

June 2005

FEDERAL DISABILITY ASSISTANCE

Wide Array of Programs Needs to be Examined in Light of 21st Century Challenges



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Highlights

Highlights of [GAO-05-626](#), a report to Congressional Committees

Why GAO Did This Study

In 2003, GAO designated modernizing federal disability programs as a high-risk area requiring urgent attention and organizational transformation to ensure that programs function as efficiently and effectively as possible. GAO found that although social attitudes have changed and medical advancements afford greater opportunities for people with disabilities to work, the Social Security Administration and the Department of Veterans Affairs have maintained an outmoded approach that equated disability with inability to work.

We have prepared this report under the Comptroller General's authority as part of a continued effort to help policy makers better understand the extent of support provided by federal programs to people with disabilities and to assist them in determining how these programs could be better aligned to more effectively meet the needs of individuals with disabilities in the 21st century. This report identifies (1) the wide array of federal programs that serve people with disabilities, and (2) the major challenges these federal programs face in the 21st century. In addition, GAO presents factors policy makers and program administrators should address in assessing whether, and how, they could be transformed to better meet 21st century challenges.

www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-05-626.

To view the full product, including the scope and methodology, click on the link above. For more information, contact Robert E. Robertson at (202) 512-7215 or RobertsonR@gao.gov.

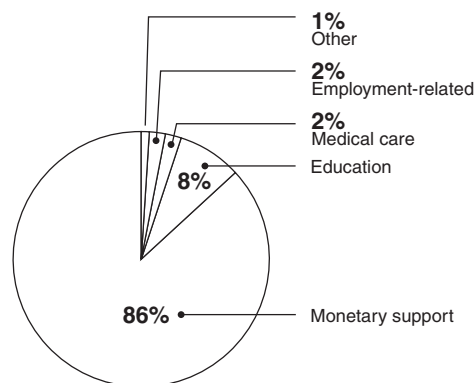
FEDERAL DISABILITY ASSISTANCE

Wide Array of Programs Needs to be Examined in Light of 21st Century Challenges

What GAO Found

More than 20 federal agencies and almost 200 programs provide a wide range of assistance to people with disabilities, including employment-related services, medical care, and monetary support. About half of these programs serve only people with disabilities while the rest serve people both with and without disabilities. In fiscal year 2003, more than \$120 billion in federal funds was spent on programs that only serve people with disabilities, with over 80 percent of these funds spent on monetary support (see figure below). In addition, considerable funds are spent on people with disabilities by programs that also serve people without disabilities, like Medicare and Medicaid.

Federal Spending for Wholly Targeted Programs by Primary Type of Assistance, Fiscal Year 2003



Source: GAO analysis of survey data.

The program challenges cited most frequently in our recent survey of nearly 200 programs serving people with disabilities are largely consistent with several of the key findings from past reports that led GAO to place federal programs supporting people with disabilities on its high-risk list. Both our recent survey and our past work have identified challenges in (1) ensuring timely and consistent processing of applications; (2) ensuring timely provision of services and benefits; (3) interpreting complex eligibility requirements; (4) planning for growth in the demand for benefits and services; (5) making beneficiaries or clients aware of benefits and services; and (6) communicating or coordinating with other federal disability programs.

In light of the vital role federal programs play in providing assistance to people with disabilities and in helping to ensure an adequate national labor force, we have identified a number of factors that are important to consider in assessing the need for, and nature of, program transformations including (1) program design issues; (2) fiscal implications of proposed program changes; and (3) feasibility of implementing program changes.

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Abbreviations

CFDA	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
CFFR	Consolidated Federal Funds Report
DI	Disability Insurance
GAO	Government Accountability Office
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
SSA	Social Security Administration
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs

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United States Government Accountability Office
Washington, DC 20548

June 2, 2005

Congressional Committees

In 2003, GAO designated modernizing federal disability programs as a high-risk area—one that requires urgent attention and organizational transformation to ensure that programs function in the most economical, efficient, and effective manner possible. This designation was based on more than a decade of research focusing primarily on the nation’s largest disability programs, which are administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). GAO’s work has found that these programs are neither well aligned with 21st century realities nor are they well-positioned to provide meaningful and timely support for Americans with disabilities. For example, despite opportunities afforded by medical and technological advancements and the growing expectations that people with disabilities can and want to work, federal disability programs remain grounded in an approach that equates medical conditions with the incapacity to work. Given the projected slowdown in the growth of the nation’s labor force, it is imperative that those who can work are supported in their efforts to do so. Yet federal disability programs are not well-positioned to provide this support. Solutions to these problems are likely to require fundamental changes, including regulatory and legislative action.

In addition to disability programs operated within SSA and VA, there are a number of other federal programs that provide various levels of support to individuals with disabilities. We have prepared this report under the Comptroller General’s authority as part of a continued effort to help policy makers better understand the extent of support provided by federal programs to people with disabilities and to assist them in determining how these programs could more effectively meet the needs of individuals with disabilities in the 21st century. In this report, we (1) identify the many federal programs that play a role in supporting people with disabilities and (2) identify some of the major challenges that federal programs face in supporting people with disabilities in the 21st century. We also present factors that we believe are important for programs to consider in assessing whether, and how, they could be transformed to better meet 21st century challenges. As this report may prove helpful in the deliberations of committees with oversight responsibilities or jurisdiction over disability issues, we have addressed this report to each of these committees.

To obtain information on federal disability programs and the challenges they face, we (1) reviewed the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*¹ (CFDA) and agency Web sites to identify federal programs that provide assistance to people with disabilities; (2) conducted a Web-based survey of the programs we identified to obtain descriptive information on these programs and the challenges they face; (3) interviewed selected agency officials and officials from disability advocacy organizations to obtain additional information on the challenges federal programs face; and (4) reviewed pertinent agency documents, GAO reports, and academic research on disability issues. We conducted our work between March 2004 and March 2005 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. For more details about our scope and methodology, see appendix I.

Results in Brief

More than 20 federal agencies and almost 200 programs serve people with disabilities in a multifaceted and complex manner. About half of these programs serve only people with disabilities, while the rest serve people both with and without disabilities. Together these programs provide a wide range of assistance such as employment-related services, medical care, civil protections or legal services, education, and monetary support. Multiple agencies administer programs that provide similar types of assistance, but these programs often serve different populations of people with disabilities because of varying eligibility criteria. For example, the Department of Education and the Department of Veterans Affairs have separate programs that provide vocational rehabilitation services to American Indians and veterans, respectively. In fiscal year 2003, over \$120 billion in federal funds were spent on programs that only serve people with disabilities, with over 80 percent of these funds spent on monetary support.² Although insufficient data were available to estimate the total additional funds spent on people with disabilities by programs that also serve people without disabilities, this amount is significant given that benefit payments in fiscal year 2002 for people with disabilities for

¹ The *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* is a database of all federal programs available to state and local governments (including the District of Columbia); federally-recognized Indian tribal governments; territories (and possessions) of the United States; domestic public, quasi-public, and private profit and nonprofit organizations and institutions; specialized groups; and individuals.

² The \$120 billion estimate represents reported obligations for fiscal year 2003 and includes administrative costs for some programs (i.e., those that included these costs when reporting total program spending to us).

two such programs alone—Medicare and Medicaid—amounted to about \$132 billion.

The challenges cited most frequently in our recent survey of nearly 200 programs serving people with disabilities are largely consistent with several of the key findings from our past reports that led GAO to place federal programs supporting people with disabilities on its high-risk list. Our past work examining the federal government’s disability programs—particularly those administered by SSA and VA—revealed challenges these programs face in a variety of areas including ensuring timely and consistent processing of applications for assistance, ensuring timely provision of services and benefits, interpreting complex eligibility requirements, planning for growth in the demand for program benefits and services, making beneficiaries or clients aware of program services or benefits, and communicating and coordinating with other federal programs serving individuals with disabilities. Our recent survey of nearly 200 programs serving people with disabilities indicates that many of these programs face challenges similar to those we have previously identified. For example, in responding to our survey, 54 percent of the programs that provide medical care and 46 percent of the programs that provide employment-related assistance reported that planning for growth in the demand for assistance was a major or moderate challenge. In addition, 53 percent of the programs that provide monetary support to people with disabilities reported that interpreting complex eligibility requirements was a major or moderate challenge.

Over the past several years, GAO has identified the need to reexamine and transform federal disability programs to better position the government to meet the new challenges and changing expectations of the 21st century. We have identified several key factors that are important to consider in assessing the need for, and nature of, program transformations including (1) program design issues, particularly those affecting individual work incentives and supports; (2) fiscal implications of proposed program changes, such as their affordability and effects on federal and state spending and tax revenues; and (3) feasibility of implementing program changes, which would include considering whether appropriate processes and systems are in place including those related to the planning and management of human capital and information technology. In addition to considering these factors, it is also important that some mechanism be established for looking across programs to assess their overall effectiveness and integration and whether they achieve similar or complementary goals.

Background

Recent economic, medical, technological, and social changes have increased opportunities for individuals with disabilities to live with greater independence and more fully participate in the workforce. For example, over the past several decades, the economy has shifted towards service- and knowledge-based jobs that may allow greater participation for some persons with physical limitations. Also, advances in medicine and assistive technologies—such as improved treatments for mental illnesses and advanced wheelchair design—afford greater opportunities for some people with disabilities. In addition, social and legal changes have promoted the goal of greater inclusion of people with disabilities in the mainstream of society, including adults at work. For example, the Americans with Disabilities Act supports the full participation of people with disabilities in society and fosters the expectation that people with disabilities can work and have the right to work. More recently, the President announced the New Freedom Initiative, a set of guiding principles and initiatives aimed at improving the integration of people with disabilities in all aspects of society, including employment.

Public concern and congressional action have produced a broad array of federal programs designed to help people with disabilities. However, our prior reviews of the largest federal disability programs indicate that such programs have not evolved in line with these larger societal changes and therefore, are poorly positioned to provide meaningful and timely support for people with disabilities. Furthermore, program enrollment and costs for the largest federal disability programs have been growing and are poised to grow even more rapidly in the future, further contributing to the federal government's large and growing long-term structural deficit.³ For example, from 1982 to 2002, the number of disabled workers receiving benefits under SSA's Disability Insurance (DI) program doubled from 2.6 million to 5.5 million, while payments quadrupled from about \$14.8 billion to \$60 billion. Moreover, these disability programs are poised to grow even more as baby boomers reach their disability-prone years. This program growth is exacerbated by the low rate of return to work for individuals with disabilities receiving cash and medical benefits. In addition, the projected slowdown in the growth of the nation's labor force has made it more imperative that those who can work are supported in their efforts to do so.

³ Long-term budget simulations by GAO, the Congressional Budget Office, and others show that, over the long term the U.S. faces a large and growing structural deficit due primarily to known demographic trends and rising health care costs.

Over 20 Different Agencies Administer Almost 200 Programs That Provide a Wide Range of Assistance

We identified over 20 federal agencies and almost 200 federal programs that are either wholly or partially targeted to serving people with disabilities. These programs provide a wide range of assistance such as employment-related services, medical care, and monetary support. Multiple agencies run programs that provide similar types of assistance, but these programs often serve different populations of people with disabilities because of varying eligibility criteria. About 59 percent of the programs we identified provide indirect support to people with disabilities through means such as grants to states, while the rest provide support directly to people with disabilities. In fiscal year 2003, over \$120 billion in federal funds were spent on programs that serve only people with disabilities. Although there were insufficient data available to estimate the total additional funds spent on people with disabilities by programs that also serve people without disabilities, benefit payments for people with disabilities for two such programs alone—Medicare and Medicaid—amounted to about \$132 billion in fiscal year 2002.

Multiple Federal Agencies Administer Programs Serving People with Disabilities

Twenty-one federal agencies—under the jurisdiction of more than 10 Congressional committees—administer 192 programs that target or give priority to people with disabilities (see table 1). However, four agencies—the departments of Health and Human Services (HHS), Education, Veterans Affairs, and Labor—are responsible for over 65 percent of these programs. About half of the programs that we identified are wholly targeted (targeted exclusively) to people with disabilities. The rest of the programs are partially targeted to people with disabilities—they serve people with and without disabilities.⁴ Specifically, of the 192 programs we identified, 95 reported being wholly targeted, and 97 reported being partially targeted. The wholly targeted programs reported that they served over 34 million beneficiaries or clients in fiscal year 2003, with the largest among these—SSA’s DI program and VA’s Veterans Compensation for Service-Connected Disability program—serving about 10 million of these beneficiaries. Although some of the partially targeted programs we surveyed could not provide data on the number of people with disabilities they serve, our survey data indicate that these programs served at least

⁴ We considered a program to be wholly or partially targeted to people with disabilities if it met one or more of the following criteria: (1) people with disabilities are specifically mentioned in legislation as a targeted group, (2) people are eligible for the program wholly because of a disability, (3) people are eligible for the program partially because of a disability, (4) people with disabilities are given special consideration in eligibility determinations, or (5) people with disabilities are given priority in being served.

15 million beneficiaries or clients with disabilities in fiscal year 2003, with the largest of these programs—SSA’s Supplemental Security Income Program—serving about 5.7 million of these beneficiaries.⁵

⁵ The number of beneficiaries or clients served by these programs in any given year is probably significantly higher than the numbers we report here for fiscal year 2003 because many programs did not provide us with estimates of the number of beneficiaries or clients they serve, or they provided us with estimates for a different fiscal year. Wholly targeted programs reported serving a total of about 44 million beneficiaries or clients, 10 million of whom were for fiscal years other than 2003. Similarly, partially targeted programs reported serving a total of about 22 million beneficiaries, 7 million of whom were for fiscal years other than 2003.

Table 1: Federal Agencies That Administer Programs Assisting People with Disabilities

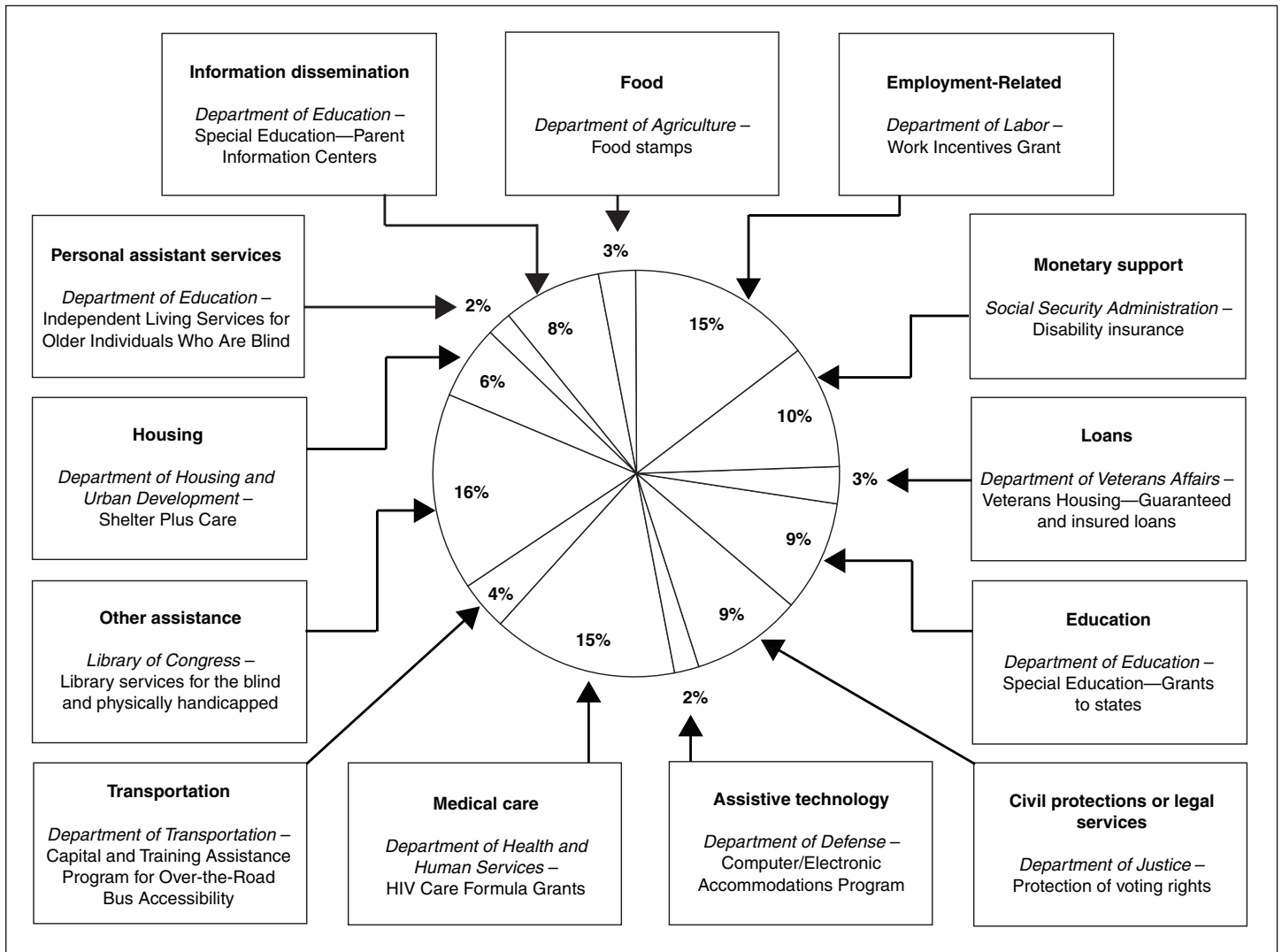
Federal agencies	Number of wholly targeted programs	Number of partially targeted programs	Total number of programs supporting people with disabilities
Department of Health and Human Services	17	23	40
Department of Education	27	6	33
Department of Veterans Affairs	20	12	32
Department of Labor	8	14	22
Department of Housing and Urban Development	6	10	16
Social Security Administration	6	4	10
Department of Agriculture	1	8	9
Department of Transportation	2	4	6
Department of Justice	0	5	5
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	1	2	3
Office of Personnel Management	2	1	3
Department of Commerce	0	2	2
Department of Treasury	0	2	2
Library of Congress	1	1	2
Access Board	1	0	1
Committee for Purchase from People Who are Blind or Severely Disabled	1	0	1
Department of Defense	1	0	1
Department of Energy	0	1	1
Department of the Interior	1	0	1
Railroad Retirement Board	0	1	1
Small Business Administration	0	1	1
Total number of programs in our survey	95	97	192

Source: GAO analysis of survey data.

Federal Programs Provide a Wide Range of Assistance to People with Disabilities

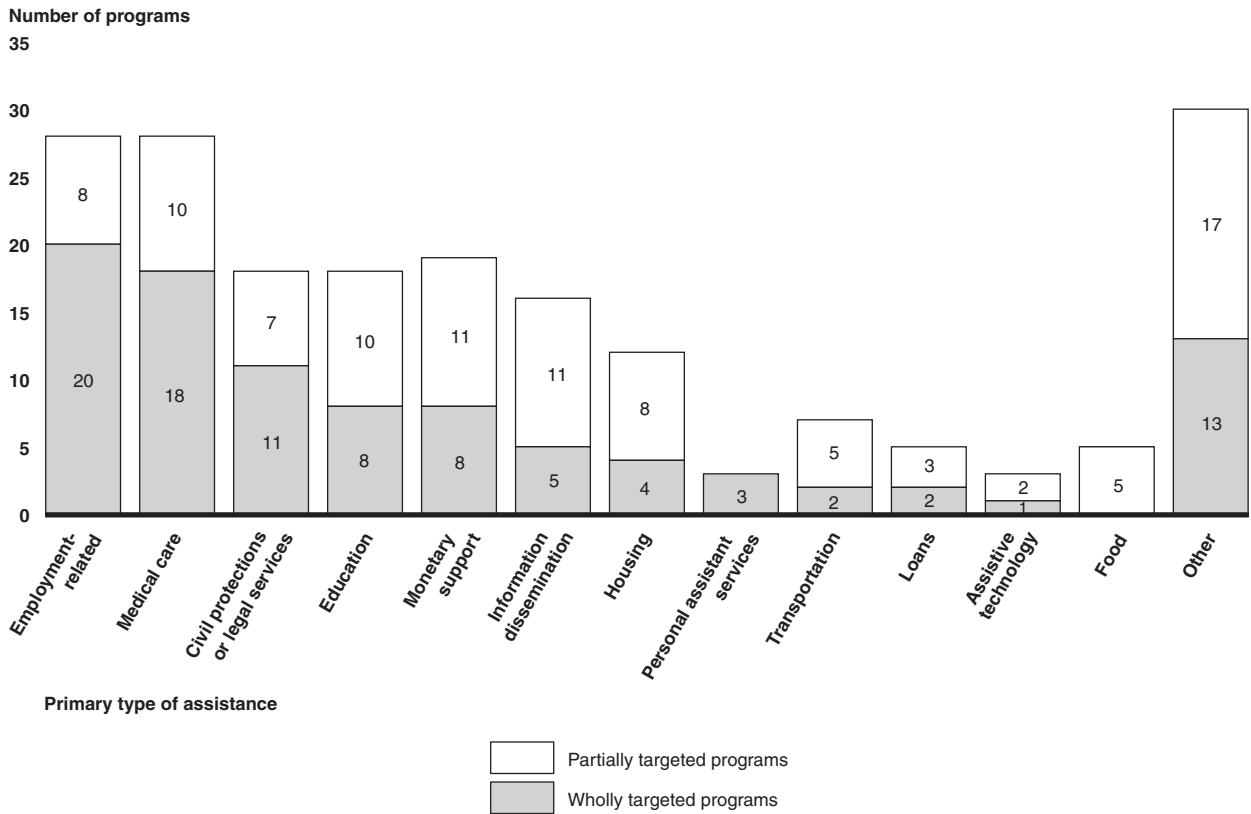
Federal programs provide a wide range of assistance to people with disabilities (see fig. 1). The most common primary types of assistance provided are employment-related services and medical care, although a number of programs provide civil protections or legal services, education, and monetary support as well as other benefits or services (see fig. 2).

Figure 1: Primary Types of Assistance Provided by Federal Programs to Individuals with Disabilities, Indicating Percentage of Programs Providing Such Assistance and Examples of Programs



Source: GAO analysis of survey data.

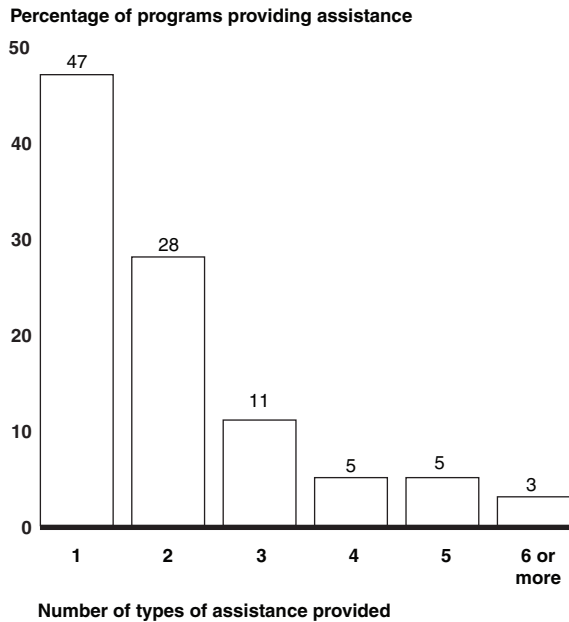
Figure 2: Number of Federal Programs Providing Various Primary Types of Assistance to Individuals with Disabilities



Source: GAO analysis of survey data.

Most of the federal programs provide more than one type of assistance and over one-quarter of the programs provide three or more types of assistance to people with disabilities (see fig. 3). For example, the Developmental Disabilities Basic Support and Advocacy Grants program run by HHS provides multiple types of assistance to people with disabilities including housing, education, transportation, and information dissemination services.

Figure 3: Percentage of Federal Programs Providing Multiple Types of Assistance



Source: GAO analysis of survey data.

Note: Numbers in this figure do not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

About 59 percent of the programs we identified provide support indirectly through other entities such as state agencies or private organizations, while the rest provide it directly to people with disabilities. For example, the Department of Education’s Preschool Grants program provides special education to preschool children with disabilities via funding to state education agencies, whereas the Department of Labor’s Coal Mine Workers’ Compensation program provides monetary support directly to eligible coal mine workers with disabilities. Of the programs that provide assistance indirectly to people with disabilities, the most common means is through nonfederal government entities (e.g., state or local agencies).

Multiple Federal Agencies Provide Similar Types of Assistance

Multiple federal agencies administer programs that provide similar types of assistance to people with disabilities (see table 2). For example, seven agencies—including the Social Security Administration, the Committee for the Purchase from People who are Blind or Severely Disabled, the Office of Personnel Management, and the departments of Agriculture, Education, Labor, and Veterans Affairs—administer 28 programs that primarily provide employment-related services to people with disabilities.

Table 2: Number of Programs Serving Individuals with Disabilities, by Federal Agency and Primary Type of Assistance

Federal agency	Monetary support	Medical care	Personal assistant services	Housing	Food	Education	Employment-related
Access Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Department of Agriculture	0	0	0	3	3	0	1
Department of Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Defense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Education	0	0	3	0	0	12	7
Department of Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Health and Human Services	2	13	0	0	2	1	0
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Department of Justice	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Department of Labor	4	0	0	0	0	0	10
Department of Interior	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Department of Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Treasury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Veterans Affairs	7	15	0	1	0	3	3
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Library of Congress	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Personnel Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Railroad Retirement Board	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Business Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Security Administration	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	19	28	3	12	5	18	28

Civil protections or legal services	Loans	Transportation	Information dissemination	Assistive technology	Other assistance	Totals
0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	2	0	9
0	0	0	0	0	2	2
0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	2	0	2	0	4	33
0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	0	3	0	15	40
3	1	0	2	0	2	16
3	0	0	0	0	0	5
2	0	1	5	0	0	22
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	5	1	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	2	2
0	2	1	0	0	0	32
3	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	2	2
0	0	0	1	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	2	0	0	10
18	5	7	16	3	30	192

Source: GAO analysis of survey data.

Although programs from multiple agencies provide the same primary type of assistance, these programs often have varying eligibility criteria that may limit the populations served to distinct groups of people with disabilities. For example, the American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Services program run by the Department of Education and the Department

of Veterans Affairs' Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled Veterans program each provide employment-related assistance, but to distinct groups of people.⁶ Furthermore, the 28 programs that primarily provide employment-related services often have distinct eligibility criteria beyond the specific populations served.

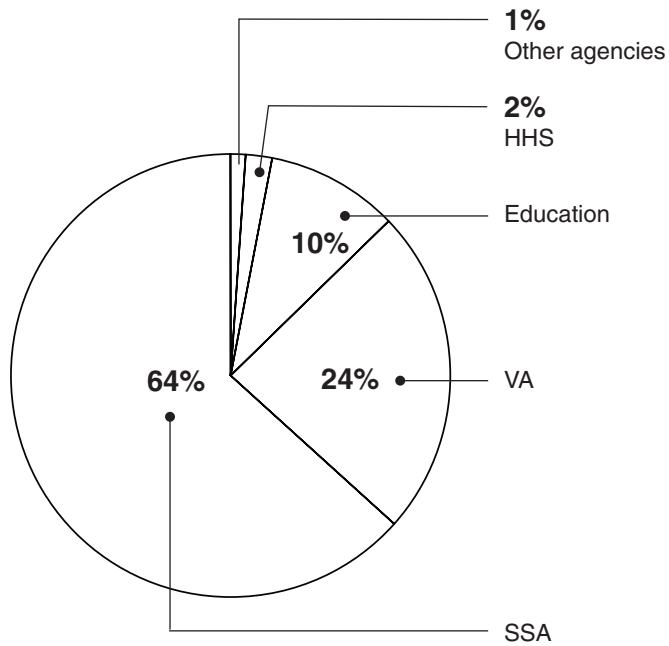
Billions Are Spent on Programs for People with Disabilities

The programs that provide assistance only to people with disabilities spent over \$120 billion in fiscal year 2003.⁷ SSA and VA accounted for about 88 percent of this amount (see fig. 4). In particular, SSA's DI program accounted for about 64 percent of the total spending for wholly targeted programs, and the VA's Veterans Compensation for Service-Connected Disability program accounted for approximately 17 percent of this total. Approximately 86 percent of the wholly targeted program spending was for programs that primarily provided monetary support to people with disabilities (see fig. 5).

⁶ Approximately 77 percent of the wholly targeted programs we identified limit eligibility to a specific population of people who have a disability (e.g., to a certain age group, disability type, or population group).

⁷ Of the 95 wholly targeted programs in our analysis, we were able to obtain some type of spending data for 85 programs (either from federal government data on program spending or from our web-based survey). The \$120 billion estimate represents reported obligations for fiscal year 2003 and includes administrative costs for some programs (i.e., those that included these costs when reporting total program spending to us). However, data on fiscal year 2003 obligations were not available or reported for some programs. In those instances, some programs instead provided data on outlays or appropriations, and these data, in some cases, pertained to a fiscal year other than 2003. For example, in addition to the more than \$120 billion in fiscal year 2003 obligations that we report, other wholly targeted programs reported outlays of over \$7 billion in fiscal year 2003. (See appendix I for a more detailed discussion of our methodology and see appendix II for a more detailed listing of spending by individual programs.)

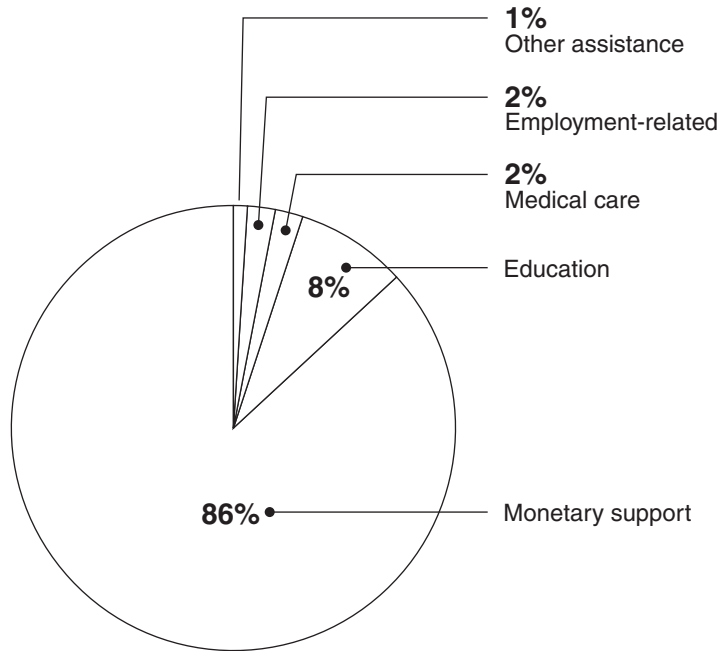
Figure 4: Federal Spending for Wholly Targeted Programs by Agency, Fiscal Year 2003



Source: GAO analysis of survey data.

Note: The percentages in this figure are calculated based on fiscal year 2003 program obligations that we were able to identify. Therefore, it does not reflect the spending of a number of programs (and agencies) for which we were unable to obtain any fiscal year 2003 spending data or which provided data representing program outlays rather than obligations. For example, the Department of Labor's reported outlays of almost \$3 billion for wholly targeted programs are not reflected in this figure. For a more comprehensive listing of program spending, see appendix II. Numbers in this figure do not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure 5: Federal Spending for Wholly Targeted Programs by Primary Type of Assistance, Fiscal Year 2003



Source: GAO analysis of survey data.

Note: The percentages in this figure are calculated based on fiscal year 2003 program obligations that we were able to identify. Therefore, it does not reflect the spending of a number of programs for which we were unable to obtain any fiscal year 2003 spending data or which provided data representing program outlays rather than obligations. For a more comprehensive listing of program spending, see appendix II. Numbers in this figure do not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

In addition to the billions of dollars spent on programs that serve only people with disabilities, additional amounts are spent on individuals with disabilities by partially targeted programs whose beneficiaries also include people without disabilities. While we were not provided with sufficient data to determine the total amount spent by all of these partially targeted programs on benefits or services for individuals with disabilities,⁸ these costs are certainly significant given that they include such programs as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, and Medicare. In 2002, SSI paid about \$26 billion in cash benefits to people with disabilities and

⁸ Some of these programs were unable to provide us with information pertaining to their programs' spending on people with disabilities because they do not separately track or collect spending data for individuals with disabilities.

Medicaid and Medicare together paid about \$132 billion in benefits for such individuals.

Federal Programs That Support People with Disabilities Face an Array of Challenges

Both our past work and our recent survey of federal programs supporting people with disabilities indicate that these programs face a number of challenges. Among these are challenges in ensuring timely and consistent processing of applications for assistance, ensuring timely provision of services and benefits, interpreting complex eligibility requirements, planning for growth in the demand for program benefits and services, making beneficiaries or clients aware of program services or benefits, and communicating or coordinating with other federal programs.

Timely and Consistent Processing of Applications for Assistance

Our past work examining disability programs administered by SSA and VA highlighted the challenges that federal programs face in ensuring timely and consistent processing of applications for assistance. Both SSA and VA have experienced lengthy processing times for disability claims over the past several years, with claimants waiting, on average, more than 4 months for an initial decision and for more than 1 year for a decision on appeal of a denied claim. In addition, we have also pointed out that inconsistencies in these agencies' disability claim decisions across adjudicative levels and locations have raised questions about the fairness, integrity, and cost of these programs. Our survey provides further evidence of such challenges facing programs that provide monetary support. Almost half of these programs reported that ensuring timely processing of applications was a major or moderate challenge,⁹ and more than one-quarter of monetary support programs reported that consistent processing of applications was a major or moderate challenge.¹⁰

⁹ In discussing our survey results throughout the remainder of this section, our figures regarding the percentage of programs that considered particular issues to be a "challenge" includes programs that identified an issue as either a "major" or "moderate" challenge in their responses to our survey. Also, the survey results presented in this section combine responses from both grant-making and non-grant-making programs. The responses of grant-making programs reflect these programs' views of the challenges their grantees face. A more complete tabulation of the survey results related to program challenges is available on the GAO Web site at www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-05-695SP.

¹⁰ Of all 192 federal programs included in our analysis, including programs providing monetary support, 21 percent reported that ensuring timely processing of applications for assistance was a challenge and 15 percent reported that ensuring consistent processing of applications for assistance was a challenge.

Timely Provision of Services and Benefits

Our past work also identified the challenges encountered by federal programs in ensuring timely provision of services and benefits. For example, we noted that structural weaknesses in SSA's DI and SSI programs have prevented the agency from offering return-to-work services when it may help most—soon after a person becomes disabled. Our survey indicates that some other federal programs also face the challenge of providing services in a timely fashion. For example, 38 percent of the programs that provide employment-related assistance to people with disabilities reported that ensuring timely provision of services and benefits was a challenge.¹¹ Officials from the Department of Education, for instance, told us that of the 80 Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) agencies they are responsible for overseeing, about half of these agencies operate under a special procedure for prioritizing services¹² because the demand for VR services outweighs the available resources.

Interpreting Complex Eligibility Requirements

Our past work indicated that SSA and VA's eligibility requirements are complex and difficult to interpret. For example, we have reported that the high costs of administering SSA's DI program reflects the complex and demanding nature of making disability decisions. Our survey provides further evidence of such challenges for federal disability programs. For example, 53 percent of programs providing monetary support to people with disabilities reported that interpreting complex eligibility requirements was a challenge.¹³

Planning for Growth in the Demand for Services and Benefits

Our past work noted that federal disability programs are facing challenges in planning for the anticipated increase in demand for their benefits and services. For example, by the year 2010, SSA expects the number of Social Security DI beneficiaries to increase by more than one-third over 2001 levels. However, our past work found that most of the state Disability Determination Services agencies responsible for processing DI claims face

¹¹ Of all 192 federal programs included in our analysis, including programs providing employment-related assistance, 24 percent reported that ensuring timely provision of services and benefits was a challenge.

¹² Under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, states that cannot provide vocational rehabilitation services to all eligible applicants must provide assurances that those with the most severe disabilities will be selected first under "order of selection" criteria.

¹³ Of all 192 federal programs included in our analysis, including programs providing monetary support, 30 percent reported that interpreting complex eligibility requirements was a challenge.

significant challenges in ensuring there are enough trained staff to handle DI as well as SSI claims. Similarly, in our prior work we reported that despite VA's recent progress in reducing its disability claims workload, it will be difficult for the agency to cope with future workload increases due to several factors, including increased demand for services as a result of military conflicts and legislative mandates. Our survey of federal disability programs indicates that planning for growth in the demand for benefits or services is also a challenge for other programs that support people with disabilities. For example, 54 percent of the programs that provide medical care and almost half of the programs that provide employment-related assistance reported that planning for growth in the demand for assistance was a challenge.¹⁴ Our discussions with responsible agency officials reinforced the challenges posed by potential growth in demand for program services or benefits. For example, officials from the Department of Labor's one-stop center program¹⁵ told us they are not sure if the program has sufficient resources to meet any increased demand for services that might result from the outreach they are conducting to people with disabilities.

Making Beneficiaries or Clients Aware of Program Services and Benefits

Our past work highlighted challenges in making beneficiaries aware of services offered under federal disability programs. For example, we reported that SSA's work incentives are ineffective in motivating people to work, in part, because many beneficiaries are unaware that the work incentives even exist. Our survey indicated that 69 percent of programs that disseminate information to people with disabilities reported that making beneficiaries or clients aware of their programs' services was a challenge.¹⁶ The need to make people more aware of disability program services has also been noted by other entities. For example, in 1999, the

¹⁴ Of all 192 federal programs included in our analysis, including programs providing medical care and employment-related assistance, 36 percent reported that planning for growth in the demand for assistance was a challenge.

¹⁵ The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA) requires states and localities to bring together a number of federally funded employment and training services into a single system—the one-stop system. Funded through different federal agencies, these programs are to provide services through a statewide network of one-stop career centers to adults, dislocated workers, and youth.

¹⁶ Of all 192 federal programs included in our analysis, including information dissemination programs, 38 percent reported that making beneficiaries or clients aware of their programs' services and benefits was a challenge.

Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities¹⁷ suggested that the White House take more action to make people aware of programs that support people with disabilities.

Communication and Coordination among Programs Serving Individuals with Disabilities

Both our work and the work of others suggests some weaknesses in communication and coordination among various federal disability programs. In a 1996 report, we noted that programs helping people with disabilities do not work together as efficiently as they could to share information about their programs and to overcome obstacles posed by differing eligibility criteria and numerous service providers. We said that the lack of coordination among programs could result in duplication or gaps in services provided to people with disabilities. Others have also identified the need for greater coordination among federal disability programs. For example, in announcing the New Freedom Initiative—a federal effort to remove barriers and promote community integration for people with disabilities—the President identified policy areas, such as the provision of assistive technology, where better federal coordination was needed. Also, in a review of programs for low-income adults with disabilities, Urban Institute researchers described the safety net supporting such individuals as “a tangled web of conflicting goals and gaps in needed services.”¹⁸ In addition, officials at the National Council on Disability told us that although various interagency commissions exist to address issues faced by people with disabilities, most of these commissions have weak authority or have never met as a group. Our survey provides further evidence of the coordination and communication challenges facing federal programs serving individuals with disabilities. About one-third of these programs indicated that, in their efforts to support people with disabilities, they experienced challenges in obtaining

¹⁷ The Presidential Task Force on the Employment of People with Disabilities was established to create a coordinated and aggressive national policy to bring adults with disabilities into gainful employment at a rate that is as close to the employment rate of the general adult population. The Task Force published a series of reports over the course of four years entitled *Re-charting the Course*.

¹⁸ David Wittenburg and Melissa Favreault, “*Safety Net or Tangled Web? An Overview of Programs and Services for Adults with Disabilities*,” Occasional Paper Number 68, The Urban Institute, p. 23 (Washington, D.C.; November 2003).

information from or coordinating with other federal or nonfederal programs.¹⁹

Key Factors to Consider in Transforming Programs for the 21st Century

Over the past several years, GAO, in reporting that the largest federal disability programs were mired in outdated concepts of disability, has identified the need to reexamine and transform these programs to better position the government to meet the challenges and expectations of the 21st century. In identifying the wide range of federal programs serving individuals with disabilities and some of the major challenges these programs face, this report raises several questions about whether other federal disability programs may also need to be reoriented and transformed. In particular, are the nearly two hundred programs that provide assistance to people with disabilities well-suited to address these challenges, and are they structured in a manner that collectively allows them to provide coherent and seamless support to people with disabilities? Also, in light of the nation's large and growing structural deficit, do these programs represent the most cost-effective approaches to serving individuals with disabilities?

On the basis of more than a decade of research focusing on the nation's largest disability programs and our review of prior GAO reports examining efforts to reform federal programs and transform agencies, we have identified several key factors that are important to consider in assessing the need for, and nature of, program transformations. In particular, our prior work identifying shortcomings in the work incentives and supports provided by the largest federal disability programs indicates that these basic program design issues need to be addressed. Second, given the tight fiscal constraints facing both federal and state governments, programs will need to carefully consider the sustainability of current costs and the potential costs associated with transformation initiatives. Finally, programs will need to evaluate the feasibility of any transformation efforts, considering whether appropriate processes and systems—including those related to the planning and management of human capital and information technology—are in place to effectively carry out current operations or proposed changes. Figure 6 presents a list of questions that may serve as a guide for addressing these factors.

¹⁹ Although our survey asked programs to report information sharing or coordination challenges with both federal and nonfederal programs, most of the respondents who reported having such challenges indicated that these challenges related to their interactions with other federal programs, either within or outside of their own agency.

Figure 6: Key Factors and Questions Concerning Transformation of Programs Serving Individuals with Disabilities

<p>Program Design—Individual incentives and supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the program’s eligibility criteria up to date, taking into consideration (1) medical and technological advances; (2) changes in the labor market (e.g., shift toward more service and knowledge-based work); (3) social changes (e.g., altered expectations focusing on work and self-sufficiency and legal protections for workers with disabilities); and (4) changing demographics (i.e., aging of the Baby Boom generation)? • Does the program appropriately identify those who can’t work and provide them with financial support? • Does the program provide effective work supports to individuals to enhance their chances of entering, returning to, or staying in the workforce? • Does the program provide return to work assistance at the optimal time (i.e., soon after a person incurs a disability, when they may be more motivated to return to work)? • Should some beneficiaries be required to accept assistance to enhance work capacities as a precondition for benefits? • Is the program sufficiently coordinated with related programs to provide coherent and integrated assistance to individuals with disabilities as well as incentives promoting work? • Is the program flexible enough to support the changing needs of people with disabilities?
<p>Fiscal implications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What would be the program costs (both short and long term) of specific efforts to streamline and modernize disability programs and what are the implications of these costs for the nation’s fiscal outlook? • What would be the financial benefits (e.g., increased tax revenues from individuals who return to work) of such efforts? • Who will pay for program benefits and services (e.g., medical and assistive technologies) and will beneficiaries be required to defray some portion of the costs? • What are the fiscal implications for states and localities and for nongovernmental organizations?
<p>Feasibility of Implementation and Transformation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the program established clear standards, and are these standards applied accurately and consistently? • Does the program have personnel who are capable of carrying out eligibility determinations and assessments? • Are eligibility determinations and assessments completed in a timely manner? • Does the program have appropriate controls in place to ensure program integrity? • Does the program make use of information systems which not only facilitate day-to-day processing needs but also provide sufficient information for longer term performance evaluation and policy assessment?

Source: GAO.

In addition to addressing these questions, which will provide a basic framework for individually assessing existing programs and proposals for transforming them, it is also important that some mechanism be established for looking across programs to assess their overall

effectiveness and integration and whether they are designed to achieve similar or complimentary goals. The diffusion of responsibility for federal programs serving people with disabilities across multiple agencies and the absence of any clear central authority for guiding a fundamental reassessment of federal disability policy will likely pose significant impediments to such action. However, a reexamination could serve to identify programs and policies that are outdated or ineffective while improving the targeting and efficiency of remaining programs through such actions as redesigning allocation and cost-sharing provisions and consolidating facilities and programs. Our recently issued report concerning “21st Century Challenges” identifies approaches—such as the use of special temporary commissions to develop policy proposals and the exercise of congressional oversight through hearings on the activities of federal agencies—that may be used for such a reexamination should the Congress choose to pursue this course of action.²⁰ Addressing the individual program transformation questions we identify above in conjunction with a reexamination of how these programs work collectively represent key steps in efforts to meet 21st century social and economic expectations of individuals with disabilities and the general public.

Copies of this report are being sent to: the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, Transportation, Treasury, and Veterans Affairs; the Commissioner of SSA; the Director of the Office of Personnel Management; the Administrator of the Small Business Administration; the Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board; the Chairperson of the Committee for Purchase from People who are Blind or Severely Disabled; the Chair of the Access Board; the Chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; the Librarian of Congress; appropriate congressional committees; and other interested parties. The report is also available at no charge on GAO’s Web site at <http://www.gao.gov>.

²⁰ GAO, *21st Century Challenges: Reexamining the Base of the Federal Government*, GAO-05-325SP (Washington, D.C.: February 2005).

If you or your staff have any questions about this report, please contact me at (202) 512-7215 or RobertsonR@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. GAO staff who made major contributions to this report are listed in appendix III.



Robert E. Robertson
Director, Education, Workforce,
and Income Security Issues

List of Committees

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Appendix I: Scope and Methodology

For our review, we defined a federal program as a function of a federal agency that provides assistance or benefits to a state or states, territorial possession, county, city, other political subdivision, or grouping or instrumentality thereof; or to any domestic profit or nonprofit corporation, institution, or individual, other than an agency of the federal government.¹ We defined the scope of our review to include those federal programs meeting one of more of the following criteria: (1) people with disabilities are specifically mentioned in a program’s authorizing legislation as a targeted group, (2) people are eligible for the program wholly because of a disability, (3) people are eligible for the program partially because of a disability, (4) people with disabilities are given special consideration in eligibility determinations, or (5) people with disabilities are given priority in being served. Programs that serve individuals without respect to disability (i.e., disability is not an explicit criteria for program eligibility) but that serve some individuals with disabilities (such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) are beyond the scope of our review. In addition, we excluded programs whose principal focus is research, demonstrations, training for professionals who work with people with disabilities, technical assistance, or special transportation, as well as disability retirement programs for federal workers.

To develop a list of programs that met these criteria, we first conducted a systematic search in the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* (CFDA) to identify programs that have some role in serving people with disabilities and the respective agencies responsible for administering each of these programs. In addition, we reviewed federal agency Web sites to identify additional programs that were not included in the CFDA. We then submitted the list of programs administered by each agency to that agency for verification. (The final list of programs along with some descriptive information on each program can be found in app. II.) In developing our list, we included federal programs regardless of how the benefit, service,

¹ Our definition of a program is derived from the *Catalog for Federal Domestic Assistance* (CFDA), a database of all federal programs available to state and local governments (including the District of Columbia); federally-recognized Indian tribal governments; territories (and possessions) of the United States; domestic public, quasi-public, and private profit and nonprofit organizations and institutions; specialized groups; and individuals. The CFDA states that “A ‘Federal domestic assistance program’ may in practice be called a program, an activity, a service, a project, a process, or some other name, regardless of whether it is identified as a separate program by statute or regulation.” The CFDA further notes that “ ‘Assistance’ or ‘benefits’ refers to the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value, the principal purpose of which is to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by federal statute.”

or assistance is ultimately delivered to the individual (e.g., directly by the federal agency or indirectly by another entity, such as a state agency).

To obtain information on federal programs supporting people with disabilities and the challenges they face, we conducted a Web-based survey, which collected basic information on each program, including the types of assistance provided, whether the assistance is provided directly to beneficiaries or indirectly through other entities, whether the program is partially or wholly targeted to people with disabilities, the number of beneficiaries served, program spending, and the challenges faced by these programs (i.e., obstacles that hindered a program's ability to effectively and efficiently support people with disabilities). (A more complete tabulation of the survey results related to program challenges is available on the GAO Web site at www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-05-695SP.) To identify the appropriate program officials to respond to the survey, we submitted the list of programs that we compiled to liaisons at each agency. These liaisons then identified the appropriate respondents at their respective agencies. We pretested the content and format of our survey with officials from eight programs to determine if it was understandable and if the information was feasible to collect, and we refined the survey as appropriate. We then sent e-mail notifications to the identified officials of 299 programs beginning on June 15, 2004, asking them to complete the survey by June 28, 2004. To encourage respondents to complete the survey, we sent e-mail messages to prompt each nonrespondent 1 and 2 weeks after the initial e-mail message. We closed the survey on August 16, 2004. We obtained survey responses from 258 programs, for an overall response rate of 86 percent. In addition, for 11 of the 41 programs that did not submit survey responses, we obtained descriptive information from the CFDA to answer a limited number of survey questions to the extent that such information was available. Based on responses to survey questions asking programs to identify the criteria they apply in serving people with disabilities and the primary type of assistance they provide, we identified 192 programs (comprising 64 percent of all programs surveyed) that met our criteria for defining programs as either wholly or partially targeted towards serving individuals with disabilities.

Although our survey asked programs to provide spending data, because of limitations or inconsistencies in the spending information reported by survey respondents, we obtained spending data from the *Consolidated Federal Funds Report* (CFFR)—a database compiled by the Bureau of the

Census—for all of the relevant programs listed in this database.² For programs that did not have data reported in the CFFR, we used spending information from the survey data. In a few cases where spending data was not available from either the CFFR or survey data, we obtained this information from the CFDA. To verify the spending data that we present in this report, we sent each program an e-mail message asking them to confirm the amounts we had identified. While many programs confirmed the spending amounts that we listed in our message, others identified different amounts. The spending data we present in this report are based on the final verified spending amounts identified by programs in their response to our e-mail. These data are not entirely consistent across programs. For example, while most of these data represent spending for fiscal year 2003, some programs instead provided data for other fiscal years. Also, some programs included administrative costs in their spending figures while others did not include such costs. In addition, while the majority of the spending data we report represent program obligations, some of the data instead represent outlays.³ Of the 95 wholly targeted programs in our analysis, we were able to obtain some type of spending data for 85 programs. However, many partially targeted programs were unable to provide us with data pertaining to their programs' spending on people with disabilities because they do not separately track or collect such data for these individuals. As a result, we do not present spending data in this report for partially targeted programs except for three programs (Supplemental Security Income, Medicare, and Medicaid) for which we were able to obtain a breakdown of spending on people with disabilities from agency documents.

Because we relied extensively on program spending data derived from the 2003 CFFR data that are available on-line from the CFFR Web site (<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html>), we conducted limited tests of the reliability of these data, including frequency analyses of critical data fields. We restricted our reliability assessment to the specific variables that were pertinent to our analysis. These tests indicated that the critical

² The CFFR reports federal government expenditures or obligations in state, county, and subcounty areas of the United States as well as the District of Columbia and U.S. outlying areas. Various federal government agencies provide the data for this report from their existing reporting systems.

³ In addition, several programs provided us with data on their appropriations, rather than either obligations or outlays.

data fields were sufficiently complete and accurate for the purposes of our analysis.

To obtain additional information on the challenges faced by programs, we conducted interviews with federal agency officials and officials from disability advocacy organizations, and reviewed pertinent agency documents, GAO reports, and academic research on disability issues.

To identify questions that should be addressed in transforming federal disability programs, we reviewed the major findings and recommendations that have resulted from the substantial body of GAO research on federal disability programs over the past decade. We also examined past GAO reports on program reform and organizational transformation throughout the federal government.

Because our questionnaire was not a sample survey, there are no sampling errors. However, the practical difficulties of conducting any survey may introduce errors, commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. For example, difficulties in how a particular question is interpreted, in the sources of information that are available to respondents, or in how the data are entered into a database or were analyzed, can introduce unwanted variability into the survey results. We took steps in the development of the questionnaire, the data collection, and the data analysis to minimize these nonsampling errors. For example, social science survey specialists designed the questionnaire in collaboration with GAO staff with subject matter expertise. Then, as mentioned earlier, the draft questionnaire was pretested with program officials to ensure that the questions were relevant, clearly stated, and easy to comprehend. When the data were analyzed, a second, independent analyst checked all computer programs. Since this was a Web-based survey, respondents entered their answers directly into the electronic questionnaire. This eliminated the need to have the data keyed into a database, thus removing an additional source of error.

We performed our work at various locations in Washington, D.C. We conducted our work between March 2004 and March 2005 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

Appendix II: Federal Programs Serving People with Disabilities

The following table presents an overview of the 192 federal programs that we identified as targeted to people with disabilities. The information presented in this table is based mostly on the programs' survey responses, although it also presents data obtained from other sources. In particular, the spending information is derived from multiple sources, including programs' survey responses and federal government reports on program spending. The spending data we present below represent either obligations, expenditures, or appropriations, as indicated by the table notes accompanying each reported amount. Due to the various sources that we used to identify program spending and possible inconsistencies in these data (e.g., differences in the fiscal years for which spending was reported by programs), we advise caution in efforts to compare or sum spending figures across programs. Also, given the significant limitations in the spending data available for partially targeted programs, we do not present such data in this table. (See app. 1 for a more detailed discussion of our methodology for collecting spending data and other information on these programs.)

Federal Programs Serving People with Disabilities

Program	Primary area of assistance	Spending (for fiscal year 2003 unless otherwise indicated)	Direct or indirect assistance to individuals with disabilities	Wholly or partially targeted to individuals with disabilities
Access Board				
Access Board	Other: Guidelines on accessibility	\$4,000,000 ^{a,b,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled				
Javits-Wagner-O Day Program (Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled)	Employment-related	\$4,629,000 ^{a,b,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Department of Agriculture				
Assistive & Ergonomic Technology (Target Center, USDA, Washington, D.C.)	Assistive technology		Direct	Partially
Assistive and Ergonomic Technology (Midwest Target Center, St. Louis, Missouri)	Assistive technology		Direct	Partially
Assistive Technology Program for Farmers with Disabilities: AgrAbility Project	Employment-related	\$4,002,000 ^{a,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Child and Adult Care Food Program	Food		Indirect	Partially
Food Stamps	Food		Direct	Partially
Rural Rental Assistance Payments	Housing		Indirect	Partially

**Appendix II: Federal Programs Serving People
with Disabilities**

Program	Primary area of assistance	Spending (for fiscal year 2003 unless otherwise indicated)	Direct or indirect assistance to individuals with disabilities	Wholly or partially targeted to individuals with disabilities
Rural Rental Housing Loans	Housing		Indirect	Partially
Section 538 Rural Rental Housing Guaranteed Loans	Housing		Indirect	Partially
Summer Food Service Program for Children	Food		Indirect	Partially
Department of Commerce				
Public Telecommunications Facilities Program	Other: Telecommunication and information technology		Indirect	Partially
Technology Opportunities Program	Other: Telecommunication and information technology		Indirect	Partially
Department of Defense				
Computer/Electronic Accommodations Program	Assistive technology	\$4,662,000 ^{a,b,c}	Direct	Wholly
Department of Education				
Access to Telework	Loans	\$20,000,000 ^{a,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Adult Education and Family Literacy Act State Grants	Education		Indirect	Partially
American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Services	Employment-related	\$28,399,000 ^{d,e}	Direct	Wholly
American Printing House for the Blind	Other: Educational materials	\$15,399,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Assistive Technology Act	Information dissemination	\$22,289,000 ^{a,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Assistive Technology Alternative Financing Program	Loans	\$13,001,000 ^{a,f,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Assistive Technology State Grants for Protection and Advocacy	Civil protections or legal services	\$4,573,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education State Grants	Education		Indirect	Partially
Client Assistance Program	Civil protections or legal services	\$12,068,000 ^{a,g}	Direct	Wholly
Congressionally-Directed Projects	Other: Disability-related earmarks	\$3,517,000 ^{a,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Gallaudet University	Education		Direct	Partially
Helen Keller National Center	Employment-related	\$8,660,000 ^{a,c}	Direct	Wholly
Independent Living Services	Personal assistant services	\$68,820,000 ^{a,g}	Direct	Wholly

**Appendix II: Federal Programs Serving People
with Disabilities**

Program	Primary area of assistance	Spending (for fiscal year 2003 unless otherwise indicated)	Direct or indirect assistance to individuals with disabilities	Wholly or partially targeted to individuals with disabilities
Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who are Blind	Personal assistant services	\$27,538,000 ^{a,g}	Direct	Wholly
Independent Living State Grants	Personal assistant services	\$21,930,000 ^{a,g}	Direct	Wholly
Migrants and Seasonal Farmworkers	Employment-related	\$2,306,000 ^{a,c}	Indirect	Wholly
National Technical Institute for the Deaf	Education	\$53,699,000 ^{a,g}	Direct	Wholly
Native Hawaiian Special Education	Education	\$3,100,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Payments for Children with Disabilities	Education	\$50,669,000 ^{a,g}	Indirect	Wholly
Program of Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights	Civil protections or legal services	\$16,585,000 ^{a,g}	Direct	Wholly
Projects with Industry	Employment-related	\$21,708,000 ^{a,g}	Direct	Wholly
Randolph-Sheppard Vending Facilities Program	Employment-related	\$31,400,000 ^{a,f,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Recreational Programs	Other: Recreational programs	\$2,354,000 ^{a,g}	Indirect	Wholly
Rehabilitation Services Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States	Employment-related	\$2,480,000,000 ^{a,g}	Direct	Wholly
Special Education—Pre-School Grant Program	Education	\$384,223,000 ^{a,g}	Direct	Wholly
Special Education—Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities	Other: Early intervention services	\$429,307,000 ^{a,g}	Direct	Wholly
Special Education—Grants to States	Education	\$8,858,398,000 ^{a,g}	Direct	Wholly
Special Education—Parent Information Centers	Information dissemination	\$26,327,000 ^{a,g}	Direct	Wholly
Special Education—Technology and Media Services for Individuals with Disabilities	Education	\$37,962,000 ^{a,g}	Indirect	Wholly
Star Schools	Education		Indirect	Partially
Supported Employment Services for Individuals with Severe Disabilities	Employment-related	\$37,525,000 ^{a,g}	Direct	Wholly
Tech Prep Education State Grants	Education		Indirect	Partially
TRIO Student Support Services	Education		Indirect	Partially
Department of Energy				
Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons	Other: Energy efficiency		Indirect	Partially

**Appendix II: Federal Programs Serving People
with Disabilities**

Program	Primary area of assistance	Spending (for fiscal year 2003 unless otherwise indicated)	Direct or indirect assistance to individuals with disabilities	Wholly or partially targeted to individuals with disabilities
Department of Health and Human Services				
Adoption Assistance	Monetary support		Indirect	Partially
Aging and Disability Resource Center	Information dissemination		Indirect	Partially
Alzheimer's Disease Demonstration Grants to States	Other: Respite		Indirect	Partially
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	Information dissemination		Indirect	Partially
Black Lung Clinics Program	Medical care	\$5,563,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services	Other: Development of comprehensive systems of care	\$437,140,000 ^{a,b,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	Other: Child care subsidies		Indirect	Partially
Civil Rights and Privacy Rule Compliance Activities	Civil protections or legal services		Direct	Partially
Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbances	Medical care	\$80,078,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Developmental Disabilities Basic Support and Advocacy Grants	Other: Systems change and capacity building	\$133,236,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance	Other: Independent living support	\$12,403,000 ^{h,g}	Indirect	Wholly
Disabilities Prevention (Disability and Health)	Other: Capacity building and information dissemination	\$25,551,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Early Hearing Detection & Identification	Other: Early hearing detection		Indirect	Partially
Family Support Payments to States Assistance Payments (Adult Programs in the Territories)	Monetary support		Indirect	Partially
Grants to Provide Outpatient Early Intervention Services with Respect to HIV Disease	Medical care	\$19,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Hansen's Disease National Ambulatory Care Program	Medical care		Indirect	Partially
Head Start	Education		Indirect	Partially
HIV Care Formula Grants	Medical care	\$1,022,337,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants	Medical care	\$600,673,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly

Appendix II: Federal Programs Serving People with Disabilities

Program	Primary area of assistance	Spending (for fiscal year 2003 unless otherwise indicated)	Direct or indirect assistance to individuals with disabilities	Wholly or partially targeted to individuals with disabilities
Maternal and Child Health Federal Consolidated Programs—Special Projects of Regional and National Significance/Awareness and Access to Care for Children and Youth with Epilepsy	Medical care		Indirect	Partially
Maternal and Child Health Federal Consolidated Programs—Special Projects of Regional and National Significance/CISS/Community Systems for CSHCN	Other: Systems building	\$1,873,000 ^{a,b,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Maternal and Child Health Federal Consolidated Programs—Special Projects of Regional and National Significance/Early Detection and Intervention for Children with Autism	Other: Infrastructure and support systems		Direct	Partially
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States (Title V)	Other: Systems of care		Indirect	Partially
Medicaid Infrastructure Grants To Support the Competitive Employment of People with Disabilities	Other: Infrastructure and coordination	\$35,000,000 ^{a,i}	Indirect	Wholly
Medical Assistance Program—Medicaid	Medical care		Indirect	Partially
Medicare Hospital Insurance	Medical care		Direct	Partially
Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance	Medical care		Direct	Partially
National Family Caregiver Support	Other: Multifaceted support systems		Indirect	Partially
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	Food		Indirect	Partially
PATH Formula Grant—Homeless	Other: Outreach and case management.	\$41,306,000 ^{d,e}	Direct	Wholly
Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness	Civil protections or legal services	\$34,620,000 ^{a,b,j,i}	Indirect	Wholly
Real Choice Systems Grants for Community Living	Other: Infrastructure and support services		Indirect	Partially
Ryan White CARE Act - Title IV: Grants for Coordinated HIV Services and Access to Research for Women	Medical care	\$69,936,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Ryan White HIV/AIDS Dental Reimbursements	Medical care	\$9,843,000 ^{a,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Special Programs for the Aging Title III, Part B, Grants for Supportive Services & Senior Centers	Other: Multifaceted support systems		Indirect	Partially
Special Programs for the Aging Title III, Part C Nutrition Services	Food		Indirect	Partially
Special Projects of National Significance (Ryan White CARE Act)	Medical care		Indirect	Partially

Appendix II: Federal Programs Serving People with Disabilities

Program	Primary area of assistance	Spending (for fiscal year 2003 unless otherwise indicated)	Direct or indirect assistance to individuals with disabilities	Wholly or partially targeted to individuals with disabilities
Traumatic Brain Injury	Information dissemination		Indirect	Partially
Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities—Grants for Protection and Advocacy Systems	Civil protections or legal services	\$2,000,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities—Grants to States and Local Governments	Civil protections or legal services	\$12,849,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Department of Housing and Urban Development				
Architectural Barriers Act Enforcement	Civil protections or legal services	NA	Direct	Wholly
Assisted Living Conversion for Eligible Multifamily Housing Projects	Housing		Indirect	Partially
Elderly/Disabled Service Coordinator Program	Other: Service coordination		Indirect	Partially
Fair Housing Initiatives Program	Other: Fair housing assistance		Indirect	Partially
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	Housing	\$252,200,000 ^{a,g}	Indirect	Wholly
Lower Income Housing Assistance Program Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation	Housing		Indirect	Partially
Mortgage Insurance Rental Housing for the Elderly	Loans		Indirect	Partially
Multifamily Housing Service Coordinators	Information dissemination		Direct	Partially
Non-Discrimination in Federally Assisted and Conducted Programs (on the Basis of Disability)	Civil protections or legal services	NA	Direct	Wholly
Non-Discrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Entities	Civil protections or legal services	NA	Direct	Wholly
Public and Indian Housing	Housing		Indirect	Partially
Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency	Information dissemination		Indirect	Partially
Section 202 Housing	Housing		Indirect	Partially
Shelter Plus Care	Housing	\$76,822,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities	Housing	\$286,652,000 ^{a,g}	Indirect	Wholly
Supportive Housing Program	Housing		Indirect	Partially
Department of Justice				
Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons	Civil protections or legal services		Indirect	Partially
Equal Employment Opportunity	Civil protections or legal services		Indirect	Partially

**Appendix II: Federal Programs Serving People
with Disabilities**

Program	Primary area of assistance	Spending (for fiscal year 2003 unless otherwise indicated)	Direct or indirect assistance to individuals with disabilities	Wholly or partially targeted to individuals with disabilities
Protection of Voting Rights	Civil protections or legal services		Indirect	Partially
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	Monetary support		Direct	Partially
Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance	Education		Direct	Partially
Department of Labor				
Coal Mine Workers' Compensation	Monetary support	\$370,389,000 ^{a,c}	Direct	Wholly
Disability Info.gov	Information dissemination		Direct	Partially
Disability Navigator	Employment-related	\$3,000,000 ^{a,b,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program	Employment-related		Indirect	Partially
Employer Assistance Referral Network	Employment-related		Indirect	Partially
Employment Service	Information dissemination		Indirect	Partially
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Compensation Program	Monetary support		Direct	Partially
Federal Employees' Compensation Program	Monetary support	\$2,345,471,000 ^{a,c}	Direct	Wholly
Job Accommodation Network	Information dissemination		Indirect	Partially
Job Corps	Employment-related		Direct	Partially
Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation	Monetary support	\$2,817,000 ^{a,c}	Indirect	Wholly
O*Net	Information dissemination		Indirect	Partially
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	Civil protections or legal services		Direct	Partially
One-Stop Career Center System	Employment-related		Indirect	Partially
Small Business and Self-Employment for People with Disabilities	Information dissemination		Indirect	Partially
United We Ride	Transportation		Indirect	Partially
Veteran's Preference in Federal Employment	Employment-related	NA	Direct	Wholly
Veterans Workforce Investment Programs	Employment-related		Indirect	Partially

Appendix II: Federal Programs Serving People with Disabilities

Program	Primary area of assistance	Spending (for fiscal year 2003 unless otherwise indicated)	Direct or indirect assistance to individuals with disabilities	Wholly or partially targeted to individuals with disabilities
Wage and Hour Division	Civil protections or legal services	NA	Indirect	Wholly
WIA Youth Program (formula grants)	Employment-related		Direct	Partially
Work Incentives Grant	Employment-related	\$20,000,000 ^{a,j}	Indirect	Wholly
Workforce Recruitment Program	Employment-related	\$500,000 ^{a,b,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Department of the Interior				
Assistance for Indian Children with Severe Disabilities	Education	\$60,000 ^{d,k}	Direct	Wholly
Department of Transportation				
Capital and Training Assistance Program for Over-the-Road Bus Accessibility	Transportation	\$6,905,000 ^{a,l}	Indirect	Wholly
Capital Assistance Program for Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities	Transportation		Indirect	Partially
Capital Investment Grants	Transportation		Indirect	Partially
FTA general activities and technical assistance related to disability issues	Information dissemination	\$3,000,000 ^{a,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Nonurbanized Area Formula Program	Transportation		Indirect	Partially
Urbanized Area Formula Program	Transportation		Indirect	Partially
Department of Treasury				
Tax Deduction to remove barriers for the Elderly and Disabled	Other: Tax deduction		Indirect	Partially
Work Opportunity Tax Credit	Other: Tax credit		Indirect	Partially
Department of Veterans Affairs				
Automobiles and Adaptive Equipment for Certain Disabled Veterans and Members of the Armed Forces	Transportation	\$30,013,000 ^{d,k}	Direct	Wholly
Blind Rehabilitation Centers	Medical care	\$59,569,000 ^{a,b,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Compensation for Service-Connected Deaths for Veterans' Dependents	Monetary support		Direct	Partially
Life Insurance for Veterans	Monetary support		Direct	Partially
Montgomery GI Bill Educational Assistance (Chapter 30)	Education		Direct	Partially
Monthly Allowance for Children of Vietnam Veterans Born with Spina Bifida	Monetary support	\$13,900,000 ^{d,l}	Direct	Wholly
Native American Veteran Direct Loan Program	Loans		Direct	Partially
Pension for Non-Service-Connected Disability for Veterans	Monetary support	\$2,489,932,000 ^{d,l}	Direct	Wholly

**Appendix II: Federal Programs Serving People
with Disabilities**

Program	Primary area of assistance	Spending (for fiscal year 2003 unless otherwise indicated)	Direct or indirect assistance to individuals with disabilities	Wholly or partially targeted to individuals with disabilities
Pension to Veterans Surviving Spouses, and Children	Monetary support		Direct	Partially
Post-Vietnam Era Veterans' Educational Assistance	Education		Direct	Partially
SMI: Psychotic Disorders	Medical care	\$1,655,076,000 ^{a,b,c}	Direct	Wholly
SMI: PTSD	Medical care	\$139,873,000 ^{a,b,m,c}	Direct	Wholly
SMI: Substance Abuse	Medical care	\$44,083,000 ^{a,b,c}	Direct	Wholly
Specially Adapted Housing for Disabled Veterans	Housing	\$17,324,000 ^{d,k}	Direct	Wholly
Spinal Cord Injury	Medical care	\$301,666,000 ^{a,b,c}	Direct	Wholly
Survivors and Dependents Educational Assistance	Education	\$275,123,000 ^{d,k}	Direct	Wholly
Traumatic Brain Injury	Medical care	\$12,668,000 ^{a,c}	Direct	Wholly
Veterans Compensation for Service-Connected Disability	Monetary support	\$20,622,189,000 ^{d,l}	Direct	Wholly
Veterans Dental Care	Medical care		Direct	Partially
Veterans Dependency and Indemnity Compensation for Service-Connected Death; Compensation for Service	Monetary support	\$3,773,937,000 ^{d,l}	Direct	Wholly
Veterans Domiciliary Care	Medical care	\$295,505,000 ^{a,b,c}	Direct	Wholly
Veterans Home-Based Primary Care	Medical care		Direct	Partially
Veterans Housing—Guaranteed and Insured Loans	Loans		Direct	Partially
Veterans Medical Care Benefits	Medical care		Direct	Partially
Veterans Nursing Home Care	Medical care	\$1,684,725,000 ^{a,b,c}	Direct	Wholly
Veterans Prosthetic Appliances	Medical care	\$523,366,000 ^{h,g}	Direct	Wholly
Veterans State Domiciliary Care	Medical care		Indirect	Partially
Veterans State Hospital Care	Medical care	\$41,937,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Veterans State Nursing Home Care	Medical care	\$327,524,000 ^{d,e}	Indirect	Wholly
Vocational and Educational Counseling for Separating Service Members (Chapter 36)	Employment-related		Direct	Partially
Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled Veterans	Employment-related	\$376,622,000 ^{d,k}	Direct	Wholly
Vocational Training and Rehabilitation for Vietnam Veterans' Children with Spina Bifida or Other Covered Birth Defects	Employment-related	\$26,000 ^{a,b,c}	Direct	Wholly
Equal Opportunity Employment Commission				
Employment Discrimination Section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act (federal employees)	Civil protections or legal services		Direct	Partially
Employment Discrimination State and Local Fair Employment Practices Agency Contracts	Civil protections or legal services		Indirect	Partially
Employment Discrimination Title I of The Americans with Disabilities Act	Civil protections or legal services		NA Direct	Wholly

Appendix II: Federal Programs Serving People with Disabilities

Program	Primary area of assistance	Spending (for fiscal year 2003 unless otherwise indicated)	Direct or indirect assistance to individuals with disabilities	Wholly or partially targeted to individuals with disabilities
Library of Congress				
Access Programs	Other: Accessibility of facilities and services		Direct	Partially
Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	Other: Library service.	\$50,632,000 ^{a,b,c}	Direct	Wholly
Office of Personnel Management				
Federal Employment Assistance for Veterans	Employment-related	NA	Indirect	Wholly
Federal Employment for Individuals with Disabilities	Employment-related	NA	Indirect	Wholly
Government Telework Program Guide	Information dissemination		Indirect	Partially
Railroad Retirement Board				
Social Insurance for Railroad Workers	Monetary support		Direct	Partially
Small Business Administration				
Veterans Entrepreneurial Training and Counseling	Other: Multi-faceted services for small businesses		Direct	Partially
Social Security Administration				
AeDib - Electronic Disability Claims Imaging and Processing Project	Employment-related		Indirect	Partially
Social Security Benefits Planning, Assistance, and Outreach Program	Information dissemination	\$23,000,000 ^{a,b,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Social Security Disability Insurance	Monetary support	\$77,146,763,000 ^{d,l}	Direct	Wholly
Social Security Retirement Insurance	Monetary support		Direct	Partially
Social Security State Grants for Work Incentives Assistance to Disabled Beneficiaries	Employment-related	\$7,000,000 ^{h,g}	Indirect	Wholly
Social Security Survivors Insurance	Monetary support		Direct	Partially
State Vocational Rehabilitation Cost Reimbursement Program	Employment-related	NA	Indirect	Wholly
Supplemental Security Income	Monetary support		Direct	Partially
Ticket to Hire	Information dissemination	\$140,000 ^{a,c}	Indirect	Wholly
Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Program	Employment-related	NA	Indirect	Wholly

Source: GAO analysis of survey data and of program information presented in federal government reports (see table notes below).

**Appendix II: Federal Programs Serving People
with Disabilities**

Note: "NA" means Not Available.

^aData source: Program-reported data (e.g., through our survey or agency correspondence).

^bSurvey respondent indicated that this figure includes administrative costs.

^cExpenditure.

^dData source: *Consolidated Federal Funds Report*.

^eThe data sources used for the CFFR vary by major category of federal government expenditure or obligation. The spending data for this program are included in CFFR's "Grant" category, which includes formula grants, project grants, block grants, and cooperative agreements. The data for about 98 percent of all grants reported in the CFFR come from the Federal Assistance Award Data System, which represent the federal obligations incurred at the time the grant is awarded.

^fData for FY 2001.

^gObligation.

^hData source: *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*.

ⁱAppropriation.

^jData for FY 2004.

^kThe data sources used for the CFFR vary by major category of federal government expenditure or obligation. The spending data for this program are included in CFFR's "Other Direct Payments" category. The data for this category come from the Federal Assistance Award Data System. These amounts generally represent obligations incurred during the fiscal year.

^lThe data sources used for the CFFR vary by major category of federal government expenditure or obligation. The spending data for this program are included in CFFR's "Retirement and disability payments to individuals" category. The data for this category are compiled by federal agencies for the Federal Assistance Award Data System. Reported amounts represent obligations of federal funds during the fiscal year.

^mData for FY 2002.

Appendix III: GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contact

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Staff Acknowledgments

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