

CRS Report for Congress

Older Americans Act: FY2008 Funding

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Summary

The Older Americans Act (OAA) is the major federal vehicle for the delivery of social and nutrition services for older persons. These include supportive services, congregate nutrition services (meals served at group sites such as senior centers, community centers, schools, churches, or senior housing complexes), home-delivered nutrition services, community service employment, the long-term care ombudsman program, and services to prevent the abuse, neglect and exploitation of older persons. The OAA also supports grants to older Native Americans and research, training, and demonstration activities. Funding for most OAA programs is provided through appropriations legislation for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies (Labor-HHS-Education).

On December 26, 2007, the President signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY2008 (P.L. 110-161), which provides \$1.924 billion for OAA programs in FY2008, a 4% increase over the FY2007 level of \$1.855 billion.

For OAA's Title V Senior Community Service Employment Program, P.L. 110-161 provides \$521.6 million in FY2008, an 8% increase over the FY2007 level, to allow for the anticipated federal minimum wage increase to \$6.55 per hour effective July 24, 2008.

For OAA's Title II Aging Network Support Activities, P.L. 110-161 provides an \$18.5 million increase over the FY2007 level. This includes \$16.2 million for activities under the new Choices for Independence Initiative, intended to help older Americans plan for their long-term care needs so that they can maintain their independence in the community.

From October 1, 2007, through December 26, 2007, a continuing resolution, P.L. 110-92, as amended by P.L. 110-116, P.L. 110-137, and P.L. 110-149, provided temporary FY2008 funding. Under the continuing resolution, OAA funds were made available at the same level and under the same terms and conditions as in FY2007.

In February 2008, the President is expected to submit his FY2009 budget.

This report was originally co-authored with Carol O'Shaughnessy. It will be updated as events warrant.

Contents

Introduction	1
FY2008 Funding	1
Title II. Administration on Aging	3
Title III. Grants for State and Community Programs on Aging	5
Title IV. Program Innovations	6
Title V. Community Service Employment for Older Americans	7
Title VI. Grants for Services for Native Americans	8
Title VII. Vulnerable Elder Rights Protection Activities	9
Alzheimer’s Disease Demonstration Grants	9

List of Tables

Table 1. The Older Americans Act and Alzheimer’s Demonstration Grants, FY2008 Funding Proposals	3
Table 2. The Older Americans Act, Alzheimer’s Demonstration Grants, and White House Conference on Aging Funding, FY2000-FY2008	10

List of Figures

Figure 1. Older Americans Act, FY2008 Funding	13
Figure 2. Funding for Older Americans Act Programs, FY2000-FY2008	13

Older Americans Act: FY2008 Funding

Introduction

Originally enacted in 1965, the Older Americans Act (OAA) supports a wide range of social services and programs for older persons.¹ These include supportive services, congregate nutrition services (meals served at group sites such as senior centers, community centers, schools, churches, or senior housing complexes), home-delivered nutrition services, community service employment, the long-term care ombudsman program, and services to prevent the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older persons. Except for Title V, Community Service Employment for Older Americans, all programs are administered by the Administration on Aging (AoA) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Title V is administered by the Department of Labor (DOL) Employment and Training Administration.

Table 1 summarizes FY2008 funding proposals for OAA programs and the Alzheimer's Disease Demonstration Grants. **Table 2** summarizes OAA appropriations from FY2000 through FY2008, and funding for the Alzheimer's Disease Demonstration Grants and the 2005 White House Conference on Aging. **Figure 1** shows the distribution of FY2008 OAA funding by program. **Figure 2** shows total OAA funding from FY2000 through FY2008.²

FY2008 Funding

The Administration's FY2008 budget requested \$1.685 billion for OAA programs, 9% less than the FY2007 level of \$1.855 billion. The House-passed FY2008 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill (H.R. 3043, H.Rept. 110-231) would have provided \$1.936 billion, 4% more than the FY2007 level. The Senate-passed version of H.R. 3043 would have provided \$1.924 billion, 4% more than the FY2007 level. The H.R. 3043 conference report (H.Rept. 110-424) would have provided \$1.966 billion for OAA programs, 6% more than the FY2007 level. On November 13, 2007, the President vetoed H.R. 3043. An attempt to override the veto failed in the House on November 15.

On December 26, 2007, the President signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161), which provides \$1.924 billion for OAA programs in

¹ The OAA was reauthorized in 2006 by P.L. 109-365. For further information, see CRS Report RL31336, *The Older Americans Act: Programs, Funding, and 2006 Reauthorization (P.L. 109-365)*, by Carol O'Shaughnessy and Angela Napili.

² For information on OAA appropriations in earlier years, see CRS Report RL32437, *Older Americans Act: History of Appropriations, FY1966-FY2004*, by Carol O'Shaughnessy.

FY2008, 4% more than the FY2007 level. This figure includes the act's across-the-board reduction of 1.747% for items in the Labor-HHS-Education division.³

There were several differences between the President's FY2008 budget request and the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. Specifically, for FY2008, the President's budget requested no funding for the disease prevention and health promotion program under Title III of the OAA. The Consolidated Appropriations Act funds the program at \$21.0 million, 2% less than the FY2007 level.

The President's FY2008 budget request included \$350.0 million for the Title V community service employment program, a reduction of 28% from the FY2007 level. The FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funds the program at \$521.6 million, an 8% increase from the FY2007 level.

The President's FY2008 budget requested \$35.5 million for Title IV program innovations, a 47% increase from the FY2007 level. Of the \$35.5 million, \$28.0 million would have been for the Choices for Independence Initiative. This initiative would help older Americans plan for their long-term care needs so that they can maintain their independence in the community. The FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act provides \$16.2 million for Choices for Independence activities under Title II (Aging Network support activities) rather than as demonstration projects under Title IV.

From October 1, 2007, through December 26, 2007, a continuing resolution, P.L. 110-92, as amended by P.L. 110-116, P.L. 110-137, and P.L. 110-149, provided temporary FY2008 funding. Under the continuing resolution, OAA funds were made available at the same level and under the same terms and conditions as in FY2007.

Table 1 summarizes FY2008 funding proposals.

³ The Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) Division G, on Labor-HHS-Education appropriations, includes an across-the-board reduction of 1.747% to accounts, items, programs, projects, and activities in the bill text and the Explanatory Statement narrative, with some exceptions (Title V, §528).

Table 1. The Older Americans Act and Alzheimer's Demonstration Grants, FY2008 Funding Proposals
(\$ in millions)

OAA Programs, Alzheimer's Demonstration Grants	FY2008 request	FY2008 House-passed H.R. 3043	FY2008 Senate-passed H.R. 3043	FY2008 conf. rept. H.Rept. 110-424	FY2008 omnibus P.L.110-161 ^c
Title II: Administration on Aging ^a	\$31.829	\$48.018	\$61.347	\$56.442	\$49.653
Title III: Grants for State and Community Programs on Aging	1,216.291	1,293.761	1,311.732	1,308.643	1,283.816
Title IV: Program Innovations ^a	35.485 ^b	10.240 ^b	11.420 ^b	15.094 ^b	14.655 ^b
Title V: Community Service Employment for Older Americans	350.000	530.900	483.611	530.900	521.625
Title VI: Grants to Native Americans	32.375	33.346	34.262	33.804	33.214
Title VII: Vulnerable Elder Rights Protection Activities	19.166	20.156	21.156	21.000	20.633
Total Older Americans Act Programs	1,685.146	1,936.421	1,923.528	1,965.883	1,923.596
Alzheimer's Demonstration Grants ^b	0	\$11.668	\$11.668	\$11.668	\$11.464

- a. The Choices for Independence Initiative includes newly authorized provisions of the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2006 (P.L. 109-365) related to “aging and disability resource centers (ADRCs), evidence-based prevention programs, and consumer-directed services targeted at individuals who are at high risk of nursing home placement and spend-down to Medicaid” (H.Rept. 110-231, p. 207). The President's FY2008 budget requested Choices for Independence funds under Title IV, while the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) provides the funds under Aging Network support activities under Title II. The President's budget request would have provided \$28.0 million for Choices for Independence. P.L. 110-161 provides \$16.2 million for Choices for Independence (after a 1.747% across-the-board reduction).
- b. The FY1999 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277) transferred the administration of the program from the Health Resources and Services Administration to AoA. The program is authorized under Sections 398 to 398B of the Public Health Service Act.
- c. P.L. 110-161 applies an across-the-board reduction of 1.747% to figures in the bill text and Explanatory Statement narrative (Division G, Title V, §528).

The following provides details of funding under Titles II through VII of the OAA. Title I (Declaration of Objectives) does not authorize appropriations.

Title II. Administration on Aging

Title II establishes AoA within HHS as the chief federal agency advocate for older persons and sets out the responsibilities of AoA and the Assistant Secretary for Aging. The Assistant Secretary is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Funding authorized under Title II goes toward program administration and Aging Network support activities. Aging Network support activities currently include the following:

- the National Eldercare Locator Service, a nationwide toll-free phone number and website that helps identify community resources for older persons;
- the Pension Counseling and Information Program, which funds regional counseling projects that help older Americans learn about and receive the retirement benefits to which they are entitled;
- the Senior Medicare Patrol Program, which funds projects that educate older Americans and their families to recognize and report Medicare and Medicaid fraud;
- the National Long-Term Care Ombudsman Resource Center, which provides training and technical assistance to state and local long-term care ombudsmen; and
- the National Center on Elder Abuse, which provides information to the public, and provides training and technical assistance to state elder abuse agencies.

The FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) provides \$49.7 million for Title II in FY2008, including an \$18.5 million increase from FY2007 for Aging Network support activities. This increase includes \$16.2 million for the new Choices for Independence initiative, intended to help older Americans plan for long-term care services and supports so that they can maintain their independence in the community.⁴ The Choices for Independence initiative reflects newly authorized provisions in the Older American Act Amendments of 2006 (P.L. 109-365) related to Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs), evidence-based prevention programs, and consumer-directed services targeted to persons at high risk of nursing home placement and spend-down to Medicaid.

According to the Administration's FY2008 Budget Justification, the Choices for Independence initiative "targets people while they are still healthy" to help them plan ahead for long-term care and "to conserve and extend their personal resources so as to maintain their independence in the community." Choices for Independence has three components. *First*, the "Consumer Empowerment" component would provide information to older people and their families that is "designed to increase the use of private financing options" for long-term care, such as long-term care insurance and home equity conversions, as well as other information on home modification, assistive technology, and options for living arrangements. *Second*, the "Healthy Lifestyle Choices" component would build on the existing Title IV evidence-based disease prevention initiative to help seniors change behavior to reduce risk of disease and disability. Funds would support activities in areas such as fall prevention, exercise, and nutrition. *Third*, the "Community Living Incentives" component would give states a "flexible funding source" they could use to help the elderly avoid institutionalization. This component would provide financial incentives to low-to-moderate-income individuals who are at risk of nursing home placement but who are not yet eligible for Medicaid. ADRCs would help older people and their families develop a plan to meet their long-term care needs. According to the Budget

⁴ The Choices for Independence amount was not specified in Consolidated Appropriations Act tables. This figure was calculated by CRS by applying the 1.747% across-the-board reduction to figures in the Explanatory Statement narrative in the *Congressional Record*, December 17, 2007, p. H16245.

Justification, the Choices for Independence initiative would require a 25% state match for all three components, and states would have to meet certain performance standards as a condition of participation.⁵

The House-passed, Senate-passed, and conference report versions of FY2008 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bills, as well as the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161), all provided funding for Choices for Independence under Title II Aging Network support activities.⁶ The House committee report explained that “[t]hese established programs, which began as demonstration projects, provide critical support for the national aging services network.”⁷

The Administration’s FY2008 budget request would have funded Choices for Independence at \$28.0 million under Title IV, which authorizes funds for training, research, and demonstration projects.

The Administration’s FY2008 budget request for Title II was \$31.8 million, a 1% increase over the FY2007 level. The funding increase under Title II would have gone toward program administration, while Aging Network support activities would have been the same as the FY2007 level.

Title III. Grants for State and Community Programs on Aging

The major program under the OAA, Title III — Grants for State and Community Programs on Aging — authorizes grants to 56 state and 655 area agencies on aging to act as advocates on behalf of, and to coordinate programs for older persons.⁸ Title III accounted for 67% of the OAA’s total FY2008 funding. States receive separate allotments of funds for supportive services and centers, family caregiver support, congregate and home-delivered nutrition services, the nutrition services incentive grant program, and disease prevention and health promotion services.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161) provides \$1.284 billion for Title III, a 2% increase over the FY2007 level of \$1.263 billion. The President’s FY2008 budget request was \$1.216 billion, a 4% reduction from the FY2007 level.

Under the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act, the Title III-C congregate meals program and the home-delivered meals program each have a 3% funding

⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Fiscal Year 2008: Administration on Aging: Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*, pp. 49-53.

⁶ The House Appropriations Committee recommended that \$16.5 million be used for Choices for Independence (H.Rept. 110-231, p. 207). The Senate Appropriations Committee recommended that \$28.0 million would be used for the Choices for Independence Initiative (S.Rept. 110-107, p. 203). The conference report for H.R. 3043 would have provided \$22.3 million for Choices for Independence activities (H.Rept. 110-424, p. 160).

⁷ H.Rept. 110-231, p.207.

⁸ The 56 state agencies on aging include units in 50 states, 5 U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia.

increase, and nutrition services incentives grants have a 4% increase from the previous year. Under the President's FY2008 budget request, funding for congregate meals and home-delivered meals would have each decreased 4% from FY2007 levels, and funding for nutrition services incentive grants would have decreased 0.5% from the FY2007 level.

Both Senate and House Appropriations Committee reports noted that funding for OAA nutrition programs has remained relatively flat over the past several years while the population of older Americans has continued to increase. According to committee reports, the Senate Appropriations Committee "hopes that the funding increase provided will help alleviate the fiscal strain affecting these programs," and the House Appropriations Committee intends the increase "to be a significant first step in properly investing in the care of the nation's frail elderly."⁹

The FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funds the Title III-D disease prevention and health promotion program at \$21.0 million, 2% less than the FY2007 funding level. The President's FY2008 budget request would have eliminated funds for Title III-D disease prevention and health promotion, which was funded at \$21.4 million in FY2007.

Title IV. Program Innovations

Title IV of the OAA authorizes the Assistant Secretary for Aging to award funds for training, research, and demonstration projects in the field of aging. In recent years, AoA has funded a number of national efforts that support the work of state and area agencies on aging, including national resource centers that focus on legal assistance, retirement needs of minority populations, and the vulnerable elderly. Other recent projects have included funding for Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs). The ADRC program provides competitive grants to states to help them develop and implement "one stop" access points to information on long-term care support options. The program is currently operating in 41 states, two territories, and the District of Columbia. Other activities have included outreach to help Medicare beneficiaries understand their benefits under the Medicare Modernization Act (MMA), conducted in cooperation with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

The FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) provides \$14.7 million for Title IV in FY2008, \$9.4 million less than the FY2007 level.

For Title IV, the President's FY2008 budget request was \$35.5 million, an increase of 47% over the FY2007 level. About four-fifths (\$28.0 million) of requested Title IV funds would have been used for the Choices for Independence demonstration programs.¹⁰ The balance of the request would have been used to maintain support for ongoing activities, including national resources centers that provide technical assistance to aging service providers, intergenerational activities, and program evaluation.

⁹ S.Rept. 110-107, p. 201. H.Rept. 110-231, pp. 205-206.

¹⁰ This initiative is explained in more detail in the Title II section above.

The House, Senate, and Conference Committee reports accompanying the FY2008 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bills, and the Explanatory Statement for the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act, all recommended that Choices for Independence activities be funded under Title II, Aging Network support activities, instead of as demonstration projects under Title IV.

Title V. Community Service Employment for Older Americans

Title V has as its purpose the promotion of useful part-time opportunities in community service activities for unemployed low-income persons who are 55 years or older and who have poor employment prospects. For FY2008, the community service employment program represents more than a quarter of the OAA's funds (\$521.7 million out of \$1.924 billion). Enrollees work part-time in a variety of community service activities. The program provided for 60,050 jobs, serving about 92,300 persons, in FY2006.¹¹ The annual cost per job slot in FY2006 was \$7,153.

Enrollees are paid no less than the highest of the federal minimum wage, the state or local minimum wage, or the prevailing wage paid by the same employer for similar public occupations. In addition to wages, enrollees receive physical examinations, personal and job-related counseling, and transportation for employment purposes, under certain circumstances.

P.L.110-28, enacted May 25, 2007, phases in federal minimum wage increases over three years: to \$5.85 per hour effective July 24, 2007; to \$6.55 per hour effective July 24, 2008; and to \$7.25 per hour effective July 24, 2009.¹² The FY2007 Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution (P.L. 110-5) added \$51.3 million in additional funding for Title V over the FY2006 level to provide for the federal minimum wage increase in FY2007. The program year for FY2007 funds began on July 1, 2007.

The 2006 Older Americans Act reauthorization amendments (P.L. 109-365) maintained the program focus on employing older people in community service jobs and reemphasized the community service aspects of the program. While the program is to move participants into unsubsidized employment, the amendments recognized that many older people who have special needs may need to remain in subsidized employment and that the program supplements the income for some workers who cannot find jobs in the private economy.¹³

The Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) provides \$521.6 million for Title V in FY2008, an 8% increase over the FY2007 funding level. The Explanatory Statement explains that the increase allows for the anticipated federal minimum wage

¹¹ U.S. Department of Labor, *FY2008 Performance Budget, Employment and Training Administration, Community Service Employment for Older Americans*, p. CSEOA-13, at [<http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/2008/PDF/CBJ-2008-V1-05.pdf>].

¹² The federal minimum wage was increased by §8102 of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-28, enacted May 25, 2007).

¹³ For further information, see CRS Report RL31336, *Older Americans Act: Programs, Funding, and 2006 Reauthorization*, by Carol O'Shaughnessy and Angela Napili.

increase to \$6.55 per hour effective July 24, 2008.¹⁴ (The program year for FY2008 funds begins July 1, 2008).

The Administration's FY2008 budget had requested \$350.0 million, a reduction of 28% from the FY2007 level of \$483.6 million. According to the Administration, the proposal would have funded approximately 39,260 positions serving 59,000 participants in 2008.¹⁵ A recent DOL/Office of Management and Budget program assessment rated the program ineffective, "largely due to inadequate competition in the grants process, lack of data on program performance and impact, and duplication of other Federal programs."¹⁶ The DOL Budget Justification indicated that many employers are finding that the demand for skilled workers exceeds the available labor supply and they are increasingly eager to hire older workers. Therefore, in FY2008 the Administration indicated that the workforce investment system would play a stronger role in placing older workers in unsubsidized employment, rather than having the Title V program place older workers in subsidized employment.

Title VI. Grants for Services for Native Americans

Title VI authorizes funds for supportive and nutrition services to older Native Americans. Funds are awarded directly by AoA to Indian tribal organizations, Native Alaskan organizations, and non-profit groups representing Native Hawaiians. To be eligible for funding, a tribal organization must represent at least 50 Native American elders age 60 or older. In FY2006, grants were awarded to 236 tribal organizations representing approximately 300 Indian tribes and two organizations serving Native Hawaiian elders.¹⁷

The 2000 amendments (P.L. 106-501) added a new part to Title VI authorizing caregiver support services to Native American elders. The most frequently provided services under the program are transportation, home-delivered and congregate nutrition services, and a wide range of home care services.

¹⁴ The minimum wage increase is in P.L.110-28, §8102.

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Labor, *FY2008 Performance Budget, Employment and Training Administration, Community Service Employment for Older Americans*, p. CSEOA-13. The document states that the numbers of positions, participants, and cost per participant in FY2008 reflect costs of the Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007 (H.R. 2). The minimum wage increase proposed in H.R. 2 (§101 of the Senate-passed version and §2 of the House-passed version) subsequently became law as §8102 of P.L. 110-28. However H.R. 2's proposals regarding the applicability of the minimum wage to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (§102 of the Senate-passed version and §3 of the House-passed version) were different from §8103 of P.L. 110-28, regarding the applicability of the minimum wage to American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

¹⁶ U.S. Department of Labor, *FY2008 Performance Budget, Employment and Training Administration, Community Service Employment for Older Americans*, p. CSEOA-10.

¹⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Fiscal Year 2008: Administration on Aging: Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*, p. 37.

The FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) provides \$33.2 million, a 3% increase over the FY2007 level. The FY2008 budget request was \$32.4 million, the same as the FY2007 funding level.

Title VII. Vulnerable Elder Rights Protection Activities

Title VII authorizes the long-term care ombudsman program as well as elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation prevention programs. Most Title VII funding is directed at the long-term care ombudsman program. Of its \$20.2 million funding in FY2007, almost three-quarters was for ombudsman activities. The purpose of the program is to investigate and resolve complaints of residents of nursing facilities, board and care facilities, and other adult care homes.

The FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) provides \$20.6 million for Title VII, a 2% increase over the FY2007 level. The Administration's FY2008 budget request was \$19.2 million, a reduction of 5% from the FY2007 level.

Alzheimer's Disease Demonstration Grants

The FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) funds Alzheimer's Disease Demonstration Grants at \$11.5 million, 2% less than the FY2007 level. This program is administered by AoA but it is not part of the Older Americans Act.

The Administration's FY2008 budget request would have eliminated Alzheimer's Disease Demonstration Grant funding, which was funded at \$11.7 million in FY2007. The Administration argued that "[t]he lessons learned and the models developed through these demonstrations are ready to be incorporated into ongoing service programs" and that "[t]ax dollars can better be used by focusing on disseminating information on successful, replicable, and innovative Alzheimer's care programs."¹⁸

¹⁸ U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Major Savings and Reforms in the President's 2008 Budget*, p. 47. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Fiscal Year 2008: Administration on Aging: Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*, p. 62.

Table 2. The Older Americans Act, Alzheimer's Demonstration Grants, and White House Conference on Aging Funding, FY2000-FY2008

(\$ in millions)

OAA Programs, Alzheimer's Demonstration Grants, and the White House Conference on Aging	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005^k	FY2006^l	FY2007^m	FY2008 request	FY2008^p
Title II: Administration on Aging	\$16.461	\$17.232	\$20.501	\$20.233	\$30.618	\$31.567	\$30.812	\$31.518	\$31.829	\$49.653
<i>Program administration</i>	16.461	17.232	18.122	17.869	17.324	18.301	17.688	18.385	18.696	18.064
<i>Aging network support activities</i>			2.379 ^e	2.364 ^e	13.294 ^h	13.266 ^h	13.124 ^h	13.133 ^h	13.133 ^o	31.589 ^o
Title III: Grants for State and Community Programs on Aging	987.617	1,151.285	1,230.293	1,240.891	1,243.059	1,250.192	1,242.378	1,263.232	1,216.291	1,283.816
<i>Supportive services and centers</i>	310.082	325.082	357.000	355.673	353.889	354.136	350.354	350.595	350.595	351.348
<i>Family caregivers</i>		125.000	136.000 ^f	149.025 ^f	152.738 ^f	155.744 ^f	156.060 ^f	156.167 ^f	154.187 ^f	153.439 ^f
<i>Disease prevention/health promotion</i>	16.123	21.123	21.123	21.919	21.970	21.616	21.385	21.400	0	21.026
<i>Nutrition services</i>	661.412	680.080	716.170	714.274	714.462	718.696	714.579	735.070	711.509	758.003
— <i>Congregate meals</i>	(374.336)	(378.412)	(390.000)	(384.592)	(386.353)	(387.274)	(385.054)	(398.919) ⁿ	(383.401)	(410.716)
— <i>Home-delivered meals</i>	(146.970)	(152.000)	(176.500)	(180.985)	(179.917)	(182.826)	(181.781)	(188.305) ⁿ	(180.998)	(193.858)
— <i>Nutrition services incentive grants</i>	(140.000)	(149.668) ^c	(149.670)	(148.697) ^g	(148.192)	(148.596)	(147.744)	(147.846)	(147.110)	(153.429)
<i>In-home services for the frail elderly</i>	0	^d	^d	^d	^d	^d	^d	^d	^d	^d
Title IV: Program Innovations	31.162	37.678	38.280	40.258	33.509ⁱ	43.286	24.578	24.058	35.485^o	14.655
Title V: Community Service Employment for Older Americans	440.200	440.200	445.100	442.306	438.650	436.678	432.311	483.611ⁿ	350.000	521.625
Title VI: Grants to Native Americans	18.457	23.457	31.229	33.704	32.771	32.702	32.353	32.375	32.375	33.214
<i>Supportive and nutrition services</i>			25.729	27.495	26.453	26.398	26.116	26.134	26.134	26.898
<i>Native American caregivers</i>			5.500	6.209	6.318	6.304	6.237	6.241	6.241	6.316

OAA Programs, Alzheimer's Demonstration Grants, and the White House Conference on Aging	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005^k	FY2006^l	FY2007^m	FY2008 request	FY2008 ^p
Title VII: Vulnerable Elder Rights Protection Activities	13.181	14.181	17.681	18.559	19.444	19.288	20.142	20.156	19.166	20.633
<i>Long-term care ombudsman program</i>	b	b	b	b	14.276	14.162	15.000	15.010	14.020	15.577 ^q
<i>Elder abuse prevention</i>	b	b	b	b	5.168	5.126	5.142	5.146	5.146	5.056 ^q
<i>Legal assistance</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Native Americans elder rights program</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Older Americans Act Programs	\$1,507.078	\$1,684.033	\$1,783.084	\$1,771.057	\$1,798.051	\$1,813.713	\$1,782.574	\$1,854.950	1,685.146	\$1,923.596
Alzheimer's Demonstration Grants^a	\$5.970	\$8.962	\$11.500	\$13.412	\$11.883	\$11.786	\$11.660	\$11.668	0	\$11.464
White House Conference on Aging	0	0	0	0	\$2.814^j	\$4.520^j	0^j	0	0	0

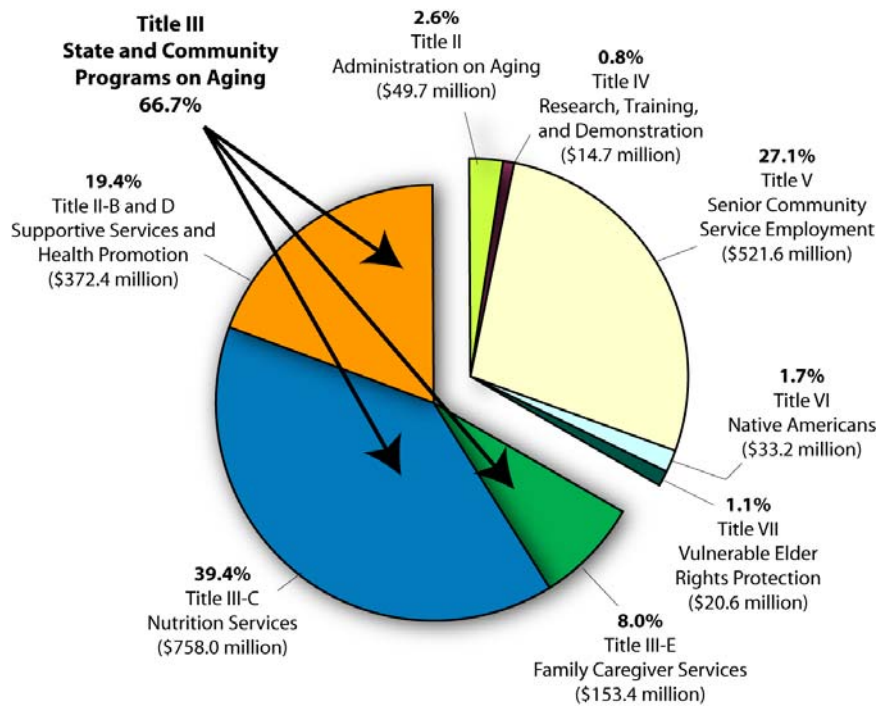
Sources: FY2000-FY2006: Appropriations legislation and committee reports, various years. FY2007-FY2008: Explanatory Statement for the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 2764), *Congressional Record*, December 17, 2007, pp. H16338, H16355.

- a. The FY1999 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277) transferred the administration of the program from the Health Resources and Services Administration to AoA. The program is authorized under Sections 398 to 398B of the Public Health Service Act.
- b. Separate amounts not specified.
- c. Congress originally appropriated \$150 million, then rescinded \$332,000 (0.22%) pursuant to Section 1(a)(4) of P.L. 106-554.
- d. Not authorized. P.L. 106-501 eliminated separate authority for in-home services for the frail elderly, but such activities may still be funded under Title III supportive services and centers.
- e. Includes approximately \$1.2 million for the Eldercare Locator, and \$1.2 million for Pension Counseling and Information Program.
- f. Funding for Native American family caregiving is shown in Title VI.
- g. Congress transferred the program, previously funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to AoA in FY2003. P.L. 110-19 repealed certain provisions regarding state agency and tribal grantee commodity purchases, as added by the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2006 (P.L. 109-365), and restored former commodity purchase provisions, with revisions.
- h. Includes funds for activities previously funded under Title IV: Senior Medicare Patrols, National Long-Term Care Ombudsman Resource Center, and National Center on Elder Abuse. Also includes funds for the Eldercare Locator, and Pension Counseling and Information Program.
- i. See tablenote h. Funds shown are reduced from FY2003 level due to transfer of some funds to Title II.

CRS-12

- j. P.L. 100-75 required the President to convene the conference no later than Dec. 31, 2005. It was held December 11-14, 2005. See [<http://www.whcoa.gov>]. FY2006 obligations for the White House Conference on Aging were funded by carryover balances of prior-year appropriations.
- k. FY2005 amounts reflect the 0.80% across-the-board reduction required by P.L. 108-447, Division J, Section 122. The Administration was given discretion on how to distribute the reduction among individual accounts and line items.
- l. FY2006 amounts reflect two rescissions: (1) There was a 1% across-the-board reduction required by P.L. 109-148, Division B, Title III, Chapter 8, Section 3801. (2) On June 14, 2006, the HHS Secretary notified the Appropriations Committees that he would transfer funds among HHS programs to finance activities related to the Medicare drug benefit call center. This transfer was a 0.069% across-the-board reduction and it reduced Administration on Aging funds by \$0.9 million. It was authorized by Section 208 of P.L. 109-149.
- m. For FY2007, P.L. 110-5 specified dollar amounts for some, but not all, programs. Agencies had some flexibility to determine program amounts based on FY2006 appropriations.
- n. Funding level was specified in P.L.110-5, Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007.
- o. The Choices for Independence Initiative includes newly authorized provisions of the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2006 (P.L.109-365) related to “aging and disability resource centers (ADRCs), evidence-based prevention programs, and consumer-directed services targeted at individuals who are at high risk of nursing home placement and spend-down to Medicaid” (H.Rept. 110-231, p. 207). The President’s FY2008 budget requested Choices for Independence funds under Title IV, while the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) provides the funds under Aging Network support activities under Title II. The President’s budget request would have provided \$28.0 million for Choices for Independence. P.L.110-161 provides \$16.2 million for Choices for Independence (after a 1.747% across-the-board reduction).
- p. P.L.110-161 applies an across-the-board reduction of 1.747% to figures in the bill text and Explanatory Statement narrative (Division G, Title V, §528).
- q. Separate amounts not specified in FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act tables. These figures were calculated by CRS by applying the 1.747% across-the-board reduction to figures in the Explanatory Statement narrative in the *Congressional Record*, December 17, 2007, p. H16242.

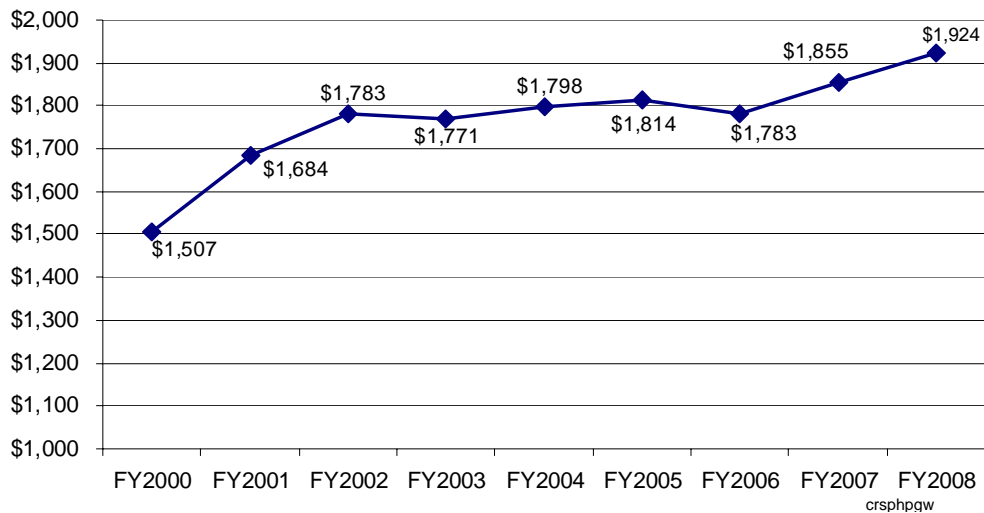
Figure 1. Older Americans Act, FY2008 Funding (\$ 1.924 billion)



Source: Prepared by CRS based on the Explanatory Statement for the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 2764), *Congressional Record*, December 17, 2007, pp. H16338, H16355.

Figure 2. Funding for Older Americans Act Programs, FY2000-FY2008

(in millions of dollars)



Source: Prepared by CRS based on appropriations legislation.