).	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	737	672	758
Public Law 480 Title II Food Aid	Adequate	Competitive Grant	1,185	1,173	885
USAID Climate Change	Adequate	Competitive Grant	180	180	150
USAID Development Assistance—Population	Moderately Effective	Competitive Grant	373	372	346
Other Independent Agencies					
American Battle Monuments Commission:					
World War II Memorial	Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	22	0	0
Appalachian Regional Commission:					
Appalachian Regional Commission	Adequate	Competitive Grant	66	65	65
Armed Forces Retirement Home:					
Asset Management of AFRH Real Property	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	68	65	61
Broadcasting Board of Governors:					
Broadcasting to Africa	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	13	14	13
Broadcasting to East Asia & Eurasia	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	102	100	106
Broadcasting to Near East Asia and South Asia.	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	136	145	170
Commodity Futures Trading Commission:					
Enforcement Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	35	38	40
Consumer Product Safety Commission:					
Consumer Product Safety Commission	Results Not Demonstrated	Regulatory Based	60	62	62
Corporation for National and Community Service:					
AmeriCorps	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	312	288	277
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District:					
Community Supervision Program	Adequate	Direct Federal	118	110	131
Pretrial Services Agency	Moderately Effective	Direct Federal	38	39	42
Delta Regional Authority:					
Delta Regional Authority	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	5	6	6
Denali Commission:					
Denali Commission	Adequate	Competitive Grant	59	70	6
Export-Import Bank of the United States:					
Export Import Bank—Long Term Guarantees.	Moderately Effective	Credit	585	764	490
Federal Communications Commission:					
Schools and Libraries—Universal Service Fund.	Results Not Demonstrated	Regulatory Based	2,250	2,250	2,250
Federal Election Commission:					
Compliance—Enforcement	Results Not Demonstrated	Regulatory Based	50	52	55
National Archives and Records Administration:					
Electronic Records Services	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	54	50	49
Records Services Program	Adequate	Direct Federal	351	363	384
National Credit Union Administration:					
Community Development Revolving Loan Fund—Loan and Technical Assistance Grant components.	Results Not Demonstrated	Credit	4	6	6
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation:					
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	Moderately Effective	Block/Formula Grant	114	114	118
Nuclear Regulatory Commission:					
Fuel Facilities Licensing & Inspection	Effective	Regulatory Based	22	39	36
Nuclear Materials Users Licensing & Inspection (NMULI).	Effective	Regulatory Based	44	63	65
Reactor Inspection and Performance Assessment.	Effective	Regulatory Based	107	180	193
Office of National Drug Control Policy:					
CTAC Counterdrug Research & Development.	Results Not Demonstrated	Research and Development	18	18	10
CTAC Technology Transfer Program	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	24	24	20
Drug-Free Communities Support Program	Adequate	Competitive Grant	70	79	80

Table 2–5 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING INFORMATION—Continued

(Current Data for All Programs Assessed by PART)

Agency/Program Title	Rating	Primary Program Type	Program Funding Level (dollars in millions)		
			2004 Actual	Estimate	
				2005	2006
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA).	Results Not Demonstrated	Competitive Grant	225	227	100
Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign	Results Not Demonstrated	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	144	119	120
Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia:					
Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia.	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	25	30	30
Securities and Exchange Commission:					
Enforcement	Results Not Demonstrated	Direct Federal	303	361	356
Full Disclosure Program (Corporate Review)	Results Not Demonstrated	Regulatory Based	96	128	129
Tennessee Valley Authority:					
TVA Power	Moderately Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	7,657	7,875	8,153
TVA Resource Stewardship (Non-Power)	Effective	Capital Assets and Service Acquisition	87	87	85

[1]Tropical Forest Conservation Act——Funding for 2006 will be provided within the amount appropriated for debt relief based on the program's ability to demonstrate results in 2005