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Testimony

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Opportunities to Reduce Potential Duplication in Government Programs, Save Tax Dollars, and Enhance Revenue

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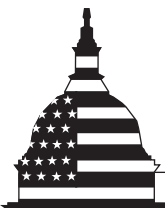
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Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Kucinich, and Members of the Subcommittee:

We appreciate the opportunity to discuss our first annual report to Congress responding to the statutory requirement that GAO identify federal programs, agencies, offices, and initiatives—either within departments or governmentwide—that have duplicative goals or activities.[1] This work can help inform government policymakers as they address the rapidly building fiscal pressures facing our national government. Our simulations of the federal government's fiscal outlook show continually increasing levels of debt that are unsustainable over time, absent changes in the federal government's current fiscal policies.[2] Since the end of the recent recession, the gross domestic product has grown slowly, and unemployment has remained at a high level. While the economy is still recovering and in need of careful attention, widespread agreement exists on the need to look not only at the near term but also at steps that begin to change the long-term fiscal path as soon as possible without slowing the recovery. With the passage of time, the window to address the fiscal challenge narrows and the magnitude of the required changes grows.

My testimony today is based on our March 2011 report, which provided an overview of federal programs or functional areas where unnecessary duplication, overlap, or fragmentation exists and where there are other opportunities for potential cost savings or enhanced revenues.[3] In that report, we identified 81 areas for consideration—34 areas of potential duplication, overlap, or fragmentation (see app. I of this statement) and 47 additional areas describing other opportunities for agencies or Congress to consider taking action that could either reduce the cost of government operations or enhance revenue collections for the Treasury (see app. II of this statement). The 81 areas we identified span a range of federal government missions such as agriculture, defense, economic development, energy, general government, health, homeland security, international

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[1]Pub. L. No. 111-139, § 21, 124 Stat. 29 (2010), 31 U.S.C. § 712 Note.

[2]GAO, *The Federal Government's Long-Term Fiscal Outlook: January 2011 Update*, GAO-11-451SP (Washington, D.C.: Mar. 18, 2011). Additional information on the federal fiscal outlook, federal debt, and the outlook for the state and local government sector is available at http://www.gao.gov/special.pubs/longterm.

[3]GAO, *Opportunities to Reduce Potential Duplication in Government Programs, Save Tax Dollars, and Enhance Revenue*, GAO-11-318SP (Washington, D.C.: Mar. 1, 2011). An interactive, Web-based version of the report is available at http://www.gao.gov/ereport/gao-11-318SP.

affairs, and social services. Within and across these missions, the report touches on hundreds of federal programs, affecting virtually all major federal departments and agencies. My testimony today highlights some key examples of overlap and duplication from our March report on the federal government's management of programs providing services in the areas of (1) domestic food assistance, (2) employment and training, (3) homelessness, and (4) transportation for disadvantaged populations. For each area, this statement will discuss some of the challenges related to overlap and duplication, as well as examples of how better information about each program could help policymakers in determining how to address this overlap and duplication.

The issues raised in the report were drawn from our prior and ongoing work. This statement is based substantially upon our March report,[4] which was conducted in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards or with GAO's quality assurance framework, as appropriate.

Overlap and fragmentation among government programs or activities can be harbingers of unnecessary duplication. Reducing or eliminating duplication, overlap, or fragmentation could potentially save billions of tax dollars annually and help agencies provide more efficient and effective services. These actions, however, will require some difficult decisions and sustained attention by the Administration and Congress. Many of the issues we identified concern activities that are contained within single departments or agencies. In those cases, agency officials can generally achieve cost savings or other benefits by implementing existing GAO recommendations or by undertaking new actions suggested in our March report. However, a number of issues we have identified span multiple organizations and therefore may require higher-level attention by the executive branch, enhanced congressional oversight, or legislative action. Appendix III contains a list of selected federal programs in the subject areas discussed in this statement.

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[4]GAO-11-318SP. Other reports contributing to this statement were *Information Technology: Continued Improvements in Investment Oversight and Management Can Yield Billions in Savings*, GAO-11-511T (Washington, D.C.: Apr.12, 2011); and *Information Technology: OMB Has Made Improvements to Its Dashboard, but Further Work Is Needed by Agencies and OMB to Ensure Data Accuracy*, GAO-11-262 (Washington, D.C.: Mar. 15, 2011).

Actions Needed to Reduce Administrative Overlap among Domestic Food Assistance Programs

The federal government spent more than $90 billion on domestic food and nutrition assistance programs in fiscal year 2010. This assistance is provided through a decentralized system of primarily 18 different federal programs that help ensure that millions of low-income individuals have consistent, dependable access to enough food for an active, healthy life. The Departments of Agriculture (USDA), Health and Human Services (HHS), and Homeland Security as well as multiple state and local government and nonprofit organizations work together to administer a complex network of programs and providers, ranging from agricultural commodities to prepared meals to vouchers or other targeted benefits used in commercial food retail locations. However, some of these programs provide comparable benefits to similar or overlapping populations. For example, individuals eligible for groceries through USDA's Commodity Supplemental Food Program are also generally eligible for groceries through USDA's Emergency Food Assistance Program and for targeted benefits that are redeemed in authorized stores through the largest program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly known as the Food Stamp Program), which is also administered by USDA.

The availability of multiple programs with similar benefits helps ensure that those in need have access to nutritious food, but can also increase administrative costs, which account for approximately a tenth to more than a quarter of total costs among the largest of these programs. Administrative inefficiencies can also result from program rules related to determining eligibility, which often require the collection of similar information by multiple entities. For example, six USDA programs—the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, the Summer Food Service Program, the Special Milk Program, and the Child and Adult Care Food Program—all provide food to eligible children in settings outside the home, such as at school, day care, or summer day camps.

Most of the 18 programs have specific and often complex legal requirements and administrative procedures that federal, state, and local organizations follow to help manage each program's resources. According to previous GAO work and state and local officials, rules that govern these and other nutrition assistance programs often require applicants who seek assistance from multiple programs to submit separate applications for each program and provide similar information verifying, for example, household income. This can create unnecessary work for both providers and applicants and may result in the use of more administrative resources than needed.

One of the possible methods for reducing program overlap and inefficiencies would entail USDA broadening its efforts to simplify, streamline, or better align eligibility procedures and criteria across programs to the extent that it is permitted by law. USDA recently stated that on an ongoing basis, the agency will continue efforts to promote policy and operational changes that streamline the application and certification process; enforce rules that prevent simultaneous participation in programs with similar benefits or target audiences; and review and monitor program operations to minimize waste and error. While options such as consolidating or eliminating overlapping programs also have the potential to reduce administrative costs, they may not reduce spending on benefits unless fewer individuals are served as a result.

In addition to challenges resulting from overlap, not enough is known about the effectiveness of many of the domestic food assistance programs. USDA tracks performance measures related to its food assistance programs such as the number of people served by a program. However, these performance measures are insufficient for determining a program's effectiveness. Additional research that GAO consulted suggests that participation in 7 USDA programs—including the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—is associated with positive health and nutrition outcomes consistent with programs' goals, such as raising the level of nutrition among low-income households, safeguarding the health and well-being of the nation's children, and strengthening the agricultural economy. Yet little is known about the effectiveness of the remaining 11 programs because they have not been well studied. GAO has suggested that USDA consider which of the lesser-studied programs need further research, and USDA agreed to consider the value of examining potential inefficiencies and overlap among smaller programs.

Information on Colocation, Administrative Consolidation, and Performance Could Improve Efficiency of Federal Employment and Training Programs

Federally funded employment and training programs play an important role in helping job seekers obtain employment. In fiscal year 2009, 47 programs spent about $18 billion to provide services, such as job search and job counseling, to program participants. Most of these programs are administered by the Departments of Labor, Education, and HHS. However, 44 of the 47 federal employment and training programs GAO identified, including those with broader missions such as multipurpose block grants, overlap with at least one other program in that they provide at least one similar service to a similar population. Some of these overlapping programs serve multiple population groups. Others target specific populations, most commonly Native Americans, veterans, and youth. In some cases, these programs may have meaningful differences in their eligibility criteria or objectives, or they may provide similar types of services in different ways.

GAO examined potential duplication among three selected large programs that provide employment and training services—the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Employment Service, and Workforce Investment Act Adult programs.[5] These programs maintain parallel administrative structures to provide some of the same services, such as job search assistance to low-income individuals (see fig. 1). At the state level, the state human services or welfare agency typically administers Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, while the state workforce agency administers Employment Service and Workforce Investment Act Adult programs through one-stop centers. In one-stop centers, Employment Service staff provide job search and other services to Employment Service customers, while Workforce Investment Act staff provide job search and other services to Workforce Investment Act Adult customers. Agency officials acknowledged that greater efficiencies could be achieved in delivering services through these programs, but said various factors could warrant having multiple entities provide the same services, including the number of clients that any one-stop center can serve and one-stop centers' proximity to clients, particularly in rural areas.

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[5]Employment is only one aspect of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, which has broad social service goals related to the well-being of children and families and provides a wide range of services, including cash assistance.

Figure 1. Employment and Training Services Provided by the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Employment Service and Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adult Programs, Fiscal Year 2009

Program name	Employment counseling and assessment	General Equivalency Diploma assistance	Development of job opportunities	Job readiness skills training	Job referrals	Job retention training	Job search or job placement activities	Occupational or vocational training	On-the-job training	Remedial academic, English language skills, or basic adult literacy	Work experience	Other
Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities (DOL)	O		●	●	●		●					●[a]
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (HHS)	O	O	●	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	●[b]
WIA Adult Program (DOL)	●	●	●	●	●	O	●	●	●	O	●	

● Primary services
O Secondary services

Source: GAO survey of agency officials.

[a] Job search workshops
[b] Subsidized employment

Colocating services and consolidating administrative structures may increase efficiencies and reduce costs, but implementation can be challenging. Some states have colocated Temporary Assistance for Needy Families employment and training services in one-stop centers where Employment Service and Workforce Investment Act Adult services are provided. Three states—Florida, Texas, and Utah—have gone a step further by consolidating the agencies that administer these programs, and state officials said this has reduced costs and improved services, but they could not provide a dollar figure for cost savings. States and localities may face challenges to colocating services, such as limited office space. In addition, consolidating administrative structures may be time consuming and any cost savings may not be immediately realized. An obstacle to further progress in achieving greater administrative efficiencies across federal employment and training programs is that limited information is available about the strategies and results of such initiatives. In addition, little is known about the incentives that states and localities have to undertake such initiatives and whether additional incentives are needed.

To facilitate further progress by states and localities in increasing administrative efficiencies in employment and training programs, GAO recommended in 2011 that the Secretaries of Labor and HHS work

together to develop and disseminate information that could inform such efforts. This should include information about state initiatives to consolidate program administrative structures and state and local efforts to colocate new partners, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, at one-stop centers. Information on these topics could address challenges faced, strategies employed, results achieved, and remaining issues. As part of this effort, Labor and HHS should examine the incentives for states and localities to undertake such initiatives, and, as warranted, identify options for increasing such incentives. Labor and HHS agreed they should develop and disseminate this information. HHS noted that it lacks legal authority to mandate increased Temporary Assistance for Needy Families – Workforce Investment Act coordination or create incentives for such efforts. In terms of achieving efficiencies through program consolidation, the Administration's budget request for fiscal year 2012 proposes consolidating nine programs into three as part of its proposed changes to the Workforce Investment Act.[6] The Administration also proposed consolidating Education's Career and Technical Education – Basic Grants to States and Tech Prep Education programs, at the same time reducing program funding. In addition, to improve coordination among similar programs, the budget proposal would transfer the Senior Community Service Employment Program from Labor to HHS.

Consolidating or colocating employment and training programs is further complicated by the lack of comprehensive information on the results of these programs. For example, nearly all 47 programs GAO identified track multiple outcomes measures, but only 5 programs have completed an impact study since 2004 to assess whether outcomes resulted from the program and not some other cause. Based on our survey of agency officials, we determined that only 5 of the 47 programs have had impact studies that assess whether the program is responsible for improved employment outcomes. The five impact studies generally found that the effects of participation were not consistent across programs, with only some demonstrating positive impacts that tended to be small, inconclusive, or restricted to short-term impacts. Officials from the remaining 42 programs cited other types of studies or no studies at all. And among the three programs GAO reviewed for potential duplication—the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Employment Service, and

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[6]Some of these programs do not meet our definition of an employment and training program.

Workforce Investment Act Adult—the extent to which individuals receive the same services from these programs is unknown due to limited data.

Better Coordination of Federal Homelessness Programs May Minimize Overlap and Fragmentation As Well As Improve Usefulness of Program Data Collected

Several federal agencies provide a range of programs that offer not only housing assistance but also supportive services to those experiencing homelessness and to those at risk of becoming homeless, yet coordination of these programs varies by program and agency. We previously reported that in 2009, federal agencies spent about $2.9 billion on over 20 programs targeted to address the various needs of persons experiencing homelessness. A number of federal programs are specifically targeted to address issues related to homelessness while other mainstream programs that are generally designed to help low-income individuals by providing housing assistance and services such as health care, job training, and food assistance may also serve those experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless.

We found the potential for overlap because in some cases, different agencies may be offering similar types of services to similar populations. For example, we reported in July 2010 that at least seven federal agencies administered programs that provide some type of shelter or housing assistance to persons experiencing homelessness.[7] Similarly, five agencies administered programs that deliver food and nutrition services, and four agencies administered programs that provide health services including mental health services and substance abuse treatment. In addition to similar services, this range of programs has resulted in a fragmented service system.

Overlap and fragmentation in some of these programs may be due in part to their legislative creation as separate programs under the jurisdiction of several agencies.[8] Moreover, additional programs have since developed incrementally over time to address the specific needs of certain segments

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[7]GAO, *Rural Homelessness: Better Collaboration by HHS and HUD Could Improve Delivery of Services in Rural Areas*, GAO-10-724 (Washington, D.C.: July 20, 2010).

[8]Many federal programs providing services to persons experiencing homelessness were created by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, Pub. L. No. 100-77 (1987). The act, enacted originally as the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, was renamed in 2000. Pub. L. No. 106-400. The act originally consisted of 15 programs in seven agencies providing a range of services to persons experiencing homelessness, including emergency shelter, transitional housing, job training, primary health care, education, and some permanent housing.

of the population. Nevertheless, this fragmentation can create difficulties for people in accessing services as well as administrative burdens for providers who must navigate various application requirements, selection criteria, and reporting requirements. For example, as we reported in July 2010, providers in rural areas told us they have limited resources and therefore must apply to and assemble multiple funding sources from both state and federal programs. As a result, the time consumed in grant writing and meeting the various compliance and review requirements set by statute represented an administrative and workload burden, according to these providers.

Coordination of targeted homelessness programs with other mainstream programs that support individuals or families experiencing homelessness includes agencies working together on program guidance and prevention strategies. In July 2010, GAO reported that agencies had taken some steps toward improved coordination. For instance, the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) has provided a renewed focus on such coordination and has developed a strategic plan for federal agencies to end homelessness.[9] However, the lack of federal coordination was still viewed by some local service providers as an important barrier to the effective delivery of services to those experiencing homelessness. Without more formal coordination of federal programs to specifically include the linking of supportive services and housing, federal efforts to address homelessness may remain fragmented and not be as effective as they could be. In June 2010, GAO recommended that the Departments of Education, HHS, and Housing and Urban Development develop a common vocabulary to facilitate federal efforts to determine the extent and nature of homelessness and develop effective programs to address homelessness. We also recommended in July 2010 that HHS and Housing and Urban Development consider more formally linking their housing and supportive services programs.

Fragmentation of programs across federal agencies has also resulted in differing methods for collecting data on those experiencing homelessness. In part because of the lack of comprehensive data collection requirements, the data have limited usefulness. Complete and accurate data are essential for understanding and meeting the needs of those who are experiencing

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[9]The U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness was authorized by federal law in 1987 and its main functions include using public resources and programs in a more coordinated manner to meet the needs of those persons experiencing homelessness. USICH has 19 member agencies and is mandated to identify duplication in federal programs.

homelessness and preventing homelessness from occurring. USICH has made the development of a common data standard for federal homelessness programs a priority. USICH recognizes that collection, analysis, and reporting of quality, timely data on homelessness are essential for targeting interventions, tracking results, strategic planning, and resource allocation. Currently each federal program noted above generally has distinct and different data requirements. USICH acknowledges that a common data standard and uniform performance measures across all federal programs that are targeted at homelessness would facilitate greater understanding and simplify local data management. USICH representatives noted that agencies are taking steps to improve and coordinate data collection and reporting, specifically citing the December 2010 announcement by the Department of Veterans Affairs of its plan to utilize the Homeless Information Management System over the next 12 months.[10]

Greater Coordination Needed to Minimize Fragmentation, Enhance Services, and Improve Information about Federal Programs for Transportation-Disadvantaged Persons

Federal agencies fund transportation services to millions of Americans who are unable to provide their own transportation—frequently because they are elderly, have disabilities, or have low incomes—through programs that provide similar services to similar client groups. The variety of federal programs providing funding for transportation services to the transportation disadvantaged has resulted in fragmented services that can be difficult for clients to navigate and narrowly focused programs that may result in service gaps. GAO previously identified 80 existing federal programs across eight departments that provided funding for transportation services for the transportation disadvantaged in fiscal year 2010 (see app. III). These programs may provide funding to service providers for bus tokens, transit passes, taxi vouchers, or mileage reimbursement, for example, to transportation-disadvantaged persons for trips to access government services (such as job-training programs), the grocery store, medical appointments, or for other purposes. For example, the Departments of Agriculture and Labor both provide funding for programs that could provide bus fare for low-income youths seeking

[10]The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a software application designed to record and store information on the characteristics and service needs of those experiencing homelessness. The Department of Housing and Urban Development and other planners and policymakers at the federal, state, and local levels can use aggregate HMIS data to obtain information about the extent and nature of homelessness over time. Specifically, HMIS can be used to produce an unduplicated count of homeless persons, understand patterns of service use, and measure the effectiveness of homelessness programs.

employment or job training. Further, these services can be costly because of inconsistent, duplicative, and often restrictive program rules and regulations. For example, GAO has previously reported that a transportation provider in one state explained that complicated fee structures or paperwork requirements for services funded under different programs may result in overlapping service such as two vehicles on the same route at the same time.

The Interagency Transportation Coordinating Council on Access and Mobility, a federal entity charged with promoting interagency coordination, has taken steps to encourage and facilitate coordination across agencies, but action by federal departments will be necessary to better coordinate and eliminate duplication and fragmentation. The Coordinating Council's "United We Ride" initiative and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) have also encouraged state and local coordination. However, there has been limited interagency coordination and direction at the federal level. Additionally, while certain FTA transit programs require that projects selected for grant funding be derived from locally developed, coordinated public transit, human service transportation plans, participation by non-FTA grantees—which is optional—has varied, limiting these efforts.[11]

As GAO and others have reported, improved coordination could not only help to reduce duplication and fragmentation at the federal level, but could also lead to economic benefits, such as funding flexibility, reduced costs or greater efficiency, and increased productivity, as well as improved customer service and enhanced mobility. A 2009 report by the National Resource Center for Human Service Transportation Coordination found that three federal departments providing transportation services—the Departments of Health and Human Services, Labor, and Education—had yet to coordinate their planning with the Department of Transportation (DOT).[12]

To reduce fragmentation and to realize these benefits, federal agencies on the Coordinating Council should identify and assess their transportation

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[11]See formula grants for special needs of elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities, 49 U.S.C. § 310(d)(2)(B); Job Access and Reverse Commute formula grants, 49 U.S.C. § 5316(g)(3); New Freedom Program, 49 U.S.C. § 5317(f)(3).

[12]See Report to the Secretary of Transportation, National Resource Center for Human Service Transportation Coordination (March 2009).

programs and related expenditures and work with other departments to identify potential opportunities for additional coordination. For example, neither the Coordinating Council nor most federal departments have an inventory of existing programs providing transportation services or their expenditures and they lack the information to identify opportunities to improve the efficiency and service of their programs through coordination. The Coordinating Council should develop the means for collecting and sharing this information. In 2003, GAO discussed three potential options to overcome obstacles to the coordination of transportation for the transportation disadvantaged, two of which would require substantial statutory or regulatory changes and include potential costs: making federal program standards more uniform or creating some type of requirement or financial incentive for coordination.[13] We recommended expanding the Coordinating Council and better disseminating guidance. Subsequently, the Coordinating Council was expanded and several coordination initiatives were launched, and progress has been made in coordination efforts, particularly at the state and local levels. Furthermore, we reported in March 2011 that, to assure that coordination benefits are realized, Congress may want to consider requiring key programs to participate in coordinated planning.[14] The Administration, DOT, transportation interest groups, and legislators have issued proposals to revise DOT programs in the next surface transportation reauthorization. For example, the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2012 proposes combining three FTA programs that provide services to transportation-disadvantaged populations—the Job Access and Reverse Commute program, the New Freedom program, and the Elderly Individuals and Individuals with Disabilities Program.

In conclusion, as I have outlined in my testimony, opportunities exist to streamline and more efficiently carry out programs in the areas of domestic food assistance, employment and training, homelessness, and transportation for disadvantaged populations. Specifically, addressing duplication, overlap, and fragmentation in these areas could help to minimize the administrative burdens faced by those entities—including states and localities as well as nonprofits—that are delivering these

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[13]See GAO, *Transportation-Disadvantaged Populations: Some Coordination Efforts Among Programs Providing Transportation Services, but Obstacles Persist*, GAO-03-697 (Washington, D.C.: June 30, 2003).

[14]GAO-11-318SP.

programs' services. Such administrative burdens range from eligibility requirements and the application process to costs associated with carrying out the program and reporting requirements. Improving consistency among these various requirements and processes as well as considering how multiple agencies could better coordinate their delivery of programs could result in benefits both for those providing and those receiving the services. We have previously reported on the challenges federal grantees face in navigating differences among programs across agencies.[15] Additionally, reducing duplication might also help improve agencies' ability to track and monitor their programs which, as described earlier, is needed to better assess coordination as well as performance. As we are completing our governmentwide examination on this topic, we will continue to look closely at these specific administrative burden and assessment issues.

As the nation rises to meet the current fiscal challenges, we will continue to assist Congress and federal agencies in identifying actions needed to reduce duplication, overlap, and fragmentation; achieve cost savings; and enhance revenues. As part of current planning for our future annual reports, we are continuing to look at additional federal programs and activities to identify further instances of duplication, overlap, and fragmentation as well as other opportunities to reduce the cost of government operations and increase revenues to the government. We will be using an approach to ensure governmentwide coverage through our efforts by the time we issue our third report in fiscal year 2013. We plan to expand our work to more comprehensively examine areas where a mix of federal approaches is used, such as tax expenditures, direct spending, and federal loan programs. Likewise, we will continue to monitor developments in the areas we have already identified. Issues of duplication, overlap, and fragmentation will also be addressed in our routine audit work during the year as appropriate and summarized in our annual reports.

Careful, thoughtful actions will be needed to address many of the issues discussed in our March report, particularly those involving potential duplication, overlap, and fragmentation among federal programs and activities. These are difficult issues to address because they may require

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[15]See GAO, *Grants Management: Grantees' Concerns with Efforts to Streamline and Simplify Processes*, GAO-06-566 (Washington, D.C.: July 28, 2006); and *Grants Management: Additional Actions Needed to Streamline and Simplify Processes*, GAO-05-335 (Washington, D.C.: Apr. 18, 2005).

agencies and Congress to re-examine within and across various mission areas the fundamental structure, operation, funding, and performance of a number of long-standing federal programs or activities with entrenched constituencies. Continued oversight by the Office of Management and Budget and Congress will be critical to ensuring that unnecessary duplication, overlap, and fragmentation are addressed.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Kucinich, and Members of the Subcommittee. This concludes my prepared statement. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

For further information on this testimony or our March report, please contact Janet St. Laurent, Managing Director, Defense Capabilities and Management, who may be reached at (202) 512-4300, or StLaurentJ@gao.gov; and Katherine Siggerud, Managing Director, Physical Infrastructure, who may be reached at (202) 512-2834, or SiggerudK@gao.gov. Specific questions about domestic food assistance as well as employment and training issues may be directed to Barbara Bovbjerg, Managing Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security, who may be reached at (202) 512-7215, or BovbjergB@gao.gov. Specific questions about homelessness issues may be directed to Orice Williams Brown, Managing Director, Financial Markets and Community Investment, who may be reached at (202) 512-5837, or WilliamsO@gao.gov. Specific questions about transportation-disadvantaged issues may be directed to Katherine Siggerud. Contact points for our Congressional Relations and Public Affairs offices may be found on the last page of this statement.

Appendix I: Duplication, Overlap, or Fragmentation Areas Identified

Missions	Areas identified	Federal agencies and programs where duplication, overlap, or fragmentation may occur
Agriculture	1. Fragmented **food safety** system has caused inconsistent oversight, ineffective coordination, and inefficient use of resources	The Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food Safety and Inspection Service and the Food and Drug Administration are the primary food safety agencies, but 15 agencies are involved in some way
Defense	2. Realigning **DOD's military medical command** structures and consolidating common functions could increase efficiency and result in projected savings ranging from $281 million to $460 million annually	Department of Defense (DOD), including the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force
	3. Opportunities exist for consolidation and increased efficiencies to maximize response to **warfighter urgent needs**	At least 31 entities within DOD
	4. Opportunities exist to avoid unnecessary redundancies and improve the coordination of **counter-improvised explosive device efforts**	The services and other components within DOD
	5. Opportunities exist to avoid unnecessary redundancies and maximize the efficient use of **intelligence, surveillance,** and **reconnaissance** capabilities	Multiple intelligence organizations within DOD
	6. A departmentwide acquisition strategy could reduce DOD's risk of costly duplication in purchasing **Tactical Wheeled Vehicles**	DOD, including Army and Marine Corps
	7. Improved joint oversight of DOD's **prepositioning programs** for equipment and supplies may reduce unnecessary duplication	DOD including Air Force, Army, and Marine Corps
	8. **DOD business systems** modernization: opportunities exist for optimizing business operations and systems	About 2,300 investments across DOD
Economic development	9. The efficiency and effectiveness of fragmented **economic development programs** are unclear	USDA, Department of Commerce (Commerce), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the Small Business Administration (SBA); 80 programs involved
	10. The federal approach to **surface transportation** is fragmented, lacks clear goals, and is not accountable for results	Five agencies within the Department of Transportation (DOT); over 100 programs involved
	11. Fragmented federal efforts to meet **water needs** in the **U.S.-Mexico border region** have resulted in an administrative burden, redundant activities, and an overall inefficient use of resources	USDA, Commerce's Economic Development Administration, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Indian Health Service, Department of the Interior's (Interior) Bureau of Reclamation, HUD, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Energy	12. Resolving conflicting requirements could more effectively achieve **federal fleet energy goals**	A number of agencies, including the Department of Energy (Energy) and the General Services Administration (GSA) play a role overseeing the governmentwide requirements
	13. Addressing duplicative federal efforts directed at increasing **domestic ethanol production** could reduce revenue losses by up to $5.7 billion annually	EPA and the Department of the Treasury

Missions	Areas identified	Federal agencies and programs where duplication, overlap, or fragmentation may occur
General government	14. **Enterprise architectures**: key mechanisms for identifying potential overlap and duplication	Governmentwide
	15. Consolidating **federal data** centers provides opportunity to improve government efficiency and achieve significant cost savings	Twenty-four federal agencies
	16. Collecting improved data on **interagency contracting** to minimize duplication could help the government leverage its vast buying power	Governmentwide
	17. Periodic reviews could help identify ineffective **tax expenditures** and redundancies in related tax and spending programs, potentially reducing revenue losses by billions of dollars	Governmentwide
Health	18. Opportunities exist for **DOD** and **VA** to jointly modernize their **electronic health record systems**	DOD and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
	19. **VA** and **DOD** need to control **drug** costs and increase **joint contracting** whenever it is cost-effective	DOD and VA
	20. HHS needs an overall strategy to better integrate nationwide **public health information** systems	Multiple agencies, led by HHS
Homeland security/Law enforcement	21. Strategic oversight mechanisms could help integrate fragmented interagency efforts to defend against **biological threats**	USDA, DOD, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), HHS, Interior, and others; more than two dozen presidentially appointed individuals with responsibility for biodefense
	22. DHS oversight could help eliminate potential duplicating efforts of interagency forums in **securing** the **northern border**	DHS and other federal law enforcement partners
	23. The Department of Justice plans actions to reduce overlap in **explosives investigations**, but monitoring is needed to ensure successful implementation	Department of Justice's Federal Bureau of Investigation and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
	24. **TSA's security assessments** on commercial trucking companies overlap with those of another agency, but efforts are under way to address the overlap	DHS's Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and DOT
	25. DHS could streamline mechanisms for **sharing security-related information** with **public transit agencies** to help address overlapping information	Three information-sharing mechanisms funded by DHS and TSA
	26. **FEMA** needs to improve its oversight of **grants** and establish a framework for assessing capabilities to identify gaps and prioritize investments	DHS's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); 17 programs involved
International affairs	27. Lack of information sharing could create the potential for duplication of efforts between U.S. agencies involved in **development efforts** in **Afghanistan**	Principally DOD and the U.S. Agency for International Development
	28. Despite restructuring, overlapping roles and functions still exist at State's **Arms Control** and **Nonproliferation Bureaus**	Two bureaus within the Department of State (State)

Missions	Areas identified	Federal agencies and programs where duplication, overlap, or fragmentation may occur
Social services	29. Actions needed to reduce administrative overlap among **domestic food assistance** programs	USDA, DHS, and HHS; 18 programs involved
	30. Better coordination of federal **homelessness** programs may minimize fragmentation and overlap	Seven federal agencies, including Department of Education (Education), HHS, and HUD; over 20 programs involved
	31. Further steps needed to improve cost-effectiveness and enhance services for **transportation-disadvantaged** persons	USDA, DOT, Education, Interior, HHS, HUD, Department of Labor (Labor), and VA; 80 programs involved
Training, employment, and education	32. Multiple **employment** and **training** programs: providing information on colocating services and consolidating administrative structures could promote efficiencies	Education, HHS, and Labor, among others; 44 programs involved
	33. **Teacher quality**: proliferation of programs complicates federal efforts to invest dollars effectively	Ten agencies including DOD, Education, Energy, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation; 82 programs involved
	34. Fragmentation of **financial literacy** efforts makes coordination essential	More than 20 different agencies; about 56 programs involved

Source: GAO-11-318SP.

Appendix II: Federal Agencies and Programs Where Cost-Saving or Revenue-Enhancement Opportunities May Exist

Missions	Areas identified	Federal agencies and programs where cost-saving or revenue-enhancement options may exist
Agriculture	1. Reducing some **farm program payments** could result in savings from $800 million over 10 years to up to $5 billion annually	USDA
Defense	2. DOD should assess costs and benefits of **overseas military presence** options before committing to costly personnel realignments and construction plans, thereby possibly saving billions of dollars	DOD
	3. Total compensation approach is needed to manage significant growth in **military personnel costs**	DOD
	4. Employing best management practices could help DOD save money on its **weapon systems acquisition programs**	DOD
	5. More efficient management could limit future costs of **DOD's spare parts** inventory	DOD, including the military services and Defense Logistics Agency
	6. More comprehensive and complete cost data can help DOD improve the cost-effectiveness of **sustaining weapon systems**	DOD
	7. Improved **corrosion prevention** and control practices could help DOD avoid billions in unnecessary costs over time	DOD's Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight
Economic development	8. Revising the **essential air service** program could improve efficiency and save over $20 million annually	Department of Transportation
	9. Improved design and management of the **universal service fund** as it expands to support broadband could help avoid cost increases for consumers	Federal Communications Commission; four programs involved
	10. The **Corps of Engineers** should provide Congress with project-level information on **unobligated balances**	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Energy	11. Improved management of federal **oil and gas resources** could result in approximately $1.75 billion over 10 years	Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, and Office of Natural Resources Revenue
General government	12. Efforts to address **governmentwide improper payments** could result in significant cost savings	About 20 federal agencies; over 70 programs involved
	13. Promoting **competition fo**r the over $500 billion in **federal contracts** can potentially save billions of dollars over time	Governmentwide
	14. Applying **strategic sourcing** best practices throughout the federal procurement system could save billions of dollars annually	Governmentwide
	15. Adherence to new guidance on **award fee contracts** could improve agencies' use of award fees and produce savings	Several agencies, including DOD and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Missions	Areas identified	Federal agencies and programs where cost-saving or revenue-enhancement options may exist
	16. Agencies could realize cost savings of at least $3 billion by continued disposal of **unneeded federal real property**	Governmentwide, including DOD, General Services Administration (GSA), and Department of Veterans Affairs
	17. Improved cost analyses used for making **federal facility ownership** and **leasing** decisions could save tens of millions of dollars	Primarily GSA, the central leasing agent for most agencies
	18. The Office of Management and Budget's **IT Dashboard** reportedly has already resulted in $3 billion in savings and can further help identify opportunities to invest more efficiently in information technology	Governmentwide
	19. Increasing **electronic filing** of individual income **tax returns** could reduce IRS's processing costs and increase revenues by hundreds of millions of dollars	Department of the Treasury's (Treasury) Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
	20. Using **return on investment** information to better target IRS enforcement could reduce the tax gap; for example, a 1 percent reduction would increase tax revenues by $3 billion	IRS
	21. Better management of **tax debt collection** may resolve cases faster with lower IRS costs and increase debt collected	IRS
	22. Broadening IRS's authority to correct **simple tax return errors** could facilitate correct tax payments and help IRS avoid costly, burdensome audits	IRS
	23. Enhancing **mortgage interest information** reporting could improve tax compliance	IRS
	24. More information on the types and uses of canceled debt could help IRS limit revenue losses on **forgiven mortgage debt**	IRS
	25. Better information and outreach could help increase revenues by tens or hundreds of millions of dollars annually by addressing overstated **real estate tax deductions**	IRS
	26. Revisions to content and use of **Form 1098-T** could help IRS enforce higher education requirements and increase revenues	IRS
	27. Many options could improve the tax compliance of **sole proprietors** and begin to reduce their $68 billion portion of the tax gap	IRS
	28. IRS could find additional **businesses not filing tax returns** by using third-party data, which show such businesses have billions of dollars in sales	IRS
	29. Congress and IRS can help **S corporations** and their shareholders be more tax compliant, potentially increasing tax revenues by hundreds of millions of dollars each year	IRS

Missions	Areas identified	Federal agencies and programs where cost-saving or revenue-enhancement options may exist
	30. IRS needs an agencywide approach for addressing tax evasion among the at least 1 million **networks of businesses** and related entities	IRS
	31. Opportunities exist to improve the targeting of the $6 billion **research tax credit** and reduce forgone revenue	Treasury and IRS
	32. Converting the **new markets tax credit** to a grant program may increase program efficiency and significantly reduce the $3.8 billion 5-year revenue cost of the program	Treasury
	33. Limiting the tax-exempt status of certain **governmental bonds** could yield revenue	Treasury
	34. Adjusting **civil tax penalties** for inflation potentially could increase revenues by tens of millions of dollars per year, not counting any revenues that may result from maintaining the penalties' deterrent effect	IRS
	35. IRS may be able to systematically identify **nonresident aliens** reporting unallowed tax deductions or credits	IRS
	36. Tracking **undisbursed balances** in **expired grant accounts** could facilitate the reallocation of scarce resources or the return of funding to the Treasury	Governmentwide
Health	37. Preventing billions in **Medicaid improper payments** requires sustained attention and action by CMS	Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
	38. Federal oversight over **Medicaid supplemental payments** needs improvement, which could lead to substantial cost savings	CMS
	39. Better targeting of **Medicare**'s claims review could reduce **improper payments**	CMS
	40. Potential savings in **Medicare's payments** for **health care**	CMS
Homeland security/Law enforcement	41. **DHS's management of acquisitions** could be strengthened to reduce cost overruns and schedule and performance shortfalls	Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
	42. Improvements in **managing research and development** could help reduce inefficiencies and costs for homeland security	DHS
	43. Validation of **TSA's behavior-based screening** program is needed to justify funding or expansion	Transportation Security Administration (TSA)
	44. More efficient **baggage screening systems** could result in about $470 million in reduced TSA personnel costs over the next 5 years	TSA
	45. Clarifying availability of certain **customs fee collections** could produce a one-time savings of $640 million	DHS's Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

Missions	Areas identified	Federal agencies and programs where cost-saving or revenue-enhancement options may exist
Income security	46. **Social Security** needs data on pensions from noncovered earnings to better enforce **offsets** and ensure benefit fairness, resulting in estimated $2.4-$2.9 billion savings over 10 years	Social Security Administration
International affairs	47. Congress could pursue several options to improve collection of **antidumping** and **countervailing duties**	CBP

Source: GAO-11-318SP.

Appendix III: Federal Programs Cited in This Review

Domestic Food Assistance Programs

The federal government spent more than $62.5 billion on the following 18 domestic food nutrition and assistance programs in fiscal year 2008.

Table 1: Selected Federal Food and Nutrition Assistance Programs, by Agency

Item no.	Program name
USDA	
1.	Child and Adult Care Food Program
2.	Commodity Supplemental Food Program
3.	Community Food Projects Competitive Grant Programa
4.	Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations
5.	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program
6.	National School Lunch Program
7.	Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico
8.	School Breakfast Program
9.	Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program
10.	Special Milk Program
11.	Summer Food Service Program
12.	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
13.	The Emergency Food Assistance Program
14.	WIC
15.	WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program
DHS Federal Emergency Management Agency	
16.	Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program
HHS Administration on Aging	
17.	Elderly Nutrition Program: Home-Delivered and Congregate Nutrition Services
18.	Grants to American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Organizations for Nutrition and Supportive Services

Source: GAO, Domestic Food Assistance: Complex System Benefits Millions, but Additional Efforts Could Address Potential Inefficiency and Overlap among Smaller Programs, GAO-10-346 (Washington, D.C.: Apr. 15, 2010).

aThe Community Food Projects Competitive Grants Program is administered by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (formerly the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, CSREES) of USDA. All other USDA programs listed above are administered by the Food and Nutrition Service. Community Food Projects Competitive Grants Program participation information is from CSREES Update: September 17, 2009, Office of the Administrator, CSREES, USDA.

Homelessness Programs

Table 2 lists selected federal programs that provide shelter or housing assistance.

Table 2: List of Selected Federal Programs That Provide Shelter or Housing Assistance

Item no.	Program name
Department of Housing and Urban Development	
1.	Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8)
2.	Public Housing
3.	Homeless Assistance Programs: Single Room Occupancy
4.	Homeless Assistance Programs: Shelter Plus Care
5.	Homeless Assistance Programs: Supportive Housing Program
6.	Homeless Assistance Programs: Emergency Shelter Grant
7.	HUD-VA Supportive Housing
8.	Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act
9.	Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program
10.	HOME Investment Partnerships
11.	Community Development Block Grant
Department of Health and Human Services	
12.	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness
13.	Runaway and Homeless Youth
14.	Federal Surplus Real Property
Department of Veterans Affairs	
15.	Homeless Providers Grants & Per Diem
16.	HUD-VA Supportive Housing
Department of Justice	
17.	Transitional Housing Assistance for Victims of Domestic Violence, Stalking, or Sexual Assault
Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency	
18.	Emergency Food and Shelter
Department of Agriculture	
19.	Housing programs such as Single-Family Housing and Multi-family housing
20.	Community Facilities Loan
Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs	
21.	Human services programs, such as Housing Improvement Program

Sources: GAO, Homelessness: A Common Vocabulary Could Help Agencies Collaborate and Collect More Consistent Data, GAO-10-702 (Washington, D.C.: June 30, 2010); and Rural Homelessness: Better Collaboration by HHS and HUD Could Improve Delivery of Services in Rural Areas, GAO-10-724 (Washington, D.C.: July 10, 2010).

Employment and Training Programs

Forty-four of the 47 federal employment and training programs GAO identified (see table 3), including those with broader missions such as multipurpose block grants, overlap with at least one other program in that they provide at least one similar service to a similar population. However, our review of 3 of the largest programs showed that the extent to which individuals receive the same services from these programs is unknown due to program data limitations.

Table 3: Federally Funded Employment and Training Programs by Agency, Fiscal Year 2009

Item no.	Program name
Department of Labor	
1.	Community-Based Job Training Grants
2.	Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program
3.	Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities
4.	H-1B Job Training Grants
5.	Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Project
6.	Job Corps
7.	Local Veterans' Employment Representative Program
8.	National Farmworker Jobs Program
9.	Native American Employment and Training
10.	Registered Apprenticeship and Other Training
11.	Reintegration of Ex-Offenders
12.	Senior Community Service Employment Program
13.	Trade Adjustment Assistance
14.	Transition Assistance Program
15.	Veterans' Workforce Investment Program
16.	WIA Adult Program
17.	WIA Youth Activities
18.	WIA Dislocated Workers
19.	WIA National Emergency Grants
20.	WANTO
21.	YouthBuild
Department of Education	
22.	American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Services
23.	Career and Technical Education—Basic Grants to States
24.	Career and Technical Education—Indian Set-aside
25.	Grants to States for Workplace and Community Transition Training for Incarcerated Individuals

Item no.	Program name
26.	Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Program
27.	Native Hawaiian Career and Technical Education
28.	Projects with Industry
29.	Rehabilitation Services—Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States
30.	State-Supported Employment Services Program
31.	Tech-Prep Education
32.	Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Career and Technical Institutions
Department of Health and Human Services	
33.	Community Services Block Grant
34.	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program
35.	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—Targeted Assistance Grants
36.	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—Social Services Program
37.	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—Targeted Assistance Discretionary Program
38.	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
39.	Tribal Work Grants[a]
Department of the Interior	
40.	Conservation Activities by Youth Service Organizations[b]
41.	Indian Employment Assistance
42.	Indian Vocational Training—United Tribes Technical College
Department of Agriculture	
43.	SNAP Employment and Training Program
Department of Defense	
44.	National Guard Youth Challenge Program
Environmental Protection Agency	
45.	Brownfield Job Training Cooperative Agreements
Department of Justice	
46.	Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative
Department of Veterans Affairs	
47.	Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled Veterans[c]

Source: GAO, Multiple Employment and Training Programs: Providing Information on Colocating Services and Consolidating Administrative Structures Could Promote Efficiencies, GAO-11-92 (Washington, D.C.: Jan. 13, 2011).

[a]Also known as the Native Employment Works program.

[b]For the purposes of our study, this program includes several programs administered by Interior's National Park Service: Public Lands Corps, Youth Conservation Corps, Youth Intern Program, and Youth Partnership Program.

[c]Also known as the VetSuccess program.

This list contains programs that GAO identified as providing transportation services to transportation-disadvantaged persons, with limited information available on funding. Transportation is not the primary purpose of many of these programs, but rather access to services, such as medical appointments. In many cases, funding data were not available as funds are embedded in broader program spending. However, GAO obtained fiscal year 2009 funding information for 23 programs (see table 4), which spent an estimated total of $1.7 billion on transportation services that year.

Table 4: Federal Programs Providing Transportation Services for Transportation-Disadvantaged Persons

Item no.	Program name[a]	Fiscal year 2009 federal spending on transportation
Department of Agriculture		
1.	Food Stamp Employment and Training Program	no estimate available
2.	Community Facilities Loans and Grants	no estimate available
Department of Education		
3.	21st-Century Community Learning Centers	no estimate available
4.	Voluntary Public School Choice	no estimate available
5.	Special Education Grants to States	no estimate available
6.	Special Education Preschool Grants	no estimate available
7.	Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	no estimate available
8.	Centers for Independent Living	no estimate available
9.	Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who Are Blind	no estimate available
10.	Independent Living State Grants	no estimate available
11.	Supported Employment Services for Individuals with Most Significant Disabilities	no estimate available
12.	Vocational Rehabilitation Grants	$79,356,746
13.	Rehabilitation Services American Indians with Disabilities	no estimate available
Department of Health and Human Services		
14.	Child Care and Development Fund	no estimate available
15.	Community Services Block Grant Programs	no estimate available
16.	Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance	no estimate available
17.	Head Start	no estimate available
18.	Refugee and Entrant Assistance Discretionary Grants	no estimate available

Item no.	Program name[a]	Fiscal year 2009 federal spending on transportation
19.	Refugee and Entrant Assistance State Administered Programs	no estimate available
20.	Refugee and Entrant Assistance Targeted Assistance	no estimate available
21.	Refugee and Entrant Assistance Voluntary Agency Programs	no estimate available
22.	Social Services Block Grants	no estimate available
23.	State Councils on Developmental Disabilities and Protection and Advocacy Systems	no estimate available
24.	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	$355,322,883
25.	Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	no estimate available
26.	Native American Programs	no estimate available
27.	Tribal Work Grants	no estimate available
28.	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	no estimate available
29.	Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	$72,282,657
30.	Program for American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian Elders	no estimate available
31.	Medicaid	no estimate available[b]
32.	State Children's Health Insurance Program	$4,518,297
33.	Community Health Centers	$24,340,787
34.	Healthy Start Initiative	no estimate available
35.	HIV Care Formula Grants	no estimate available
36.	Maternal and Child Services Grants	no estimate available
37.	Rural Health Care, Rural Health Network, and Small Health Care Provider Programs	$187,500
38.	Urban Indian Health Services	$26,664
39.	Special Diabetes Program for Indians Diabetes Prevention and Treatment Projects	$359,323
40.	Community Mental Health Services Block Grant	no estimate available
41.	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	no estimate available
42.	Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbances	no estimate available
43.	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Access to Recovery	$3,000,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development		
44.	Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	$4,006,326
45.	Community Development Block Grants/Special Purpose Grants/Insular Areas	no estimate available
46.	Community Development Block Grants/State's program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	no estimate available
47.	Emergency Shelter Grants Program	no estimate available
48.	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	$2,581,945
49.	Supportive Housing Program	$12,970,863
50.	Demolition and Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing	no estimate available
51.	Public and Indian Housing	no estimate available
52.	Resident Opportunity and Supportive Services—Service Coordinators	no estimate available

Item no.	Program name[a]	Fiscal year 2009 federal spending on transportation
53.	Supportive Housing for the Elderly	no estimate available
54.	Congregate Housing Services Program	no estimate available
Department of the Interior		
55.	Indian Employment Assistance	no estimate available
56.	Indian Schools Student Transportation	$50,544,867
57.	Indian Child and Family Education	no estimate available
58.	Assistance for Indian Children with Severe Disabilities	no estimate available
59.	Administrative Cost Grants for Indian Schools	no estimate available
60.	Indian Education Assistance to Schools	no estimate available
61.	Indian Social Services Welfare Assistance	no estimate available
Department of Labor		
62.	Native American Employment and Training	no estimate available
63.	Senior Community Service Employment Program	no estimate available
64.	Trade Adjustment Assistance—Workers	no estimate available
65.	Workforce Investment Act Adult Services Program	no estimate available
66.	Workforce Investment Act Youth Activities	no estimate available
67.	Youthbuild	no estimate available
68.	National Farmworker Jobs Program	no estimate available
69.	Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Project	no estimate available
70.	Veterans' Employment Program	no estimate available
Department of Transportation		
71.	Capital and Training Assistance Program for Over-the-Road Bus Accessibility	$14,006,307
72.	Capital Assistance Program for Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities	$90,003,703
73.	Capital Investment Grants	$9,096,277
74.	Job Access and Reverse Commute	$61,304,518
75.	Nonurbanized Area Formula Program	$419,924,875
76.	Urbanized Area Formula Program	$95,750,785
77.	New Freedom Program	$27,062,736
Department of Veterans Affairs		
78.	Automobiles and Adaptive Equipment for Certain Disabled Veterans and Members of the Armed Forces	$61,600,000
79.	VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	$282,619
80.	Veterans Medical Care Benefits	$314,754,000

Source: Federal departments and GAO analysis of the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (October 2010).

Note: The Corporation for National and Community Service—an independent federal agency—also funds three programs that provide transportation services: Retired and Senior Volunteer Program, Foster Grandparent Program, and Senior Companion Program.

[a]Two new programs in the Departments of Agriculture (Hunger Free Communities) and Housing and Urban Development (Choice Neighborhoods) have not yet awarded grants, but will have transportation as an eligible use of funds. These have not been included in the count of programs.

[b]While no estimates were available for fiscal year 2009, the Medicaid program in the Department of Health and Human Services spent $704 million in fiscal year 2010 for transportation services—the first year for which such information was available.