

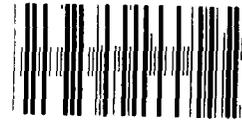
GAO

Fact Sheet for the Ranking Minority
Member, Committee on the Budget,
United States Senate

March 1987

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Funding State Energy Assistance Programs



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Resources, Community, and
Economic Development Division

B-226517

March 31, 1987

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on the Budget
United States Senate

Dear Senator Domenici:

As requested by your September 17, 1986, letter and in subsequent discussions with your office, this fact sheet presents information on (1) total funding through congressional appropriations and the distribution of oil overcharge funds for state energy assistance programs for fiscal years 1982-86 and (2) the status of oil overcharge collections from oil companies and how states have used the funds.

In summary, during fiscal years 1982-86, the Congress appropriated about \$11.3 billion for state energy assistance programs--\$1.4 billion for four Department of Energy (DOE) energy conservation programs and about \$9.9 billion for a Health and Human Services (HHS) low-income energy assistance program. As of September 30, 1986, DOE oil overcharge collections totaled about \$5.6 billion. Of this amount, about \$4.6 billion was distributed to injured parties and states. States received about \$3.2 billion of oil overcharge funds and as of September 30, 1986, had spent about \$200 million of the funds. About 81 percent of the \$200 million was used for DOE programs and 19 percent for the HHS program. These findings are discussed briefly below. Sections 1 to 3 and appendixes I to V of this fact sheet provide additional details.

During fiscal years 1982-86, the Congress appropriated about \$1.4 billion for four DOE programs:

- State Energy Conservation Program which promotes energy efficiency and the reduction of the growth of energy demand.
- Energy Extension Service which provides small businesses and individuals with information and technical assistance on energy conservation.

- Weatherization Assistance Program which assists low-income households with weatherization measures.
- Institutional Conservation Program which provides funds to public and private schools and hospitals for energy conservation.

HHS administers the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program designed to help low-income households meet home energy and weatherization costs. During fiscal years 1982-86, the Congress appropriated about \$9.9 billion for this program.

As of September 30, 1986, oil companies made payments of about \$5.6 billion as a result of DOE-negotiated settlements and federal court decisions. Of the \$5.6 billion, DOE has distributed about \$1.4 billion to injured parties and about \$3.2 billion to states. About \$1.4 billion was on deposit in DOE's U.S. Treasury interest-bearing, oil overcharge, escrow-holding account for future distribution, including interest earned of about \$344 million. DOE estimated that future oil overcharge collections could total about \$2.6 billion.

The \$3.2 billion in oil overcharge funds was distributed to the states as a result of congressional, court, and DOE actions.

- In 1982, the Congress directed DOE to disburse about \$200 million from its escrow account to the states to be used for the DOE and HHS energy assistance programs. During fiscal years 1982-86, states used \$161.1 million or about 81 percent of the \$200 million for DOE programs and \$38.5 million or 19 percent for the HHS program.
- On January 27, 1986, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a federal district court's ruling requiring the Exxon Corporation to pay DOE about \$2.1 billion as a result of oil overcharge violations. DOE was required to distribute these funds to the states to be used for the DOE and HHS programs.
- On July 7, 1986, a federal district court approved an oil overcharge settlement (Stripper Well settlement) and authorized the distribution of about \$1.7 billion to injured parties and states. Of this amount, states

received about \$727 million to be used for energy assistance programs, energy-related activities, administrative expenses, and attorney fees.

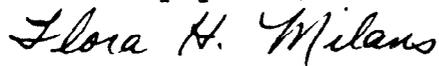
-- Other oil overcharge settlements disbursed to the states as a result of DOE negotiated settlements and court orders totaled about \$165 million.

States are in the process of submitting proposals to DOE showing their intended use of the Exxon and Stripper Well funds. As of January 23, 1987, DOE had agreed to 25 state plans for using Exxon funds and 7 plans using Stripper Well funds. DOE officials said that there was no time limit on when states had to use Exxon and Stripper Well funds.

Information presented in this fact sheet was obtained primarily from DOE and HHS records and reports. We did not verify the accuracy of the information obtained. We discussed the facts presented with cognizant DOE and HHS officials and incorporated their comments where appropriate. As agreed with your office, unless you publicly announce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this fact sheet until 10 days from the date of this letter. At that time, we will send copies to interested parties. Copies will be made available to others upon request. Should you need further information about this fact sheet, please contact me at (202) 275-8545.

Major contributors to this fact sheet are listed in appendix VI.

Sincerely yours,



Flora H. Milans
Associate Director

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ABBREVIATIONS

DOE	Department of Energy
EES	Energy Extension Service
ERA	Economic Regulatory Administration
GAO	General Accounting Office
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
ICP	Institutional Conservation Program
LIHEAP	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program
OHA	Office of Hearings and Appeals
SECP	State Energy Conservation Program
WAP	Weatherization Assistance Program

SECTION 1

OVERVIEW

The Ranking Minority Member, Senate Committee on the Budget, asked us to (1) identify total funding for state energy assistance programs from both congressional appropriations and oil company oil overcharge settlements, (2) find out how much has been collected from oil companies as a result of oil overcharge settlements, and (3) determine how states used oil overcharge funds. Section 1 of this fact sheet presents an overview. Section 2 presents information on the \$11.3 billion the Congress appropriated for state energy assistance programs. Section 3 presents information on oil overcharge settlements totaling about \$5.6 billion and the funds used by the states for energy assistance programs through fiscal year 1986.

The Congress enacted legislation during the 1970's and early 1980's establishing five programs aimed at conserving energy and assisting low-income households in meeting home energy costs. The Department of Energy (DOE) administers four of the programs and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) administers the fifth. The Congress appropriated about \$1.4 billion for the DOE programs and about \$9.9 billion for the HHS program for fiscal years 1982-86.

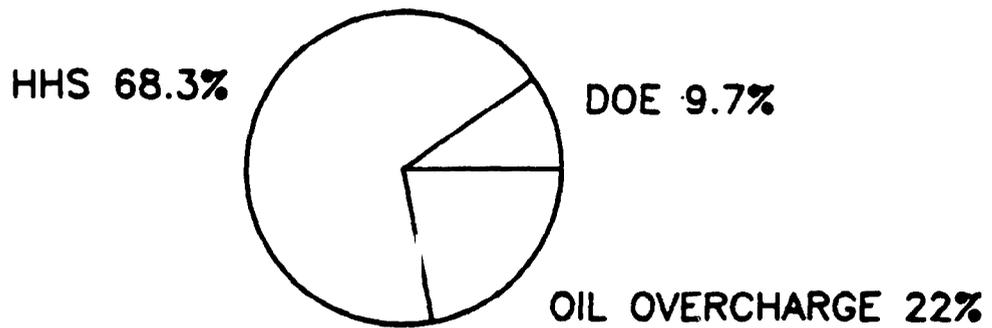
Between August 1973 and January 1981, DOE established and enforced controls on oil company allocation and pricing of crude oil and refined petroleum products. When DOE alleged that an oil company committed civil violations, it resolved the violation primarily by negotiating settlements or by taking legal action in federal courts.

As of September 30, 1986, oil companies have made payments totaling about \$5.6 billion as a result of DOE-negotiated settlements and federal court orders. About \$3.2 billion had been distributed to states as a result of congressional, court, and DOE actions. As shown in figure 1.1, as of September 30, 1986, states received a total of about \$14.5 billion in appropriated and oil overcharge funds. States had also used about \$200 million of oil overcharge funds for energy assistance programs and were in the process of submitting plans to DOE on the use of funds as a result of oil company settlements in 1986.

The information presented in this fact sheet was obtained from DOE and HHS records and reports and from our analyses of states' reports submitted to DOE. We did not verify the accuracy of the information in the records and reports. We also obtained information from reports issued by GAO and the Congressional Research Service.

Figure 1.1: Total Funding for State Energy Assistance Programs, as of September 30, 1986 (millions of dollars)
(See App. I for Funding by State)

5-Year Totals



Fiscal year	DOE	HHS	Oil overcharge	Total
1982	\$ 223.0	\$1,855.3	\$ 25.0	\$ 2,103.3
1983	379.2	1,954.3	210.0	2,443.5
1984	268.1	2,052.4	40.5 ^a	2,361.0
1985	278.6	2,078.0	40.5 ^a	2,397.1
1986	260.5	1,988.8	2,874.2	5,123.5
Total	\$1,409.4	\$9,928.8	\$3,190.2	\$14,528.4

^a GAO estimated allocation between fiscal years 1984 and 1985.

SECTION 2

ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

During fiscal years 1982-86, the Congress appropriated a total of about \$11.3 billion for state energy assistance programs. This included about \$1.4 billion for the four DOE programs and about \$9.9 billion for the HHS program.

DOE PROGRAMS

The Congress established the State Energy Conservation Program (SECP) with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975. SECP is a federal/state cooperative effort to promote energy efficiency and to reduce the growth of energy demand. SECP grants support diverse state energy conservation activities, such as transportation management, energy conservation for low-income households, energy education planning for elementary and secondary schools, and energy audits.

Under SECP, DOE provides grants to the states to develop, modify, and implement state energy conservation plans. The grants include a 20-percent state matching requirement. To be eligible for federal grants, states must adopt five energy efficiency measures:

- Lighting efficiency standards for public buildings.
- Thermal efficiency and insulation standards for public buildings.
- Programs to promote carpools, vanpools, and public transportation.
- Energy efficiency standards to govern state procurement practices.
- Right-turn-on-red traffic regulations.

The Congress appropriated about \$112 million for SECP in fiscal years 1982-86.

The National Energy Extension Service Act of 1977 authorized the Energy Extension Service (EES). EES is a federal/state partnership that provides small-scale energy users, such as small businesses or individuals, with information and technical assistance on energy conservation. The EES strives to connect these small users with practical and available energy technologies and opportunities.

DOE provides EES grants to the states; in turn, states support a variety of activities, including small business workshops, energy efficiency demonstration programs, weatherization loans, and energy information centers. The Congress appropriated about \$47 million for EES during fiscal years 1982-86. The program includes a 20-percent state matching requirement.

The Congress authorized the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) under the Energy Conservation and Production Act of 1976, as amended by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978, the Energy Security Act of 1980, and the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984. WAP is an energy efficiency program for low-income households. DOE provides weatherization assistance grants to states or other authorized applicants to plan and implement the program; the states contract with subgrantees, such as community action agencies, for program delivery.

Some of the eligible weatherization measures include insulation, caulking, weatherstripping, storm window installation, and heating and cooling system improvements. WAP recipients are low-income families, defined as having incomes at or less than 125 percent of the poverty level. The program gives priority to the elderly and handicapped. The Congress appropriated about \$944 million for WAP during fiscal years 1982-86.

Through the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978, the Congress authorized the Institutional Conservation Program (ICP). The program consists of grants, primarily to public and private schools and hospitals, for energy conservation. Under ICP, DOE provides grants to individual institutions to conduct energy audits, technical assistance analyses, and retrofit energy conservation measures in specific buildings. States may receive 5 percent of the grant to assist in administering the program, principally for soliciting and reviewing applications and monitoring progress. DOE awards the rest of the grant directly to the individual institutional grantee. The program has a 50-percent grantee matching requirement. The Congress appropriated about \$310 million for ICP during fiscal years 1982-86.

HHS PROGRAM

The Congress authorized the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) with the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, as amended by the Human Services Reauthorization Acts of 1984 and 1986. HHS administers LIHEAP as a state block grant to help low-income households meet home energy costs. The states are allowed to design and administer their programs to fit their citizens' specific needs. Each state receives an annual LIHEAP allotment based on the state's share of home energy expenditures by low-income households. The Congress appropriated about \$9.9 billion for LIHEAP during fiscal years 1982-86.

States can use LIHEAP funds for purposes other than direct assistance to low-income households; they may transfer up to 10 percent of their LIHEAP funds to other block grants administered by HHS. During fiscal years 1982-86, states transferred about \$490 million to other block grant programs administered by HHS such as social, health, and community services. States also have the authority to transfer to LIHEAP, social and community services funds of 10 and 5 percent, respectively. No state had transferred any funds to LIHEAP as of July 1986.

States can use up to 10 percent of their annual appropriations for administering LIHEAP funds. During fiscal years 1982-86, states used about \$643 million for administrative purposes. States currently may request that up to 15 percent of the funds, if not obligated, be carried over into the next fiscal year.

LIHEAP is limited to households that include recipients of aid to families with dependent children, supplementary security income, food stamps, or certain veterans benefits. Households with incomes less than 150 percent of the poverty level, or less than 60 percent of the state's median income, whichever is greater, also qualify under the statute. Special emphasis is placed on reaching low-income elderly and handicapped persons.

During fiscal years 1982-86, states obligated about \$8.8 billion for LIHEAP. They provided the following assistance to eligible households.

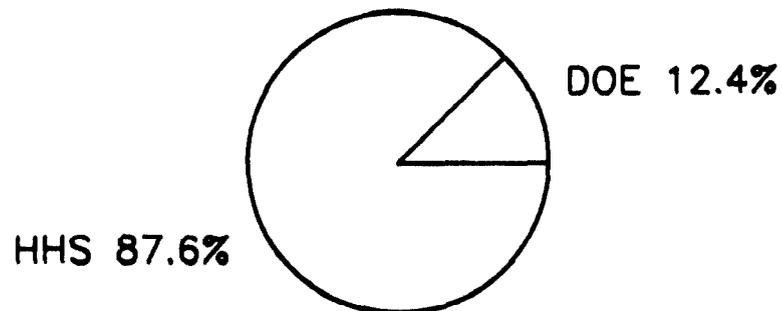
- Home energy assistance consists of helping low-income households pay heating and cooling costs. Grantees provide assistance in the form of cash, vouchers, coupons, and two-party checks to eligible households. Grantees may make payments to landlords or home energy suppliers on behalf of eligible households. During fiscal years 1982-86 states estimated that they used about \$6.7 billion for the heating assistance and about \$181 million on cooling assistance.
- Energy crisis assistance includes funding for weather-related, supply shortages, and other household energy-related emergencies. States provide cash, shelter, emergency supplies, or supplemental heating sources to households without heat or in imminent danger of having their fuel supplies terminated. States estimated that they used about \$948 million for this purpose during fiscal years 1982-86.
- Weatherization assistance includes funding for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair. States may provide up to 15 percent of their

fiscal year allotment for this purpose. States estimated that they used about \$941 million for weatherization efforts during fiscal years 1982-86 or about 11 percent of total expenditures.

Figures 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 show federal funding and state obligations for state energy assistance programs in fiscal years 1982-86.

Figure 2.1: Federal Funding of State Energy Assistance Programs, Fiscal Years 1982-86 (millions of dollars)

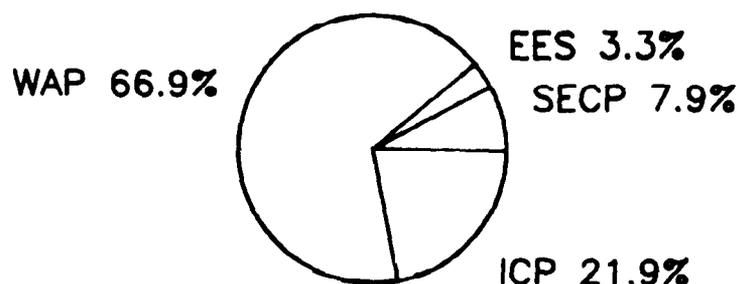
5-Year Totals



<u>Fiscal</u> <u>year</u>	<u>DOE</u>	<u>HHS</u>	<u>Total</u>
1982	\$ 223.0	\$1,855.3	\$ 2,078.3
1983	379.2	1,954.3	2,333.5
1984	268.1	2,052.4	2,320.5
1985	278.6	2,078.0	2,356.6
1986	260.5	1,988.8	2,249.3
Total	\$1,409.4	\$9,928.8	\$11,338.2

Figure 2.2: DOE Program Funding, Fiscal Years 1982-86
(millions of dollars) (See App. II for DOE Funding
by State and Fiscal Year)

5-Year Totals

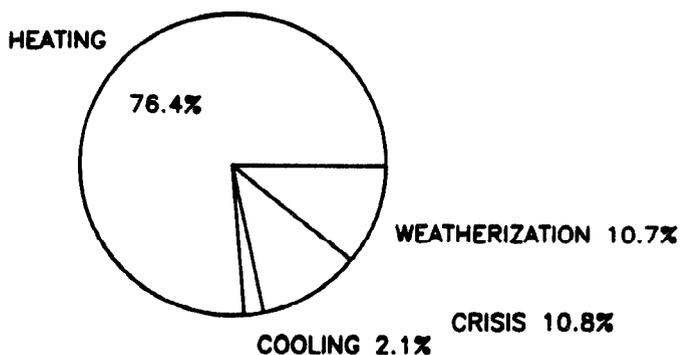


Fiscal year	SECP	EES	WAP	ICP	Total
1982	\$ 24.0	\$ 9.6	\$143.0	\$ 46.4	\$ 223.0
1983	23.6	10.0	242.3	103.3	379.2
1984	23.6	10.0	187.0	47.5	268.1
1985	23.0	9.6	187.0	59.0	278.6
1986	17.7	7.3	183.0	52.5	260.5
Total	\$111.9	\$46.5	\$942.3	\$308.7	\$1,409.4

SECP: State Energy Conservation Program
 EES: Energy Extension Service
 WAP: Weatherization Assistance Program
 ICP: Institutional Conservation Program

Figure 2.3: States' Obligations of LIHEAP Funds, Fiscal Years 1982-86 (millions of dollars) (See App. III for HHS Funding by State and Fiscal Year)

5-Year Totals



Fiscal year	Heating	Cooling	Crisis	Weather-ization	Total
1982	\$1,124.5	\$ 51.5	\$138.9	\$136.2	\$1,451.1
1983	1,343.3	33.0	191.8	195.5	1,763.6
1984	1,372.8	32.4	225.8	186.7	1,817.7
1985	1,466.7	29.1	191.4	227.1	1,914.3
1986	1,380.4	35.2	200.2	195.9	1,811.7
Total	\$6,687.7	\$181.2	\$948.1	\$941.4	\$8,758.4

Note: Does not include administrative costs of \$642.9 million, transfer of funds to other block grants of \$490.1 million, or funds that are carried over from one fiscal year to the next. According to HHS officials, obligations could include some state and oil overcharge funds.

SECTION 3

OIL OVERCHARGE SETTLEMENTS

Between August 1973 and January 1981, oil companies were subject to federal price control regulations on crude oil and refined petroleum products. DOE's Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) and predecessor agencies established and enforced regulations controlling the allocation and pricing of oil products. ERA has audited oil companies during this period and has identified alleged violations, such as customer overcharges.

When ERA alleges that oil companies committed civil violations of its pricing and/or allocation regulations, it resolves the violations primarily by negotiating settlements with oil companies or by initiating legal action in federal courts. When an alleged violation is settled through negotiations, a consent order is prepared specifying the agreed-upon actions, including how much the company must pay as a result of the violation. When an alleged violation is settled by a court order, the court, in addition to ruling on how much the oil companies must pay, may also specify how the funds are to be distributed and spent.

COLLECTIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Consent and court orders require oil companies to make payments to (1) identified injured private sector parties and states, (2) court-held escrow accounts, (3) DOE, which deposits the funds in a U.S. Treasury interest-bearing, oil overcharge, escrow-holding account for subsequent distribution, and (4) a U.S. Treasury miscellaneous receipt account.

As of September 30, 1986, oil companies had made oil overcharge violation payments totaling about \$5.6 billion and DOE had earned interest of about \$344 million on its escrow account. DOE estimated that future recoveries from enforcement proceedings will total about \$2.6 billion. Of the \$5.6 billion collected, about \$1.4 billion has been distributed to parties harmed by the alleged violations and about \$3.2 billion has been distributed to the states. About \$1.4 billion remained in DOE's escrow account for subsequent distribution, including the \$344 million interest DOE earned on the escrow account.

Oil overcharge funds have been distributed to injured parties and the states as a result of DOE, congressional, and court actions. DOE's Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) identifies and

distributes funds to injured parties¹ and states. If any funds remain after all eligible claims have been paid, OHA can order payments to states.

The Congress, wanting to use funds in DOE's escrow account, directed the Secretary of Energy in 1982 to disburse about \$200 million to the states from the account (Public Law 97-377, Section 155). Under Section 155, the Warner Amendment, states were to use the funds for the five DOE and HHS energy assistance programs.

ERA has initiated legal action in federal courts to resolve oil overcharge cases. In January 1986, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear Exxon Corporation's appeal of an ERA overcharge ruling by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, which was upheld by the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals in July 1985. ERA had charged in January 1978 that Exxon had overpriced crude oil produced from the Hawkins field in Texas. The District Court directed Exxon to pay DOE about \$2.1 billion. The court directed DOE to disburse the funds to the states according to a specified formula and restricted the use of the funds to the five DOE and HHS programs.

In the other major case--the Stripper Well settlement--the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas in July 1986 approved a multi-party settlement of litigation involving former petroleum pricing and allocation regulations, authorizing the distribution of about \$1.7 billion collected from oil companies and held in the court and DOE escrow accounts. About \$1.6 billion from the court-held escrow account and \$104 million held in DOE's escrow account was disbursed to states and to seven nongovernment parties (e.g., utilities and retailers). The states' share totaled about \$727 million. The Court placed fewer restrictions than on the Exxon settlement. In addition to using the Stripper Well funds for the five DOE and HHS program, states can use Stripper Well funds for other energy-related activities, administrative expenses, and attorney fees. According to DOE officials, states as of March 16, 1987, had proposed to use most of the Stripper Well funds for activities other than the five DOE and HHS programs.

Other court orders have also directed oil overcharge funds to be disbursed to the states. Through fiscal year 1986, states have received about \$49 million as a result of these court orders. Through fiscal year 1986, OHA and ERA had distributed about \$116 million to the states as a result of miscellaneous oil overcharge settlements.

¹An injured party is any individual or company that was overcharged and in some way adversely affected by oil company alleged violations.

STATES' USE OF FUNDS

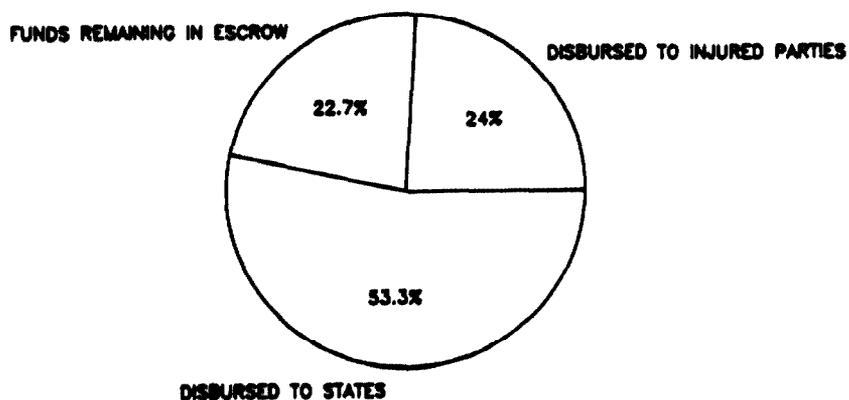
We limited our analysis of states' use of oil overcharge funds to the \$200 million that the Congress ordered DOE to distribute to the states in 1982 for use in the five energy assistance programs. Our analysis was limited because states were in the process as of September 30, 1986, of submitting proposals to DOE on the use of Exxon and Stripper Well funds. As of January 23, 1987, 37 states had submitted program plans to DOE which included proposed uses of Exxon oil overcharge funds. DOE approved 25 plans, partially approved 4 plans, and had 8 plans under review. As of the same date, 15 states had submitted proposals to DOE on the use of Stripper Well funds. According to DOE officials, a small amount of the proposed funding was for the five DOE and HHS programs. DOE had found seven plans consistent with the settlement agreement, one partially so, and had seven under review. DOE officials said that there was no time limit on when states had to use Exxon and Stripper Well funds.

Under the Warner Amendment, the states were free to use the \$200 million among the five DOE and HHS programs in any proportion. Most states (33) chose to split the Warner funds among three or more programs. Nine states concentrated all of the funds in one program.

To ascertain the effect of oil overcharge funding on energy assistance programs, we determined how the states distributed Warner Amendment funds to the DOE and HHS programs and calculated the percentage increases in program funding. States added about \$48 million to SECP, a 43-percent increase to the 5-year appropriations. States used \$19 million of Warner Amendment funds for EES. While this amount was a small portion of the Warner total, it increased program funding 40 percent. States channeled about \$44 million into ICP, resulting in a 14-percent increment to the 5-year appropriations. States used about \$50 million for WAP, a 5.3-percent increase. States used about \$39 million for LIHEAP, less than a 1-percent increase to the 5-year appropriations.

Figures 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 and table 3.1 show various distributions and uses of oil overcharge funds.

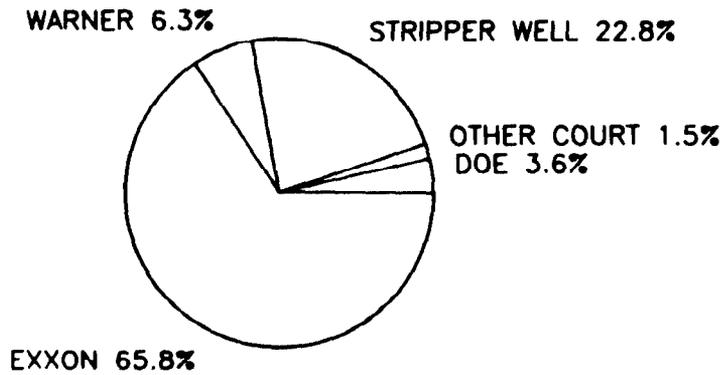
Figure 3.1: Status of Oil Overcharge Funds as of September 30, 1986 (millions of dollars)



	Amount
Collections	\$5,636
Interest Earned	344
Funds Available	\$5,980
Disbursements	
States	\$3,190
Injured Parties	1,435
Total	4,625
Funds Remaining in DOE Escrow Account	\$1,355

Figure 3.2: Oil Company Overcharge Funds Distributed to States Through Fiscal Year 1986 (millions of dollars)
(See App. III for Distribution to States)

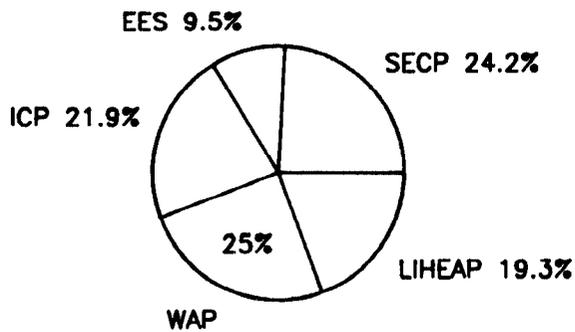
**Total Through
Fiscal Year 1986**



Distribution	Amount
Legislatively Directed	
Warner Amendment	\$ 200
Court Directed	
Exxon	2,098
Stripper Well	727
Other	49
DOE	
OHA and ERA	117
Total	\$3,190

Figure 3.3: States' Planned use of Warner Amendment Funds as of September 30, 1986 (millions of dollars)
 (See App. IV for Planned Use by State)

Total Through Fiscal Year 1986



Program	Total
SECP	\$ 48.4
EES	19.0
ICP	43.8
WAP	49.9
LIHEAP	38.5
Total	\$199.6

- SECP: State Energy Conservation Program
- EES: Energy Extension Service
- ICP: Institutional Conservation Program
- WAP: Weatherization Assistance Program
- LIHEAP: Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Table 3.1: DOE and HHS Program Funding Increases With Warner Amendment Funds, Fiscal Years 1982-86 (millions of dollars)

	<u>Appropriation Funds</u>	<u>Warner Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
<u>DOE Programs</u>				
SECP	\$ 111.9	\$ 48.4	\$ 160.3	43.3
EES	46.5	19.0	65.5	40.9
ICP	308.7	43.8	354.6	14.2
WAP	942.3	49.9	998.3	5.2
Total	\$ 1,409.4	\$161.1	\$ 1,577.7	11.4
<u>HHS LIHEAP</u>	<u>\$ 9,928.8</u>	<u>\$ 38.5</u>	<u>\$ 9,974.1</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	\$11,338.2	\$199.6	\$11,537.8	1.8

SECP: State Energy Conservation Program
EES: Energy Extension Service
ICP: Institutional Conservation Program
WAP: Weatherization Assistance Program
LIHEAP: Low-Income Energy Assistance Program

TOTAL FUNDING FOR EACH STATE'S ENERGY ASSISTANCE
PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEARS 1982-86

State	DOE	HHS	Oil Overcharges	Total
Ala.	\$ 15,545,800	\$ 86,460,700	\$ 49,293,300	\$ 151,299,800
Alaska	9,669,900	35,502,900	12,660,900	57,833,700
Ariz.	8,933,100	37,971,200	32,482,800	79,387,100
Ark.	13,599,900	66,273,500	38,933,900	118,807,300
Calif.	50,575,400	464,159,100	299,946,000	814,680,500
Colo.	26,740,300	160,056,800	34,394,200	221,191,300
Conn.	20,571,600	208,799,800	52,668,500	282,039,900
Del.	5,457,800	28,123,900	14,793,200	48,374,900
D.C.	6,187,300	32,636,900	7,160,600	45,984,800
Fla.	16,023,400	137,398,700	147,985,200	301,407,300
Ga.	18,285,300	108,658,100	71,672,200	198,615,600
Hawaii	3,736,600	10,780,500	22,126,800	36,643,900
Idaho	11,821,200	61,914,500	13,473,500	87,209,200
Ill.	80,512,000	583,150,100	148,660,800	812,322,900
Ind.	39,018,300	262,994,800	78,922,000	380,935,200
Iowa	30,891,300	185,446,900	42,141,300	258,479,500
Kans.	16,220,800	85,977,200	37,690,600	139,888,600
Ky.	26,366,700	138,206,800	41,251,900	205,825,400
La.	12,154,800	88,646,200	78,073,400	178,874,400
Maine	19,351,900	134,180,200	22,831,900	176,364,000
Md.	19,822,900	162,276,100	55,667,100	237,766,100
Mass.	41,443,200	417,572,900	105,885,800	564,901,900
Mich.	84,839,800	549,487,300	110,116,400	744,443,500
Minn.	60,053,300	395,297,400	55,052,500	510,403,200
Miss.	10,713,500	74,377,300	43,457,600	128,548,400
Mo.	37,495,900	232,920,000	63,400,700	333,816,600
Mont.	13,937,900	59,072,300	14,315,400	87,325,600
Nebr.	16,955,100	91,594,800	23,462,300	132,012,200
Nev.	5,636,700	19,678,900	13,255,100	38,570,700
N.H.	11,162,700	79,056,200	14,432,600	104,651,500
N.J.	40,007,600	392,947,600	113,255,300	546,938,500
N.Mex.	11,156,000	48,406,200	20,597,800	80,160,000
N.Y.	130,121,100	1,265,430,400	239,642,200	1,635,193,700
N.C.	25,440,300	191,510,100	70,271,500	287,221,900
N.Dak.	14,745,699	70,152,800	12,074,300	96,972,700
Ohio	75,570,300	518,903,000	121,874,100	716,347,400
Okla.	16,248,000	76,391,900	40,016,100	132,656,000
Oreg.	17,397,100	124,050,900	31,947,400	173,395,400
Pa.	87,150,100	680,045,700	147,167,900	914,363,700
R.I.	9,391,900	68,506,700	12,185,300	90,083,800
S.C.	11,325,700	68,979,500	37,625,300	117,930,500
S.Dak.	13,207,100	54,875,800	11,518,600	79,601,500
Tenn.	25,280,300	140,009,000	51,871,900	217,161,200
Tex.	35,365,300	228,634,700	238,469,700	502,469,700
Utah	12,895,300	71,595,300	19,270,700	103,761,300
Vt.	9,905,300	59,255,400	7,409,100	76,569,800
Va.	25,230,800	197,253,300	80,331,000	302,815,100
Wash.	26,072,000	196,908,800	49,543,200	272,524,000
W.Va.	18,267,800	90,742,300	19,161,500	128,171,600
Wis.	48,844,700	355,824,400	55,883,900	460,553,000
Wyo.	7,254,000	29,779,800	13,213,400	50,247,200
Terr.	14,855,700		49,946,857	64,802,600
TOTAL	\$1,409,456,300	\$9,928,875,600	\$3,190,213,300	\$14,528,545,200

DOL PROGRAM FUNDING, FISCAL YEARS 1982-86

State	Fiscal Year					TOTAL
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Ala.	\$ 2,515,200	\$ 4,216,700	\$ 2,935,500	\$ 3,093,000	\$ 2,785,400	\$ 5,545,800
Alaska	1,313,500	2,136,300	1,583,600	2,571,000	2,065,500	9,669,900
Ariz.	1,452,200	2,446,700	1,659,300	1,776,000	1,598,900	8,933,100
Ark.	2,211,000	3,643,600	2,620,600	2,701,400	2,423,300	13,599,900
Calif.	8,241,900	13,837,900	9,392,800	9,875,200	9,227,600	50,575,400
Colo.	4,068,300	6,976,400	4,972,700	5,430,100	5,292,800	26,740,300
Conn.	3,295,700	5,631,100	3,935,100	3,948,600	3,761,000	20,571,564
Del.	875,500	1,425,900	1,040,600	1,105,600	1,010,200	5,457,820
D.C.	1,002,300	1,642,400	1,198,900	1,217,200	1,126,500	6,187,300
Fla.	2,663,200	4,540,400	2,873,700	3,172,700	2,773,500	16,023,400
Ga.	2,951,100	4,974,900	3,417,300	3,640,700	3,301,500	18,285,300
Hawaii	626,900	998,200	712,400	749,000	650,100	3,736,600
Idaho	1,783,500	3,002,500	2,192,100	2,500,200	2,342,900	11,821,200
Ill.	12,580,300	21,684,600	15,159,000	16,097,900	14,990,200	80,512,000
Ind.	6,171,600	10,497,600	7,415,700	7,701,100	7,232,300	39,018,300
Iowa	4,867,400	8,322,100	5,964,600	6,064,700	5,672,400	30,891,300
Kans.	2,568,800	4,306,600	3,054,500	3,254,600	3,036,400	16,220,800
Ky.	4,199,100	7,094,000	5,086,500	5,202,300	4,784,800	26,366,700
La.	2,057,900	3,269,400	2,272,100	2,431,500	2,123,900	12,154,800
Maine	3,004,600	5,114,600	3,730,900	3,801,100	3,700,700	19,351,900
Md.	3,106,300	5,283,100	3,629,200	4,027,600	3,776,700	19,822,900
Mass.	6,379,500	10,999,500	7,700,700	8,322,200	8,041,300	41,443,300
Mich.	13,389,900	23,070,500	16,407,800	16,373,300	15,598,200	84,839,700
Minn.	9,409,600	16,165,700	11,682,800	11,686,900	11,108,300	60,053,270
Miss.	1,746,800	2,915,200	2,048,100	2,110,100	1,893,200	10,713,500
Mo.	6,096,700	10,443,000	7,433,800	7,012,100	6,510,300	37,495,900
Mont.	2,156,200	3,638,300	2,672,100	2,826,400	2,644,800	13,937,900
Nebr.	2,698,200	4,575,200	3,299,700	3,304,400	3,077,600	16,955,100
Nev.	902,000	1,484,800	1,063,100	1,145,300	1,041,600	5,636,700
N.H.	1,733,700	2,934,600	2,108,000	2,243,100	2,143,300	11,162,700
N.J.	6,302,100	10,754,600	7,447,300	7,995,400	7,508,200	40,007,600
N.Mex.	1,768,300	2,952,700	2,151,300	2,212,600	2,071,100	11,156,000
N.Y.	20,386,900	35,167,600	24,781,700	25,568,700	24,216,100	130,121,100
N.C.	4,103,900	6,961,500	4,865,500	4,959,400	4,550,100	25,440,300
N.Dak.	2,290,800	3,876,700	2,853,200	2,926,100	2,798,800	14,745,600
Ohio	11,944,500	20,501,200	14,429,200	14,830,700	13,864,600	75,570,300
Okla.	2,603,300	4,377,700	3,094,600	3,215,100	2,957,300	16,248,000
Oreg.	2,716,000	4,554,100	3,272,600	3,494,300	3,360,200	17,397,100
Pa.	13,879,700	23,970,000	16,949,700	16,640,300	15,710,500	87,150,100
R.I.	1,502,400	2,509,800	1,808,800	1,861,400	1,709,400	9,391,900
S.C.	1,813,000	3,026,300	2,095,100	2,305,200	2,086,200	11,325,700
S.Dak.	2,044,100	3,448,200	2,538,000	2,677,000	2,499,900	13,207,100
Tenn.	4,008,800	6,781,400	4,796,900	5,062,000	4,631,200	25,280,300
Tex.	5,893,900	9,774,600	6,542,400	6,977,100	6,177,300	35,365,300
Utah	2,022,200	3,431,600	2,454,500	2,550,600	2,436,600	12,895,300
Vt.	1,603,600	2,689,100	1,974,800	1,875,800	1,761,900	9,905,300
Va.	3,942,400	6,717,200	4,658,700	5,127,200	4,785,400	25,230,800
Wash.	3,967,500	6,819,800	4,806,500	5,374,400	5,103,800	26,072,000
W.Va.	2,338,000	4,901,700	3,577,400	3,562,300	3,288,500	18,267,800
Wis.	7,544,100	12,963,600	9,236,500	9,608,700	9,491,800	48,844,700
Wyo.	1,147,800	1,893,000	1,396,800	1,465,400	1,351,000	7,254,000
Terr.	2,515,100	3,879,400	3,097,800	2,931,300	2,432,200	14,855,700
TOTAL	<u>\$223,007,300</u>	<u>\$379,223,100</u>	<u>\$268,092,400</u>	<u>\$278,606,402</u>	<u>\$260,527,200</u>	<u>\$1,409,456,400</u>

STATES' OBLIGATIONS OF LIHEAP FUNDS
FISCAL YEARS 1982-86

State	Fiscal Year					TOTAL
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Ala.	\$ 16,005,300	\$ 16,854,900	\$ 17,725,500	\$ 18,233,500	\$ 17,641,500	\$ 86,460,800
Alaska	6,506,200	7,061,600	7,034,400	7,686,200	7,214,500	35,503,000
Ariz.	6,998,500	7,300,000	7,801,600	8,150,300	7,720,800	37,971,100
Ark.	12,268,500	12,928,500	13,583,800	13,973,200	13,519,500	66,273,400
Calif.	85,886,400	90,438,500	95,204,400	97,922,400	94,707,400	464,159,100
Colo.	30,074,500	31,692,400	33,298,800	33,298,800	31,692,300	160,056,900
Conn.	39,233,200	41,343,900	43,439,500	43,439,500	41,343,700	208,799,800
Del.	5,207,500	5,487,600	5,765,800	5,931,100	5,732,000	28,123,800
D.C.	6,093,000	6,420,800	6,746,200	6,939,600	6,437,300	32,636,900
Fla.	25,436,000	26,804,100	28,162,800	28,970,000	28,025,800	137,398,800
Ga.	20,114,700	21,196,800	22,271,200	22,909,600	22,165,800	108,658,100
Hawaii	2,025,700	2,134,600	2,242,800	2,242,800	2,134,600	10,780,600
Idaho	11,639,400	12,256,200	12,877,500	12,877,500	12,263,900	61,914,500
Ill.	108,590,700	114,432,700	120,233,100	123,679,400	116,214,200	583,150,000
Ind.	49,166,800	51,811,900	54,438,200	55,371,000	52,206,900	262,994,800
Iowa	34,845,200	36,719,800	38,581,100	38,581,100	36,719,700	185,446,800
Kans.	15,973,700	16,819,700	17,703,700	18,211,000	17,269,100	85,977,100
Ky.	25,586,200	26,962,700	28,329,400	29,141,500	28,187,000	138,206,900
La.	16,403,000	17,276,900	18,166,000	18,686,600	18,113,700	88,646,200
Maine	25,165,500	26,629,000	27,904,600	27,913,900	26,567,200	134,180,200
Md.	30,040,400	31,656,500	33,261,100	34,214,500	33,103,600	162,275,000
Mass.	78,460,500	82,670,100	86,877,400	86,878,200	82,686,700	417,572,900
Mich.	103,003,300	108,577,700	114,080,900	113,951,000	109,874,400	549,487,300
Minn.	74,275,800	78,271,700	82,239,200	82,239,200	78,271,500	395,297,300

STATES' OBLIGATIONS OF LIHDAP FUNDS
FISCAL YEARS 1982-86

State	Fiscal Year					TOTAL
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Miss.	\$ 13,764,396	\$ 14,510,419	\$ 5,245,900	\$ 15,682,900	\$ 15,173,700	\$ 74,377,400
Mo.	43,375,400	45,708,900	48,025,800	48,025,800	47,784,100	232,920,100
Mont.	11,107,300	11,704,400	12,297,700	12,297,700	11,665,200	59,072,300
Nebr.	17,210,900	18,151,000	19,071,000	14,032,300	18,129,600	86,594,700
Nev.	3,635,200	3,840,800	4,035,700	4,151,000	4,016,200	19,678,900
N.H.	14,854,500	15,653,700	16,447,200	16,447,200	15,653,600	79,056,200
N.J.	72,721,600	76,687,700	80,563,100	82,848,900	80,135,300	392,947,700
N.Mex.	9,154,300	9,474,000	9,882,500	9,972,800	9,922,600	48,406,100
N.Y.	237,758,700	250,589,200	263,290,800	263,290,800	250,500,900	1,265,430,400
N.C.	35,452,200	37,359,400	39,253,100	40,378,200	39,067,200	191,510,200
N.Dak.	13,196,900	13,906,900	14,530,300	14,611,800	13,906,900	70,152,900
Ohio	96,064,100	101,232,800	106,364,100	109,412,900	105,829,100	518,903,100
Okla.	14,535,000	14,810,700	15,557,600	16,004,100	15,484,500	76,391,900
Oreg.	23,309,000	24,563,000	25,808,000	25,808,000	24,562,900	124,050,800
Pa.	127,779,600	134,654,000	141,479,300	141,479,300	134,653,500	680,045,700
R.I.	12,918,200	13,613,100	14,220,500	14,220,500	13,534,400	68,506,600
S.C.	12,769,400	13,456,400	14,138,500	14,543,700	14,071,500	68,979,400
S.Dak.	10,440,200	11,010,900	11,167,700	11,434,200	10,822,800	54,875,800
Tenn.	25,918,300	27,312,700	28,697,100	29,519,700	28,561,200	140,009,000
Tex.	42,324,600	44,601,600	46,862,400	48,205,600	46,640,500	228,634,800
Utah	13,537,200	14,292,900	14,826,800	14,826,800	14,111,600	71,595,200
Vt.	11,134,000	11,733,000	12,327,700	12,327,700	11,733,000	59,255,400
Va.	36,592,500	38,561,100	40,515,700	41,677,000	39,907,000	197,253,400
Wash.	37,325,100	38,963,300	40,847,400	40,896,300	38,876,700	196,908,900
W.Va.	16,932,400	17,843,300	18,747,700	19,285,100	17,933,800	90,742,300
Wis.	66,858,900	70,455,800	74,027,000	74,027,000	70,455,500	355,824,400
Wyo.	5,595,600	5,896,600	6,195,500	6,195,500	5,896,600	29,779,600
TOTAL	<u>\$1,855,265,700</u>	<u>\$1,954,327,400</u>	<u>\$2,052,395,300</u>	<u>\$2,078,044,800</u>	<u>\$1,988,842,800</u>	<u>\$9,928,876,000</u>

OTT. COMPANY OTT. OVERCHARGE FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
TO STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1986

State	Warner Amendment	Exxon	Diamond Shamrock	OHA	Stripper Well	Miscel- laneous	Total
Ala.	\$ 2,963,400	\$ 32,192,100	\$ 747,400	\$1,171,100	\$ 11,157,000	\$1,062,300	\$ 49,293,300
Alaska	795,600	8,272,500	188,500	200	2,813,200	590,900	12,660,900
Ariz.	1,980,600	21,565,600	499,600	121,700	7,458,000	857,200	32,482,700
Ark.	2,152,200	25,949,700	619,800	777,400	9,252,600	182,300	38,934,000
Calif.	18,914,000	194,717,000	4,458,900	5,890,800	66,559,200	9,405,700	299,945,600
Colo.	2,063,200	22,715,900	523,700	958,400	7,817,700	315,300	34,394,200
Conn.	3,292,400	34,900,300	827,200	652,700	12,347,500	648,400	52,668,500
Del.	912,800	9,944,800	231,300	194,300	3,452,000	58,100	14,793,300
D.C.	466,000	4,603,500	116,300	168,000	1,736,800	70,000	7,160,600
Fla.	9,105,800	98,114,500	2,250,400	2,182,800	33,592,900	2,738,700	147,985,100
Ga.	4,298,400	46,625,500	1,084,600	1,675,700	16,191,100	1,796,900	71,672,200
Hawaii	1,380,400	14,482,100	334,700	300	4,995,600	933,800	22,126,900
Idaho	917,400	8,690,700	199,900	312,200	2,984,000	369,300	13,473,500
Ill.	9,016,200	96,105,500	2,238,200	7,861,200	33,395,300	44,400	148,660,800
Ind.	4,717,400	51,631,400	1,200,100	3,443,200	17,909,400	20,600	78,922,100
Iowa	2,462,200	27,423,700	634,800	2,107,000	9,473,600	40,100	42,141,400
Kans.	2,103,600	23,958,500	546,300	2,917,200	8,150,600	14,400	37,690,600
Ky.	2,570,200	27,438,600	624,400	222,500	9,320,000	1,076,200	41,251,900
La.	5,902,800	51,536,300	1,160,500	2,106,600	17,294,200	73,000	78,073,400
Maine	1,450,000	15,094,400	358,100	214,000	5,344,900	370,500	22,831,900
Md.	3,575,800	36,416,000	872,000	1,401,000	13,018,100	384,100	55,667,000
Mass.	6,645,800	70,340,900	1,669,000	1,259,000	24,889,700	1,081,400	105,885,800
Mich.	6,558,000	70,991,500	1,659,800	5,486,900	24,773,300	646,800	110,116,400
Minn.	3,283,000	36,066,200	845,200	2,200,900	12,616,800	40,400	55,052,500

OIL COMPANY OIL OVERCHARGE FUNDS DISTRIBUTED
TO STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1986

States	Warner Amendment	Exxon	Diamond Shanrock	OHA	Stripper Well	Miscel- laneous	Total
Miss.	\$ 2,379,200	\$ 28,378,600	\$ 665,100	\$ 910,600	\$ 9,928,500	\$ 1,195,600	\$ 43,457,600
Mo.	3,731,800	41,516,300	961,700	2,742,000	14,355,800	93,200	63,400,800
Mont.	867,800	9,584,700	220,500	260,400	3,290,900	91,200	14,315,500
Nebr.	1,377,400	15,504,900	359,200	823,300	5,361,600	35,900	23,462,300
Nev.	773,400	8,767,300	197,300	69,800	2,945,100	502,300	13,255,200
N.H.	890,400	9,797,600	227,000	96,400	3,388,600	32,600	14,432,600
N.J.	7,490,600	75,432,900	1,798,300	1,316,400	26,839,700	1,105,400	113,983,300
N.Mex.	1,191,400	13,692,700	319,200	132,700	4,762,800	499,000	20,597,800
N.Y.	15,363,400	159,874,600	3,771,600	2,428,300	56,300,700	1,903,500	239,642,100
N.C.	4,310,600	47,029,800	1,093,200	1,510,200	16,318,900	8,900	70,271,600
N.Dak.	696,200	7,721,400	178,600	813,100	2,664,900	0	12,074,200
Ohio	7,117,000	79,740,300	1,830,200	1,394,200	27,321,000	4,471,400	121,874,100
Okla.	2,365,200	26,234,300	601,600	1,835,300	8,979,800	0	40,016,100
Oreg.	1,962,200	20,721,700	482,800	397,100	7,207,100	1,176,500	31,947,400
Pa.	9,166,000	96,803,600	2,267,800	3,418,800	33,852,800	1,658,800	147,167,800
R.I.	766,400	8,005,300	193,100	265,000	2,882,700	72,700	12,185,200
S.C.	2,336,800	25,187,600	580,700	791,100	8,668,100	60,900	37,625,200
S.Dak.	668,200	7,502,000	174,200	574,300	2,599,700	200	11,518,600
Tenn.	3,171,400	34,603,200	788,100	1,380,300	11,764,300	164,600	51,871,900
Tex.	17,073,600	157,187,100	3,593,600	6,187,800	53,640,600	787,000	238,469,700
Utah	1,123,000	12,454,500	287,300	696,500	4,289,400	420,000	19,270,700
Vt.	457,600	5,005,200	116,600	73,400	1,740,200	16,100	7,409,100
Va.	5,075,400	53,376,900	1,250,000	1,662,600	18,660,000	306,100	80,331,000
Wash.	3,115,800	32,121,600	743,800	613,100	11,103,300	1,845,500	49,543,100
W.Va.	1,168,800	12,902,900	291,100	410,000	4,345,300	43,300	19,161,400
Wis.	3,341,000	36,966,600	857,000	1,916,900	12,792,700	9,700	55,883,900
Wyo.	783,200	8,874,400	198,600	282,200	2,964,900	110,100	13,213,400
Terr.	3,708,600	33,668,200	757,100	9,700	11,557,800	245,500	49,946,900
TOTAL	\$199,999,600	\$2,098,433,300	\$48,696,000	\$76,336,400	\$727,070,800	\$39,676,800	\$3,190,212,900

STATES' PLANNED USE OF WARNER AMENDMENT' FUNDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

State	Received	Planned Use	Program				
			SECP	EES	ICP	WAP	LIHEAP
Ala.	\$ 2,963,400	\$ 2,963,400	\$ 1,038,400	\$ 325,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,600,000
Alaska	795,600	795,600	0	795,600	0	0	0
Ariz.	1,980,600	1,966,000	585,000	190,000	106,000	250,000	835,000
Ark.	2,152,200	1,788,300	394,000	120,000	664,300	610,000	0
Calif.	18,914,400	18,914,000	8,439,000	964,000	3,511,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Colo.	2,063,200	2,063,200	187,000	265,000	0	611,200	1,000,000
Conn.	3,292,400	3,290,000	1,390,000	160,000	1,740,000	0	0
Del.	912,800	912,800	200,000	0	408,800	304,000	0
D.C.	466,000	466,000	201,100	119,900	45,000	100,000	0
Fla.	9,105,800	9,105,800	4,067,800	0	3,400,000	1,638,000	0
Ga.	4,298,400	4,574,100	364,500	787,000	1,222,600	1,200,000	1,000,000
Hawaii	1,380,400	1,380,400	416,500	893,400	70,500	0	0
Idaho	917,400	917,400	601,400	66,000	0	250,000	0
Ill.	9,016,200	9,010,000	1,450,000	0	7,560,000	0	0
Ind.	4,717,400	4,717,400	0	0	0	0	4,717,400
Iowa	2,462,200	2,462,200	2,462,200	0	0	0	0
Kans.	2,103,600	2,103,600	0	0	400,000	1,703,600	0
Ky.	2,570,200	2,570,200	0	0	0	0	2,570,200
La.	5,902,800	5,902,800	0	673,800	5,229,000	0	0
Maine	1,450,000	1,450,000	400,000	0	0	200,000	850,000
Md.	3,575,800	3,575,800	0	318,100	0	3,000,000	257,700
Mass.	6,645,800	6,645,800	4,935,000	560,000	0	1,150,800	0
Mich.	6,558,000	6,558,000	0	0	0	6,558,000	0
Minn.	3,283,000	3,283,000	0	340,000	943,000	2,000,000	0

STATES' PLANNED USE OF WARNER AMENDMENT FUNDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

State	Received	Planned Use	Program				
			SECP	EES	ICP	WAP	LIHCAP
Miss.	\$ 2,379,200	\$ 2,379,200	\$ 835,200	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 314,700	\$ 629,300
Mo.	3,731,800	3,731,800	500,000	0	1,000,000	2,231,800	0
Mont.	867,800	867,800	0	0	367,800	0	500,000
Nebr.	1,377,400	1,377,400	577,400	800,000	0	0	0
Nev.	773,400	773,400	773,400	0	0	0	0
N.H.	890,400	890,400	295,200	0	0	595,200	0
N.J.	7,490,600	7,490,600	2,300,000	200,000	1,000,000	3,990,600	0
N.Mex.	1,191,400	1,191,400	199,700	191,800	300,000	0	500,000
N.Y.	15,363,400	15,363,400	1,500,400	4,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	3,363,000
N.C.	4,310,600	4,310,600	732,000	768,000	1,560,600	1,250,000	0
N.Dak.	696,200	696,200	0	0	0	0	696,200
Ohio	7,117,000	7,117,000	2,500,000	1,005,000	0	3,612,000	0
Okla.	2,365,200	2,365,200	375,000	60,000	0	675,600	1,254,600
Oreg.	1,962,200	1,962,200	1,158,600	0	803,600	0	0
Pa.	9,166,000	9,166,000	750,000	850,000	3,533,000	3,533,000	500,000
R.I.	766,400	766,400	0	216,400	0	200,000	350,000
S.C.	2,336,800	2,336,800	2,116,800	110,000	0	110,000	0
S.Dak.	668,200	668,200	668,200	0	0	0	0
Tenn.	3,171,400	3,171,400	0	1,121,400	850,000	300,000	900,000
Tex.	17,073,600	17,073,600	3,323,600	0	1,750,000	8,000,000	4,000,000
Utah	1,123,000	1,123,000	150,000	473,000	500,000	0	0
Vt.	457,600	457,600	0	228,800	0	228,800	0
Va.	5,075,400	5,075,400	20,000	450,000	530,000	0	4,075,000
Wash.	3,115,800	3,115,800	1,177,400	7,500	247,000	0	1,683,900
W.Va.	1,168,800	1,168,800	0	0	0	1,168,800	0
Wis.	3,341,000	3,341,000	170,000	0	271,000	0	2,900,000
Wyo.	783,200	783,200	0	0	200,200	300,000	283,000
Terr.	3,708,600	3,452,200	1,177,700	1,651,200	323,300	300,000	0
TOTAL	\$200,000,000	\$199,631,600	\$48,432,400	\$19,010,800	\$43,836,600	\$49,886,000	\$38,465,800

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