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Washington, D.C. 20548

Resources, Community, and
Economic Development Division

B-261186

May 18, 1995

The Honorable Rick A. Lazio
Chairman, Subcommittee on Housing
and Community Opportunity
Committee on Banking and Financial Services
House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On January 20, 1995, your office asked that we provide information on the characteristics of households assisted through the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) rental assistance programs. In particular, your office was interested in the extent to which this information suggests the potential for assisted households to move toward or achieve economic self-sufficiency.

The most comprehensive information on HUD-assisted households is based on 1989 data and was published by HUD in March 1992.¹ Among other things, HUD's report provided the following estimates for 1989:

- The median age of HUD-assisted renters was 50 years, and about 35 percent of assisted renters were elderly (65 years old or more).
- About 45 percent of assisted households had children; 55 percent of these households were headed by single parents.
- The median number of years of education completed by all assisted renters was 12.1 years. About 54 percent of all assisted renters had completed high school or at least some college; about 21 percent had completed 8 or fewer years.

¹Characteristics of HUD-Assisted Renters and Their Units in 1989. HUD is updating this report with 1991 data and expects to publish the update this year.

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-- The median income² of assisted renters was \$7,320; 40 percent of these households reported income from wages.

Individual characteristics, such as age or education, tell only part of the story in assessing the potential of assisted households to move toward or achieve economic self-sufficiency. The interrelationship between characteristics provides more meaningful insights, but HUD's 1992 report is a census-like document and not designed to provide these interrelationships. However, the information in the report does provide some insights on those assisted households for which the movement toward self-sufficiency may be difficult (e.g., the elderly) or may be a long-term process (e.g., those with little education).

In our 1993 report,³ we analyzed the level of income needed for a family to become economically independent of HUD's Section 8 rental assistance program. Using 1992 data, we found that annual income of between about \$18,000 and \$36,000 (depending on the location) was needed to become economically independent of this program (i.e., to be no longer eligible for the program on the basis of income). These amounts are much higher than the median income of \$7,320 reported for all HUD-assisted households in 1989, even when adjusted for inflation.

BACKGROUND

HUD provides two basic types of rental housing assistance: public housing and private-market housing assistance. Public housing is owned and operated by local government agencies known as public housing agencies. HUD provides funds to public housing agencies to build, operate, and make capital improvements to public housing projects. The private-market housing programs provide various forms of "project-based" and "tenant-based" assistance (such as rent subsidies or low-interest mortgage loans) to owners of private rental housing and are designed to allow lower-income households to afford modest yet decent housing. For

²HUD's report stated that reported incomes may be understated and suggested that income amounts be used with caution.

³Self-Sufficiency: Opportunities and Disincentives on the Road to Economic Independence (GAO/HRD-93-23, Aug. 6, 1993).

project-based assistance,⁴ eligible lower-income households must live in designated housing to receive subsidized rents. For tenant-based assistance (the Section 8 certificate and housing voucher programs), assisted households may live in private rental units of their choice that meet HUD's rent and quality standards. Generally, HUD administers its private-market rental housing programs through housing owners or public housing agencies, depending on the program.

HUD provides rental housing assistance for about 4.7 million units. Of these, about 1.4 million units are in public housing, about 1.2 million units receive tenant-based assistance, and about 2.1 million units receive project-based assistance.

HUD targets rental assistance primarily toward households classified by law as very low income. For households with four people, very low incomes are those that do not exceed 50 percent of the median income in the local area.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HUD-ASSISTED RENTERS

HUD's March 1992 report showed that in 1989, 13.8 million (41 percent) of the 33.8 million renter households in the United States had incomes low enough to be eligible for HUD's rental assistance programs. HUD's report estimated the characteristics data on over 4.1 million (29 percent) households that were receiving HUD's rental assistance at that time.⁵ Of the total assisted households, 1.4 million resided in public housing, 1.1 million were living in units assisted with Section 8 tenant-based assistance, and 1.7 million received project-based assistance. Additional information on the characteristics of HUD-assisted renters is contained in enclosure I.

⁴These programs include the rent supplement; section 221(d)(3) below-market interest rate; section 202 elderly; section 236; Section 8 new construction, substantial rehabilitation, and moderate rehabilitation; and some smaller programs.

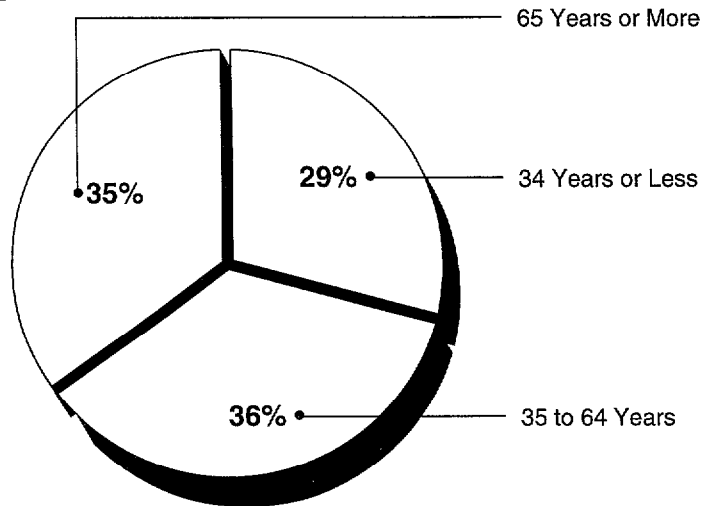
⁵The 4.1 million figure represents estimates for the number of occupied units at the time of the survey. It is less than the current figure of 4.7 million units because some units were vacant at the time of the survey and the size of the program has increased somewhat since 1989, among other factors.

The information contained in HUD's report is based on samples. As a result, each estimate in the report has a measurable precision or sampling error. Information on the magnitude of these sampling errors is contained in the scope and methodology section of this report.

Age of Head of Household

For all HUD-assisted households, about 29 percent of the heads of households were 34 years of age or younger, 36 percent were between the ages of 35 and 64, and 35 percent were 65 or more (see fig. 1). In 1989, the median age for the heads of assisted renter households was 50 (see table I.1). For the heads of households in both public housing and housing supported by project-based assistance, the median age was 56, and for heads of households receiving tenant-based assistance, the median age was 40.

Figure 1: Age of Head of Household for HUD-Assisted Renters



Source: HUD.

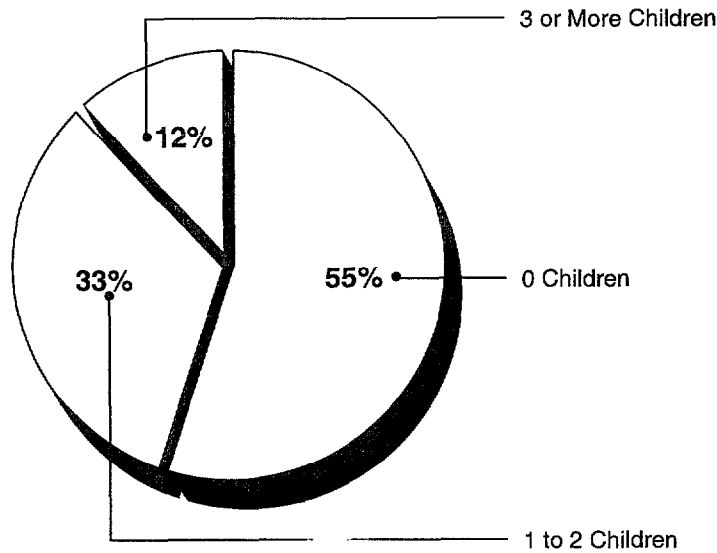
The elderly, because of their age and income status, may have limited potential to move toward self-sufficiency. In addition, those with disabilities or handicaps may also have limited potential for self-sufficiency. While HUD's 1992 report did not contain information on the heads of households with disabilities or handicaps, its Multifamily Tenant Characteristics System and its Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System contain information on disabilities and handicaps for approximately 2.84 million

households.⁶ According to HUD, as of March 1995 about 13 percent of these households were headed by nonelderly persons with disabilities or handicaps, and an additional 36 percent of these households were headed by elderly persons (age 62 or more). Thus, according to these data, for about 49 percent of HUD-assisted renter households, expectations of their ability to move toward and achieve self-sufficiency may be somewhat limited.

Household Composition

HUD's report showed that about 55 percent of all HUD-assisted households did not have children in them (see fig. 2). One-third of the households had one or two children, and about 12 percent had three or more children.

Figure 2: Number of Children in HUD-Assisted Households



Source: HUD.

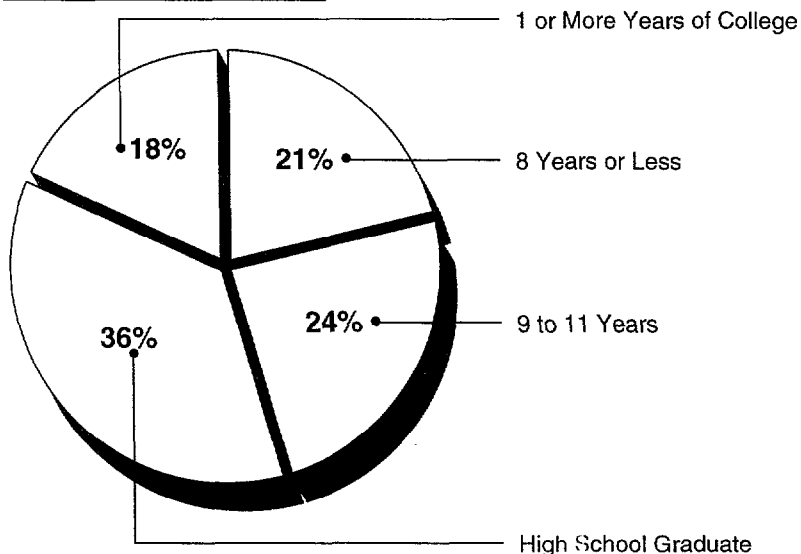
About 55 percent of the households with children were headed by single parents or guardians (see table I.2). The large percentage of single-parent households suggests that a significant amount of child care services, among other services, may be needed to enable single parents to enter the labor force full-time or to participate in the education and/or training they may need to qualify for full-time employment.

⁶These systems do not as yet contain information on all assisted households.

Education Level

The level of education among the heads of assisted households varied considerably. About 36 percent of the heads of assisted households had graduated from high school (see fig. 3). An additional 18 percent had 1 or more years of college. Twenty-four percent had not completed high school, and 21 percent had 8 or fewer years of education. The median number of years of school completed by all HUD-assisted household heads was 12.1 years (see table I.3).

Figure 3: Education Levels for Heads of HUD-Assisted Rental Households



Note: Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: HUD.

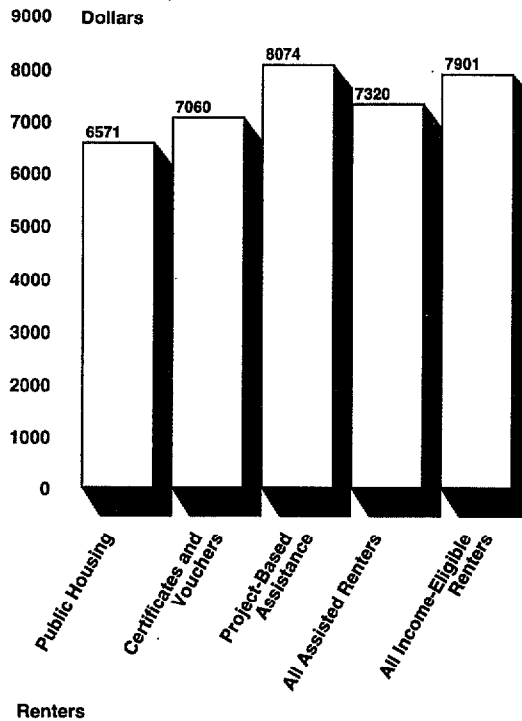
The attainment of self-sufficiency may require additional education and/or training for at least the 45 percent of households headed by persons with less than a high school education, particularly those headed by someone with substantially less education.

Income Sources and Amounts

HUD's report showed that the median annual income of all assisted renters was \$7,320, as compared with \$7,901 for all income-eligible renters (see fig. 4). As a group, public housing households had the lowest median income (\$6,571), and those receiving project-based assistance had the highest (\$8,074). HUD's report also estimated that

about 67 percent of all assisted renters reported incomes of less than \$10,000, about 18 percent reported incomes of between \$10,000 and \$19,999, about 7 percent reported incomes of \$20,000 or more, and the remaining 8 percent did not report any income (see table I.4). HUD believes that, for a number of possible reasons, incomes may be understated and these results should be used with caution.

Figure 4: Incomes of Assisted and Income-Eligible Households



Source: HUD.

The source of reported income provides an indicator of assisted households' potential for moving toward or achieving self-sufficiency. For example, only 40 percent of the HUD-assisted households reported income from wages or salaries, compared with 53 percent of all income-eligible renter households (see table I.5). The small proportion of assisted households receiving income from employment is partially attributable to the number of elderly households, single-parent households with children, and persons with disabilities or handicaps.

EARNINGS NEEDED TO BECOME ECONOMICALLY
INDEPENDENT FROM HOUSING ASSISTANCE

In our 1993 report, we analyzed the level of income needed for a family to become economically independent of HUD's Section 8 certificate rental assistance program across a range of states and rent levels⁷ (see table 1). In fiscal year 1992, a three-member family renting a two-bedroom apartment would have needed an annual income ranging from \$18,396 to \$36,264 to become economically independent of the Section 8 housing program, depending on where the family lived. These amounts are substantially greater than the median amount of \$7,060 earned by a household receiving assistance through the certificate and voucher programs in 1989, as well as the amounts for the public housing program (\$6,571) and project-based assistance (\$8,074), as reported by HUD.⁸

⁷We used HUD's fair market rents, established for each metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area in a state, which reflect rents at the 45th percentile.

⁸The fiscal year 1992 annual incomes needed to become economically independent of the Section 8 program are still substantially greater than the assisted households' 1989 incomes adjusted for inflation (14 percent between 1989 and 1992) to 1992 dollars.

Table 1: Break-Even Amounts for Three-Member Families Renting Two-Bedroom Units (Fiscal Year 1992)

State category	State	Average fair market rent ^a	Annual break-even earnings
Lowest	Alabama	\$384	\$18,396
1st quintile ^b	Oklahoma	421	19,896
2nd quintile	Indiana	458	21,360
3rd quintile	Michigan	510	23,460
4th quintile	Illinois	577	26,136
5th quintile	New Hampshire	712	31,524
Highest	District of Columbia	830	36,264

^aThe average fair market rent is the average of the highest and lowest fair market rent in the metropolitan areas of a state.

^bStates listed are the middle state in each quintile.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

To perform our work, we attempted to obtain current data on households assisted through HUD's public housing and Section 8 rental assistance programs. HUD's program offices are collecting this information, but it is currently limited. According to a HUD program research office official, the most current and comprehensive information on assisted renters is contained in the Department's March 1992 report, Characteristics of HUD-Assisted Renters and Their Units in 1989. For the most part, we relied on information contained in this report. Although we also contacted officials at the Congressional Budget Office, Congressional Research Service, and the Census Bureau, they could not identify more current, comprehensive information.

HUD developed the information contained in its 1992 report as part of a joint effort with the Census Bureau. HUD provided Census with the addresses of assisted renters. Census matched these addresses with the addresses of households that were interviewed for the 1989 American Housing Survey.⁹ This effort enabled Census to identify American Housing Survey data for HUD-assisted renters. Census provided HUD with data on matched households, and HUD compiled the information for its 1992 report.

According to HUD, its 1992 report provides the first statistically representative description of assisted households available since 1979. Because the information contained in the report is based on samples, the information is subject to sampling error. A sampling error, which may be expressed as a plus/minus figure, indicates how closely one could reproduce from a sample the results that would be obtained from a complete count of the universe using the same measurement methods.

HUD's report states that the sampling error varies for different statistics and that the maximum sampling error is 7.6 percent. By adding the sampling error to and subtracting it from the estimate, upper and lower bounds for each estimate can be calculated. This range is called a confidence interval. Sampling errors and confidence intervals are stated at a certain confidence level--in this case, 95 percent. For example, if 50 percent of 680,000 households exhibit a certain characteristic, the 95-percent confidence interval for the number of households would be 628,000 to 732,000 households ($680,000 \pm 7.6$ percent of 680,000). For the percentage of households exhibiting the characteristic, the 95-percent confidence interval would be 42.4 to 57.6 percent (50 percent ± 7.6 percent). For 95 out of 100 samples, these confidence intervals are expected to contain the values that would have been obtained from surveying the entire universe using the same measurement procedures.

We did not ask HUD to comment on the validity of the data presented in this report because the data come primarily from an earlier HUD report. We did not assess the accuracy of the information contained in HUD's 1992 report, its

⁹The American Housing Survey is conducted by the Census Bureau for HUD and contains information on income, households' characteristics, rents paid, and conditions of housing units that is based on statistical samples.

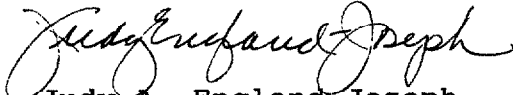
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Multifamily Tenant Characteristics System, or its Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System.

- - - - -

If you have any questions about this information, please call me at (202) 512-7631.

Sincerely yours,



Judy A. England-Joseph
Director, Housing and
Community Development Issues

Enclosure

CHARACTERISTICS OF HUD-ASSISTED RENTERS, 1989

The following information is from Characteristics of HUD-Assisted Renters and Their Units in 1989.

Table I.1: Age of Head of Household

	All assisted households	Public housing	Certificates and vouchers	Project-based	All income-eligible renters
Median age	50	56	40	56	41
	Thousands of households (percents in parentheses) ^a				
	4,070	1,360	1,060	1,650	13,808
Under 35	1,184 (29)	294 (22)	450 (42)	438 (27)	5,382 (39)
35-64	1,469 (36)	552 (41)	371 (35)	546 (33)	4,849 (35)
65 or older	1,418 (35)	513 (38)	239 (23)	666 (40)	3,577 (26)

^aPercentages may not equal 100 percent because of rounding.

Table I.2: Number of Households With Children and Percent of Households With Children That Were Headed by Single Parents or Guardians

	All assisted renters	Public housing	Certificates and vouchers	Project-based	All income-eligible renters
	Thousands of households (percents in parentheses) ^a				
	4,070	1,360	1,060	1,650	13,808
0 children	2,233 (55)	797 (59)	417 (39)	1,018 (62)	7,754 (56)
1 or 2 children	1,357 (33)	384 (28)	452 (43)	521 (32)	4,172 (30)
3 or more children	480 (12)	179 (13)	190 (18)	111 (7)	1,883 (14)
Single parent/ guardian ^b (percent)	55	55	64	46	49

^aPercentages may not equal 100 percent because of rounding.

^bPercentage is of all households with children. The number of households was not reported.

Table I.3: Education Level of Head-of-Household Renters

	All assisted households	Public housing	Certificates and vouchers	Project-based	All income-eligible renters
Median years	12.1	11.4	12.2	12.3	12.2
	Thousands of households (percents in parentheses) ^a				
	4,070	1,360	1,060	1,650	13,808
8 years or less	865 (21)	413 (30)	193 (18)	259 (16)	2,729 (20)
9-11 years	997 (24)	357 (26)	254 (24)	386 (23)	3,156 (23)
High school graduate	1,475 (36)	393 (29)	413 (39)	669 (41)	4,914 (36)
1 or more years of college	733 (18)	196 (14)	201 (19)	337 (20)	3,010 (22)

^aPercentages may not equal 100 percent because of rounding.

Table I.4: Income Distribution for HUD-Assisted Households

	All assisted renters	Public housing	Certificates and vouchers	Project-based	Income-eligible but not subsidized
Median income	\$7,320	\$6,571	\$7,060	\$8,074	\$8,145
	Thousands of households (percents in parentheses) ^a				
	4,070	1,360	1,060	1,650	9,738
Less than \$5,000	1,135 (28)	451 (33)	331 (31)	353 (21)	2,117 (22)
\$5,000 to 9,999	1,592 (39)	522 (38)	409 (39)	660 (40)	3,797 (39)
\$10,000 to 19,999	717 (18)	196 (14)	193 (18)	328 (20)	2,929 (30)
\$20,000 to 29,999	180 (4)	48 (4)	36 (3)	95 (6)	168 (2)
\$30,000 to 39,999	66 (2)	9 (1)	11 (1)	47 (3)	0 (0)
\$40,000 or more	58 (1)	4 (^b)	19 (2)	35 (2)	0 (0)
Not reported	322 (8)	130 (10)	60 (6)	131 (8)	728 (7)

^aPercentages may not equal 100 percent because of rounding.

^bLess than 1 percent.

Table I.5: Primary Sources and Amount of Income for HUD-Assisted and Unassisted Households

	All assisted renters	Public housing	Certificates and vouchers	Project-based	All income-eligible renters ^a
	Thousands of households (percents in parentheses)				
	4,070	1,360	1,060	1,650	13,808
Wages/salaries	1,647 (40)	480 (35)	459 (43)	708 (43)	7,347 (53)
Social Security/pensions	1,774 (44)	634 (47)	334 (32)	807 (49)	4,651 (34)
Welfare/Supplemental Security Income	1,552 (38)	608 (45)	543 (51)	402 (24)	4,099 (30)
Food Stamps	1,664 (41)	660 (49)	590 (56)	414 (25)	4,619 (33)

^aThese data include both assisted and unassisted renters.

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**Resources, Community, and
Economic Development Division**

B-261218

May 4, 1995

The Honorable Phil Gramm
Chairman, Subcommittee on Commerce,
Justice, State, the Judiciary,
and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

The Honorable Robert S. Walker
Chairman, Committee on Science
House of Representatives

You asked us to provide information on the status of unobligated funds held by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for two of its major programs--the Advanced Technology Program (ATP) and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program. Begun in 1990, ATP makes competitive awards on a cost-sharing basis to industry for research and development (R&D) projects considered to have significant potential for improving the competitiveness of U.S. industry and stimulating economic growth. MEP, which was started in 1989, makes technology assistance available to U.S. manufacturers through nonprofit Manufacturing Extension Centers and through some State Technology Extension Centers. The funds for both programs are no-year funds--that is, there is no restriction on the time by which the funds must be obligated. However, you specifically asked whether NIST will be able to obligate all of the available funds for these two programs by the end of fiscal year 1995.

In summary, NIST estimates that ATP will award \$421 million through a series of competitions during fiscal year 1995. It is unclear whether NIST will be able to make all of the planned awards and obligate all of the funds by the end of this fiscal year, given its increased workload and the time it has taken to make awards in prior years. But even if it were able to complete these activities in fiscal year 1995, some of the award money would not be available for disbursement until fiscal year

1996. Under the current MEP competition schedule, NIST will carry over \$41 million in unobligated funds at the end of fiscal year 1995. According to program officials, the earliest these funds would be obligated would be October 30, 1995.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of ATP is to assist U.S. businesses in creating and applying the generic technology and research results necessary to (1) rapidly commercialize significant new scientific discoveries and technologies and (2) refine manufacturing technologies. NIST solicits R&D proposals from U.S. businesses by announcing competitions in The Commerce Business Daily and uses an extensive multistep process to review and select proposals for awards. In particular, NIST relies heavily on outside experts to assess the technical merit of the proposals to help ensure that the selected R&D projects are the most likely to be successful. NIST also assesses whether the businesses submitting the proposals are technically and financially capable of seeing the projects through to completion. In fiscal year 1994, this review process took 101 days, after which NIST announced the award recipients. According to a NIST grant officer, NIST seeks to provide written notification to recipients within 30 days of the award announcement, thereby obligating the ATP funds. This obligation creates a commitment on the part of the government to make a disbursement at a later date. NIST begins disbursing the money after it completes a series of final clearances and other checks. This final processing took an average of 70 days in fiscal year 1994.

ATP's funding tripled from \$68 million in fiscal year 1993 to \$200 million in fiscal year 1994 and doubled to \$431 million in fiscal year 1995. ATP has about \$507 million available for obligation in fiscal year 1995: (1) \$431 million was provided as fiscal year 1995 funding, (2) \$168 million in unobligated funds was carried over because NIST did not fund enough new projects by the end of fiscal year 1994, (3) \$90 million in budget authority was recently rescinded, and (4) \$2 million was set aside for computer equipment.

MEP is intended to improve the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturing by advancing the level of manufacturing technology used by small- and medium-sized U.S.-based firms. The MEP program has awarded matching funds to nonprofit organizations for 44 Manufacturing Extension Centers that are located near concentrations of

manufacturers. NIST conducts competitions for MEP funds much as it does for ATP funds. For the most recent MEP competition, NIST took about 8 months to review the proposals and complete the final processing.

MEP's funding tripled from \$30.2 million in fiscal year 1994 to \$90.6 million in fiscal year 1995. In addition, about \$2 million in unobligated funds was carried over to fiscal year 1995.

NIST MAY NOT BE ABLE TO OBLIGATE ALL
AVAILABLE ATP FUNDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1995

NIST plans to make about twice as many ATP awards during the current round of competitions as it did during the previous round of competitions. Given its increased workload and historical processing times, NIST may not be able to make all of its planned awards and obligate all of the available funds by the end of this fiscal year. Regardless of NIST's progress, some of the money will not be disbursed until fiscal year 1996.

ATP's Workload Has Grown Dramatically

NIST has planned 12 competitions for fiscal year 1995, through which it expects to make between 150 and 200 awards totaling about \$278 million. (See the enclosure.) In contrast, NIST made only 87 awards totaling \$143 million for fiscal year 1994 competitions. These awards were announced early in fiscal year 1995. Thus, in total, NIST is scheduled to make between 237 and 287 awards totaling \$421 million by the end of this fiscal year. During fiscal years 1990 through 1993, NIST announced one ATP competition each year and obligated the funds for each of these awards in the subsequent year. To date, ATP has received final proposals for only 5 of the 12 competitions planned for fiscal year 1995. The program is currently receiving proposals for another six competitions and plans to announce the final competition by May 4, 1995.

NIST Will Have to Expedite Process

In fiscal years 1993 and 1994, NIST took an average of 253 days and 101 days, respectively, to review proposals for technical merit and select award recipients. In fiscal year 1995, however, NIST estimates that it will need only 67 days, on average, to review proposals and select award recipients for the 12 planned competitions. The length of the review phase for the 12 competitions ranges from a low of 38 days to a high of 122 days. For one competition in

which NIST plans to award \$54 million, the length of the review phase is estimated to be 50 days.

Even if NIST is able to select awardees according to its current schedule, it probably will not be able to begin disbursing the award money until near or after the end of the fiscal year, when final processing is completed. In fiscal year 1994, final processing took an average of 70 days per competition. If final processing takes 70 days this year, NIST could begin disbursing the award money for 10 competitions near the end of the fiscal year but would not begin disbursing the award money for the other 2 competitions until November 1995.

Although NIST increased its ATP staff in fiscal year 1995 to process the heavier workload more quickly, the number of awards it must make increased by a much greater percentage. In fiscal year 1994, NIST's staff of 31 full time equivalents (FTE) reviewed proposals that resulted in 87 awards. NIST increased its staff in fiscal year 1995 to an estimated 58 FTEs, an increase of 87 percent, but it must review approximately twice as many awards.

NIST WILL NOT OBLIGATE \$41 MILLION
OF MEP FUNDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1995

NIST plans to award \$41 million for the establishment of 36 new Manufacturing Extension Centers by the end of fiscal year 1995. However, given its current competition schedule, NIST will not obligate the funds for these centers until early in fiscal year 1996.

NIST plans to hold one MEP competition in the remainder of fiscal year 1995 to establish 36 new Manufacturing Extension Centers. The competition is scheduled to be announced on June 1, 1995, and proposals are to be submitted by August 1, 1995. According to program officials, the first part of the fiscal year was spent extensively educating potential applicants. Program officials estimate that NIST will select the awardees by September 30, 1995, and will notify them in writing, thereby obligating the funds, by the end of October. Final processing of the awards is estimated to be completed by the end of November 1995, at which time the funds will be available for disbursement. This schedule will result in an unobligated balance of \$41 million at the end of fiscal year 1995.

MEP officials acknowledge that the program will not begin to disburse funds until the end of November 1995. The

most recent competition took 8 months, measured from the date of announcement to the date the funds were available for disbursement. The officials said that the upcoming competition would take only about 6 months because several steps in the competition have been eliminated and MEP staff are more familiar with the competition process. Even with a 2-month reduction, however, the funds would not be available for disbursement until the end of November 1995.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

To identify the status of the ATP and MEP competitions and their budgetary impact, we obtained and reviewed NIST budget information. For information about ATP, we obtained documents from and interviewed ATP officials, including the Acting Director. We also obtained information on the time and staffing needed to process the ATP awards, as well as background materials on the current competitions. We obtained data on the competitions for MEP awards and met with officials in NIST's Budget Office, including the Budget Officer and a Supervisory Budget Analyst. We also spoke with MEP officials, including the Acting Deputy Director. We conducted our work between February and May 1995 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

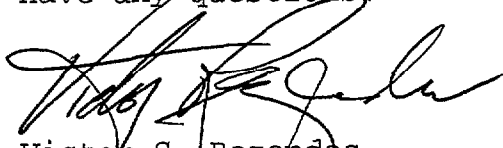
We discussed the facts presented in this report with the Acting Director of ATP and the Acting Deputy Director of MEP. These NIST officials agreed with the technical accuracy of the report.

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B-261218

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have any questions.



Victor S. Rezendes
Director, Energy and
Science Issues

Enclosure

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM COMPETITIONS

Dollars in millions

Competition announcement number	Announcement date	Proposal due date	Award date estimate (NIST)	Disbursement date estimate (GAO) ^a	Award estimate
95-01	12/15/94	03/01/95	07/01/95	09/09/95	\$ 26
95-02	02/02/95	04/11/95	07/01/95	09/09/95	36
95-03	03/01/95	05/09/95	07/01/95	09/09/95	14
95-04	03/01/95	05/12/95	07/01/95	09/09/95	54
95-05	02/02/95	04/26/95	07/01/95	09/09/95	14
95-06	02/02/95	04/19/95	07/01/95	09/09/95	30
95-07	02/02/95	05/03/95	07/01/95	09/09/95	14
95-08	12/21/94	03/29/95	07/01/95	09/09/95	14
95-09	02/13/95	05/31/95	07/20/95	09/28/95	19
95-10	03/29/95	06/28/95	08/28/95	11/06/95	19
95-11	03/01/95	05/24/95	07/01/95	09/09/95	19
95-12	05/04/95	07/01/95	09/01/95	11/10/95	20
Total					\$278^b

Notes: Funding estimates for each competition are contingent on the number of proposals received and accepted by ATP. NIST can reallocate funds across competitions in accordance with the quality of the proposals for each competition. NIST can fund cooperative agreements 1 year at a time or for multiple years, and some of the estimated amounts listed above assume that the research will be done and funded over several years. A \$90 million budget rescission for fiscal year 1995 was factored into these award estimates.

^aAssumes a final processing time of 70 calendar days.

^bDoes not add because of rounding.

Source: GAO's presentation of data from NIST's Budget Office.

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