TV - Senior Wkrs Emplymt Program
373M - 96 enacted
(97 request: 350 → but now higher)

Final 97: $830,168
w/ minor increases based on '96 level

- Resch + training: $4M

Title V
463M
(- includes $90M to adjust for min. wage)
includes 28M for FY96 wages
28 - for 96
62 - for 97
435 for 97
(- across the board recission may impact)

96 enacted

FY97 levels (Conferees went w/ Senate numbers)

To Cindy
→ 78/22 maintained

SEN
13JAN

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

10:26 9/10/96 PAGE 34

		FY 1996 Comparable	FY 1997 Request	House Bill	Senate Bill	Senate Bill compared with FY 1996	Senate Bill compared with FY97 Budget	Senate Bill compared with House Bill		Man/ Disc	
									44450		
44450	ADMINISTRATION ON AGING								44500		
44500	AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS								44550		
44550	Grants to States:										
44600	Supportive services and centers	300,556	294,787	300,556	300,556	---	+5,769	---	44600	D	UA
44650	Ombudsman services	---	6,449	---	---	---	-6,449	---	44650	D	UA
44700	Prevention of elder abuse	---	4,732	---	---	---	-4,732	---	44700	D	UA
44750	Pension counseling	---	1,976	---	---	---	-1,976	---	44750	D	UA
44800	Preventive health	15,623	16,982	---	15,623	---	-1,359	+15,623	44800	D	UA
44850	Nutrition:								44850		
44900	Congregate meals	364,535	357,019	364,535	364,535	---	+7,516	---	44900	D	UA
44950	Home-delivered meals	105,339	94,191	105,339	105,339	---	+11,148	---	44950	D	UA
45000	Frail elderly in-home services	9,263	9,263	9,263	9,263	---	---	---	45000	D	UA
45050	Grants to Indians	16,057	16,057	16,057	16,057	---	---	---	45050	D	UA
45100	Aging research, training and special projects	2,850	11,666	---	4,000	+1,150	-7,666	+4,000	45100	D	UA
45150	Federal Council on Aging	---	226	---	---	---	-226	---	45150	D	UA
45250	Program administration	15,097	16,789	14,795	14,795	-302	-1,994	---	45250	D	UA
45300	Total, Administration on Aging	829,320	828,137	810,545	830,168	+848	+2,031	+19,623	45300		

SEP 11 '96 2:12 No.002 P.01

ID:

Sta	Support Services	In-Home Services	Congregate Meals	Home Meals	Preventive Services	Ombudsman	Elder Abuse	Total
Alaska	362,591	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	624,269
Alabama	1,171,938	65,285	121,541	258,363	252,536	71,917	76,492	2,018,072
Arkansas	804,669	41,919	78,042	165,895	162,154	46,178	49,116	1,347,893
American Samoa	114,350	2,523	4,698	9,986	9,764	2,781	2,958	147,060
Arizona	920,617	62,537	117,589	249,984	244,327	69,579	74,005	1,738,618
California	6,726,638	390,935	727,738	1,546,888	1,512,098	430,618	458,008	11,795,024
Colorado	715,172	44,876	83,545	177,565	173,590	49,435	52,579	1,296,792
Connecticut	1,014,411	53,210	99,061	210,577	205,828	58,616	62,344	1,704,047
Dist. of Columbia	362,591	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	624,269
Delaware	362,591	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	624,269
Florida	4,528,892	287,051	534,400	1,135,992	1,110,373	316,212	336,326	8,249,346
Georgia	1,434,120	85,202	158,619	337,182	329,578	93,857	99,827	2,538,385
Guam	181,296	10,096	18,790	39,943	39,058	11,123	11,830	312,1
Hawaii	373,420	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	635,098
Iowa	983,347	49,779	92,676	197,004	192,561	54,838	58,326	1,628,531
Idaho	371,653	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	633,231
Illinois	3,342,263	172,938	321,956	684,392	668,958	190,506	202,624	5,583,637
Indiana	1,568,020	86,218	160,512	341,204	333,510	94,977	101,018	2,685,459
Kansas	791,151	40,511	75,419	160,320	156,704	44,628	47,465	1,316,196
Kentucky	1,076,628	57,872	107,742	229,030	223,866	63,752	67,807	1,826,696
Louisiana	1,090,658	59,035	109,906	233,630	228,361	65,033	69,168	1,855,793
Massachusetts	1,891,453	96,537	179,722	382,040	373,424	106,344	113,108	3,142,628
Maryland	1,137,577	66,222	123,285	262,070	256,160	72,949	77,589	1,995,852
Maine	386,085	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	647,763
Michigan	2,496,514	137,969	256,856	546,007	533,694	151,985	161,653	4,284,678
Minnesota	1,236,040	65,879	122,646	260,712	254,832	72,571	77,187	2,089,867
Missouri	1,637,862	88,061	160,218	340,580	332,898	94,803	100,833	2,763,256
Mississippi	751,652	39,054	72,709	154,560	151,075	43,023	45,760	1,257,833
Montana	367,384	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	629,062
North Carolina	1,704,429	104,726	194,969	414,452	405,105	115,366	122,704	3,061,751
North Dakota	362,591	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	624,269
Nebraska	529,763	26,372	49,100	104,374	102,020	29,053	30,901	871,603
New Hampshire	372,719	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	634,3 7
New Jersey	2,356,756	125,619	233,865	497,133	485,922	138,381	147,183	3,984,859
New Mexico	370,668	21,941	39,904	84,826	82,912	23,612	25,114	648,977
Northern Marianas	46,217	2,523	4,698	9,986	9,764	2,781	2,958	78,927
Nevada	376,816	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	638,594
New York	5,601,604	280,755	522,678	1,111,073	1,086,016	309,276	328,948	9,240,350
Ohio	3,172,133	173,827	323,610	687,908	672,394	191,485	203,664	5,425,021
Oklahoma	981,410	51,921	96,662	205,477	200,843	57,196	60,834	1,654,343
Oregon	830,539	48,314	89,946	191,200	186,888	53,222	56,607	1,456,716
Pennsylvania	4,122,601	218,853	407,436	866,099	846,567	241,085	256,420	6,959,061
Puerto Rico	691,641	42,821	79,719	169,461	165,639	47,171	50,171	1,246,623
Palau	-	1,360	-	-	5,801	1,538	1,649	10,348
Rhode Island	377,434	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	639,112
South Carolina	841,285	51,791	96,422	204,966	200,344	57,054	60,683	1,512,546
South Dakota	365,392	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	627,070
Tennessee	1,360,948	78,057	145,318	308,906	301,940	85,986	91,456	2,392,611
Texas	3,771,126	225,086	419,058	890,805	870,716	247,963	263,735	6,688,499
Utah	377,206	20,215	37,430	79,565	77,803	22,156	23,565	637,940
Virginia	1,437,678	86,297	160,660	341,519	333,817	95,065	101,111	2,556,147
Virgin Islands	181,296	10,096	18,790	39,943	39,058	11,123	11,830	312,136
Vermont	362,591	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	624,269
Washington	1,204,275	72,110	134,245	285,369	278,934	79,435	84,487	2,138,8
Wisconsin	1,466,848	78,883	146,859	312,183	305,143	86,899	92,426	2,489,341
West Virginia	639,767	32,680	60,841	129,331	126,414	36,000	38,290	1,063,323
Wyoming	362,591	20,193	37,580	79,885	78,115	22,245	23,660	624,269
TOTAL	72,492,148	4,038,668	7,516,000	15,977,000	15,623,000	4,449,000	4,732,000	124,827,81

10/7/96

OLDER AMERICANS ACT

The Older Americans Act (OAA) funds a range of home and community-based services including congregate and home-delivered meals (Meals-on-Wheels), transportation, information and referral, adult day care, and legal and employment services. The OAA is of critical interest to senior centers who are part of the infrastructure delivering these services, as well as to senior groups who are contractors under its Senior Community Service Employment Program.

Appropriations. The Older Americans Act received $830 million for FY 97, just slightly above the FY 96 level and the Administration's FY 97 proposal ($828 million). Significant highlights in the final bill:

- **Title V/The Senior Community Service Employment Program**. The proportion of Title V funds that go to national contractors (e.g. NCSC, AARP) versus states was maintained at the 78% - 22% split. Republicans in Congress had proposed to reduce the role of national contractors. We objected, pointing out that the national sponsors have an exceptional record and experience.

- **National Senior Service Corps.** At the last minute, an additional $16.5 million was added to the National Senior Service Corps programs (Foster Grandparents, Senior Aides, and Retired Senior Volunteer Program), bringing their FY 97 funding t o$144.8 million from the FY 96 level of $128.3 million. The Administration has been a strong proponent of these programs, including fighting Republican proposals to move them from the Corporation for National Service where they are effectively administered and part of a larger "ageless" network of service programs.

- **Title IV/Aging Research and Training.** Funded at $4 million, significantly below our request of $11.6 million, but a slight increase from the FY 96 level of $2.85 million (which was a 90% reduction from the FY 95 level). Title IV of OAA funds national training, technical assistance, and research activities. These programs are a great resource for the aging network, including senior centers and their research is considered critical for preparing for the "Aging of America."

Reauthorization. Action on the House and Senate OAA Reauthorization bills did not occur this year (since unauthorized, program administrators will follow the stipulations in the lapsed authorization and FY 97 appropriations). This can be considered a victory for the Administration, since we, as well as advocacy groups, had several concerns with the House and Senate reauthorization bills, including proposals to: move the National Senior Service Corps to HHS' Administration on Aging from the Corporation for National Service; weaken OAA's legal assistance for the elderly by eliminating Title VII which authorizes the long-term care ombudsman, elder abuse prevention, and legal services; block grant to states the Senior Community Service Employment Program (Title V); and to weaken existing targeting of low-income minorities, the neediest groups.

10/7

OLDER AMERICANS ACT

The Older Americans Act (OAA) funds a range of home and community-based services including congregate and home-delivered meals (Meals-on-Wheels), transportation, information and referral, adult day care, and legal and employment services. The OAA is of critical interest to senior centers who are part of the infrastructure delivering these services, as well as to senior groups who are contractors under its Senior Community Service Employment Program.

Appropriations. The Older Americans Act received $830 million for FY 97, just slightly above the FY 96 level and the Administration's FY 97 proposal ($828 million). Significant highlights in the final bill:

- **Title V/The Senior Community Service Employment Program**. The proportion of Title V funds that go to national contractors (e.g. NCSC, AARP) versus states was maintained at the 78% - 22% split. Republicans in Congress had proposed to reduce the role of national contractors. We objected, pointing out that the national sponsors have an exceptional record and experience.

- **National Senior Service Corps.** At the last minute, an additional $16.5 million was added to the National Senior Service Corps programs (Foster Grandparents, Senior Aides, and Retired Senior Volunteer Program), bringing their FY 97 funding t o$144.8 million from the FY 96 level of $128.3 million. The Administration has been a strong proponent of these programs, including fighting Republican proposals to move them from the Corporation for National Service where they are effectively administered and part of a larger "ageless" network of service programs.

- **Title IV/Aging Research and Training.** Funded at $4 million, significantly below our request of $11.6 million, but a slight increase from the FY 96 level of $2.85 million (which was a 90% reduction from the FY 95 level). Title IV of OAA funds national training, technical assistance, and research activities. These programs are a great resource for the aging network, including senior centers and their research is considered critical for preparing for the "Aging of America."

Reauthorization. Action on the House and Senate OAA Reauthorization bills did not occur this year (since unauthorized, program administrators will follow the stipulations in the lapsed authorization and FY 97 appropriations). This can be considered a victory for the Administration, since we, as well as advocacy groups, had several concerns with the House and Senate reauthorization bills, including proposals to: move the National Senior Service Corps to HHS' Administration on Aging from the Corporation for National Service; weaken OAA's legal assistance for the elderly by eliminating Title VII which authorizes the long-term care ombudsman, elder abuse prevention, and legal services; block grant to states the Senior Community Service Employment Program (Title V); and to weaken existing targeting of low-income minorities, the neediest groups.

- Facilitates the consultative process by having a single Departmental focal point for Native American issues

- Assists Tribes in building a comprehensive system of health and human service programs tailored to the local community; this may increase the incentive for smaller tribes to consider assuming direct management of service programs.

CONS

- Could isolate Indian programs from mainstream programs which are not specifically targeted to Native American populations

- Decreases or eliminates -- by consolidating elder services with other services -- current partnerships with States. This may ultimately reduce services to Native Americans elders if State/private contributions are therefore forfeited.

- Reduces resources available to States to deal with comprehensive solutions of all people living in isolated rural areas

- Short term distraction to current on-going efforts of the IHS to improve and reorganize its administrative structures.

Again, no steps should be taken on this set of proposals without full consultation with Tribal governments.

THE AGED

Aging services exist among a multitude of federal statutes, funding streams, and across a variety of federal administering agencies. They vary in target populations, eligibility criteria, and age, match, cost-sharing and reporting requirements. As a result, States and localities have great difficulty establishing seamless approaches to coordinated, customer-focused services to the elderly.

The growing numbers of seniors in our society will place additional demands on the human service delivery system, increasing the need to give local agencies flexibility to respond to locally defined needs with minimal federal interference. The fragmentation which exists can be seen in the "before" and "after" charts attached.

Examples of the current problem include:

1. State and local agencies must report data to both AoA and USDA on one meal served to the same individual.

2. An older person living in HUD housing project receiving congregate housing and supportive services needs to make separate arrangements through AoA for transportation to medical appointments.

3. Local AAAs must apply to DOT for funding to acquire vans to provide transportation and to AoA for the funding to operate those vans.

4. An individual older person must go to three separate places to receive related information regarding basic benefits, taxes and insurance: the AoA Benefits Counseling, HCFA Insurance Counseling, and IRS Tax Counseling Programs.

Categorical and formula grant programs to provide services for the aged would be brought under the umbrella of the AOA. (The exact mechanism for distributing each program to the target grantees will be worked through over the next several months -- the choice of formula grants, categorical grants or block grants will vary by program.) The mechanism used, however, would be the national aging services network consisting of 57 State Units on Aging, 657 Area Agencies on Aging, 228 Tribal Organizations, and more than 27,000 local service providers established through the OAA. This network provides the daily critical human services to older Americans and their families, such as supportive services, nutrition, transportation, and other home and community-based services designed to keep older persons independent.

This proposal creates one focal point at the Federal level for social services and applied research related to the elderly and their caregivers, and the leadership needed to resolve longstanding problems articulated by States about the fragmentation and lack of coordination of multiple federal programs. States and local communities would have far greater flexibility to determine the types of aging services that are most useful locally. The State and local aging networks will provide the infrastructure for organizing "one-stop shopping" for all older Americans. The services provided through this infrastructure are targeted to those in greatest social and economic need.

The past success of this program has been the ability of states and local entities to creatively leverage other resources in support of their services to the elderly. This consolidation will further enhance their ability to leverage because it eliminates the fragmentation which serves as a barrier to coordination.

Programs In This Consolidation Proposal:

- All existing AoA Older Americans Act Programs, including Title V, the Senior Community Service Employment Program currently administered by the Department of Labor ($900 m + $411 m)

- HUD Congregate Housing Services Program ($25 m)

- HUD Elderly Housing Service Coordinator Program ($575 m)

- HUD FmHA Rural Rental Housing Loan Program

- HUD Very Low-Income Housing Repair Loan Program ($25 m)

- USDA Cash and Commodity Program ($151 m)
- HCFA Insurance Counseling and Assistance Program ($10 m)
- IRS Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program
- EPA Senior Employment Program
- PHS Alzheimer's Demonstration Grants ($5 m)
- Corporation for National Service (CNS) Foster Grandparent Program ($66 m)
- CNS Retired Senior Volunteer Program ($34 m)
- CNS Senior Companion Program ($30 m)
- DOT Transportation for the Elderly and Adults with Disabilities Section 16(b)(2) ($59 m)

This consolidation addresses the problem identified by:

- eliminating multiple application processes to the federal government, and multiple and duplicative record keeping and reporting systems to the federal government
- removing federal barriers that inhibit local efforts to create organized, coordinated, customer-focused service systems
- producing more service dollars at the local level for every dollar appropriated at the federal level through reducing federal administrative overhead and State/local overhead associated with management of individual categorical grants.

PROS AND CONS

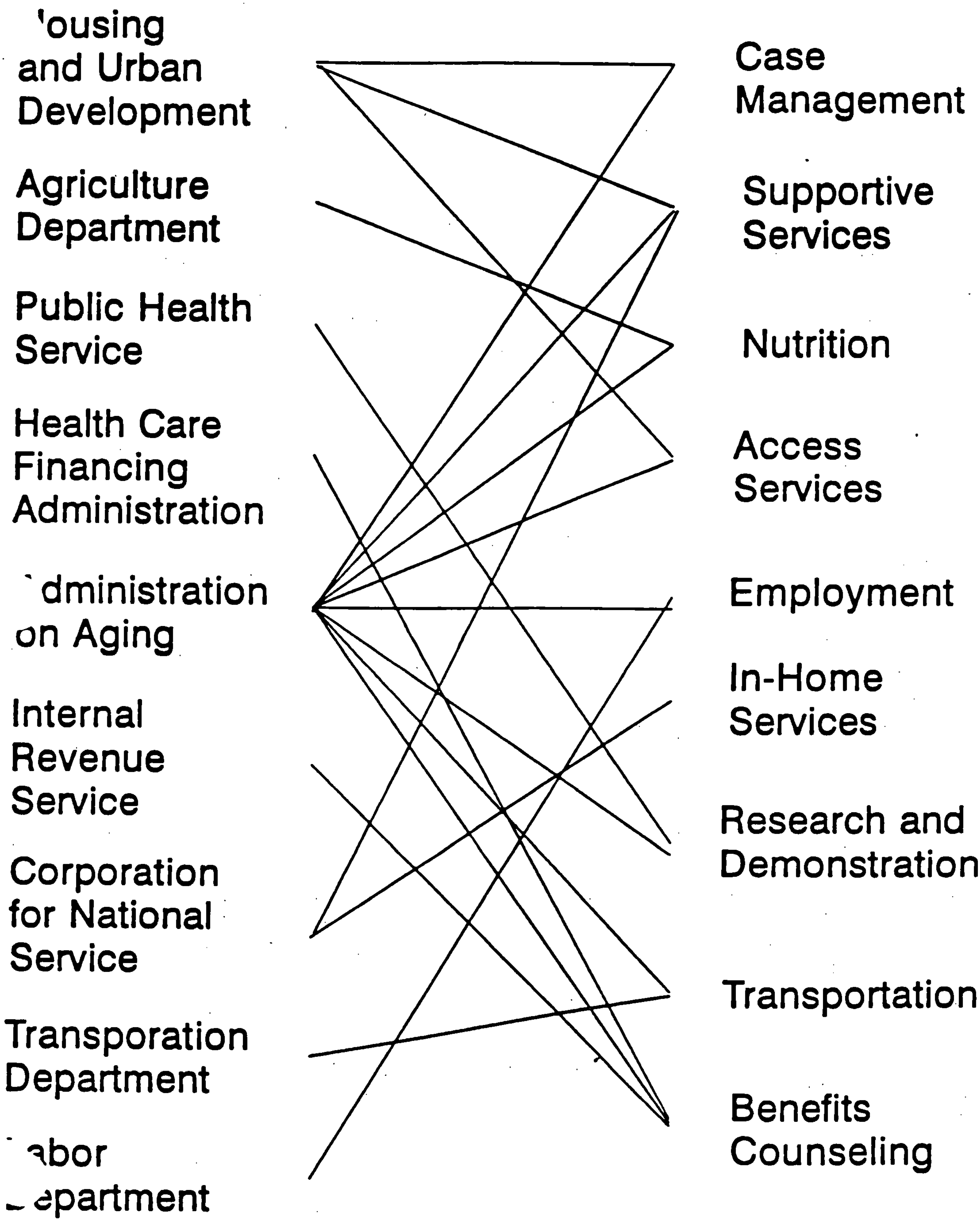
PROS

- Fosters development of one-stop shopping at state and local levels -- an enhancement for the customer's access to services;
- Eliminates fragmentation at all levels;
- Simplifies administration and increases state flexibility;
- Assures coordination of all aging service programs, and assure the principles of the OAA model of local input (e.g., citizen advisory committees), planning and decision-making; and
- Maintains the principles of the NGA Aging Services proposal.

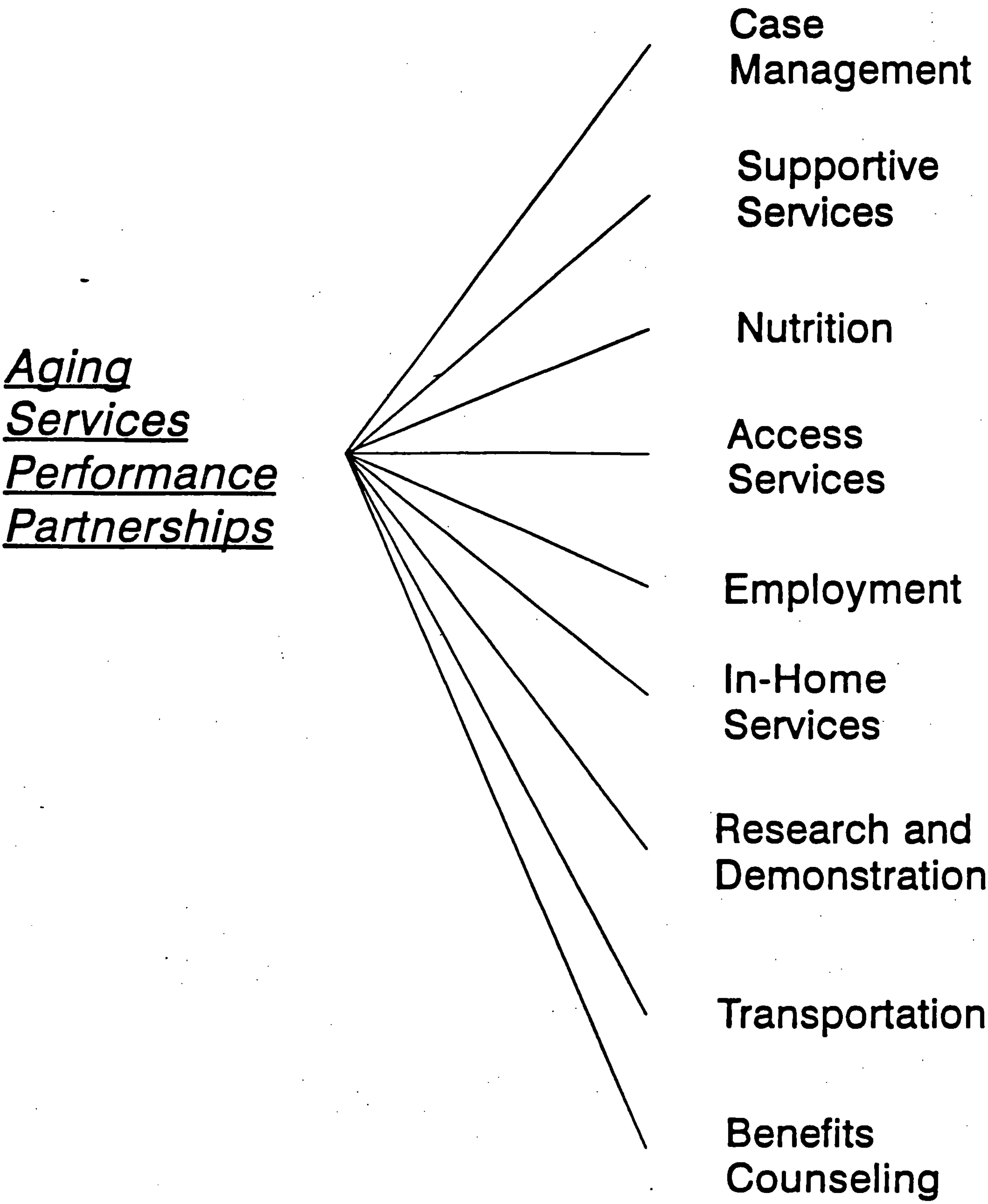
CONS

- General resistance to change by existing institutionalized interests and bureaucracies;
- Overcoming the initial inertia of change;
- Initial and temporary loss at the federal level of specialized knowledge in service categories, e.g., transportation; and
- Housing and transportation programs are currently included in service-specific block grants in the President's proposed budget.

Services to Older Americans - *Before*



Services to Older Americans - *After*



SD

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES USA

FISCAL YEAR 1995

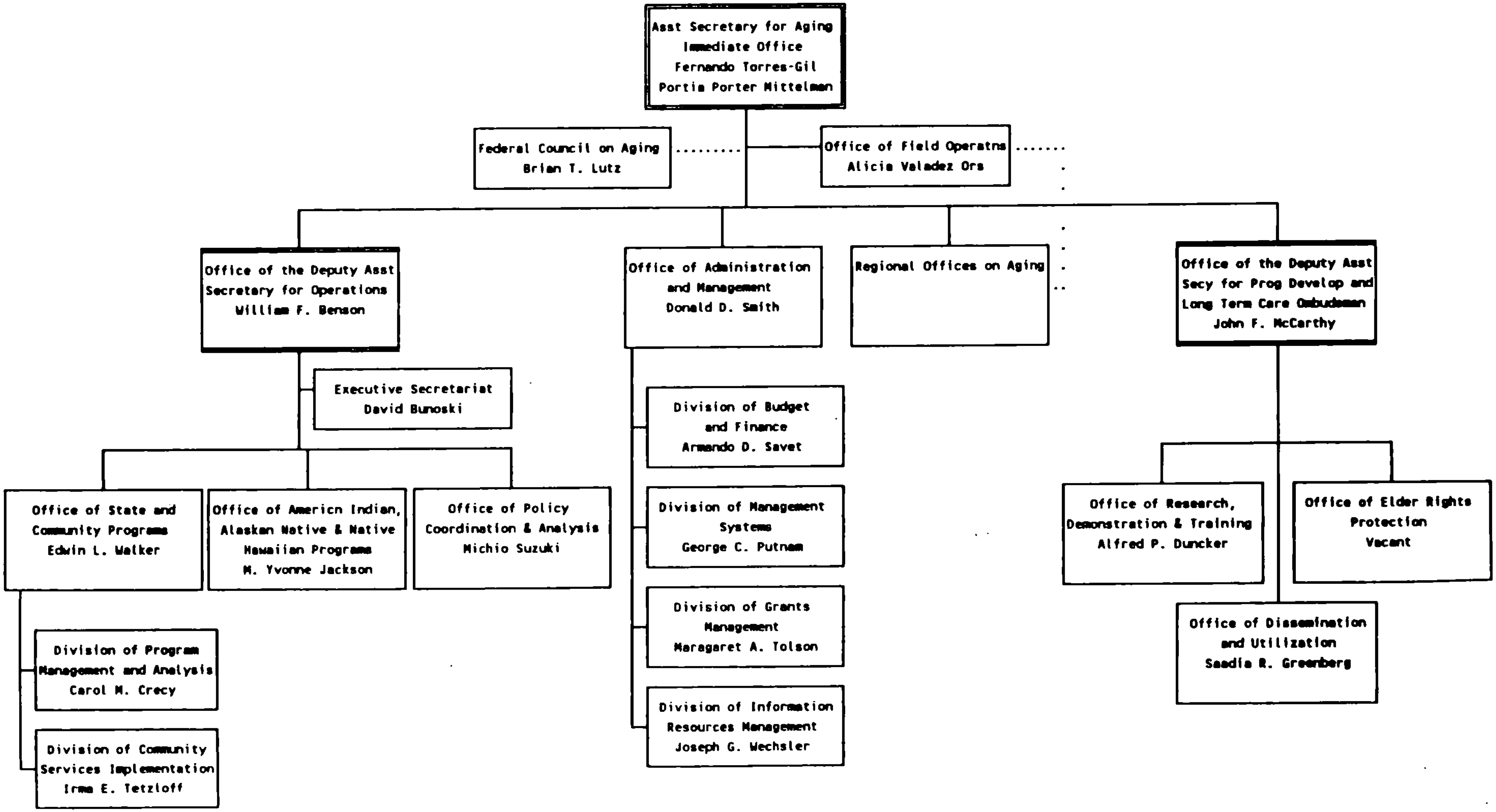
ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration on Aging

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
PROPOSED REORGANIZATION
26 January 1994



Department of Health and Human Services

Administration on Aging

To carry out the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, $875,723,000 *(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriation Act, 1994)*.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration on Aging

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate
Appropriation..........	$845,964,000	$871,282,000	$875,223,000
Section 511 PPA Reduction............	-6,767,000	0	0
Section 513 S&E Reduction............	-280,000	0	0
Section 216 S&E Reduction............	-241,000	0	0
Total...............	-7,288,000	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority....	$838,676,000	$871,282,000	$875,723,000
Offsetting collections from: Federal funds........	328,000	0	0
Recovery of prior year obligations.....	0	0	0
Unobligated balance available, start of year........	0	0	0
Unobligated balance available, end of year..........	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, lapsing.....	552,000	0	0
Comparable transfer from GDM for 5 FTE positions............	500,000	500,000	0
Total Obligation...	$838,952,000	$871,782,000	$875,723,000

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

1994 Comparable Appropriation..............................	$871,782,000
1994 Proposed Supplemental..............................	-0-
Total Estimated Budget Authority....................	$871,782,000
1995 Request..	$875,723,000
Net Change..	$ +3,941,000

	Budget Authority	
	1994 Current Estimate Base	Change from Base
A. Built-in		
Increases:		
1. Annualization of January, 1994 locality pay raise and related costs........................	$238,000	+$79,000
2. Increased costs associated with increase of average salary for GS employees..................	7,387,000	+76,000
3. Provide for January, 1995 2% pay raise and related costs....		+194,000
4. Increases in merit pay consistent with OPM Guidelines.......		+70,000
5. Increased costs associated with Federal Health Benefits and FERS		+177,000
6. Increased costs related to rental of space, postage and telecommunications.............	1,603,000	+173,000
7. Increased costs related to to printing and reproduction, supplies and equipment.........	1,603,000	+135,000
8. Increased costs for other services which includes financing through Working Capital Fund...................	1,105,000	+130,000
Subtotal, Built-in increases.		+$1,034,000

	1994 Current Estimate Base	Change from Base
Decreases		
Built-in:		
1. One day less pay..............		-41,000
C. Program Increases		
1. One additional FTE	0	+70,000
2. IRM Rightsizing Initiative......	750,000	+627,000
3. Plan and conduct White House Conference on Aging............	1,000,000	+2,000,000
4. Home-delivered Meals...........	93,665,000	+251,000
Subtotal, Program Increases.....		+2,948,000
Total Increases..............		+$3,941,000

Budget Authority by Activity
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate
1. Supportive Services and Centers...........	$296,844	$306,711	$306,711
2. Aging Congregate Meals	363,235	375,809	375,809
3. Aging Home-delivered Meals.................	89,659	93,665	93,916
4. Aging In-Home Services	7,075	7,075	7,075
5. Preventive Health Services..............	16,864	17,032	17,032
6. Training, Research, and Discretionary Programs..............	25,693	25,830	25,830
7. Grants to Indian Tribes................	15,110	16,902	16,902
8. Aging Ombudsman.......	3,870	4,370	4,370
9. Aging Elder Abuse Prevention............	4,348	4,648	4,648
9. Outreach, Public Benefit and Insurance Counseling............	-0-	2,000	2,000
10. White House Conference on Aging..............	-0-	1,000	3,000
Subtotal	$822,698	$855,042	$857,293
Program Direction.....	16,978	16,740	18,430
Total, Budget Authority	$839,676	$871,282	$875,723
Total, FTE	187	189	190

List of AoA programs 1995

Budget Authority by Object
(dollars in thousands)

	1994 Appropriation	1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Total Number of Full-time Permanent Positions............	189.0	190.0	+1.0
Total Compensable Workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment..................	189.0	190.0	+1.0
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holidays hours..	0.4	0.4	0.0
Average SES Salary.............	$106,308	$107,396	+$1,088
Average GS Grade...............	13.5	13.5	0.0
Average GS Salary..............	$53,918	$54,470	+$552
Personnel Compensation:			
Full-time permanent..........	$10,503,000	$10,901,000	+$730,000
Other than full-time permanent	118,000	197,000	+79,000
Other personnel compensation	256,000	502,000	+246,000
Total................	10,877,000	11,600,000	+1,055,000
Personnel Benefits.............	1,607,000	1,734,000	+177,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons.....................	359,000	420,000	+71,000
Transportation of Things.......	22,000	72,000	+50,000
Rent, Communications & Utilities:			
Rental payments to GSA.......	1,582,000	1,821,000	+239,000
Communications, utilities, & miscellaneous charges....	295,000	346,000	+57,000
Printing and Reproduction......	180,000	241,000	+66,000
Other Services:			
Project contracts............	3,631,000	5,173,000	+1,542,000
Other Services...............	1,974,000	2,394,000	+420,000
Supplies and Materials.....	94,000	99,000	+5,000
Equipment..................	172,000	212,000	+40,000

	1994 Appropriation	1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions............	850,987,000	851,611,000	+624,000
Total, Budget Authority by Object......	$871,782,000	$875,723,000	+$3,941,000

ADMIISTRATION ON AGING

Administrative costs

		FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 Estimate	Change
(11.1)	Full-Time Permanent.........	$10,503,000	$10,901,000	398,000
(11.3)	Other than Full-Time Permanent...................	118,000	197,000	79,000
(11.5)	Other Personnel Compensation................	256,000	502,000	246,000
	Subtotal, Personnel Compensation......	10,877,000	11,600,000	723,000
(12.1)	Civilian Personnel Benefits....................	1,607,000	1,734,000	127,000
(21.0)	Travel......................	359,000	420,000	61,000
(22.0)	Transportation of Things.....	22,000	72,000	50,000
(23.2)	Rental Payments to Others...	2,000	2,000	0
(23.3)	Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges...	295,000	344,000	49,000
(24.0)	Printing and Reproduction...	180,000	241,000	61,000
(25.1)	Consulting Services.........	3,631,000	5,173,000	1,542,000
(25.2)	Other Services..............	1,974,000	2,394,000	420,000
(26.0)	Supplies and Materials......	94,000	99,000	5,000
	Total................	$19,041,000	$22,079,000	$3,308,000

Significant Items in House and Senate
Appropriation Committee Reports

ITEMS

1994 HOUSE REPORT

Grants to Indian Tribes

1. The Committee expects the Department to be prudent in awarding new grants under this program so as to ensure that existing grantees' grants are not reduced in order to fund new grants.

1. Although the new grant applications received in FY 1993 will be funded this year, none of the existing grantees' grants will be reduced. The majority of the existing grants will be increased approximately $300.

Training, Research and Special Projects

2. AoA is encouraged to use Title IV funds to train more personnel in the field of aging to respond to a rapidly growing elderly population. Moreover, the training and education funds should strengthen the capacity of higher education institutions to provide gerontological training, thereby assuring a long-term commitment to personnel development in the field of aging. AoA should also emphasize the need for and employment of qualified personnel trained and educated in the field of aging.

2. AoA has a consistent record of supporting, through competitive project grant awards, development in specialized training programs for personnel working in aging-related jobs or seeking new careers in the field of aging. Twenty-eight (28) new awards, all but 3 to academic institutions, were made in fiscal year FY 1994 in response to career preparation, education and training priority areas included in most recent AoA Title IV Discretionary Funds Program Announcement. The emphasis in these grants is to offer challenging training programs that attract the most qualified participants. The majority of persons who complete academic training programs in institutions that AoA has assisted find jobs which are directly relevant to the field of aging. Although AoA does not support specific

job training programs or activities, it recognizes and encourages its grantees to hire personnel with qualified professional and technical backgrounds and skills appropriate to the aging clientele served or addressed by their organizations.

3. The Committee urges AoA to expend necessary funds to implement the provision in the 1992 Older Americans Act Amendments to make grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU's) Hispanic Centers of organizations that represent these institutions.

3. The Assistant Secretary for Aging and AoA fully recognize the importance of the mandate in Section 429 of the 1992 Amendments to the Older Americans Act to support gerontological programs at HBCU's and Hispanic Centers of Excellence in Applied Gerontology. The fiscal year 1993 AoA Discretionary Funds Program responded to this direction by soliciting two-year project proposals under two priority areas published in the May 19, 1993 **Federal Register Announcement**, Gerontological Training and Education Programs in Institutions of Higher Education with High Minority Student Enrollment: 3.1.1A, Gerontology Improvement Grants and 3.1.1B, Program Development Grants. Under these two priority areas, eight of the ten awards made went to HBCU's and a Hispanic Centers of Excellence in Applied Gerontology. These awards totalled $1.3 million for the first year of project activities. AoA anticipates making a similar response to section 4291 in the FY 1994-95 DFP. A comparable amount is set aside for their second year of operation.

In addition, in FY 1992 the Administration on Aging supported the establishment of Multidisciplinary Centers of Gerontology in three HBCU's. These centers, funded for three years, represent a total AoA investment of $2.7 million.

4. The Committee recognizes the need to train Hispanics in the field of aging to respond to the very high rate of growth in the Hispanic elderly population that is projected to occur over the next 20 years. The Committee also expects AoA to insure that gerontology center grants reflect a geographic balance and include Hispanic and other minority representatives in programs development.

4. AoA is very much aware of the increased growth in the Hispanic elderly and the need to prepare the existing and future workforce in aging to better serve this population. Under its last Title IV Discretionary Grant Funds Program announcement, in response to Section 429(i), demonstration projects for career preparation, AoA focused one of its training priority areas exclusively towards academic institutions serving the needs of minority students with a preference stated for Hispanic Centers of Excellence in Applied Gerontology (HCEAG). The priority area attached 26 applications from qualified institutions for improvement of existing programs or new program development. Only one application was received from an HCEAG. This Center, the Roybal Institute for Applied Gerontology at California State University of Los Angeles, received a two-year grant in FY 1994 for improvement of its existing program.

New FY 1994 training grants in other priority areas, including awards to Miami-Dade Community College, North Virginia Community College, and Hunter College, all feature development of Hispanic faculty and/or training opportunities for student of Hispanic heritage.

Authorizing Legislation

(dollars in thousands)

	1994 Amount Authorized	1994 Appro.	1995 Amount Authorized	1995 Budget Estimate
Programs for the Elderly:				
(1) Supportive Services and Centers, [Sec.303(a)(1) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended]........	a/	$306,711	a/	$306,711
(2) Preventive Health Services [Sec.303 (f) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended]..........	a/	17,032	a/	17,032
(3) Aging Ombudsman Activities [Sec. 702(a) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 as amended].......	a/	4,370	a/	4,370
(4) Elder Abuse [Sec.702(b) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended].......	a/	4,648	a/	4,648
(5) Nutrition: a) Congregate Meals [Sec. 303(b)(1) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended]....	a/	375,809	a/	375,809

	1994 Amount Authorized	1994 Appro.	1995 Amount Authorized	1995 Budget Estimate
b) Home-delivered Meals [Sec. 303(b)(2) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended]....	a/	$93,665	a/	$93,916
(6) In-Home Services for the Frail Elderly [Sec. 303(d) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended].....	a/	7,075	a/	7,075
(7) Outreach, Public Benefit and Insurance Counseling [Sec.703(d) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended].....	a/	2,000	a/	2,000
(8) Grants to Indian Tribes [Sec 633 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended].....	a/	16,902	a/	16,902
(Indian Tribes-Part A)......	a/	(15,212)		(15,212)
(Native Hawaiians-Part B).......	a/	(1,690)		(1,690)
(9) Evaluation [Sec.206(g) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended]......	$1,500	b/		

	1994 Amount Authorized	1994 Appro.	1995 Amount Authorized	1995 Budget Estimate
(10) Aging Training, Research and Discretionary Programs [Sec. 431(a) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended].......	a/	$25,830	a/	$25,830
(11) Federal Council on Aging, [Sec. 204(g) of the Older Americans Act as amended].......	a/	c/	a/	c/
(12) Program Direction/ Federal Administration.	$24,000	16,240	$29,000	18,430
(13) Sec. 10404, P.L. 101-239 Volunteer Senior Aide Demonstration	a/	d/	a/	d/
Unfunded authorizations:				
The Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended:				
(1) Board/Care Study [Sec.212].....	a/	---	a/	---
(2) Home Care Study [Sec.213].....	a/	---	a/	---
(3) School-based meals [Sec.303(b)(3)]	a/	---	a/	---
(4) Supportive activities caretakers/frail older individuals [Sec.320]	a/	---	a/	---

	1994 Amount Authorized	1994 Appro.	1995 Amount Authorized	1995 Budget Estimate
(5) Vulnerable Elder Rights Protection [Sec.703(c)]	a/	---	a/	---
Total appropriation...		$871,282		$875,223
Total, appropriation against definite authorizations....		838,676		875,223

---

a/ Such sums as may be necessary for Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, and 1995.

b/ Amounts set aside are for evaluation from Title III-C, Congregate Meals.

c/ Federal Council on Aging is included with Program Direction, and funded at $177,000 in Fiscal Year 1994 and 1995.

d/ Volunteer Senior Aide Demonstration funded through Aging Research Training and Discretionary Programs.

Appropriation History

Year	Budget Estimate Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
1986	689,100,000	701,600,000	701,600,000	671,210,000
1987	689,100,000	732,200,000	716,570,000	725,900,000
1988	701,296,000	Defer	768,700,000	725,231,000
1989	701,296,000	757,040,000	757,700,000	748,420,000
1990	724,098,000	755,759,000	764,759,000	747,681,000
1991 2/	748,677,000	820,848,000	827,240,000	806,049,000
1992 2/	809,049,000	809,049,000	867,874,000	846,597,000 1/
1993 2/	850,693,000	838,228,000	850,693,000	838,676,000 3/
1994 2/ 3/	839,075,000	841,875,000	881,863,000	871,282,000
1995	875,723,000			

1/ Excludes $167,000 in across-the-board Program Direction cuts.

2/ These totals include Federal Administration for the Administration on Aging. Prior to FY 1991, AoA was a part of the former Office of Human Development Services, and AoA's Federal Administration funding was within HDS' total Administration Cost.

3/ Excludes $6,767,712 of Section 511 PPA cuts, $279,760 of Section 513 cuts, and $241,000 of Section 216 cuts.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
Justification
Account Summary

		FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
1.	Supportive Services and Centers.......	$306,711,000	$306,711,000	-0-
2.	Aging Congregate Meals.............	375,809,000	375,809,000	-0-
3.	Aging Home-Delivered Meals...	93,665,000	93,916,000	+$251,000
4.	Aging In-Home Services..........	7,075,000	7,075,000	-0-
5.	Preventive Health Services...	17,032,000	17,032,000	-0-
6.	Research, Training and Demonstration...	25,830,000	25,830,000	-0-
7.	Grants to Indian Tribes...........	16,902,000	16,902,000	-0-
8.	Aging Ombudsman.....	4,370,000	4,370,000	-0-
9.	Aging Elder Abuse Prevention..	4,648,000	4,648,000	-0-
10.	Outreach, Public Benefit and Insurance Counseling.	2,000,000	2,000,000	-0-
11	Program Direction...1/	16,740,000	18,430,000	+1,690,000
12.	White House Conference on Aging...............	1,000,000	3,000,000	+2,000,000
	Total...............	$871,782,000	$875,723,000	+$3,941,000
	FTE	189	190	+1

1/ Includes $177,000 for Federal Council on Aging in FY 1994 and $177,000 in FY 1995.

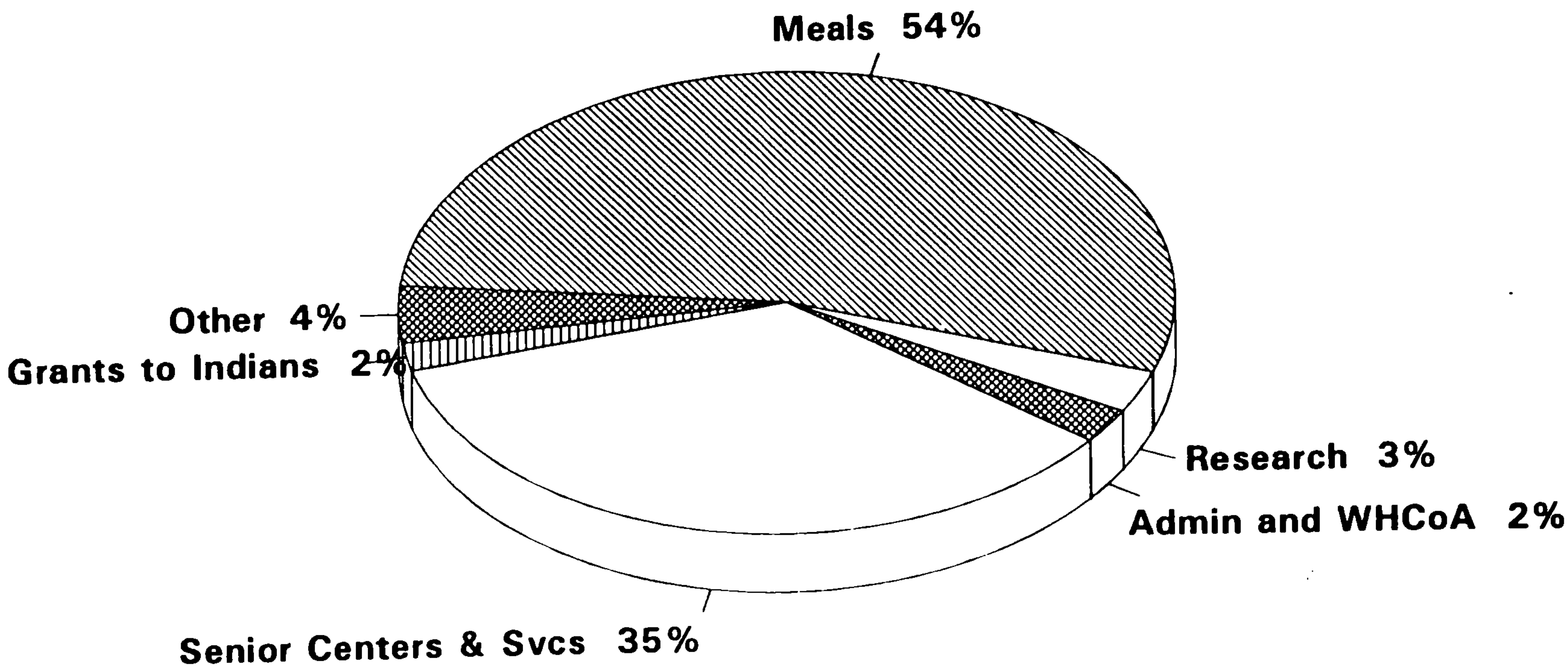
ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

General Statement

The Administration on Aging is a component of the Office of the Secretary in the Department of Health and Human Services. Under the provisions of the Older Americans Act, the Administration on Aging serves as the focal point and advocate agency for older persons and their concerns at the Federal level. The Administration on Aging works closely with its nationwide network of State and Area Agencies on Aging and service providers to plan, coordinate, and develop community-level systems of services that meet the unique needs of individual older persons and their caregivers.

The fiscal year 1995 request for the Administration on Aging is $875,723,000. Generally, the amounts requested are the same levels as the FY 1994 appropriated levels. Service levels supported in FY 1994 will be maintained and where possible expanded in FY 1995. The Administration on Aging will continue to place high priority on building and strengthening community-based services to allow older persons to remain independent and live in their homes as long as possible. The service delivery systems funded by AoA will also target their efforts on the needs of socially and economically disadvantaged older persons, especially low-income minority elderly.

FY 1995 AoA Budget
$875 Million



Aging Supportive Services and Senior Centers

Authorizing Legislation: Section 321 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$296,844,000	$306,711,000	$306,711,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operations:

Federal funds for Supportive Services and Senior Centers are provided under Title III, part B. Funds are allocated to the individual states through a statutory formula based primarily on each state's proportionate share of the total American population aged 60 and older. Other provisions in the formula provide minimum funding to smaller states and assure that no state receives less funds than it did in FY 1987.

Each State Agency on Aging is required to have a State Plan approved by AoA as a prerequisite for receipt of funds. Based on the approved plan, State Agencies on Aging award the funds to designated Area Agencies on Aging at the community level. The Area Agencies on Aging make awards to local service provider agencies or, in some instances with State Agency approval, directly provide services to older persons.

All older individuals aged 60 and over are eligible for services, although the Older Americans Act directs that priority be given to those who are in greatest economic and social need, with particular attention to low-income minority older individuals. Most recent data for FY 1992 indicate that 6.7 million older individuals received supportive services with these funds. Of that number, 17% were minority older persons and 37% were low-income older persons.

There are no fees in this program; however, older persons are encouraged to make voluntary contributions to help defray the cost of services. Under current law, these contributions are used by local programs to expand services. Program income, including contributions from service recipients, has increased 20% from $23,168,000 in fiscal year 1986 to $27,800,000 in fiscal year 1992.

Funding levels for the past five years have been as follows:

1990.........................	$272,961,000
1991.........................	$290,814,000a/
1992.........................	$299,238,000b/
1993.........................	$296,844,000
1994.........................	$306,711,000

a/ Reflects Sequester of 2.41% pursuant to P.L. 101-517.
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $762,000 to the White House Conference on Aging.

FY 1995 Funding Request

Funding of $306,711,000 is requested for fiscal year 1995. This funding level is the same as the FY 1994 appropriation. There continues to be a great need for supportive services and senior centers in local communities as they provide the fundamental core of a comprehensive and coordinated system of home and community based services, including long-term care services. These services make a vital difference in the lives of older persons who are attempting to remain independent and to live in their homes and communities for as long as possible. About 6,000 senior centers across the nation received funding under the Title III program.

Most supportive services fall under three broad categories: access services, such as transportation; in-home services; and other community and neighborhood services. Over 3.4 million older persons and their caregivers received information and referral services in fiscal year 1992. One million older persons received needed transportation services to improve their quality of life. Hundreds of thousands of older persons received various in-home services, such as chore services, personal care, and home repair or maintenance. Vulnerable older persons also were assisted through legal services, guardianship, escort, and placement services. Over 1.5 million outreach contacts were made to assist older persons to gain access to needed services.

Congregate Nutrition Services

Authorizing Legislation: Section 331 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1993 Enacted	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$363,235,000	$375,809,000	$375,809,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operations:

Federal funds for congregate nutrition services are provided under Title III, Part C1. The funds are awarded to State Agencies on Aging through the same formula used for all Title III funds, as described more fully in the discussion of supportive services. Congregate nutrition services funds are awarded by the State Agency on Aging to Area Agencies on Aging which, in turn, make awards to congregate nutrition service providers.

All older individuals age 60 and over, and their spouses regardless of age, are eligible for congregate nutrition services. Non-elderly individuals with disabilities who reside with and accompany older individuals to congregate nutrition sites are also eligible to receive meals. Each nutrition project is required to provide at least one hot or other appropriate meal per day five or more days a week. The nutrition service provider may elect to provide additional meals per week. Each meal must contain at a minimum one-third of the daily recommended dietary allowances (RDA's) as established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. To the extent feasible, service providers are to offer meals in close proximity to the residences of the majority of eligible individuals. Each project is to provide special menus, where feasible and appropriate, and to meet the particular dietary health needs, religious requirements, or ethnic preferences of participants. In addition to meals, funds may be used to provide nutrition education and other appropriate nutrition services.

Funding levels for the past five years have been as follows:

1990............................	$351,925,000
1991............................	$361,078,000a/
1992............................	$366,067,000b/
1993............................	$363,235,000
1994 appropriation..............	$375,809,000

a/ Reflects sequester of 2.41% pursuant to P.L. 101-517.
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $933,000 to the White Conference on Aging.

FY 1995 Funding Request

Funding of $375,809,000 is requested for fiscal year 1995. This funding level is the same as the FY 1994 appropriation. The amount of funding requested will allow the congregate nutrition services to continue to address two major difficulties older persons face:

- nutritional deficiencies due to inadequate income and/or lack of facilities to prepare food;

- social isolation, which cuts older persons off from contact with others and is a barrier to access needed services.

Over the years great efforts have been made to increase the resources available under this program. The success of these efforts is evident in the increase in voluntary contributions from $98,634,000 in FY 1989 to $100,304,000 in FY 1992. In addition, for every meal served in FY 1995, grantees will receive a reimbursement at a rate of 61.46 cents for each eligible meal from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Voluntary contributions and USDA reimbursement are very important resources to the congregate meals program in that they serve as a multiplier to every federal dollar spent. The more meals served, the more contributions the program receives (via more participants), and the more money received from the USDA.

The well-deserved popularity of and respect for, the congregate of nutrition program illustrate its importance in the total system of community based services for older persons. In fiscal year 1992 2.5 million persons were served 134 million meals in the program. Congregate nutrition programs are located at senior centers, schools, churches and other community sites which, in addition to offering meals, serve as focal points to facilitate access of older persons to other services which they need. Meals provided at the nutrition sites, together with nutrition education and other types of health promotion activities, contribute to the overall health of older persons, and deter needless institutionalization.

The program provides a strong community-based resource to promote the health of the most vulnerable of older persons, including the poor and minorities. For fiscal year 1992, 45% of participants in congregate nutrition services were low-income persons and 17% were minorities. The program also provides strong support to families by allowing non-elderly spouses and disabled individuals who reside with the older persons to participate in the program.

Home-Delivered Nutrition Services

Authorizing Legislation: Section 336 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$89,659,000	$93,665,000	$93,916,000	+$251,000

Purpose and Method of Operations:

Federal funds for Home-Delivered Meals are awarded under Title III, Part C-2, to each State with an approved State Plan on Aging. Funds are distributed to the States according to the formula used for all Title III services, as described more fully in the discussion of supportive services. State Agencies on Aging make awards to Area Agencies on Aging, based on State-approved Area Plans. Area Agencies on Aging make awards to local service providers.

Home-delivered meals are provided to older persons who are home-bound by virtue of their functional disabilities and isolation. Area Agencies must give special consideration to older persons with greatest economic and social needs, with particular attention to low-income minority individuals. These agencies must also assure that appropriate outreach and counseling services are available to older persons with limited English-speaking ability.

Each meal served must meet the following criteria: provide at least one-third of the minimum daily recommended dietary allowances; to the extent feasible, meet the particular health, religious, or ethnic dietary needs of the participants; and be served in appropriate food containers and with utensils for use by blind and handicapped individuals where feasible and appropriate. Nutrition services are to be available at least once per day, except rural areas where five day per week service may not be feasible. The services provided may include nutrition education and outreach.

During the past five years funding levels have been as follows:

1990	$78,981,000
1991	$87,830,000a/
1992	$89,603,000b/
1993	$89,659,000
1994 appropriation	$93,665,000

a/ Reflects sequester of 2.41% pursuant to P.L. 101-517.
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $228,000 to the White House Conference on Aging.

FY 1995 Funding Request

Funding of $93,916,000 is requested for Home-delivered Nutrition Services in fiscal year 1995, an increase of $251,000 from the FY 1994 appropriation.

These nutrition services are an essential component of home and community based long-term care services and provide a lifeline to hundreds of thousands of frail, vulnerable, older individuals who are at risk of premature institutionalization. Through effective targeting of resources to the most vulnerable older individuals, the home-delivered nutrition services program served more than 610,000 frail/disabled older individuals, more than 439,000 low-income older individuals, and more than 332,000 rural residents in fiscal year 1992 More than 151,000 older individuals who are members of minority groups received home-delivered nutrition services; and over 117,000 of these minority older individuals had annual incomes at or below the Federal poverty level.

Several studies indicate that home-delivered nutrition services enhance the ability of older individuals to maintain their independence, functioning, and quality of life, and enable them to remain in their homes and communities longer. Additionally, home-delivered meals help older individuals maintain their health, prevent future health problems, and provide support and respite to caregivers and families.

In FY 1992, 105,570,618 meals were served to 830,822 home-bound or isolated older individuals. The proportion of home-delivered to congregate meals has increased significantly in the last decade. The following table and bar graph show a comparison between the number of congregate meals and the number of home-delivered meals served. While the number of congregate meals has decreased slightly since 1985, the number of home-delivered meals continues to increase and has increased 60% from 36.4 million in fiscal year 1980 to 105.6 million meals in fiscal year 1992. The number of home-delivered meals served as a percentage of total meals served has continued to increase from 22% in FY 1980 to 44% in FY 1992.

This increase is a result of increased demand for home-delivered meals at the local level, as demonstrated by the transfer of Title III funds by the states. A state may elect to transfer up to 30 percent of the funds appropriated among supportive services and senior centers (Part B) and the nutrition services programs (Parts C1 and C2). In fiscal year 1992 home-delivered meals (Part C2) received $37,573,000 in net transfers from congregate meals and supportive services. This transfer represents a 42% increase in funds to home-delivered meals programs and reflects decisions made at the state and local level to increase the program to meet the increased need of the population.

Nutrition Program for the Elderly
Home Delivered and Congregate Meals
Fiscal Years 1980-1992
(Meals in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Total Meals	Congregate Meals	Home Delivered Meals	Home-Delivered as a Percent of Total Meals
1980	168.4	132.0	36.4	22%
1981	187.9	142.6	45.3	24%
1982	190.8	140.3	50.5	26%
1983	202.6	145.1	57.5	28%
1984	214.1	147.4	66.7	31%
1985	225.4	149.9	75.5	33%
1986	228.9	149.1	79.8	35%
1987	232.6	146.7	85.9	37%
1988	241.9	147.2	94.7	39%
1989	237.5	142.5	95.0	40%
1990	244.2	142.4	101.8	42%
1991	238.4	136.7	101.7	43%
1992	240.4	134.8	105.6	44%

The data presented show a trend toward providing more meals to homebound older individuals. The trend has been influenced by many factors:

- the increasing number of older individuals in the population, particularly the frail, vulnerable, and over 85 population;

- the increase in the provision of home and community based long-term care services to older individuals;

- the early discharge from the hospitals of older individual due to Medicare diagnostic related groups; these older individuals are sicker, weaker and in more need of supportive care at home;

- the increased number of older individuals, living alone, with limited access to caregivers;

- the increasing support for caregivers, particularly middle-aged women who are working outside the home and are also providing on-going care for homebound, older individuals;

- the increased use of funding, other than Older American Act funds, to homebound older individuals; and

- the increased flexibility of allowing transfers of funds between allotments in the Older Americans Act.

A recent independent survey of home care administrators indicated that 44% of older individuals receiving home care assistance were malnourished. Other studies indicate that 40% of older individuals entering nursing homes are malnourished. Many older homebound individuals eligible for home-delivered nutrition services are at or near the nursing home level of care and may experience comparable levels of malnutrition. This malnutrition leads to poorer health, decreased independent functioning and increased health care costs. Among hospitalized adults, it costs $5,575 more for a malnourished surgery patient and $2,477 more for a malnourished medical patient. Patients in the hospital with compromised nutritional status have three times the number of major complications, stay in the hospital two-thirds longer, and are three times more likely to die. Receiving home-delivered nutrition services can positively affect all those outcomes.

This program is supported by other funding sources including the private sector, voluntary contributions, and state and local governments. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) will contribute to the program through the reimbursement of grantees for 61.5 cents per meal in fiscal year 1995.

In-Home Services for Frail Older Individuals

Authorizing Legislation: Section 341 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$7,075,000	$7,075,000	$7,075,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operation:

Federal funds for in-home services for frail older individuals are provided under Title III, part D. The funds are awarded to State Agencies on Aging through the same formula used for all Title III funds, as described in the discussion of Supportive Services. In making funds available for in-home services at the sub-State level, each State agency develops eligibility criteria which take into account (1) age; (2) greatest economic need; (3) non-economic factors contributing to frailty; and (4) non-economic and non-health factors contributing to the need for in-home services.

At the discretion of state and area agencies on aging, in-home services can include:

(1) homemaker and home health aides;
(2) visiting and telephone reassurance;
(3) chore maintenance;
(4) in-home respite care for families, and adult day care as a respite service for families;
(5) minor modification of homes that is necessary to facilitate the ability of older individuals to remain at home and that is not available under other programs; and
(6) personal care services.

During the past five years funding levels have been as follows:

1990	$5,576,000
1991	$6,831,000a/
1992	$6,898,000b/
1993	$7,075,000
1994 appropriation	$7,075,000

a/ Reflects sequester of 2.41% pursuant to P.L. 101-517.
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $18,000 to the White House Conference on Aging.

FY 1995 Funding Request

Funding of $7,075,000 is requested for fiscal year 1995, the same level as the FY 1994 appropriation.

While most older Americans over the age of sixty live independently, many are at risk of losing their self-sufficiency. Those at risk may have physical or mental impairments such that they require help with day-to-day tasks like bathing, dressing, cooking, essential shopping, and household maintenance. They also may have limited incomes and may not be able to afford in-home services.

This program directly addresses the needs of vulnerable older people by providing services to them and their caregivers in their homes. Home-based care enables older persons to maintain as much of their independence as possible and to avoid or delay institutionalization. These services are a critical component of home and community-based long-term care services provided to frail older persons, including those who are victims of Alzheimer's Disease. Assistance provided to these vulnerable persons helps prevent the need for more costly health and institutional care.

This program also supports the families of older individuals. Approximately eighty percent of personal care needs are met through families, and a small increase for respite to family caregivers may prolong home-based care for frail individuals, preventing the need for costly, publicly-financed long-term care alternatives.

The following reveal the extent of the problem:

- About 5.8 million noninstitutionalized older people 65 years and above have physical impairments.
- About 4.3 million people over the age of 65 have some difficulty performing at least one activity of daily living.
- A probable 3.4 million noninstitutionalized older people have Alzheimer's Disease and related disorders with neurological and organic brain dysfunction.
- About 2.5 million older minority members have incomes less than 200 percent of the poverty level.

Preventive Health Services

Authorizing Legislation: Section 381 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$16,864,000	$17,032,000	$17,032,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operations:

Federal funds for Preventive Health Services are provided under Title III, Part F. The funds are awarded to State Agencies on Aging through the same formula that is used for all Title III funds, as described more fully in the discussion of Supportive Services. Preventive Health Services funds are awarded by the State Agency on Aging to Area Agencies on Aging which, in turn, make awards to other community organizations and agencies. The State Agency on Aging is required to give priority to areas of the state in which the older residents are medically undeserved and have the greatest economic need.

The Preventive Health Services under this part may include: routine health screening (hypertension, glaucoma, cholesterol, cancer, vision and hearing screening); group exercise programs; home injury control services, including screening of high-risk home environments and educational programs on injury protection in the home environment; nutritional counseling and educational services; screening for the prevention of depression; coordination of community mental health services, educational activities, and referral to psychiatric and psychological services; educational programs on the benefits and limitations of Medicare and various supplemental insurance coverage, including individual policy screening and health insurance-needs counseling; and counseling regarding follow up health services based on any of the services provided for above.

During the past five years funding levels have been as follows:

FY 1990	$ -0-
FY 1991	$ -0-
FY 1992	$16,875,000 a/
FY 1993	$16,864,000
FY 1994 appropriation	$17,032,000

a/ Excludes a rescission of $125,000.

FY 1995 Funding Request

Funding of $17,032,000 is requested for fiscal year 1995, the same level as the FY 1994 appropriation. This funding level will support further development of preventive health services to promote and improve the well-being of the nation's elderly. Funds appropriated for this activity are part of comprehensive and coordinated service systems targeted to those elderly most in need.

These services support the Secretary's theme of preventing future problems and emphasizing early intervention. While many people think of health problems in old age as inevitable, a substantial number of ailments are either preventable or can be controlled. Preventive health services encourage older persons to live healthy lifestyles which can reduce the incidence of costly and debilitating illnesses such as heart disease and osteoporosis.

Aging Training, Research, and Discretionary Programs

Authorizing Legislation: Sections 309 and 431 of the Older Americans Act, as amended.

FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$25,693,000	$25,830,000	$25,830,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operation

The Discretionary Funds Programs authorized by Title IV of the Older Americans Act constitutes the major research, demonstration, training, and development effort of the Administration on Aging. These programs are aimed at developing innovative model programs, training personnel for service in the field of aging, and matching these resources to the changing needs of older persons. Title IV funds are also focused on expanding the nation's knowledge and understanding of aging and the aging process and providing technical assistance and information to those who work with older persons.

Grants or contracts may be made to any public or non-profit agency, organization, or institution. Among those agencies and institutions funded are colleges, universities, State and Area Agencies on Aging, and other organizations representing and/or serving older people.

Funding levels during the past five years have been as follows:

1990	$25,332,000
1991	$25,941,000
1992	$25,768,000
1993	$25,692,684
1994 appropriation	$25,830,000

FY 1995 Funding Request

The request for fiscal year 1995 for Training, Research and Discretionary activities is $25,830,000, the same level as the FY 1994 appropriation. Fiscal year 1995 funds will be devoted to responding to the new responsibilities vested to the agency in the 1992 Amendments to the Older Americans Act, addressing the priorities of the Assistant Secretary for Aging, and continuing funding of previously awarded multi-year grants.

In FY 1995, AoA will apply approximately $15 million of Title IV funds to fulfill Congressional mandates. These mandated responsibilities include funding National Resource Centers in long-term care and long-term care ombudsman, a National Aging Information Center, a National Resource Center on Elder Abuse, National Resource Centers on Native American Elders, and career preparation programs in the field of aging.

Of the remaining Title IV funds, approximately $9 million will be available for new grant awards. Funding priorities for these awards will be focused on:

1) Expanding the current system of home and community-based care and long-term care;

2) Educating the public and private sector to the growing problem of malnutrition among the elderly and finding ways to work together to prevent it;

3) Exploring various approaches aimed at improving the quality of life for America's older women; and

4) Developing a blueprint for the retirement of the baby-boom generation.

Aging Grants to Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations

Authorizing Legislation: Section 633 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$15,110,000	$16,902,000	$16,902,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operation:

The purpose of Title VI is to promote the delivery of supportive services, including nutrition services to American Indians, Alaskan natives, and Native Hawaiians that are comparable to services provided under Title III.

Under Title VI, Part A, awards are made to tribal and Alaskan native organizations which represent at least 50 Indians or Alaskan natives 60 years of age or older. There are no funding match requirements. Grantees provide a broad range of services and must assure that nutrition services and information and referral services are available. Legal and ombudsman services, if provided, are to be substantially in compliance with the requirements of Title VII. Title VI, Part A funds were allocated to 215 Tribal grantees in fiscal year 1993.

Under Title VI, Part B, awards are made to public or nonprofit private organizations having the capacity to provide services for Native Hawaiians who have attained 60 years of age or older. The organization must serve at least 50 elderly Native Hawaiians and demonstrate the ability to deliver supportive services, including nutrition services. Grantees must establish and maintain information and referral services, and may provide any of the supportive services specified under Title III and any other supportive services that are necessary for the general welfare of older Native Hawaiians. Title VI, Part B funds are currently allocated to one organization which has five service centers located on or near the Native Hawaiian homelands.

Funding levels during the past five years have been as follows:

1990..............................	$12,541,000
1991..............................	$14,639,000a/
1992..............................	$15,086,000b/
1993..............................	$15,110,000
1994 appropriation................	$16,902,000

a/ Reflects sequester of 2.41% pursuant to P.L. 101-517
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $38,000 to the White House Conference on Aging.

FY 1995 Funding Request

Funding of $16,902,000 is requested for fiscal year 1995, the same as the FY 1994 appropriation. In FY 1994, $710,000 was used to fund 14 new grantees. Fiscal year 1995 funds will allow the 229 current grantees to continue providing supportive and nutrition services to American Indians, Alaskan natives, and Native Hawaiians.

Native Americans in general, and older Native Americans in particular, are among the most disadvantaged groups in the U.S. Of the American Indian and Alaska Native population age 65 and older, 26.5 percent of those aged 65-74 and 34.7 percent of those aged 75 years old over were below the poverty level in 1990. Low incomes, can lead to decreased consumption of quality foods as well as several other factors such as geographical isolation, breakdown of traditional family structure, and physical and mental disability. A recent study of elderly Navajo identified a high prevalence of chronic protein malnutrition. The 1990 Census indicated that social isolation was high among the American Indian and Alaskan Native population, with 37 percent of females and 19 percent of males over age 65 living alone. Poverty, malnutrition, and social isolation are all recognized as risk factors for disease and disability.

In recent testimony before the Senate Special Committee on Indian Affairs, the National Association Title VI Directors stated that an increasing number of Indian elders are relying on Title VI meals as their main meal of the day. Also cited was the increasing need for special diets among Indian elders to prevent or delay the complications of diabetes, hypertension and heart disease. The most cost-effective solution to long-term care is prevention, and prevention is closely related to quality meals and in-home services such as homemaker, home health aid, chore assistance, and friendly visitation.

Program performance data show that home-delivered meals has increased from 35 percent of total meals served in 1982 to 52 percent of all meals served in 1992; and the number of in-home services increased from 27,000 in 1982 to nearly 580,000 in 1992. These data suggest that these services have the potential to assist and support older Native Americans so that they can remain self-sufficient and delay or prevent their need for institutionalized care.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides a reimbursement of approximately 61.5 cents per meal served to those grantees that have an agreement with USDA.

Ombudsman Services

Authorizing Legislation: Section 712 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$3,870,000	$4,370,000	$4,370,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operation:

Each State is mandated by the Older Americans Act to establish and operate an Office of Long-Term Care Ombudsman to investigate and resolve complaints on behalf of older individuals residing in nursing homes and board and care homes. Prior to the 1992 Amendments these activities were carried out under Title III, Part A. Funds are allocated to the individual states through a statutory formula based primarily on each state's proportionate share of the total American population aged 60 and older. Other provisions in the formula provide minimum funding to smaller states and assure that no state receives less funds than it did in FY 1991.

Ombudsman Services help assure that older persons who reside in long-term care facilities receive adequate and proper services and assistance that satisfy established standards and specifications.

Funding levels for the past five years have been as follows:

1990	$ a/
1991	$2,440,000
1992	$3,930,000b/
1993	$3,870,000
1994 appropriation	$4,370,000

a/ Funded out of Supportive Services and Centers
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $10,000 to the White House Conference on Aging.

FY 1995 Funding Request

Funding of $4,370,000 is requested for the Ombudsman Program for fiscal year 1995, the same funding level as the FY 1994 appropriation. The Ombudsman Program provides a community presence in facilities through approximately 550 sub-state Ombudsman Programs. The request will permit the program to continue to meet the requirements of the Act to receive and investigate complaints of abuse of older Americans in both institutional and domestic settings.

Reports by the General Accounting Office and the Department of Health and Human Service's Office of Inspector General underscore the importance of, and the need to strengthen the Ombudsman Program. The 1992 Amendments to the Older Americans Act strengthened and expanded Ombudsman requirements in such areas as training, reporting, and further development of sub-state programs.

The funds requested for the Ombudsman Program for FY 1995 will help the States implement these responsibilities. Without funds, the capacity of the States and communities to implement the new legislative amendments and recommendations of the GAO, OIG and others will be impaired.

The continued growth of the Ombudsman Program demonstrates that it is meeting an important need, nationwide. This is evidenced in the increase in the number of complaints received and resolved in recent years:

Fiscal Year	All Sources Funding	Number of Complaints	Percent Resolved
1989	$25,166,119	134,909	74.1
1990	$27,862,088	154,119	68.6
1991	$34,055,032	174,288	75.7
1992	$36,023,199	177,331	74.0

Prevention of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation

Authorizing Legislation: Section 721 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$4,348,000	$4,648,000	$4,648,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operation:

The 1992 Amendments to the Older Americans Act established a new Title VII for carrying out vulnerable older rights protection activities, including the prevention of abuse, neglect and exploitation of older individuals, and training for persons involved in servicing victims.

The Prevention of Abuse and Neglect funds are allocated to states according to the statutory formula outlined in the 1992 amendments to the Older Americans Act for all Title VII programs. To help assure that Prevention of Abuse and Neglect Program funds are used in the most effective manner, the Administration on Aging has provided Research, Training and Demonstration resources to support the establishment and operation of a National Eldercare Institute on Elder Abuse and State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Services. The Institute provides training and technical assistance to state and community programs in addressing elder abuse problems.

Funding levels for the past five years have been as follows:

1990..................................	a/
1991..................................	$2,927,000
1992..................................	$4,427,000b/
1993..................................	$4,348,000
1994 appropriation....................	$4,648,000

a/ Funded out of Supportive Services and Centers.
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $21,000 to the White House Conference on Aging.

FY 1995 Funding Request

Funding of $4,648,000 is requested for the Prevention of Abuse and Neglect Program for fiscal year 1995. This request is the same level as the FY 1994 appropriation. FY 1995 funds will be used to continue the educational and training efforts of state and area agencies on aging to reduce the incidence of elder abuse and neglect.

There is mounting evidence and concern that abuse, neglect and exploitation of the elderly are major problems in the United States. A report on elder abuse by the Department of Human Services, Office of the Inspector General and a hearing by the Select Committee on Aging, U.S. House of Representatives, provide estimates that between one and one-half and two million elderly people are abused annually.

Outreach, Public Benefit and Insurance Counseling

Authorizing Legislation: Section 741 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
-0-	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operation:

The 1992 Amendments to the Older Americans Act established a new Title VII for carrying out vulnerable elder rights protection activities, including outreach services to persons who may be eligible for assistance under other public and private programs. This program builds upon and expands a separate outreach assistance program that was originally authorized by the 1987 amendments but never funded. Under prior law, funds were meant to enable states to provide outreach and counseling to seniors regarding eligibility and enrollment in public assistance programs such as Medicaid, SSI, and food stamps. The 1992 amendments expanded the counseling role of states to provide information to older persons about Medigap insurance policies, long-term care insurance, life insurance, and pensions.

Funding levels for the past five years have been as follows:

1990	$0
1991	$0
1992	$0
1993	$0
1994 appropriation	$2,000,000

FY 1995 Funding Request

Funding of $2,000,000 is requested for outreach, public benefit and insurance counseling for fiscal year 1995. This request is for the same funding level as the FY 1994 appropriation. This program was funded for the first time in FY 1994.

Funds appropriated, as authorized by the act, will be used to supplement any funds that are currently expended for similar purposes under any Federal, State, or local programs offering similar services. Thus, the FY 1995 funding request will expand the current level of services.

Program Direction

	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Amount	$16,978,000	$16,240,000	$18,430,000	+$2,190,000
FTE	187	189	190	+1

Purpose and Method of Operation:

Salaries and related expenses necessary to provide administrative and management support for all Administration on Aging (AoA) programs, including the Federal Council on Aging, are included in the Program Direction account. Allocations for personal services, travel, supplies, equipment and other costs are made by the Office of Administration and Management to all headquarters and regional staff offices within AoA.

During the past five years funding levels have been as follows:

1990....................................	$ -0- a/
1991....................................	$ -0- a/
1992....................................	$16,418,000
1993....................................	$15,978,000
1994 appropriation.....................	$16,240,000

a/ The Administration on Aging was a part of the Office of Human Development Services' Program Direction Appropriated Funds.

FY 1995 Funding Request

The FY 1995 request of $18,430,000 is a net increase of $2,190,000 over the FY 1994 appropriation. This request will:

- Support 190 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions and related expenses, one FTE over the FY 1994 ceiling. Five FTEs will be used to support the White House Conference on Aging. The FTE increase is directly in line with the major theme related to improving services to our customers through modern management approaches. The increase will provide in-house support and expertise to support the IRM strategy to install a client-server platform currently being developed in FY 1994 and planned to be fully implemented in 1995. This will reduce the projected need for more continued contractor support assistance in the out years.

- Provide standard operating expenses including allowance for inflation annualization of locality pay paid in FY 1994, increases for the 2% FY 1995 pay raise, increases, and other related miscellaneous expenses.

- Continue to implement effective monitoring strategies utilizing a major portion of available travel and staff resources to correct material weaknesses identified in the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act report. For example, monitoring one-third of all Title VI grantees are currently underway and are planned to be continued each year so that within three years all grantees would have been monitored.

- Continue to implement the Information Resources Management (IRM) plans for the AoA. The plan identifies two major goals: to establish and implement the IRM infrastructure and to develop and maintain the data base for all program activities. Proper implementation of the plan will result in the efficient access to pertinent information and will lead to increased staff productivity, enhance the program and administrative management, better response to requests for assistance, enhance the quality of the work place and ultimately improve the quality of service to the public.

- Funds are included for the Federal Council on Aging which advises and assists the President on matters relating to the special needs of older Americans and also reviews and evaluates Federal policies regarding the aging.

White House Conference on Aging

Authorizing legislation - Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987

FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Appropriation	FY 1995 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
-0-	$1,000,000	$3,000,000	+$2,000,000

Under the 1992 Amendments to the Older Americans Act, the Congress mandated that the President convene a White House Conference on Aging to be conducted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The Conference incorporates the following major objectives:

- to increase public awareness of the interdependence of the generations and the essential contributions of older individuals to society;
- to identify the problems facing older individuals and the commonalities with problems of younger generations;
- to examine the well-being of older individuals, including the impact wellness has on older individuals in our aging society;
- to develop comprehensive recommendations for executive and legislative action to maintain and improve the well-being of older Americans;
- to develop recommendations for coordinating Federal policy with State and local needs; and,
- to review the status and intergenerational value of recommendations adopted at previous White House Conferences on Aging.

Purpose and Method of Operation:

The legislation requires a series of activities to carry out the Conference objectives. These include:

- Appointment of the policy committee and national advisory committees. The policy committee is assigned to make recommendations for the timing, agenda and, delegation of the Conference. In addition, the policy committee is responsible for the formulation of the final report.
- Conducting a national Conference which brings together representatives of all levels of government, professional and lay people working in the field of aging, and the general public.

- Producing a final report of the Conference, which shall include a proposed comprehensive national policy on aging and recommendations for implementing the policy.

All activities will be conducted in such a way as to ensure broad participation by older, minority and low-income persons.

FY 1995 Funding Request

The cost of conducting a Conference of this scope is considerable. The Conference will be a national event, preceded by lengthy grass-roots preparations, involving a wide range of participants -- including professionals in the field of aging, policy makers from all levels and branches of government, members of the academic and business communities, older individuals, and many interested organizations as well as national and international observers. The total cost of the conference will be approximately $5.3 million.

The 1995 request for $3,000,000 provides for the development of policy-related and technical materials for use by national Conference delegates supported by a series of technical conferences. The appropriation will also be used for Conference logistics.

Following the Conference, a draft report will be prepared and made available for comment by States and the Department. The Conference's policy committee will make recommendations directly to the President and Congress, and the Department will publish a final report of the Conference. The Conference business should be completed by the end of fiscal year 1995.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Detail of Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)

	1993 Actual	1994 Estimate	1995 Estimate
Administration on Aging	187	189	190

Average GS/GM Grade

1989..	a/
1990..	a/
1991..	a/
1992..	12.3
1993..	13.5
1994..	13.5

a/ Included in the Administration for Children and Families under the former Human Development Services account appropriation.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Title III B Supportive Services and Senior Centers

States	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 Estimate
Total	$296,226,326	$306,711,000	$306,711,000
Alabama	4,783,669	4,954,402	4,954,402
Alaska	1,484,220	1,544,752	1,544,752
Arizona	3,716,261	3,921,000	3,921,000
Arkansas	3,285,226	3,398,458	3,398,458
California	27,492,592	28,475,651	28,475,651
Colorado	2,908,853	3,030,769	3,030,769
Connecticut	4,150,046	4,290,710	4,290,710
Delaware	1,484,220	1,544,752	1,544,752
District of Columbia	1,484,220	1,544,752	1,544,752
Florida	18,506,687	19,256,431	19,256,431
Georgia	5,848,313	6,072,527	6,072,527
Hawaii	1,519,510	1,569,713	1,569,713
Idaho	1,510,680	1,556,162	1,556,162
Illinois	13,666,925	14,096,910	14,096,910
Indiana	6,407,490	6,630,206	6,630,206
Iowa	4,019,688	4,148,934	4,148,934
Kansas	3,232,990	3,342,111	3,342,111
Kentucky	4,394,937	4,545,494	4,545,494
Louisiana	4,451,820	4,604,406	4,604,406
Maine	1,576,600	1,636,215	1,636,215
Maryland	4,648,457	4,824,013	4,824,013
Massachusetts	7,733,274	7,977,104	7,977,104
Michigan	10,205,984	10,558,044	10,558,044
Minnesota	5,050,021	5,221,407	5,221,407
Mississippi	3,069,174	3,173,960	3,173,960
Missouri	6,692,628	6,911,998	6,911,998
Montana	1,494,530	1,544,752	1,544,752
Nebraska	2,164,222	2,238,544	2,238,544
Nevada	1,524,258	1,581,582	1,581,582
New Hampshire	1,518,969	1,566,132	1,566,132

New Jersey	9,637,461	9,956,984	9,956,984
New Mexico	1,534,402	1,572,996	1,572,996
New York	22,917,328	23,603,654	23,603,654
North Carolina	6,951,522	7,225,871	7,225,871
North Dakota	1,484,220	1,544,752	1,544,752
Ohio	12,967,406	13,408,273	13,408,273
Oklahoma	4,005,194	4,139,644	4,139,644
Oregon	3,388,703	3,518,177	3,518,177
Pennsylvania	16,864,461	17,408,844	17,408,844
Rhode Island	1,544,047	1,595,706	1,595,706
South Carolina	3,430,369	3,570,798	3,570,798
South Dakota	1,488,793	1,544,752	1,544,752
Tennessee	5,635,351	5,839,105	5,839,105
Texas	15,367,752	15,929,621	15,929,621
Utah	1,539,426	1,592,210	1,592,210
Vermont	1,484,220	1,544,752	1,544,752
Virginia	5,867,180	6,094,013	6,094,013
Washington	4,916,298	5,105,638	5,105,638
West Virginia	2,613,154	2,701,506	2,701,506
Wisconsin	5,994,001	6,196,686	6,196,686
Wyoming	1,484,220	1,544,752	1,544,752
Northern Mariana	187,388	202,892	202,892
American Samoa	463,093	471,504	471,504
Guam	742,110	777,975	777,975
Puerto Rico	2,825,313	2,940,340	2,940,340
Virgin Islands	742,110	777,975	777,975
Palau	124,340	139,689	139,689

· ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Title III C-1 Congregate Nutrition Services

States	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 Estimate
Total	$360,738,319	$375,509,000	$375,509,000
Alabama	5,829,403	6,065,522	6,065,522
Alaska	1,808,678	1,891,254	1,891,254
Arizona	4,543,846	4,753,347	4,753,347
Arkansas	4,003,393	4,172,305	4,172,305
California	33,483,579	34,776,429	34,776,429
Colorado	3,544,743	3,694,388	3,694,388
Connecticut	5,057,267	5,262,269	5,262,269
Delaware	1,808,678	1,891,254	1,891,254
District of Columbia	1,808,678	1,891,254	1,891,254
Florida	22,552,340	23,407,857	23,407,857
Georgia	7,126,783	7,413,234	7,413,234
Hawaii	1,851,683	1,940,902	1,940,902
Idaho	1,840,922	1,930,410	1,930,410
Illinois	16,654,583	17,302,581	17,302,581
Indiana	7,808,199	8,118,080	8,118,080
Iowa	4,898,411	5,098,629	5,098,629
Kansas	3,939,738	4,104,884	4,104,884
Kentucky	5,355,692	5,574,235	5,574,235
Louisiana	5,425,010	5,645,373	5,645,373
Maine	1,921,252	2,009,270	2,009,270
Maryland	5,664,633	5,890,836	5,890,836
Massachusetts	9,423,806	9,797,542	9,797,542
Michigan	12,437,063	12,921,420	12,921,420
Minnesota	6,153,981	6,402,661	6,402,661
Mississippi	3,740,110	3,897,561	3,897,561
Missouri	8,155,669	8,480,811	8,480,811
Montana	1,821,241	1,911,176	1,911,176
Nebraska	2,637,332	2,753,104	2,753,104
Nevada	1,857,469	1,947,983	1,947,983
New Hampshire	1,851,023	1,940,224	1,940,224

New Jersey	11,744,257	12,204,238	12,204,238
New Mexico	1,673,692	1,924,251	1,924,251
New York	27,927,169	29,004,756	29,004,756
North Carolina	8,471,159	8,806,095	8,806,095
North Dakota	1,808,678	1,891,254	1,891,254
Ohio	15,802,145	16,415,840	16,415,840
Oklahoma	4,880,749	5,081,209	5,081,209
Oregon	4,129,490	4,299,467	4,299,467
Pennsylvania	20,551,116	21,340,661	21,340,661
Rhode Island	1,881,583	1,968,048	1,968,048
South Carolina	4,180,265	4,352,106	4,352,106
South Dakota	1,814,250	1,903,496	1,903,496
Tennessee	6,867,266	7,143,904	7,143,904
Texas	18,727,218	19,452,787	19,452,787
Utah	1,831,381	1,957,108	1,957,108
Vermont	1,808,678	1,891,254	1,891,254
Virginia	7,149,775	7,433,921	7,433,921
Washington	5,991,025	6,229,145	6,229,145
West Virginia	3,184,402	3,319,810	3,319,810
Wisconsin	7,304,319	7,595,638	7,595,638
Wyoming	1,808,678	1,891,254	1,891,254
Northern Mariana	228,352	252,843	252,843
American Samoa	564,327	605,372	605,372
Guam	904,339	952,482	952,482
Puerto Rico	3,442,940	3,581,772	3,581,772
Virgin Islands	904,339	952,482	952,482
Palau	151,522	171,012	171,012

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Title III C-2 Home Delivered Nutrition Services

States	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 Estimate
Total	$89,472,353	$93,671,051	$93,916,000
Alabama	1,444,862	1,512,437	1,516,472
Alaska	448,295	471,743	473,007
Arizona	1,122,461	1,137,626	1,141,422
Arkansas	992,271	1,032,359	1,034,977
California	8,303,872	8,732,533	8,756,820
Colorado	878,592	934,610	934,610
Connecticut	1,253,482	1,309,497	1,309,497
Delaware	448,295	471,743	473,007
District of Columbia	448,295	471,743	473,007
Florida	5,589,769	5,952,514	5,970,340
Georgia	1,766,427	1,863,354	1,868,571
Hawaii	458,954	471,743	473,007
Idaho	456,287	471,743	473,007
Illinois	4,127,965	4,285,238	4,296,152
Indiana	1,935,322	2,023,841	2,029,229
Iowa	1,214,109	1,258,099	1,261,231
Kansas	976,494	1,014,377	1,016,929
Kentucky	1,327,449	1,383,658	1,387,240
Louisiana	1,344,630	1,402,033	1,405,676
Maine	476,197	496,570	497,824
Maryland	1,404,022	1,479,560	1,483,681
Massachusetts	2,335,762	2,422,170	2,428,264
Michigan	3,082,621	3,225,535	3,234,191
Minnesota	1,525,311	1,589,581	1,593,702
Mississippi	927,015	963,690	966,124
Missouri	2,021,445	2,102,172	2,107,562
Montana	451,409	471,743	473,007
Nebraska	653,683	677,686	679,348
Nevada	460,388	477,811	478,949
New Hampshire	458,790	471,743	473,007

New Jersey	2,910,904	3,034,433	3,042,359
New Mexico	463,452	546,061	547,362
New York	6,921,962	7,160,307	7,178,151
North Carolina	2,099,641	2,223,783	2,230,184
North Dakota	448,295	471,743	473,007
Ohio	3,916,682	4,093,711	4,104,624
Oklahoma	1,209,731	1,257,943	1,261,145
Oregon	1,023,526	1,077,071	1,080,035
Pennsylvania	5,093,751	5,303,547	5,317,372
Rhode Island	466,365	480,859	481,973
South Carolina	1,036,110	1,098,600	1,101,758
South Dakota	449,676	471,743	473,007
Tennessee	1,702,104	1,784,847	1,789,663
Texas	4,641,684	4,884,760	4,898,366
Utah	464,969	497,031	498,227
Vermont	448,295	471,743	473,007
Virginia	1,772,126	1,872,374	1,877,681
Washington	1,484,921	1,567,687	1,572,121
West Virginia	789,278	819,153	821,194
Wisconsin	1,810,431	1,887,728	1,892,656
Wyoming	448,295	471,743	473,007
Northern Mariana	56,599	61,959	62,125
American Samoa	139,873	130,918	130,941
Guam	224,147	237,581	238,217
Puerto Rico	853,359	904,295	906,920
Virgin Islands	224,147	237,581	238,217
Palau	37,556	42,698	42,821

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
Title III D In-Home Services for Frail Elderly

States	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 Estimate
Total	$7,055,443	$7,075,000	$7,075,000
Alabama	114,013	113,491	113,491
Alaska	35,375	35,632	35,632
Arizona	88,869	106,783	106,783
Arkansas	78,300	73,637	73,637
California	654,883	683,124	683,124
Colorado	69,329	75,230	75,230
Connecticut	98,912	94,940	94,940
Delaware	35,375	35,632	35,632
District of Columbia	35,375	35,632	35,632
Florida	441,086	501,414	501,414
Georgia	139,388	146,741	146,741
Hawaii	36,216	35,632	35,632
Idaho	36,005	35,632	35,632
Illinois	325,736	306,987	306,987
Indiana	152,715	151,546	151,546
Iowa	95,805	88,109	88,109
Kansas	77,055	71,783	71,783
Kentucky	104,748	100,760	100,760
Louisiana	106,104	102,466	102,466
Maine	37,576	35,632	35,632
Maryland	110,791	115,935	115,935
Massachusetts	184,314	171,400	171,400
Michigan	243,248	243,465	243,465
Minnesota	120,362	115,910	115,910
Mississippi	73,150	68,458	68,458
Missouri	159,511	151,602	151,602
Montana	35,620	35,632	35,632
Nebraska	51,582	46,763	46,763
Nevada	36,329	35,632	35,632
New Hampshire	36,203	35,632	35,632

New Jersey	229,698	222,960	222,960
New Mexico	32,737	36,583	36,583
New York	546,209	501,904	501,904
North Carolina	165,682	180,066	180,066
North Dakota	35,375	35,632	35,632
Ohio	309,063	306,962	306,962
Oklahoma	95,459	90,077	90,077
Oregon	80,766	83,380	83,380
Pennsylvania	401,945	388,848	388,848
Rhode Island	36,801	35,632	35,632
South Carolina	81,759	88,835	88,835
South Dakota	35,484	35,632	35,632
Tennessee	134,312	135,464	135,464
Texas	366,273	382,703	382,703
Utah	35,822	35,491	35,491
Vermont	35,375	35,632	35,632
Virginia	139,838	149,260	149,260
Washington	117,174	124,722	124,722
West Virginia	62,282	57,398	57,398
Wisconsin	142,860	138,621	138,621
Wyoming	35,375	35,632	35,632
Northern Mariana	4,466	4,679	4,679
American Samoa	11,037	4,679	4,679
Guam	17,687	17,945	17,945
Puerto Rico	67,338	73,847	73,847
Virgin Islands	17,687	17,945	17,945
Palau	2,964	3,239	3,239

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Title III F Preventive Health Services

States	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 Estimate
Total	$16,823,073	$17,032,000	$17,032,000
Alabama	271,768	273,214	273,214
Alaska	84,320	85,780	85,780
Arizona	211,917	257,066	257,066
Arkansas	186,407	177,272	177,272
California	1,563,590	1,644,490	1,644,490
Colorado	165,534	181,106	181,106
Connecticut	235,623	228,553	228,553
Delaware	84,320	85,780	85,780
District of Columbia	84,320	85,780	85,780
Florida	1,054,535	1,207,078	1,207,078
Georgia	332,614	353,257	353,257
Hawaii	85,935	85,780	85,780
Idaho	85,317	85,780	85,780
Illinois	775,668	739,026	739,026
Indiana	364,021	364,825	364,825
Iowa	228,031	212,110	212,110
Kansas	183,427	172,807	172,807
Kentucky	249,513	242,566	242,566
Louisiana	252,771	246,672	246,672
Maine	89,452	85,780	85,780
Maryland	264,389	279,095	279,095
Massachusetts	438,777	412,620	412,620
Michigan	579,936	586,106	586,106
Minnesota	286,717	279,036	279,036
Mississippi	174,147	164,803	164,803
Missouri	379,886	364,959	364,959
Montana	84,247	85,780	85,780
Nebraska	122,718	112,574	112,574
Nevada	86,325	85,780	85,780
New Hampshire	85,838	85,780	85,780

New Jersey	547,283	536,743	536,743
New Mexico	82,452	88,067	88,067
New York	1,300,085	1,208,257	1,208,257
North Carolina	395,657	433,481	433,481
North Dakota	84,320	85,780	85,780
Ohio	736,718	738,965	738,965
Oklahoma	227,304	216,848	216,848
Oregon	192,670	200,724	200,724
Pennsylvania	957,695	936,091	936,091
Rhode Island	87,454	85,780	85,780
South Carolina	195,243	213,857	213,857
South Dakota	84,320	85,780	85,780
Tennessee	320,225	326,110	326,110
Texas	873,963	921,299	921,299
Utah	86,237	85,440	85,440
Vermont	84,320	85,780	85,780
Virginia	333,819	359,321	359,321
Washington	279,729	300,249	300,249
West Virginia	148,237	138,177	138,177
Wisconsin	340,378	333,708	333,708
Wyoming	84,320	85,780	85,780
Northern Mariana	10,540	11,265	11,265
American Samoa	25,755	11,265	11,265
Guam	42,160	43,200	43,200
Puerto Rico	160,902	177,775	177,775
Virgin Islands	42,160	43,200	43,200
Palau	7,064	7,803	7,803

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Title VII Ombudsman

States	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 Estimate
Total	$3,609,314	$4,060,294	$4,060,294
Alabama	62,248	70,100	70,100
Alaska	19,349	22,009	22,009
Arizona	51,587	65,956	65,956
Arkansas	41,941	45,483	45,483
California	364,282	421,936	421,936
Colorado	38,797	46,467	46,467
Connecticut	53,503	58,641	58,641
Delaware	19,349	22,009	22,009
District of Columbia	19,349	22,009	22,009
Florida			
Georgia	77,484	90,637	90,637
Hawaii	19,349	22,009	22,009
Idaho	19,349	22,009	22,009
Illinois	175,194	189,615	189,615
Indiana	83,382	93,605	93,605
Iowa	51,087	54,422	54,422
Kansas	41,210	44,338	44,338
Kentucky	56,579	62,236	62,236
Louisiana	57,497	63,290	63,290
Maine	20,110	22,009	22,009
Maryland	61,631	71,609	71,609
Massachusetts	98,661	105,868	105,868
Michigan	133,214	150,380	150,380
Minnesota	65,084	71,593	71,593
Mississippi	39,171	42,284	42,284
Missouri	85,924	93,639	93,639
Montana	19,349	22,009	22,009
Nebraska	27,327	28,883	28,883
Nevada	19,349	22,009	22,009
New Hampshire	19,349	22,009	22,009

New Jersey	124,717	137,715	137,715
New Mexico	19,889	22,596	22,596
New York	291,660	310,009	310,009
North Carolina	93,161	111,220	111,220
North Dakota	19,349	22,009	22,009
Ohio	168,853	189,600	189,600
Oklahoma	51,216	55,638	55,638
Oregon	44,581	51,501	51,501
Pennsylvania	218,118	240,178	240,178
Rhode Island	19,145	22,009	22,009
South Carolina	45,926	54,870	54,870
South Dakota	19,349	22,009	22,009
Tennessee	73,635	83,671	83,671
Texas	203,208	236,383	236,383
Utah	19,347	21,922	21,922
Vermont	19,349	22,009	22,009
Virginia	78,194	92,192	92,192
Washington	65,416	77,036	77,036
West Virginia	33,183	35,453	35,453
Wisconsin	77,447	85,621	85,621
Wyoming	19,349	22,009	22,009
Northern Mariana	2,419	2,890	2,890
American Samoa	2,419	2,890	2,890
Guam	9,674	11,084	11,084
Puerto Rico	37,711	45,612	45,612
Virgin Islands	9,674	11,084	11,084
Palau	1,620	2,021	2,021

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Title VII Prevention of Elder Abuse

States	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 Estimate
Total	$4,338,886	$4,648,000	$4,648,000
Alabama	69,940	74,559	74,559
Alaska	21,739	23,409	23,409
Arizona	57,962	70,150	70,150
Arkansas	47,123	48,376	48,376
California	409,301	448,777	448,777
Colorado	43,591	49,423	49,423
Connecticut	60,114	62,371	62,371
Delaware	21,739	23,409	23,409
District of Columbia	21,739	23,409	23,409
Florida	283,612	329,[illegible]8	329,408
Georgia	87,058	96,403	96,403
Hawaii	21,739	23,409	23,409
Idaho	21,739	23,409	23,409
Illinois	196,840	201,678	201,678
Indiana	93,684	99,559	99,559
Iowa	57,399	57,884	57,884
Kansas	46,301	47,158	47,158
Kentucky	63,570	66,195	66,195
Louisiana	64,601	67,316	67,316
Maine	22,594	23,409	23,409
Maryland	69,247	76,164	76,164
Massachusetts	110,852	112,602	112,602
Michigan	149,673	159,946	159,946
Minnesota	73,125	76,148	76,148
Mississippi	44,010	44,974	44,974
Missouri	96,540	99,596	99,596
Montana	21,739	23,409	23,409
Nebraska	30,703	30,721	30,721
Nevada	21,739	23,409	23,409
New Hampshire	21,739	23,409	23,409

New Jersey	140,127	146,476	146,476
New Mexico	22,346	24,034	24,034
New York	327,698	329,730	329,730
North Carolina	104,672	118,296	118,296
North Dakota	21,739	23,409	23,409
Ohio	189,717	201,661	201,661
Oklahoma	57,544	59,177	59,177
Oregon	50,090	54,777	54,777
Pennsylvania	245,069	255,457	255,457
Rhode Island	21,511	23,409	23,409
South Carolina	51,601	58,361	58,361
South Dakota	21,739	23,409	23,409
Tennessee	82,734	88,994	88,994
Texas	228,316	251,420	251,420
Utah	21,736	23,317	23,317
Vermont	21,739	23,409	23,409
Virginia	87,855	98,057	98,057
Washington	73,498	81,937	81,937
West Virginia	37,283	37,708	37,708
Wisconsin	87,017	91,068	91,068
Wyoming	21,739	23,409	23,409
Northern Mariana	2,717	3,074	3,074
American Samoa	2,717	3,074	3,074
Guam	10,870	11,789	11,789
Puerto Rico	42,370	48,514	48,514
Virgin Islands	10,870	11,789	11,789
Palau	1,820	2,156	2,156

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
Title VII Outreach and Insurance Counseling

States	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 Estimate
Total	$0	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Alabama	0	32,082	32,082
Alaska	0	10,073	10,073
Arizona	0	30,186	30,186
Arkansas	0	20,816	20,816
California	0	193,106	193,106
Colorado	0	21,267	21,267
Connecticut	0	26,838	26,838
Delaware	0	10,073	10,073
District of Columbia	0	10,073	10,073
Florida	0	141,742	141,742
Georgia	0	41,482	41,482
Hawaii	0	10,073	10,073
Idaho	0	10,073	10,073
Illinois	0	86,781	86,781
Indiana	0	42,840	42,840
Iowa	0	24,907	24,907
Kansas	0	20,292	20,292
Kentucky	0	28,484	28,484
Louisiana	0	28,966	28,966
Maine	0	10,073	10,073
Maryland	0	32,773	32,773
Massachusetts	0	48,452	48,452
Michigan	0	68,824	68,824
Minnesota	0	32,766	32,766
Mississippi	0	19,352	19,352
Missouri	0	42,856	42,856
Montana	0	10,073	10,073
Nebraska	0	13,219	13,219
Nevada	0	10,073	10,073
New Hampshire	0	10,073	10,073

New Jersey	0	63,028	63,028
New Mexico	0	10,342	10,342
New York	0	141,881	141,881
North Carolina	0	50,902	50,902
North Dakota	0	10,073	10,073
Ohio	0	86,774	86,774
Oklahoma	0	25,464	25,464
Oregon	0	23,570	23,570
Pennsylvania	0	109,921	109,921
Rhode Island	0	10,073	10,073
South Carolina	0	25,112	25,112
South Dakota	0	10,073	10,073
Tennessee	0	38,294	38,294
Texas	0	108,184	108,184
Utah	0	10,033	10,033
Vermont	0	10,073	10,073
Virginia	0	42,194	42,194
Washington	0	35,257	35,257
West Virginia	0	16,226	16,226
Wisconsin	0	39,186	39,186
Wyoming	0	10,073	10,073
Northern Mariana	0	1,323	1,323
American Samoa	0	1,323	1,323
Guam	0	5,073	5,073
Puerto Rico	0	20,875	20,875
Virgin Islands	0	5,073	5,073
Palau	0	912	912

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FISCAL YEAR

1994

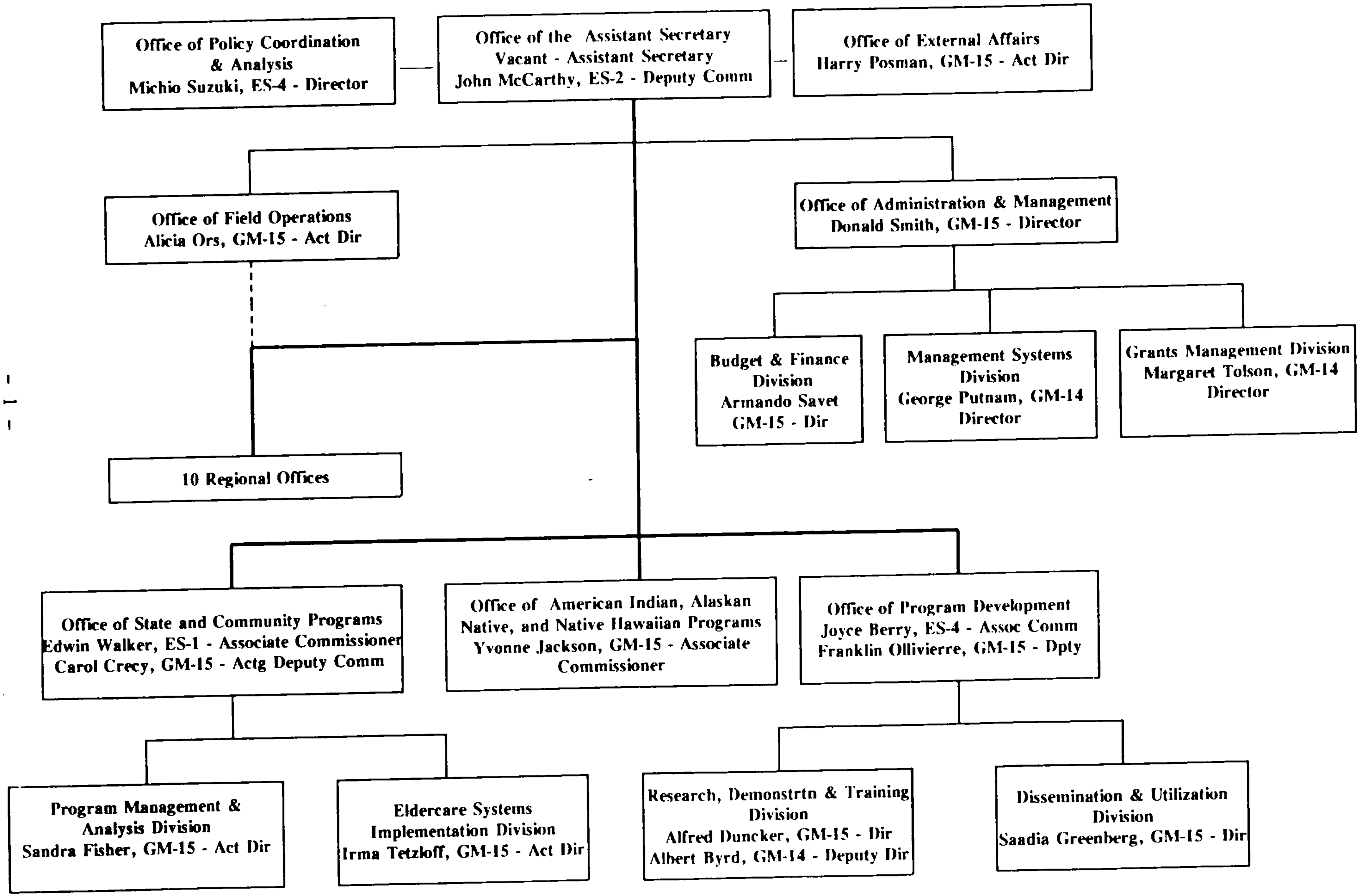
ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration on Aging

Administration on Aging



Department of Health and Human Services

Administration on Aging

For carrying out, to the extent provided, the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, and Section 10404 of Public Law 101-239 (Volunteer Senior Aides Demonstration) 1/ $839,075,000 *(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriation Act, 1993)*.

1/ Authorizes the Volunteer Senior Aides Demonstration to be funded by the Administration on Aging (AoA). In prior years, this Demonstration was authorized and funded in the Children and Families Services account of the Administration for Children and Families. These funds were transferred to AoA to operate the program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration on Aging

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Estimate
Appropriation	$846,472,000	$845,965,000	$839,075,000
Section 511 PPA Reduction		-6,767,000	0
Section 513 S&E Reduction		-280,000	0
Section 216 S&E Reduction		-241,000	0
Total deductions	0	-7,288,000	
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	$846,472,000	$838,676,000	$838,675,000
Offsetting collections from: Federal funds		0	0
Recovery of prior year obligations		0	0
Unobligated balance available, start of year		0	0
Unobligated balance available, end of year		0	0
Unobligated balance, lapsing		0	0
Total Obligation	$846,472,000	$838,676,000	$839,075,000

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

1993 Appropriation..	$838,676,000
1993 Proposed Supplemental....................................	-0-
Total Estimated Budget Authority..........................	$838,676,000
1994 Request..	$839,075,000
Net Change..	$ +399,000

	Budget Authority	
	1993 Current Estimate Base	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1. Annualization of January, 1993 pay raise and related costs......................	$172,000	+$66,000
2. Increased costs for planned hires of non-FTE ceiling positions, i.e., PMI, SIS....	165,000	+77,000
3. Equipment increase...........		+2,000
4. Increased costs related to rental of space............	$1,194,000	+$120,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increase...........		+$265,000
Decreases:		
1. Reduction in consultant services contracts...........	3,728,000	-197,000
2. Reduction in personnel benefits.....................	1,549,000	-2,000
3. Reduction in printing and reproduction.................	165,000	-1,000
Subtotal, Built-In Increase..........		-200,000
B. Program Increases:		
1. Increase for Volunteer Senior Aides Demonstration...		+334,000
Net Change..........		+$399,000

List of AoA programs 1994

Budget Authority by Activity
(dollars in thousands)

		FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Estimate
1.	Supportive Services and Centers...........	$299,238	$296,844	$296,844
2.	Aging Congregate Meals	366,067	363,235	363,235
3.	Aging Home-delivered Meals.................	89,603	89,659	89,659
4.	Aging In-Home Services	6,898	7,075	7,075
5.	Preventive Health Services..............	16,875	16,864	16,864
6.	Training, Research, and Discretionary Programs..............	25,941	25,693	25,830
7.	Grants to Indian Tribes................	15,086	15,110	15,110
8.	Aging Ombudsman.......	3,930	3,870	3,870
9.	Aging Elder Abuse Prevention............	4,416	4,348	4,348
10.	White House Conference on Aging..............	2,000	-0-	-0-
	Subtotal	$830,054	$822,698	$822,835
	Program Direction.....	16,418	15,978	16,240
	Total, Budget Authority	$846,472	$838,676	$839,075
	Total, FTE	177	185	184

Budget Authority by Object
(dollars in thousands)

	1993 Appropriation	1994 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Total Number of Full-time Permanent Positions............	185.0	184.0	-1.0
Total Compensable Workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment..................	185.0	184.0	0.0
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holidays hours..	0.4	0.4	0.0
Average SES Salary.............	$102,440	$106,230	+$3,790
Average GS Grade...............	13.5	13.5	0.0
Average GS Salary..............	53,918	53,918	0
Personnel Compensation:			
Full-time permanent..........	$10,079,000	$10,314,000	+$235,000
Other than full-time permanent	396,000	237,000	-159,000
Other personnel compensation	132,000	199,000	+67,000
Total................	10,607,000	10,750,000	+143,000
Personnel Benefits............	1,549,000	1,547,000	-2,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons.....................	349,000	349,000	0
Transportation of Things.......	22,000	22,000	0
Rent, Communications & Utilities:			
Rental payments to GSA.......	1,194,000	1,314,000	+120,000
Communications, utilities, & miscellaneous charges....	240,000	240,000	0
Printing and Reproduction......	165,000	164,000	-1,000
Other Services:			
Project contracts............	$3,728,000	$3,531,000	-$197,000
Other Services...............	1,747,000	1,747,000	0

	1993 Appropriation	1994 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Supplies and Materials.....	77,000	77,000	0
Equipment..................	87,000	89,000	+2,000
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions............	818,911,000	819,245,000	+334,000
Total, Budget Authority by Object......	$838,676,000	$839,075,000	+$399,000

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Administrative Costs

		FY 1993 Estimate	FY 1994 Estimate	Change
(11.1)	Full-Time Permanent......	10,079,000	10,314,000	+235,000
(11.3)	Other than Full-Time Permanent..........	396,000	237,000	-159,000
(11.5)	Other than Personnel Compensation............	132,000	199,000	+67,000
(11.9)	Subtotal Personnel Compensation............	10,607,000	10,750,000	+143,000
(12.1)	Civilian Personnel Benefits................	1,549,000	1,547,000	-2,000
(21.0)	Travel..................	349,000	349,000	0
(22.0)	Transportation of Things...............	22,000	22,000	0
(23.2)	Rental Payments to Others	1,000	1,000	0
(23.3)	Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges	239,000	239,000	0
(24.0)	Printing and Reproduction	165,000	164,000	-1,000
(25.1)	Consulting Services.....	3,728,000	3,531,000	-197,000
(25.2)	Other Services..........	1,747,000	1,747,000	0
(26.0)	Supplies and Materials..	77,000	77,000	0
	TOTAL	18,484,000	18,427,000	-57,000

Significant Items in House and Senate
Appropriation Committee Reports

ITEMS

1993 HOUSE REPORT

Grants to Indian Tribes

1. The Committee expects the Department to be prudent in awarding new grants under this program so as to ensure that existing grantees' grants are not reduced in order to fund new grants.

1. The Administration on Aging has always and will continue to exercise prudence in managing the Title VI, Grants to Indian Tribes to ensure that new grant awards are appropriately balanced against the funds set aside to meet the continuation costs of ongoing projects.

Training, Research
and Special Projects

1. The Committee urges AoA to increase funding for education and training activities to provide improved elder care services to at-risk elderly. In particular, the Committee encourages funding for elder law education and training partnerships to train and educate law students in the field of aging by utilizing them to provide onsite pro bono legal services to the aging, and to develop new law school curricula with focus on legal externships and an integrated instruction involving community coalition building. In funding such projects, AoA should consider local demonstrations with the potential for national replicability by other law schools and communities.

1. The Administration on Aging is now planning an extensive program of grants in support of career preparation, education, and training for the field of aging. The program, which is responsive to the career education and training mandates of the Older Americans Act (in particular, Section 418 of the 1992 Amendments), will be integral part of AoA's Discretionary Funds Program Grant Announcement for FY 1993.

2. The Committee urges AoA to expend necessary funds to implement the provision in the 1992 Older Americans Act Amendments, when enacted into law, to make grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU's), Hispanic Centers of Excellence in Applied Gerontology, and other educational institutions that serve the needs of minority students in order to provide education and training to prepare minority and other students for careers in the field of aging. The Committee further urges AoA to work closely with HBUC's and Hispanic Centers of Excellence in Applied Gerontology and organizations that represent these institutions.

2. The Administration on Aging is funding for FY 1993 10 grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and 5 grants for Hispanic Centers of Excellence to provide education and training for preparation of minority and other students for careers in the aging field.

Frail Elderly Services

1. The Committee has learned about the Living at Home/Block Nurse program now operating in urban and rural midwestern communities to meet the health and social service needs of the frail elderly. The Living at Home/Block Nurse program helps communities organize networks for health professionals and volunteers to identify the elderly at risk of institutionalization and provide the health and social services that frail elderly persons require in order to continue living in their homes and communities. The Committee believes th program has potential as a model for community-based, coordinated, cost-effective systems of care for the frailelderly. We encourage the Department to study this program and to support its replication.

1. The Administration on Aging is currently reviewing the Frail Elderly Services program.

Authorizing Legislation

(dollars in thousands)

	1993 Amount Authorized	1993 Appro.	1994 Amount Authorized	1994 Budget Estimate
Programs for the Elderly:				
(1) Supportive Services and Centers, [Sec.303(a)(1) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended]........	a/	$296,844	a/	$296,844
(2) Preventive Health Services [Sec.303 (f) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended]..........	a/	16,864	a/	16,864
(3) Aging Ombudsman Activities [Sec. 702(a) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 as amended].......	a/	3,870	a/	3,870
(4) Elder Abuse [Sec.702(b) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended].......	a/	4,348	a/	4,348
(5) Nutrition: a) Congregate Meals [Sec. 303(b)(1) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended]....	a/	361,735	a/	361,735

	1993 Amount Authorized	1993 Appro.	1994 Amount Authorized	1994 Budget Estimate
b) Home-delivered Meals [Sec. 303(b)(2) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended]....	a/	$89,659	a/	89,659
(6) In-Home Services for the Frail Elderly [Sec. 303(d) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended......	a/	7,075	a/	$7,075
(7) Grants to Indian Tribes [Sec 633 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended].....	a/	15,110	a/	15,110
(Indian Tribes- Part A)......	a/	(13,599)		(13,599)
(Native Hawaiians- Part B).......	a/	(1,511)		(1,511)
(8) Evaluation [Sec.206(g) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended]......	$1,500	1,500 b/	1,500	1,500 b/

	1993 Amount Authorized	1993 Appro.	1994 Amount Authorized	1994 Budget Estimate
(9) Aging Training, Research and Discretionary Programs [Sec. 431(a) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended].......	a/	$25,693	a/	$25,830
(10) Federal Council on Aging, [Sec. 204(g) of the Older Americans Act as amended].......	a/	c/	a/	c/
(11) Program Direction/ Federal Administration.	20,000	15,978	$4,000	16,240
(12) Sec. 10404, P.L. 101-239 Volunteer Senior Aide Demonstration	a/	d/	a/	d/
Unfunded authorizations:				
The Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended:				
(1) Board/Care Study [Sec.212].....	a/	---	a/	---
(2) Home Care Study [Sec.213].....	a/	---	a/	---
(3) School-based meals [Sec.303(b)(3)]	a/	---	a/	---
(4) Supportive activities caretakers/frail older individuals [Sec.320]	a/	---	a/	---

	1993 Amount Authorized	1993 Appro.	1994 Amount Authorized	1994 Budget Estimate
(5) Vulnerable Elder Rights Protection [Sec.703(c)]	a/	---	a/	---
Outreach [Sec.703(d)]	a/	---	a/	---
Total appropriation...		$838,676	839,075	
Total, appropriation against definite authorizations....		$838,676	$839,075	

---

a/ Such sums as may be necessary for Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, and 1995.

b/ Amounts set aside are for evaluation are from Title III-C, Congregate Meals.

c/ Federal Council on Aging is included with Program direction, and funded at $178,000 in Fiscal Year 1993 and $177,000 in Fiscal Year 1994.

d/ Volunteer Senior Aide Demonstration funded through Aging Research Training and Discretionary Programs.

Appropriation History

Year	Budget Estimate Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
1985	657,421,000	701,600,000	701,600,000	701,400,000
1986	689,100,000	701,600,000	701,600,000	671,210,000
1987	689,100,000	732,200,000	716,570,000	725,900,000
1988	701,296,000	Defer	768,700,000	725,231,000
1989	701,296,000	757,040,000	757,700,000	748,420,000
1990	724,098,000	755,759,000	764,759,000	747,681,000
1991 2/	748,677,000	820,848,000	827,240,000	806,049,000
1992 2/	809,049,000	809,049,000	867,874,000	846,597,000 1/
1993 2/	850,693,000	838,228,000	850,693,000	838,676,000 3/
1994 2/ 3/	839,075,000			

1/ Excludes $167,000 in across-the-board Program Direction cuts.

2/ These totals include Federal Administration for the Administration on Aging. Prior to FY 1991, AoA was a part of the former Office of Human Development Services, and AoA's Federal Administration funding was within HDS' total Administration Cost.

3/ Excludes $6,767,712 of Section 511 PPA cuts, $279,760 of Section 513 cuts, and $241,000 of Section 216 cuts.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
Justification
Account Summary

	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
1. Supportive Services and Centers.......	$296,844,000	$296,844,000	-0-
2. Aging Congregate Meals.............	363,235,000	363,235,000	-0-
3. Aging Home-Delivered Meals...	89,659,000	89,659,000	-0-
4. Aging In-Home Services..........	7,075,000	7,075,000	-0-
5. Preventive Health Services...	16,864,000	16,864,000	-0-
6. Research, Training and Demonstration...	25,693,000	25,830,000	+137,000
7. Grants to Indian Tribes............	15,110,000	15,110,000	-0-
8. Aging Ombudsman.....	3,870,000	3,870,000	-0-
9. Aging Elder Abuse Prevention..	4,348,000	4,348,000	-0-
10. Program Direction...1/	15,978,000	16,240,000	+262,000
Total...............	$838,676,000	$839,075,000	+$399,000
FTE	185	184	-1

1/ Includes $178,000 for Federal Council on Aging in FY 1993 and $177,000 in FY 1994.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

General Statement

The Administration on Aging (AoA) is a component of the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services. Under the provisions of the Older Americans Act, AoA serves as the principal advocate within the Federal government for the needs of the nation's older citizens. As the focal point within the Federal government for aging-related concerns, the agency provides leadership to other Federal agencies, to the network of State and Area Agencies on Aging and providers of services, and to private sector agencies, organizations and corporations relative to their efforts on behalf of older individuals.

The Fiscal Year 1994 request for the Administration on Aging is $839,075,000. Generally, the amounts requested are the same levels as the FY 1993 appropriated levels, except an increase for the Senior Volunteers Aide Demonstration previously funded from the Administration for Children and Families appropriation. Service levels supported in FY 1993 will be maintained in FY 1994 and will continue to place high priority on building and strengthening community-based service systems to assist older persons maintain their independence, and remain in their homes for as long as possible. These systems target their efforts on the needs of socially and economically disadvantaged older persons, especially the low-income minority elderly. Additionally, there will be a more cohesive and integrated set of aging policy initiatives throughout the Department and with other Federal agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration on Aging

Aging Supportive Services and Senior Centers

Authorizing Legislation: Section 303 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$299,238,000	$296,844,000	$296,844,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operations:

Federal funds for Supportive Services and Senior Centers are allocated to the individual States through a statutory formula which is based primarily on the numbers of older persons age 60 or over in each State compared to the total number of older persons in the Nation. Special provisions are made in the formula to provide minimum funding to smaller States and to assure that no State receives less funds than it did in FY 1989. Each State Agency on Aging is required to have a State Plan approved by AoA as a prerequisite for receipt of funds.

State Agencies on Aging award the funds through Area Plans to designated Area Agencies on Aging at the community level. The Area Agencies on Aging make awards to local service provider agencies or, in some instances with State Agency approval, directly provide services to older persons. The purpose of these funds is to facilitate the development of community-based comprehensive and coordinated systems of services. The statute identifies three types of priority services: access, in-home and legal services; and directs the State Agency on Aging to establish minimum percentages of funds which Area Agencies on Aging must expend in these types of services.

All older individuals are eligible for services, although the Older Americans Act directs that priority be given to serving those who are in greatest economic and social need, with particular attention to low-income minority older individuals. Most recent data for FY 1991 indicate that 7 million older individuals received supportive services with these funds. Of that number, 17.5% were minority older persons and 36.% were low-income older persons.

There are no fees in this program; however, older persons are encouraged to make voluntary contributions to help defray the cost of services. Under current law, these contributions are used by local programs to expand services. Program income, including contributions from service recipients, has increased from $9,800,000 in Fiscal Year 1981 to $26,600,174 in Fiscal Year 1992. These funds are expected to increase to $28,700,000 in FY 1994.

Funding levels for the past five years have been as follows:

1989	$276,193,000
1990	$272,961,000
1991	$290,814,000a/
1992	$299,238,000b/
1993	$296,844,000

a/ Reflects Sequester of 2.41% pursuant to P.L. 101-517.
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $762,000 to the White House Conference on Aging.

Rationale for Budget Request

Funding of $296,844,000 is requested for Fiscal Year 1994. This funding level is the same as the FY 1993 appropriation. There continues to be great need for the supportive services and senior centers in local communities as they provide the fundamental core of a comprehensive and coordinated system of services. These services make a vital difference in the lives of older persons who are attempting to remain independent and to live in their homes and communities for as long as possible. About 6,000 senior centers across the Nation received funding under the Title III program.

During Fiscal Year 1991 information and referral services for over 3 million older persons and their caregivers were provided with these funds. One million older persons received needed transportation services to improve their quality of life. Hundreds of thousands of older persons received in-home services, such as: chore services, personal care, home repair/maintenance. Vulnerable older persons also were assisted through legal services, guardianship, escort, and placement services. Over 1.6 million outreach contacts were made to assist older persons gain access to needed services.

Because supportive services are designed to meet the priority needs of individual persons in each community and are offered in close coordination with other resources at the local level, the services can be provided in the most responsive and cost-effective manner. Additionally, the flexibility of the community based Supportive Services program assures its ability to offer services in a manner which strengthens the family unit of which the older person is a member.

Program Data:

TITLE III - SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

	FY 1992 Estimate	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Request
Appropriation.........	$299,238,000	$296,844,000	$296,844,000
Available after transferred from Title III Meal Programs.....	295,429,000	299,600,000	299,600,000
Volunteer contributions.........	27,000,000	28,500,000	28,700,000
Total, funds available.........	$322,429,000	$328,100,000	$328,300,000
Units of Service:			
Access			
Transportation.....	51,800,000	51,500,000	51,500,000
Outreach...........	3,600,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Information and Referral...........	12,100,000	11,700,000	11,700,000
In-Home			
Housekeeping and Shopping.......	6,100,000	5,375,000	5,375,000
Personal Care......	9,300,000	9,290,000	9,290,000
Visiting & Phone Reassurance........	6,600,000	6,585,000	6,585,000
Chore Maintenance..	3,050,000	3,025,000	3,025,000
Supervision........	800,000	780,000	780,000
Material Aid.......	1,450,000	1,425,000	1,425,000
Community Services			
Legal	1,100,000	1,090,000	1,090,000
Escort	2,575,000	2,550,000	2,550,000
Residential Repair and Renovation.....	315,000	300,000	300,000
Health a/.........	3,421,000	3,410,000	3,410,000
Services in Care-Providing Facilities..	480,000	475,000	475,000

a/ Includes units of services in the following categories: Treatment, Assessment and Screening, Diagnosis

Congregate Nutrition Services

Authorizing Legislation: Section 303 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$366,067,000	$363,235,000	$363,235,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operations:

Federal funds for congregate nutrition services are provided under Title III, Part C1. The funds are awarded to State Agencies on Aging through the same formula which is used for all Title III funds, as described more fully in the discussion of supportive services. Congregate nutrition services funds are awarded by the State Agency on Aging to Area Agencies on Aging which, in turn, make awards to congregate nutrition service providers.

All older individuals age 60 or over, and their spouses regardless of age, are eligible for congregate nutrition services. Non-elderly individuals with disabilities who reside with and accompany older individuals to congregate nutrition sites are also eligible to receive meals. Each nutrition project is required to provide five or more days a week, at least one hot or other appropriate meal per day and any additional meals which the nutrition service provider may elect to provide. Each meal must contain at a minimum one-third of the daily recommended dietary allowances (RDAs) as established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. To the extent feasible, service providers are to offer meals in close proximity to the residences of the majority of eligible individuals. Each project is to provide special menus, where feasible and appropriate, to meet the particular dietary health needs, religious requirements or ethnic preferences of participants. In addition to meals, funds may be used to provide nutrition education and other appropriate nutrition services.

Funding levels for the past five years have been as follows:

1989	$355,868,000
1990	$351,925,000
1991	$361,078,000a/
1992	$366,067,000b/
1993	$363,235,000

a/ Reflects sequester of 2.41% pursuant to P.L. 101-517.
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $933,000 to the White Conference on Aging.

Rationale for Budget Request

Funding of $363,235,000 is requested for Fiscal Year 1994. This funding level is the same as the FY 1993 appropriation. The amount of funding requested will allow the congregate nutrition services to continue to address two major difficulties which older persons face:

- o nutritional deficiencies due to inadequate income and/or lack of facilities to prepare food;
- o social isolation, which cuts older persons off from contact with others and is a barrier to access to needed services.

Funds appropriated for this activity are used to provide congregate meals as part of comprehensive, coordinated service systems. In addition, funds for congregate nutrition services have also provided support for nutrition education.

Over the years great efforts have been made to increase the resources available under this program through management improvements, particularly in the area of cost containment, and efforts to increase the level of voluntary contributions by participants. The success of efforts to increase voluntary contributions is evident by the fact that for Fiscal Year 1992, participants contributed $100,304,430 to the cost of the congregate meals which they received.

The well-deserved popularity of and respect for the congregate nutrition program attests to its importance as a significant component in the total system of community based services for older persons. Congregate nutrition programs are located at senior centers, schools, churches and other community sites which, in addition to offering meals, serve as focal points to facilitate access of older persons to other services which they need. Meals provided at the nutrition sites, together with nutrition education and other types of health promotion activities, such as exercise programs and health screening, contribute to the overall health of older persons, assist older persons to remain in their own homes, and deter needless institutionalization.

The program provides a strong community-based resource to promote the health of the most vulnerable of older persons, including the poor and minorities. For Fiscal Year 1991, 44% of participants in congregate nutrition services were low-income persons and 17% were minorities. The program also provides strong support to families by allowing non-elderly spouses and disabled individuals who reside with the older persons to participate in the program.

There is substantial private sector/state/local participation in this program and participants are given an opportunity to voluntarily contribute to the program. However, without the congregate meal funds, there would be curtailed service to the most needy elderly and a loss in the quality of this type of service nationwide, and health problems. The importance of the congregate nutrition program is evidenced by the following data: In Fiscal Years 1991-1992 (1) 2.6 million persons participated in the congregate nutrition program; (2) 1.1 million participants were low-income persons; and 433,000 were minorities; (3) a total of 136 million meals were served; and (4) program participants contributed a total of $100,304,430.

Home-Delivered Nutrition Services

Authorizing Legislation: Section 303 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$89,603,000	$89,659,000	$89,659,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operation:

Federal funds for Home-Delivered Meals are awarded under Title III, Part C-2 to each State with an approved State Plan on Aging. Funds are distributed to the States according to the formula prescribed in the Older Americans Act. A State may elect to transfer up to 30 percent of the funds appropriated among Supportive Services and Senior Centers and the Nutrition Services programs for use as the State considers appropriate.

State Agencies on Aging make awards to Area Agencies on Aging, based on State-approved Area Plans and intra-State funding formulas. Area Agencies on Aging make awards to local service providers. Home-delivered meals are provided to older persons who are home-bound by virtue of personal disabilities or geographic isolation. Spouses of such older persons also are eligible, regardless of age. Area Agencies must give special emphasis to the provision of services to older persons with greatest economic or social needs, with particular attention to low-income minority individuals. These agencies must also assure that appropriate outreach and counseling services are available to older persons with limited English-speaking ability.

Each meal served must: meet one-third of the minimum daily recommended dietary allowances; to the extent feasible, meet the particular health, religious, or ethnic dietary needs of the participants; and be served in appropriate food containers and with utensils for use by blind and handicapped individuals where feasible and appropriate. Nutrition services are to be available at least once per day, five days per week. The services provided may include nutrition education and outreach.

During the past five years funding levels have been as follows:

1989..............................	$78,419,000
1990..............................	$78,981,000
1991..............................	$87,830,000a/
1992..............................	$89,603,000b/
1993..............................	$89,659,000

a/ Reflects sequester of 2.41% pursuant to P.L. 101-517
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $228,000 to the White House Conference on Aging.

Rationale for Budget Request

Funding of $89,659,000 is requested for Home-delivered Nutrition Services in Fiscal Year 1994. This funding level is the same as the FY 1993 appropriation. These nutrition services provide a lifeline to hundreds of thousands of vulnerable older persons who struggle to maintain their independence and remain in their own homes. Total of 850,000 senior citizens benefitted from in-home nutrition services and nearly 102 million meals were delivered.

There is substantial private sector/state/local participation in this program and participants are given the opportunity to make contributions. However, without the help of the home-delivered meals program, elderly people facing some need with daily living could be forced to leave their homes and become prematurely dependent on the institutional care system.

For FY 1991, In-Home Delivered Nutrition Services provided the following benefits to older citizens:

- Through effective targeting of resources to the most vulnerable older population, the Home-delivered Nutrition Services program served nearly 593,000 frail/disabled seniors, more than 446,000 low-income elders, and more than 355,000 rural residents.

- More than 149,000 seniors who are members of minority groups received home-delivered nutrition services. Over 117,000 of these minority elders had annual incomes at or below the Federal poverty level.

TITLE III - Meals
(Improvement in AoA Investment per Meal)

	FY 1992 Estimate	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Revised Estimate
Appropriation	$455,670,163	$452,912,000	$452,912,000
Available for meals after evaluation set-aside and transfers	408,299,331	419,063,300	420,131,000
Voluntary contributions (Program Incomes)	100,304,430	100,305,000	100,305,000
Total Funds Available	$508,603,761	$519,368,300	$520,436,000
Meals supported	242,628,326	242,846,691	243,065,253
Congregate	(133,918,578)	(134,039,105)	(134,159,740)
Home-delivered	(108,709,745)	(108,807,586)	(108,905,513)
USDA Reimbursement	$150,052,826	$150,187,874	$150,323,043

In-Home Services for Frail Older Individuals

Authorizing Legislation: Section 303 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$6,898,000	$7,075,000	$7,075,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operation:

Federal funds appropriated under this authority are used to carry out a program for making grants to States to provide in-home services to frail older individuals and their families. In making funds available for in-home services at the sub-State level, each State agency develops eligibility criteria which take into account (1) age; (2) greatest economic need; (3) non-economic factors contributing to frailty; and (4) non-economic and non-health factors contributing to the need for in-home services.

By supporting the provision of services to frail older individuals in their own homes, this program increases the access of vulnerable older individuals to needed assistance and helps them avoid institutionalization.

During the past five years funding levels have been as follows:

1989	$4,826,000
1990	$5,576,000
1991	$6,831,000a/
1992	$6,898,000b/
1993	$7,075,000

a/ Reflects sequester of 2.41% pursuant to P.L. 101-517.
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $18,000 to the White House Conference on Aging.

Rationale for Budget Request

Funding of $7,075,000 is requested for FY 1994, the same as the FY 1993 appropriation.

The very old population is the fastest growing segment among the aging. In 1989 the 65-74 age group (18.2 million) was eight times larger than in 1900, but the 75-84 group (9.8 million) was 13 times larger, and the 85+ (3.0 million) was 24 times larger.

The DHHS Public Health Service in 1987 identified 5.4 million non-institutionalized persons age 65+ as having difficulties performing necessary daily functions. A 1989 report in the Journal of the American Medical Association estimated that 3.2 million non-institutionalized persons aged 65+ were probable victims of Alzheimer's Disease.

The incidence of illness, increasing frailty and disability, and the need for higher levels of care, including institutional care, correlates directly with advanced age. Additionally, the frail older individuals have a greater chance to be hospitalized and to be in need of in-home care following release from the hospital. Adequate levels of in-home care can help to prevent further incapacitation of older individuals with resultant institutionalization.

In-home care for the older individuals is preferred, not only by older persons themselves, but by their family members. In-home care provides families with an opportunity to participate in the plan of care of elderly relatives and serves to strengthen the bonds of caring among family members. In-home care is the most accessible form of care in that it brings the needed services to the older individuals; rather than, as in other forms of care, requiring the older individuals to negotiate a complicated bureaucracy at great personal inconvenience.

The most recent data for this program indicates the following: In Fiscal Years 1991-1992 (1) more than 77,000 frail older individuals received in-home services under this authority; (2) more than 40,000 low-income olders individuals received assistance during FY 1991; and (3) 13,000 minority older individuals or their family members were recipients of Title III D services.

Program Data:

TITLE III - IN-HOME SERVICES FOR FRAIL ELDERLY

	FY 1992 Estimate	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Request
Appropriation	$6,898,000	$7,075,000	$7,075,000
Units of Service			
Housekeeping and Shopping	400,000	407,000	407,000
Personal Care	1,265,000	1,272,000	1,272,000
Visiting and Phone Reassurance	550,000	516,000	516,000

Preventive Health Services

Authorizing Legislation: Section 303 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1993 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$16,875,000	$16,864,000	$16,864,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operations:

Federal funds for Preventive Health Services are provided under Title III, Part F. The funds are awarded to State Agencies on Aging through the same formula that is used for all Title III funds, as described more fully in the discussion of Supportive Services. Preventive Health Services funds are awarded by the State Agency on Aging to Area Agencies on Aging which, in turn, make awards to other community organizations and agencies.

The State Agency on Aging is required to give priority to areas of the State that are medically undeserved and in which there are a large number of older individuals that have the greatest economic need for such services.

The Preventive Health Services under this part may include: routine health screening (hypertension, glaucoma, cholesterol, cancer, vision and hearing screening); group exercise programs; home injury control services, including screening of high-risk home environments and educational programs on injury protection in the home environment; nutritional counseling and educational services; screening for the prevention of depression, coordination of community mental health services, educational activities, and referral to psychiatric and psychological services; educational programs on the benefits and limitations of Medicare and various supplemental insurance coverage, including individual policy screening and health insurance-needs counseling; and counseling regarding follow up health services based on any of the services provided for above.

During the past five years funding levels have been as follows:

FY 1989	$ -0-
FY 1990	$ -0-
FY 1991	$ -0-
FY 1992	$16,875,000 a/
FY 1993	$16,864,000

a/ Excludes a recission of $125,000.

Rationale for Budget Request

Funding of $16,864,000 is requested for Fiscal Year 1994. The amount of funding requested will permit the further development of preventive health services which emphasize nutritional counseling and educational services to alert the elderly to the importance of lifestyle decisions in maintaining personal health. Funds appropriated for this activity are used to provide preventive health services as part of comprehensive coordinated service systems which are targeted to those elderly most in need.

Aging Training, Research, and Discretionary Programs

Authorizing Legislation: Sections 309 and 420 of the Older Americans Act, as amended.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$25,768,000	$25,693,000	$25,830,000	+$137,000

Purpose and Method of Operation

The purpose of the Aging Training, Research, and Discretionary Programs is to expand the nation's knowledge and understanding of aging and the aging process, to design and test innovative ideas in programs and services for older individuals, to help meet the need for trained personnel in the field of aging, and to provide technical assistance and information to agencies responsible for the administration of Older Americans Act programs and to others who work with older persons.

Grants may be made to any public or non-profit agency, organization, or institution. Contracts may also be made to fund these activities. Among those agencies and institutions funded are colleges, universities, State and Area Agencies on Aging, organizations representing and/or serving older people, and other government and non-government institutions.

Current discretionary program activities center on knowledge building, training, technical assistance, and information dissemination. These activities include: the development of innovative and non-traditional approaches to providing eldercare services to at-risk elderly; and the promotion of public/private partnerships.

Funding levels during the past five years have been as follows:

1989	$22,253,068 a/
1990	$25,332,000
1991	$25,941,000
1992	$25,768,000
1993	$25,692,684

a/ FY 1989, $1,919,332 was reprogrammed from Title IV to fund additional Title VI-A Indian grants and the new Title VI-B grants to the Native Hawaiians.

Rational for Budget Request

The request for Fiscal Year FY 1994 for Training, Research and Discretionary activities is $25,830,000, a net increase of $137,000. The major components of this program are designed to be of direct and tangible benefit to the nation's older population by helping to assure that they are served by well-trained personnel, who work from a solid knowledge and information base, and who make use of proven model approaches in responding to the needs of older persons, especially those at-risk elderly who require eldercare services.

The $25,830,000 requested in Fiscal Year 1994 would provide funds for education, training, and technical assistance activities, including gerontological career preparation, in-service training, and education and development projects in health promotion, elder abuse, long term care ombudsman programs, and minority aging. Also, research and demonstration projects dealing with such areas as the characteristics of at-risk older population groups, targeting resources to at-risk elderly, systems building for home and community based services, legal services, and public-private partnerships would be funded. Funds will also be directed toward the support of information dissemination as well as knowledge transfer and utilization.

Aging Grants to Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations

Authorizing Legislation: Section 633 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$15,086,000	$15,110,000	$15,110,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operation

Under Title VI, Part A, awards are made to tribal organizations, which represent at least 50 Indians 60 years of age or older, to pay all the costs to provide supportive and nutrition services to older Indians. There are no funding match requirements. Grantees provide a broad range of services and must assure that nutrition services and information and referral services are available. Legal and ombudsman services, if provided, are to be substantially in compliance with the requirements of Title III. Title VI, Part A funds were allocated to 216 Tribal grantees in Fiscal Year 1992.

Under Title VI, Part B, awards are made to public or nonprofit private organizations having the capacity to provide services for Native Hawaiians who have attained 60 years of age or older. The organization must serve at least 50 elderly Native Hawaiians and demonstrate the ability to deliver supportive services, including nutrition services. Grantees must establish and maintain information and referral services, and may provide any of the supportive services specified under Title III, and any other supportive services that are necessary for the general welfare of older Native Hawaiians. Title VI, Part B funds are currently allocated to one organization which has five service centers located on or near the Native Hawaiian homelands.

Funding levels during the past five years have been as follows:

1989	$ 7,181,000
1990	$12,541,000
1991	$14,639,000a/
1992	$15,086,000b/
1993	$15,110,000

a/ Reflects sequester of 2.41% pursuant to P.L. 101-517
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $38,000 to the White House Conference on Aging.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides a reimbursement of approximately 56.7 cents per meal served to those grantees that have an agreement with USDA.

Rationale for Budget Request

Funding of $15,110,000 is requested for Grants For Native Americans in Fiscal Year 1994. This is the same as the FY 1993 appropriation.

Although older Indians and Native Hawaiians have many of the same problems which many non-Indian and non-Hawaiian elderly confront, these difficulties are compounded in the case of older Indians and Native Hawaiians because of:(1) the disproportionately higher prevalence of poverty and deprivation among Indians and Native Hawaiians generally, and (2) historic patterns of inattention on the part of States and communities to the special problems of Indians and Native Hawaiians.

The requested level of funding is necessary to continue providing opportunities for older American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiians to secure and maintain independence and self-sufficiency and to ensure, to the extent feasible, that services, opportunities, or other appropriate assistance are available to those older Native Americans in need. For example, in FY 1991 more than 2,351,000 meals were provided under Part A, including 125,000 congregate meals and 1,226,000 home-delivered deals and 40,000 congregate meals were provided under Part B.

The amount requested for FY 1994 will also enable Indian tribes to address key Secretarial concerns in strengthening families and improving the health status of older Indians, who are among the most needy of all Americans. Congressional studies clearly indicate that older Indians are a rapidly increasing population; suffer from high unemployment; live in poverty at a rate estimated to be as high as 61 percent; have a life expectancy between 3 and 4 years less than the general population, lack sufficient nursing homes, other long-term care facilities, and other health care facilities; frequently live in substandard and over-crowded housing; and receive less than adequate health care.

Ombudsman Services

Authorizing Legislation: Section 702 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$3,930,000	$3,870,000	$3,870,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operation:

Each State is mandated by the Older Americans Act to establish and operate an Office of Long-Term Care Ombudsman to investigate and resolve complaints on behalf of older individuals residing in residential facilities for older individuals, i.e., nursing homes and board and care homes. The 1992 Amendment to the Older Americans Act (PL 102-375) established a new Title VII which includes Ombudsman and other elder rights protection activities.

By supporting the provision of ombudsman services, this program helps assure that older persons who reside in long-term care facilities receive services and assistance that satisfy the established standards and specifications.

Funding levels for the past five years have been as follows:

1989......................	$ a/
1990......................	$ a/
1991......................	$2,440,000
1992......................	$3,930,000b/
1993......................	$3,870,000

a/ Funded out of Supportive Services and Centers
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $10,000 to the White House Conference on Aging.

Rationale for Budget Request

Funding of $3,870,000 is requested for the Ombudsman program for Fiscal Year 1994, the same funding level as the FY 1993 appropriation. The Ombudsman program provides one of the major means by which instances of institutional abuse can be detected and resolved through 551 sub-state Ombudsman programs. The request will permit this service to reach more nursing homes, improve the quality of the service provided and more adequately meet the requirement of the Act to serve the residents of board and care homes.

Reports by the Institute of Medicine, the General Accounting Office and the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Inspector General underscore the importance of, and the need to strengthen the ombudsman program.

One of the major recommendations of the Inspector General's report on the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program is to:

> ...develop model operational guidelines in areas such as frequency of visits; staff-to-bed ratios; volunteer-to-bed ratios; complaint response time; complaint resolution percentages; recruitment, training and retention of staff and volunteers; and program publicity.

The funds requested for the Ombudsman Program for FY 1994 will help implement these recommendations. Without funds, the capacity of States and communities to implement the OIG recommendations will be impaired.

A comparative analysis of FY 1989 and FY 1990 shows an increase in the data the total amount expended nationwide from all funding sources for all Ombudsman Programs. In FY 1990 $27.9 million was spent compared to $25.2 million in FY 1989, an increase of 9% States now spends 5.99% of total Title VII supportive services funding on Ombudsman activities. The number of complaints received by Ombudsman Programs has increased. In FY 1990, 154,119 complaints were received compared to 134,509 in FY 1989. The percentage of complaints resolved or partially resolved at the end of FY 1990 was over 68.6% of the complaints received.

Prevention of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation

Authorizing Legislation: Section 702 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$4,416,000	$4,348,000	$4,348,000	-0-

Purpose and Method of Operation:

The 1992 Amendments to the Older Americans Act (PL 102-375) established a new Title VII for carrying out vulnerable older rights protection activities, including the prevention of abuse, neglect and exploitation of older individuals, including conducting specify orientation training for persons involved in servicing victims. Prior to the 1992 Amendments these activities were carried out under Title III, Part A.

The Prevention of Abuse and Neglect funds are allocated to States according to the same statutory formula which is used in allocating Title III funds. To help assure that Prevention of Abuse and Neglect Program funds are used in the most effective manner, the Administration on Aging has provided Research, Training and Demonstration resources to support the establishment and operation of a "National Eldercare Institute on Elder Abuse and State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Services", administered by the NASUA in collaboration with the American Public Welfare Association. The Institute provides training and technical assistance to State and community programs in addressing elder abuse problems.

Funding levels for the past five years have been as follows:

1989..........................	a/
1990..........................	a/
1991..........................	$2,927,000
1992..........................	$4,427,000b/
1993..........................	$4,348,000

a/ Funded out of Supportive Services and Centers.
b/ Reflects reprogramming of $21,000 to the White House Conference on Aging.

Rationale for Budget Request

Funding of $4,348,000 is requested for the Prevention of Abuse and Neglect Program for Fiscal Year 1994. This request is the same level as the FY 1993 appropriation.

There is mounting evidence and concern that abuse, neglect and exploitation of the elderly are major problems in the United States. A report on elder abuse by the Department of Human Services, Office of the Inspector General and a hearing by the Select Committee on Aging, U.S. House of Representatives, provide estimates that between one and one half and two million elderly people are abused annually.

Prevention of abuse and neglect activities are also directly related to quality human services and medical care and improvement of the health status of minority and low-income persons. Prevention of elder abuse also relates directly to improving the health and well-being of older individuals through the promotion of personal responsibility. Well informed older individuals can do much to prevent or limit abuse and exploitation.

Program Direction

	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Appropriation	FY 1994 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Amount	$15,943,000	$15,978,000	$16,240,000	+$262,000
FTE	151	185	184	-1

Purpose and Method of Operation - Salaries and related expenses necessary to provide administrative and management support for all Administration on Aging (AoA) programs, including the Federal Council on Aging, are included in the Program Direction account. Allocations for personal services, travel, supplies, equipment and other costs are made by the Office of Administration and Management to all headquarters and regional staff offices within AoA.

1989..................................	$ -0- a/
1990..................................	$ -0- a/
1991..................................	$ -0- a/
1992..................................	$15,943,000
1993..................................	$15,978,000

a/ The Administration on Aging was a part of the Office of Human Development Services' Program Direction Appropriated Funds.

Rationale for Budget Request - The FY 1994 request of $16,240,000 is a net increase of $262,000 over the FY 1993 appropriation. The AoA will continue to emphasize targeting resources in various operational and functional activities to improve the overall management of those programs for which it has stewardship responsibilities. This request will:

- Support 184 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions and related expenses.

- Provide standard operating expenses including built-in increases for annualization of the January 1992 pay raise, prorated 3.7% pay raise effective January 1993, within-grade increases, PMRS and EPMS bonuses and other miscellaneous charges.

- Continue to implement effective monitoring strategies utilizing a major portion of available travel and staff resources to correct material weaknesses identified in the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act report.

- Continue to implement the information resources management (IRM) plans for the AoA. The plan identifies two major goals: establish and implement the IRM infrastructure and to develop and maintain the data base for all program activities. Proper implementation of the plan will result in the efficient access to pertinent information and will lead to increased staff productivity, enhance the program and administrative management, enhance the quality of the work place and improve the quality of service to the public.

- Provide $177,000 to support the Federal Council on Aging (FCA), almost the same level as in 1993. FCA advises and assists the President on matters relating to the special needs of older Americans and also reviews and evaluates Federal policies regarding the aging.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
Title III-B Supportive Services and Senior Centers
State Allocations

States	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 1/	FY 1994 Estimate 1/
TOTAL	$299,238,000	$296,844,096	$296,844,096
Alabama	4,823,794	4,783,669	4,783,669
Alaska	1,496,190	1,484,220	1,484,220
Arizona 2/	3,732,679	3,681,477	3,681,477
Arkansas	3,305,119	3,285,226	3,285,226
California	7,763,778	27,492,592	27,492,592
Colorado	2,937,488	2,908,853	2,908,853
Connecticut	4,177,371	4,150,046	4,150,046
Delaware	1,496,190	1,484,220	1,484,220
District of Columbia	1,496,190	1,484,220	1,484,220
Florida	18,737,157	18,506,687	18,506,687
Georgia	5,898,999	5,848,313	5,848,313
Hawaii	1,528,463	1,519,510	1,519,510
Idaho	1,514,623	1,510,680	1,510,680
Illinois	13,747,443	13,666,925	13,666,925
Indiana	6,455,739	6,407,490	6,407,490
Iowa	4,042,603	4,019,688	4,019,688
Kansas	3,252,357	3,232,990	3,232,990
Kentucky	4,424,563	4,394,937	4,394,937
Louisiana	4,485,104	4,451,820	4,451,820
Maine	1,587,044	1,576,600	1,576,600
Maryland	4,690,420	4,648,457	4,648,457
Massachusetts	7,779,137	7,733,274	7,733,274
Michigan	10,288,014	10,205,984	10,205,984
Minnesota	5,081,303	5,050,021	5,050,021
Mississippi	3,089,367	3,069,174	3,069,174
Missouri	6,734,564	6,692,628	6,692,628
Montana	1,495,727	1,494,530	1,494,530
Nebraska	2,175,105	2,164,222	2,164,222
Nevada	1,535,657	1,524,258	1,524,258
New Hampshire	1,523,282	1,518,969	1,518,969
New Jersey	9,705,611	9,637,461	9,637,461
New Mexico	1,577,010	1,563,004	1,563,004
New York	3,059,802	22,917,328	22,917,328
North Carolina	7,023,582	6,951,522	6,951,522
North Dakota	1,496,190	1,484,220	1,484,220

Title III-B	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 1/	FY 1994 Estimate 1/
Ohio	13,065,340	12,967,406	12,967,406
Oklahoma	4,030,054	4,005,194	4,005,194
Oregon	3,421,828	3,388,703	3,388,703
Pennsylvania	16,984,673	16,864,461	16,864,461
Rhode Island	1,552,270	1,544,047	1,544,047
South Carolina	3,467,852	3,430,369	3,430,369
South Dakota	1,496,190	1,488,793	1,488,793
Tennessee	5,678,252	5,635,351	5,635,351
Texas	15,508,872	15,367,752	15,367,752
Utah	1,557,009	1,545,608	1,545,608
Vermont	1,496,190	1,484,220	1,484,220
Virginia	5,922,116	5,867,180	5,867,180
Washington	4,969,870	4,916,298	4,916,298
West Virginia	2,629,623	2,613,154	2,613,154
Wisconsin	6,034,322	5,994,001	5,994,001
Wyoming	1,496,190	1,484,220	1,484,220
Northern Mariana Islands	187,024	187,388	187,388
American Samoa	457,991	463,093	463,093
Guam	748,095	742,110	742,110
Puerto Rico	2,880,384	2,825,313	2,825,313
Virgin Islands	748,095	742,110	742,110
Palau	748,095	742,110	742,110

1/ The Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands are no longer funded under the Older Americans Act; under current law, funds must be set aside and will be reallotted at the end of the year. An amount of $617,770 for FY 1993 and approximately $625,924 for FY 1994 have been set aside.

2/ Amounts reflect transfer to Arizona for interstate planning and service area.

3/ Includes amount transferred from administering the interstate planning and service area from New Mexico and Utah.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
Title III - Preventive Health Services 1/
State Allocations

States	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 2/	FY 1994 Estimate 2/
TOTAL	16,875,000	$ 16,864,000	$ 16,864,000
Alabama	272,629	271,768	271,768
Alaska	84,340	84,320	84,320
Arizona 2/	211,775	210,035	210,035
Arkansas	186,571	186,407	186,407
California	1,535,759	1,563,590	1,563,590
Colorado	166,229	165,534	165,534
Connecticut	235,956	235,623	235,623
Delaware	84,340	84,320	84,320
District of Columbia	84,340	84,320	84,320
Florida	1,061,924	1,054,535	1,054,535
Georgia	333,704	332,614	332,614
Hawaii	85,928	85,935	85,935
Idaho	85,035	85,317	85,317
Illinois	776,239	775,668	775,668
Indiana	364,837	364,021	364,021
Iowa	228,143	228,031	228,031
Kansas	183,569	183,427	183,427
Kentucky	249,895	249,513	249,513
Louisiana	253,357	252,771	252,771
Maine	89,567	89,452	89,452
Maryland	265,360	264,389	264,389
Massachusetts	439,161	438,777	438,777
Michigan	581,550	579,936	579,936
Minnesota	286,971	286,717	286,717
Mississippi	174,395	174,147	174,147
Missouri	380,292	379,886	379,886
Montana	84,340	84,247	84,247
Nebraska	122,686	122,718	122,718
Nevada	86,392	86,325	86,325
New Hampshire	85,593	85,838	85,838
New Jersey	548,355	547,283	547,283
New Mexico	89,060	88,772	88,772
New York	1,301,670	1,300,085	1,300,085
North Carolina	397,621	395,657	395,657
North Dakota	84,340	84,320	84,320

Title III	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 2/	FY 1994 Estimate 2/
Ohio	738,411	736,718	736,718
Oklahoma	227,525	227,304	227,304
Oregon	193,512	192,670	192,670
Pennsylvania	959,561	957,695	957,695
Rhode Island	87,464	87,454	87,454
South Carolina	196,323	195,243	195,243
South Dakota	84,340	84,320	84,320
Tennessee	320,963	320,225	320,225
Texas	877,298	873,963	873,963
Utah	87,770	87,630	87,630
Vermont	84,340	84,320	84,320
Virginia	335,136	333,819	333,819
Washington	281,258	279,729	279,729
West Virginia	148,407	148,237	148,237
Wisconsin	340,862	340,378	340,378
Wyoming	84,340	84,320	84,320
Northern Mariana Islands	10,542	10,540	10,540
American Samoa	25,284	25,755	25,755
Guam	42,170	42,160	42,160
Puerto Rico	163,214	160,902	160,902
Virgin Islands	42,170	42,160	42,160
Palau	42,187	42,160	42,160

1/ Not operational in FY 1991.

2/ The Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands are no longer funded under the Older Americans Act; under current law, funds must be set aside and will be allotted at the end of the year. An amount of $11,000 estimated set aside for each of the two years, FY 1993 and FY 1994.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
Title VII - Elder Abuse Prevention
State Allocations

States	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 1/	FY 1994 Estimate 1/
TOTAL	$ 4,416,000	$ 4,347,936	$ 4,347,936
Alabama	71,187	69,940	69,940
Alaska	22,080	21,739	21,739
Arizona 2/	55,085	57,459	57,459
Arkansas	48,775	47,123	47,123
California	409,724	409,301	409,301
Colorado	43,350	43,591	43,591
Connecticut	61,647	60,114	60,114
Delaware	22,080	21,739	21,739
District of Columbia	22,080	21,739	21,739
Florida	276,513	283,612	283,612
Georgia	87,054	87,058	87,058
Hawaii	22,556	21,739	21,739
Idaho	22,352	21,739	21,739
Illinois	202,878	196,840	196,840
Indiana	95,270	93,684	93,684
Iowa	59,659	57,399	57,399
Kansas	47,997	46,301	46,301
Kentucky	65,295	63,570	63,570
Louisiana	66,189	64,601	64,601
Maine	23,421	22,594	22,594
Maryland	69,219	69,247	69,247
Massachusetts	114,800	110,852	110,852
Michigan	151,825	149,673	149,673
Minnesota	74,987	73,125	73,125
Mississippi	45,591	44,010	44,010
Missouri	99,385	96,540	96,540
Montana	22,073	21,739	21,739
Nebraska	32,099	30,703	30,703
Nevada	22,662	21,739	21,739
New Hampshire	22,480	21,739	21,739
New Jersey	143,230	140,127	140,127
New Mexico 3/	23,273	22,762	22,762
New York	340,305	327,698	327,698
North Carolina	103,650	104,672	104,672
North Dakota	22,080	21,739	21,739

Elder Abuse Title VII	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 1/	FY 1994 Estimate 1/
Ohio	192,812	189,717	189,717
Oklahoma	59,473	57,544	57,544
Oregon	50,498	50,090	50,090
Pennsylvania	250,651	245,069	245,069
Rhode Island	22,908	21,511	21,511
South Carolina	51,177	51,601	51,601
South Dakota	22,080	21,739	21,739
Tennessee	83,797	82,734	82,734
Texas	228,872	228,316	228,316
Utah 3/	22,978	21,823	21,823
Vermont	22,080	21,739	21,739
Virginia	87,396	87,855	87,855
Washington	73,343	73,498	73,498
West Virginia	38,807	37,283	37,283
Wisconsin	89,051	87,017	87,017
Wyoming	22,080	21,739	21,739
Northern Mariana Islands	2,760	2,717	2,717
American Samoa	6,759	2,717	2,717
Guam	11,040	10,870	10,870
Puerto Rico	42,507	42,370	42,370
Virgin Islands	11,040	10,870	10,870
Palau	11,040	10,870	10,870

1/ The Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands are no longer funded under the Older Americans Act; under current law, funds must be set aside and will be reallotted at the end of the year. An amount of $8,054 for FY 1993 and approximately $8,221 for FY 1994 have been set aside.

2/ Amounts reflect transfer to Arizona for interstate planning and service area.

3/ Includes amount transferred from administering the interstate planning and service area from New Mexico and Utah.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
Title VII - Ombudsman
State Allocations

States	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 2/	FY 1994 Estimate 2/
TOTAL	$ 3,930,000	$ 3,869,792	$ 3,869,792
Alabama	63,353	62,248	62,248
Alaska	19,650	19,349	19,349
Arizona 2/	49,023	51,140	51,140
Arkansas	43,407	41,941	41,941
California	364,631	364,282	364,282
Colorado	38,579	38,797	38,797
Connecticut	54,863	53,503	53,503
Delaware	19,650	19,349	19,349
District of Columbia	19,650	19,349	19,349
Florida	246,082	252,424	252,424
Georgia	77,474	77,484	77,484
Hawaii	20,074	19,349	19,349
Idaho	19,892	19,349	19,349
Illinois	180,550	175,194	175,194
Indiana	84,786	83,382	83,382
Iowa	53,093	51,087	51,087
Kansas	42,714	41,210	41,210
Kentucky	58,109	56,579	56,579
Louisiana	58,904	57,497	57,497
Maine	20,843	20,110	20,110
Maryland	61,601	61,631	61,631
Massachusetts	102,166	98,661	98,661
Michigan	135,116	133,214	133,214
Minnesota	66,735	65,084	65,084
Mississippi	40,574	39,171	39,171
Missouri	88,447	85,924	85,924
Montana	19,644	19,349	19,349
Nebraska	28,566	27,327	27,327
Nevada	20,168	19,349	19,349
New Hampshire	20,006	19,349	19,349
New Jersey	127,467	124,717	124,717
New Mexico 3/	20,711	20,259	20,259
New York	302,853	291,660	291,660
North Carolina	92,243	93,161	93,161
North Dakota	19,650	19,349	19,349

Title VII Ombudsman	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 2/	FY 1994 Estimate 2/
Ohio	171,592	168,853	168,853
Oklahoma	52,928	51,216	51,216
Oregon	44,940	44,581	44,581
Pennsylvania	223,066	218,118	218,118
Rhode Island	20,387	19,145	19,145
South Carolina	45,545	45,926	45,926
South Dakota	19,650	19,349	19,349
Tennessee	74,575	73,635	73,635
Texas	203,684	203,208	203,208
Utah 3/	20,449	19,424	19,424
Vermont	19,650	19,349	19,349
Virginia	77,777	78,194	78,194
Washington	65,271	65,416	65,416
West Virginia	34,536	33,183	33,183
Wisconsin	79,251	77,447	77,447
Wyoming	19,650	19,349	19,349
Northern Mariana Islands	2,456	2,419	2,419
American Samoa	6,015	2,419	2,419
Guam	9,825	9,674	9,674
Puerto Rico	37,829	37,711	37,711
Virgin Islands	9,825	9,674	9,674
Palau	9,825	9,674	9,674

1/ The Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands are no longer funded under the Older Americans Act; under current law, funds must be set aside and will be reallotted at the end of the year. An amount of $9,050 for FY 1993 and approximately $9,236 for FY 1994 have been set aside.

2/ Amounts reflect transfer to Arizona for interstate planning and service area.

3/ Includes amount transferred from administering the interstate planning and service area from New Mexico and Utah.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
Title III C-1 Congregate Nutrition Services
State Allocations

States	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 1/	FY 1994 Estimate 1/
TOTAL	$365,767,000	$361,735,680	$361,735,680
Alabama	5,896,259	5,829,403	5,829,403
Alaska	1,828,835	1,808,678	1,808,678
Arizona 2/	4,562,558	4,505,293	4,505,293
Arkansas	4,039,940	4,003,393	4,003,393
California	33,936,447	33,483,579	33,483,579
Colorado	3,590,574	3,544,743	3,544,743
Connecticut	5,106,117	5,057,267	5,057,267
Delaware	1,828,835	1,808,678	1,808,678
District of Columbia	1,828,835	1,808,678	1,808,678
Florida	22,902,953	22,552,340	22,552,340
Georgia	7,210,512	7,126,783	7,126,783
Hawaii	1,868,284	1,851,683	1,851,683
Idaho	1,851,366	1,840,922	1,840,922
Illinois	16,803,885	16,654,583	16,654,583
Indiana	7,891,031	7,808,199	7,808,199
Iowa	4,941,387	4,898,411	4,898,411
Kansas	3,975,447	3,939,738	3,939,738
Kentucky	5,408,267	5,355,692	5,355,692
Louisiana	5,482,269	5,425,010	5,425,010
Maine	1,939,888	1,921,252	1,921,252
Maryland	5,733,232	5,664,633	5,664,633
Massachusetts	9,508,657	9,423,806	9,423,806
Michigan	12,575,329	12,437,063	12,437,063
Minnesota	6,211,019	6,153,981	6,153,981
Mississippi	3,776,219	3,740,110	3,740,110
Missouri	8,231,847	8,155,669	8,155,669
Montana	1,828,270	1,821,241	1,821,241
Nebraska	2,658,691	2,637,332	2,637,332
Nevada	1,877,077	1,857,469	1,857,469
New Hampshire	1,861,950	1,851,023	1,851,023
New Jersey	11,863,441	11,744,257	11,744,257
New Mexico 3/	1,927,623	1,904,685	1,904,685
New York	28,186,643	27,927,169	27,927,169
North Carolina	8,585,121	8,471,159	8,471,159
North Dakota	1,828,835	1,808,678	1,808,678

Title III C-1 Nutrition	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 1/	FY 1994 Estimate 1/
Ohio	15,970,132	15,802,145	15,802,145
Oklahoma	4,926,048	4,880,749	4,880,749
Oregon	4,182,596	4,129,490	4,129,490
Pennsylvania	20,760,842	20,551,116	20,551,116
Rhode Island	1,897,383	1,881,583	1,881,583
South Carolina	4,238,853	4,180,265	4,180,265
South Dakota	1,828,835	1,814,250	1,814,250
Tennessee	6,940,686	6,867,266	6,867,266
Texas	18,956,930	18,727,218	18,727,218
Utah 3/	1,903,176	1,883,485	1,883,485
Vermont	1,828,835	1,808,678	1,808,678
Virginia	7,238,768	7,149,775	7,149,775
Washington	6,074,811	5,991,025	5,991,025
West Virginia	3,214,261	3,184,402	3,184,402
Wisconsin	7,375,921	7,304,319	7,304,319
Wyoming	1,828,835	1,808,678	1,808,678
Northern Mariana Islands	228,604	228,352	228,352
American Samoa	559,816	564,327	564,327
Guam	914,417	904,339	904,339
Puerto Rico	3,520,774	3,442,940	3,442,940
Virgin Islands	914,417	904,339	904,339
Palau	914,417	904,339	904,339

1/ The Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands are no longer funded under the Older Americans Act; under current law, funds must be set aside and will be reallotted at the end of the year. An amount of $752,818 for FY 1993 and approximately $765,091 for FY 1994 have been set aside. Also withheld is 1.5 million evaluation purposes.

2/ Amounts reflect transfer to Arizona for interstate planning and service area.

3/ Includes amount transferred from administering the interstate planning and service area from New Mexico and Utah.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
TITLE III C-2 Home-Delivered Nutrition Services
State Allocations

States	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 1/	FY 1994 Estimate 1/
TOTAL	$9,603,000	$ 89,658,944	$ 89,658,944
Alabama	1,444,424	1,444,862	1,444,862
Alaska	448,015	448,295	448,295
Arizona 2/	1,117,703	1,111,955	1,111,955
Arkansas	989,676	992,271	992,271
California	8,313,511	8,303,872	8,303,872
Colorado	879,593	878,592	878,592
Connecticut	1,250,860	1,253,482	1,253,482
Delaware	448,015	448,295	448,295
District of Columbia	448,015	448,295	448,295
Florida	5,610,603	5,589,769	5,589,769
Georgia	1,766,380	1,766,427	1,766,427
Hawaii	457,679	458,954	458,954
Idaho	453,535	456,287	456,287
Illinois	4,116,496	4,127,965	4,127,965
Indiana	1,933,089	1,935,322	1,935,322
Iowa	1,210,506	1,214,109	1,214,109
Kansas	973,877	976,494	976,494
Kentucky	1,324,879	1,327,449	1,327,449
Louisiana	1,343,007	1,344,630	1,344,630
Maine	475,220	476,197	476,197
Maryland	1,404,487	1,404,022	1,404,022
Massachusetts	2,329,363	2,335,762	2,335,762
Michigan	3,080,615	3,082,621	3,082,621
Minnesota	1,521,531	1,525,311	1,525,311
Mississippi	925,071	927,015	927,015
Missouri	2,016,579	2,021,445	2,021,445
Montana	447,876	451,409	451,409
Nebraska	651,307	653,683	653,683
Nevada	459,833	460,388	460,388
New Hampshire	456,127	458,790	458,790
New Jersey	2,906,221	2,910,904	2,910,904
New Mexico 3/	472,215	472,091	472,091
New York	6,904,963	6,921,962	6,921,962
North Carolina	2,103,122	2,099,641	2,099,641
North Dakota	448,015	448,295	448,295

Title III C-2 Home-Delivered	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 1/	FY 1994 Estimate 1/
Ohio	3,912,249	3,916,682	3,916,682
Oklahoma	1,206,748	1,209,731	1,209,731
Oregon	1,024,623	1,023,526	1,023,526
Pennsylvania	5,085,844	5,093,751	5,093,751
Rhode Island	464,807	466,365	466,365
South Carolina	1,038,404	1,036,110	1,036,110
South Dakota	448,015	449,676	449,676
Tennessee	1,700,280	1,702,104	1,702,104
Texas	4,643,934	4,641,684	4,641,684
Utah 3/	466,227	466,836	466,836
Vermont	448,015	448,295	448,295
Virginia	1,773,302	1,772,126	1,772,126
Washington	1,488,164	1,484,921	1,484,921
West Virginia	787,407	789,278	789,278
Wisconsin	1,806,901	1,810,431	1,810,431
Wyoming	448,015	448,295	448,295
Northern Mariana Islands	56,002	56,599	56,599
American Samoa	137,140	139,873	139,873
Guam	224,007	224,147	224,147
Puerto Rico	862,494	853,359	853,359
Virgin Islands	224,007	224,147	224,147
Palau	224,007	224,147	224,147

1/ The Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands are no longer funded under the Older Americans Act; under current law, funds must be set aside and will be reallotted at the end of the year. An amount of $186,591 for FY 1993 and approximately $187,423 for FY 1994 have been set aside.

2/ Amounts reflect transfer to Arizona for interstate planning and service area.

3/ Includes amount transferred from administering the interstate planning and service area from New Mexico and Utah.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
Title III-D In-Home Services for Frail Older Individuals
State Allocations

States	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 1/	FY 1994 Estimate 1/
TOTAL	$ 6,898,000	$ 7,074,944	$ 7,074,944
Alabama	111,198	114,013	114,013
Alaska	34,490	35,375	35,375
Arizona 2/	86,045	88,116	88,116
Arkansas	76,189	78,300	78,300
California	640,004	654,883	654,883
Colorado	67,715	69,329	69,329
Connecticut	96,296	98,912	98,912
Delaware	34,490	35,375	35,375
District of Columbia	34,490	35,375	35,375
Florida	431,927	441,086	441,086
Georgia	135,983	139,388	139,388
Hawaii	35,234	36,216	36,216
Idaho	34,915	36,005	36,005
Illinois	316,904	325,736	325,736
Indiana	148,817	152,715	152,715
Iowa	93,190	95,805	95,805
Kansas	74,973	77,055	77,055
Kentucky	101,995	104,748	104,748
Louisiana	103,390	106,104	106,104
Maine	36,584	37,576	37,576
Maryland	108,123	110,791	110,791
Massachusetts	179,324	184,314	184,314
Michigan	237,158	243,248	243,248
Minnesota	117,134	120,362	120,362
Mississippi	71,216	73,150	73,150
Missouri	155,244	159,511	159,511
Montana	34,479	35,620	35,620
Nebraska	50,140	51,582	51,582
Nevada	35,400	36,329	36,329
New Hampshire	35,115	36,203	36,203
New Jersey	223,733	229,698	229,698
New Mexico	36,353	37,252	37,252
New York	531,572	546,209	546,209
North Carolina	161,907	165,682	165,682
North Dakota	34,490	35,375	35,375

Title III-D In-Home Services	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Estimate 1/	FY 1994 Estimate 1/
Ohio	301,181	309,063	309,063
Oklahoma	92,900	95,459	95,459
Oregon	78,880	80,766	80,766
Pennsylvania	391,529	401,945	401,945
Rhode Island	35,783	36,801	36,801
South Carolina	79,941	81,759	81,759
South Dakota	34,490	35,484	35,484
Tennessee	130,894	134,312	134,312
Texas	357,509	366,273	366,273
Utah	35,892	36,838	36,838
Vermont	34,490	35,375	35,375
Virginia	136,516	139,838	139,838
Washington	114,565	117,174	117,174
West Virginia	60,618	62,282	62,282
Wisconsin	139,103	142,860	142,860
Wyoming	34,490	35,375	35,375
Northern Mariana Islands	4,311	4,466	4,466
American Samoa	10,558	11,037	11,037
Guam	17,245	17,687	17,687
Puerto Rico	66,398	67,338	67,338
Virgin Islands	17,245	17,687	17,687
Palau	17,245	17,687	17,687

1/ The Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands are no longer funded under the Older Americans Act; under current law, funds must be set aside and will be reallotted at the end of the year. An amount of $14,724 for FY 1993 and approximately $14,767 have been set aside.

2/ Amounts reflect transfer to Arizona for interstate planning and service area.

3/ Includes amount transferred from administering the interstate planning and service area from New Mexico and Utah.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Detail of Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)

	1992 Actual	1993 Estimate	1994 Estimate
Administration on Aging	177	185	184

Average GS/GM Grade

1989..	a/
1990..	a/
1991..	a/
1992..	12.3
1993..	13.5
1994..	13.5

a/ Included in the Administration for Children and Families under the former Human Development Services account appropriation.