

CRS Report for Congress

Older Americans Act: FY2008 Funding and FY2009 Budget Request

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Older Americans Act: FY2008 Funding and FY2009 Budget Request

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 February 4, 2008, the President submitted his FY2009 budget request, which would provide \$1.731 billion for OAA programs, a 10% decrease from the FY2008 funding level of \$1.924 billion.

For OAA's Title V Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), the FY2009 Budget requests \$350.0 million, a 33% decrease from the FY2008 level of \$521.6 million.

Funding for preventive health services under OAA's Title III would be eliminated under the FY2009 budget request. This program was funded at \$21 million in FY2008.

The FY2009 budget request would also eliminate funding for Alzheimer's Disease Demonstration Grants, which received \$11.5 million for FY2008.

The FY2009 Budget requests \$28.0 million under OAA's Title IV for the new Choices for Independence demonstration, intended to help older Americans plan for their long-term care needs so that they can maintain their independence in the community. In FY2008, Congress appropriated \$16.2 million to Choices for Independence under Title II Aging Network support activities, rather than as a demonstration under Title IV.

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Older Americans Act: FY2008 Funding and FY2009 Budget Request

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Originally enacted in 1965, the Older Americans Act (OAA) supports a wide range of social services and programs for older persons.¹ These include supportive services, congregate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 OAA appropriations from FY2000 through FY2008 and the FY2009 Budget Request. It includes 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 and total OAA funding proposed in the FY2009 Budget Request.²

FY2008 Funding and FY2009 Budget Request

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 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

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. An unofficial compilation of the OAA, as amended, is at the Administration on Aging website [http://www.aoa.gov/OAA2006/Main_Site/oa/oa_full.asp].

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.

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, (continued...)

On February 4, 2008, the President submitted his FY2009 Budget Request, which would provide \$1.731 billion for OAA programs, a 10% decrease from the FY2008 funding level.

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, 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 professionals, and provides training and technical assistance to state elder abuse agencies and to community-based organizations.

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 Choices for Independence reflects recently authorized provisions in the Older American Act Amendments of 2006 (P.L. 109-365) related to Aging and

³ (...continued)

items, programs, projects, and activities in the bill text and the Explanatory Statement narrative, with some exceptions (Title V, §528).

⁴ HHS, AoA, *Fiscal Year 2009 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*, pp. 61 and 69, at [http://www.aoa.gov/about/legbudg/current_budg/docs/FinalAoAFY2009CongressionalJustification01282008.pdf].

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.⁵ Choices for Independence is explained in more detail in the Title IV section below.

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. However, 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 FY2009 Budget requests \$31.8 million for Title II, and repeats the FY2008 Budget's proposal to fund Choices for Independence as a demonstration project under Title IV, rather than under Title II. See the Title IV section below for more information on Choices for Independence.

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. In FY2006, 9.5 million older persons were served by Title III programs.⁹

The FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) provides \$1.284 billion for Title III, a 2% increase over the FY2007 level of \$1.263 billion.

⁵ H.Rept. 110-231, p.207.

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. More information is at [<http://www.aoa.gov/prof/agingnet/agingnet.asp>], the AoA website.

⁹ AoA, Aging Network, *2006 State Program Reports*, "Table 1. Estimated Unduplicated Count of Persons Served Under Title III of the OAA," at [<http://www.aoa.gov/prof/agingnet/NAPIS/SPR/2006SPR/Tables/Table1.pdf>].

Under the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act, the Title III-C congregate meals program and the home-delivered meals program each have a 3% funding increase, and nutrition services incentives grants have a 4% increase from the previous year. 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.”¹⁰

The FY2009 Budget proposes that funding for almost all Title III programs remain at their FY2008 levels. The exception is the Title III-D disease prevention and health promotion program; its funding (\$21.0 million in FY2008) would be eliminated under the FY2009 Budget. The Budget Justification explains that “Integrating the provision of prevention services into AoA’s core program structures will provide a more effective means to address preventive health needs than the previous approach of using a small funding stream to provide States with unfocused seed money.”¹¹ Therefore, the President’s FY2009 budget request for all Title III programs is \$1.263 billion, a 2% reduction from the FY2008 level.

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 40 states, two territories, and the District of Columbia.¹² 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 FY2009 budget request is \$32.9 million. About 85% (\$28.0 million) of requested Title IV funds would be used for the Choices for Independence demonstration described below. The balance of the request would be

¹⁰ S.Rept. 110-107, p. 201. H.Rept. 110-231, pp. 205-206.

¹¹ HHS, AoA, *Fiscal Year 2009 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*, p. 35.

¹² A directory of ADRCs is at the Aging and Disability Resource Center Technical Assistance Exchange website, [<http://www.adrc-tae.org>].

used to maintain support for ongoing activities, including national resource centers that provide technical assistance to aging service providers, multigenerational civic engagement activities, and program evaluation.

According to the Administration's FY2009 Budget Justification, the Choices for Independence demonstration will be a randomized controlled experiment in three to five states. It will test whether Medicare and Medicaid savings can be achieved through home and community-based alternatives to nursing homes. Choices for Independence has three components. *First*, Aging and Disability Resource Centers provide public education, information, and assistance with planning for long-term care. Consumers receive information on private financing options (such as long-term care insurance and home equity conversions), home modification, assistive technology, and options for alternative living arrangements. *Second*, the "Evidence-Based Prevention" component helps seniors change behavior to reduce risk of disease and disability. Funds support activities in areas such as falls prevention, exercise, chronic disease self-management, medication management, and nutrition. This component builds on existing Title IV evidence-based disease prevention projects. *Third*, the "Nursing Home Diversion" component gives states a "flexible funding source" they could use to help seniors 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 Justification, the Choices for Independence initiative would require a 25% state match for all three components, and states would have to meet certain performance and outcome standards as a condition of participation.¹³

The Administration estimates that through the FY2009 Choices for Independence demonstration, there would be 156,000 ADRC contacts, 10,000 participants in the evidence-based chronic disease self-management program, and 359 clients served through the nursing home diversion component.¹⁴

The FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funded various Choices for Independence activities under Title II Aging Network support activities, rather than as a demonstration project under Title IV.

Title V. Community Service Employment for Older Americans

Title V, also known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), 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 (\$521.6 million out of \$1.924 billion). Enrollees work part-time in a variety of community

¹³ HHS, AoA, *Fiscal Year 2009 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*, pp. 4, 61, and 64-67.

¹⁴ HHS, AoA, *Fiscal Year 2009 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*, p. 66.

service activities. DOL estimates that in FY2008 the program will provide for 59,316 job slots, serving about 105,914 participants, at a cost of \$4,925 per participant.¹⁵

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.

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.¹⁶

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 increase to \$6.55 per hour effective July 24, 2008.¹⁷ (The program year for FY2008 funds begins July 1, 2008.)

The Administration's FY2009 budget requests \$350.0 million for Title V, a reduction of 33% from the FY2008 level. According to the Administration, the proposed level would fund approximately 36,300 job slots serving 71,795 participants in 2009, at a cost per participant of \$4,875. A 2003 DOL/Office of Management and Budget program assessment rated the program ineffective, in part because of "lack of competition in the program" and "its duplication of other federal programs." The DOL Budget Justification states that "In FY 2009, the workforce investment system will play a stronger role in placing job-ready older workers in unsubsidized employment as an alternative to placing them in SCSEP subsidized employment."¹⁸

¹⁵ DOL, *FY2009 Congressional Budget Justification, Employment and Training Administration, Community Service Employment for Older Americans*, pp. CSEOA-18-19, at [<http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/2009/PDF/CBJ-2009-V1-05.pdf>].

¹⁶ For further information, see CRS Report RL31336, *Older Americans Act: Programs, Funding, and 2006 Reauthorization*, by Carol O'Shaughnessy and Angela Napili.

¹⁷ U.S. House Committee on Appropriations, *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Committee Print of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, on H.R. 2764 / Public Law 110-161*, January 2008, p. 1471, at [<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/congress/house/appropriations/08conappro.html>]. The minimum wage increase is in P.L. 110-28, §8102.

¹⁸ DOL, *FY2009 Congressional Budget Justification, Employment and Training Administration, Community Service Employment for Older Americans*, pp. CSEOA-10, 14, and 18-19.

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 FY2007, grants were awarded to 237 tribal organizations representing approximately 300 Indian tribes and two organizations serving Native Hawaiian elders.¹⁹ The program provides services such as transportation, home-delivered and congregate nutrition services, information and referral, and a wide range of home care services.

The 2000 amendments (P.L. 106-501) added a new part to Title VI authorizing caregiver support services to Native American elders. Respite, caregiver training, information and outreach, counseling, and support groups are among the services provided.

The FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) provides \$33.2 million for Title VI, a 3% increase over the FY2007 level. The FY2009 budget request is \$33.2 million, the same as the FY2008 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 \$20.6 million funding in FY2008, 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. In FY2006, ombudsmen handled nearly 286,000 complaints, conducted investigations on over 190,000 cases, and provided almost 440,000 consultations to long-term care facilities' staff.²⁰

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 FY2009 budget request is \$20.6 million, the same as the FY2008 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 FY2009 budget request would eliminate Alzheimer's Disease Demonstration Grant funding. The Administration argues that the program, active since

¹⁹ HHS, AoA, *Fiscal Year 2009 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*, p. 45.

²⁰ HHS, AoA, *Fiscal Year 2009 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*, p. 52.

1992, “has served the purpose of generating new models and approaches that States can now incorporate into their own State and community programs.” The Budget Justification also notes that states can use Title III funds, including Family Caregiver funds, to provide care for persons with Alzheimer’s.²¹

²¹ HHS, AoA, *Fiscal Year 2009 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*, p. 76.

Table 1. The Older Americans Act, Alzheimer’s Demonstration Grants, and White House Conference on Aging Funding, FY2000-FY2008, and FY2009 Budget Request

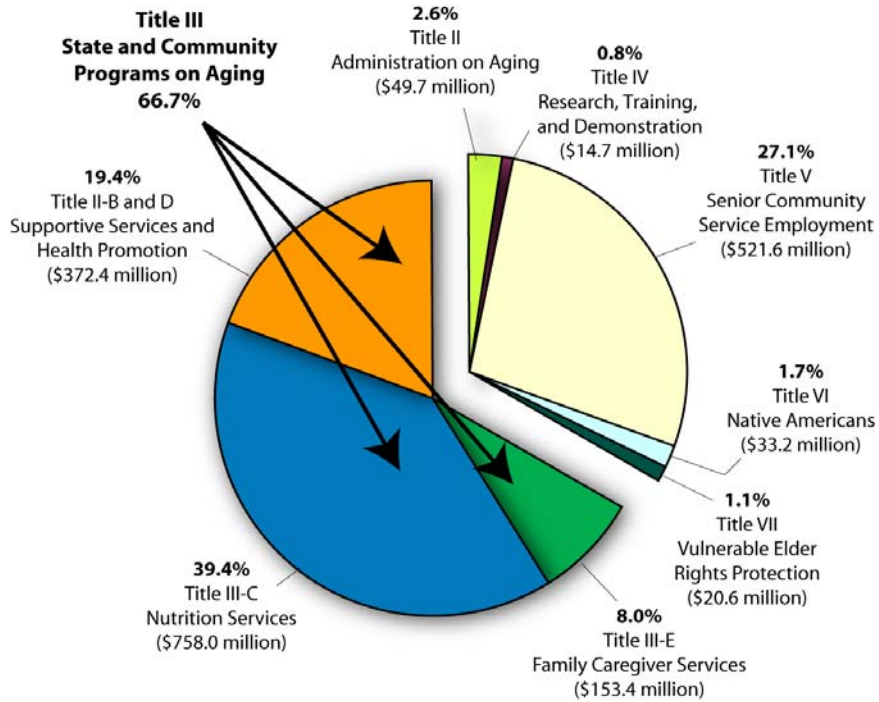
(\$ in millions)

OAA Programs, Alzheimer’s Demonstration Grants, and White House Conference on Aging	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005^k	FY2006^l	FY2007^m	FY2008^p	FY2009 Request
Title II: Administration on Aging	\$16.461	\$17.232	\$20.501	\$20.233	\$30.618	\$31.567	\$30.812	\$31.518	\$49.653	\$31.829
<i>Program administration</i>	16.461	17.232	18.122	17.869	17.324	18.301	17.688	18.385	18.064	18.696
<i>Aging network support activities</i>	n/a	n/a	2.379 ^f	2.364 ^f	13.294 ^h	13.266 ^h	13.124 ^h	13.133 ^h	31.589 ^o	13.133 ^r
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	1,283.816	\$1,262.790
<i>Supportive services and centers</i>	310.082	325.082	357.000	355.673	353.889	354.136	350.354	350.595	351.348	351.348
<i>Family caregivers^a</i>	n/a	125.000	136.000	149.025	152.738	155.744	156.060	156.167	153.439	153.439
<i>Disease prevention/health promotion</i>	16.123	21.123	21.123	21.919	21.970	21.616	21.385	21.400	21.026	0
<i>Nutrition services</i>	661.412	680.080	716.170	714.274	714.462	718.696	714.579	735.070	758.003	758.003
— <i>Congregate meals</i>	(374.336)	(378.412)	(390.000)	(384.592)	(386.353)	(387.274)	(385.054)	(398.919) ⁿ	(410.716)	(410.716)
— <i>Home-delivered meals</i>	(146.970)	(152.000)	(176.500)	(180.985)	(179.917)	(182.826)	(181.781)	(188.305) ⁿ	(193.858)	(193.858)
— <i>Nutrition services incentive grants</i>	(140.000)	(149.668) ^e	(149.670)	(148.697) ^e	(148.192)	(148.596)	(147.744)	(147.846)	(153.429)	(153.429)
Title IV: Program Innovations	31.162	37.678	38.280	40.258	33.509ⁱ	43.286	24.578	24.058	14.655	32.918^r
Title V: Community Service Employment for Older Americans	440.200	440.200	445.100	442.306	438.650	436.678	432.311	483.611ⁿ	521.625	350.000
Title VI: Grants to Native Americans	18.457	23.457	31.229	33.704	32.771	32.702	32.353	32.375	33.214	33.214
<i>Supportive and nutrition services</i>	18.457	23.457	25.729	27.495	26.453	26.398	26.116	26.134	26.898	26.898
<i>Native American caregivers^b</i>	n/a	0	5.500	6.209	6.318	6.304	6.237	6.241	6.316	6.316
Title VII: Vulnerable Elder Rights Protection Activities	13.181	14.181	17.681	18.559	19.444	19.288	20.142	20.156	20.633	20.633
<i>Long-term care ombudsman program</i>	d	d	d	d	14.276	14.162	15.000	15.010	15.577 ^q	15.577
<i>Elder abuse prevention</i>	d	d	d	d	5.168	5.126	5.142	5.146	5.056 ^q	5.056
<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	\$1,923.596	\$1,731.384
Alzheimer’s Demonstration Grants^c	\$5.970	\$8.962	\$11.500	\$13.412	\$11.883	\$11.786	\$11.660	\$11.668	\$11.464	0
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: *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Committee Print of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, on H.R. 2764 / Public Law 110-161*, January, 2008, pp. 1776, 1809-1810, at [<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/congress/house/appropriations/08conapro.html>]. FY2009 Budget Request: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging, *Fiscal Year 2009 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*; U.S. Department of Labor, *Fiscal Year 2009 Budget in Brief*.

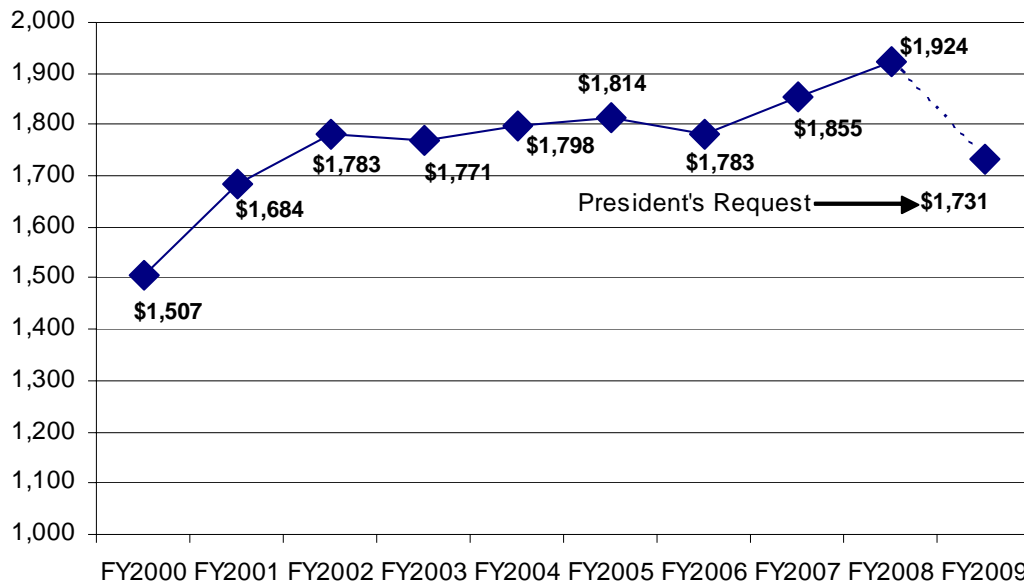
- a. Authorized by the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-501, §316). Funding for Native American family caregiving is shown in Title VI.
- b. Authorized by the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-501, §604).
- c. The FY1999 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277) transferred the administration of the program from the Health Resources and Services Administration to AoA. The program was authorized under Sections 398 to 398B of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280c-3 to 280c-5). Authorization of appropriations expired in 2002.
- d. Separate amounts not specified.
- e. Congress originally appropriated \$150 million, then rescinded \$332,000 (0.22%) pursuant to Section 1(a)(4) of P.L. 106-554.
- f. Includes approximately \$1.2 million for the Eldercare Locator, and \$1.2 million for Pension Counseling and Information Program. These programs were authorized by the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-501, §205).
- 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.
- 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 FY2008 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.
- r. The President’s FY2009 budget requests \$28.0 million for Choices for Independence activities under Title IV. See tablenote o.

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



Source: Prepared by CRS based on *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Committee Print of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, on H.R. 2764 / Public Law 110-161*, January, 2008, pp. 1776, 1809-1810, at [<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/congress/house/appropriations/08conappro.html>]

Figure 2. Funding for Older Americans Act Programs FY2000-FY2008 and FY2009 Request



Source: Prepared by CRS based on appropriations legislation