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Minnesota Department of Economic Security

Submitted as a supplement to Leg. Audit rpt pursuant to 1980 Laws, c 579, s18 by Economic Security Dept

Balance of State CETA ○ Economic Opportunity ○ Job Service ○ Labor Market Information ○ Sheltered Employment ○ Statewide CETA Coordination ○ Unemployment Insurance ○ Vocational Rehabilitation ○ Work Equity Work Incentive

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REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OPERATIONS IN MINNESOTA FY 1980

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STATE OF MINNESOTA

Prepared by Eileen C. McCormack
Minnesota Office of Economic Opportunity

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INTRODUCTION

The Department of Economic Security/Office of Economic Opportunity (DES/OEO) administered two energy assistance programs during 1979-1980. The Energy Crisis Assistance Program (ECAP) was funded by the Community Services Administration (CSA) and the federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), formerly the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). The State Energy Assistance Program (SEAP) was funded with State dollars (Emergency Residential Heating Grants; 1980 Minnesota Law, Chapter 579).

The goal of both programs was essentially the same: to assist low-income Minnesotans in meeting the rising costs of home energy that are excessive in relation to household income. A household was eligible for one or the other program, not both.

Energy assistance is regarded as a short-range strategy that supports a long-term energy conservation effort. Efforts are made to integrate this short-term assistance program with other projects that facilitate energy conservation, including housing rehabilitation and weatherization.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the operations of ECAP and SEAP, the overall process of the delivery of these programs and the major difficulties encountered.

ORIGINS OF THE PROGRAM

While there were programs operating in Minnesota since 1977 designed to help low-income households pay high utility bills, the programs were "crisis intervention" in nature, and the levels of funding were considerably lower, ranging from two to eight million dollars per year. Total funds available under the 1979-80 programs were $54.85 million.

1977 — State Crisis Intervention Program (CIP)
Funded by Community Services Administration. Outreach by Community Action Agencies (CAA's) at local level. Utility bills paid through State OEO.

1978 — Emergency Energy Assistance Program (EEAP)
Funded by Community Services Administration. Delivered in spring by CAA's.

1978-79 — Emergency Energy Assistance Program Extended (EEAP-Extended)
Funded by Community Services Administration. Only households not served through EEAP were eligible. Unused funds were reallocated to CAA's.

Minnesota Emergency Energy Assistance Program. (Also titled, Minnesota Emergency Energy Conservation Program.) Funded by the State.

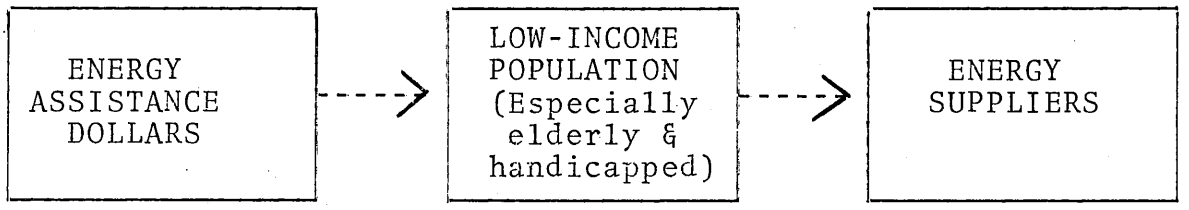
Emergency Energy Conservation Program. (Also titled Crisis Intervention Program.) Funded by the Community Services Administration.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The main objective of ECAP was to identify and provide energy assistance to households with incomes below 125% of CSA poverty guidelines.

The main objective of SEAP was to identify and to provide energy assistance to households not served by the federal program with incomes below 168% of 1979 CSA poverty guidelines.

Program administrators placed special emphasis on targeting outreach to the elderly and the handicapped.



PROGRAM ORGANIZATION

The Energy Crisis Assistance Program was established by Congress (PL 96-126) in response to the need of low-income households for help in meeting rising costs of home energy.

At the federal level, ECAP was administered by the Community Services Administration (CSA) which provided funds to the states. Funds were also made available from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), formerly Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) as block grants to the states.

The State Energy Assistance Program (SEAP) was established (1980 Minnesota Law, Chapter 579) to help low-income households who were not eligible for the federal program. SEAP was intended to be a supplement to the federal program, and therefore to be delivered in a similar manner.

The Governor designated the Department of Economic Security, Office of Economic Opportunity, to administer both energy assistance programs for the State. DES/OEO was responsible for allocating funds within the State and developing systems for disbursement, management, monitoring, and auditing of funds.

DES/OEO's responsibilities also included maintaining communication linkages with the Association of Minnesota Counties, Welfare Directors Association, and Minnesota CAP Association, as well as interested State departments and agencies. An inter-agency task force with representatives from DES/OEO, Minnesota Energy Agency, Public Utilities Commission, State Planning Agency, Department of Public Welfare, Council on the Handicapped, Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, and Department of Emergency Services met in the early months of the program to facilitate coordination and cooperation. DES/OEO reported regularly to the Governor and appropriate legislative committees on program progress.

DES/OEO contracted with agencies to deliver energy assistance in all of Minnesota's 87 counties. ECAP and SEAP were operated at the local level by 26 Community Action Agencies, seven Chippewa Reservations, Dakota County Human Services, and West Hennepin Human Services Planning Board. Minnesota Sioux Communities were served through contractual arrangements with nearby community action agencies. The Minnesota Migrant Council contracted directly with Community Services Administration to serve the migrant population in Minnesota.

INCOME GUIDELINES

Energy Crisis Assistance Program

Households eligible for the federal program had incomes below 125% of CSA poverty guidelines. Income limits for farm and non-farm households differed. For example, a four-member

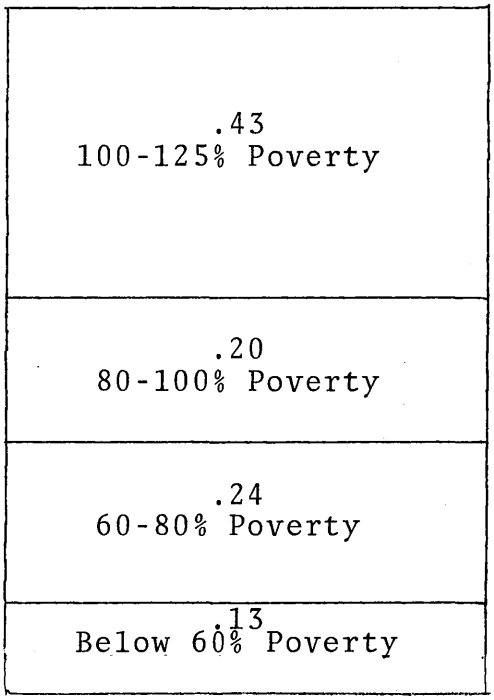
non-farm household could have an ECAP eligible annual income of $9,313. A four-member farm household could have an annual income of $7,925. These figures reflect a change in income guidelines that went into effect April 21, 1980, as a routine updating of CSA poverty guidelines. The federal program did not allow deductions from household gross income. Most of the households served by ECAP had incomes below 100% of the poverty guidelines.

State Energy Assistance Program

The income limits for the state program were higher, reflecting the intent of the Minnesota Legislature to respond to the home energy needs of low-income households whose incomes exceeded the federal guidelines. At the time SEAP legislation was passed, it was intended that the program serve households between the federal income limit and 150% of current poverty guidelines. There was no distinction in SEAP between farm and non-farm household income. A four-member household could have SEAP eligible income of $10,050.

The State program allowed for deductions for paid medical expenses which were in excess of 3% of household income. The State program also allowed for deductions of state and federal income taxes.

ECAP-80
HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME*



*This table comes from information supplied by local agencies, March, 1980. 84% of households served by ECAP had been served by March, 1980.

ASSISTANCE AMOUNTS

The amount of assistance for which a household was eligible depended on two factors:

- -household income in relation to household size
- -fuel type

Energy Crisis Assistance Program

Under the federal program a four-member non-farm household with an income of $9,313 received a benefit of $275 if the primary heating source was domestic natural gas or $400 if the primary heating source was fuel oil or any other energy type.

Mid-program, when federal regulations allowed it, a sliding scale was applied so that a household of the same size, but with a smaller income, received a larger assistance amount. A four-member non-farm household with an income of $4,470 received $425 if the primary heating source was domestic natural gas, $650 if the primary heating source was fuel oil or any other energy type. Assistance amounts were adjusted upward for households that applied prior to this change.

The minimum amount of assistance any household received under ECAP was $275; the maximum amount was $650. The average amount of assistance to a household under ECAP was $409.

State Energy Assistance Program

Under the State program, a four-member household with an income of $10,050 received a benefit of $111 if the primary heating source was wood, domestic natural gas, coal, or electricity; $167 if the primary heating was fuel oil, Canadian natural gas or propane.

As with ECAP, a sliding scale was applied. A four-member household with an income of $8,375 received a benefit of $267 if the primary heating source was wood, domestic natural gas, coal or electricity; $400 if the heating source was fuel oil, Canadian natural gas or propane.

The minimum assistance amount under SEAP for an eligible household was $167, the maximum any household received was $400. The average amount of assistance under SEAP was $194.

SSI Mailout

Each Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipient in Minnesota received an automatic energy assistance payment of $250 in the mail from the federal Social Security Administration. Ninety percent (90%) of SSI recipients received their checks in January, 1980. ECAP or SEAP assistance to a household with an SSI member was reduced by that $250 benefit.

See Appendix for ECAP and SEAP Income Guidelines and Assistance Amounts.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Funding available to be allocated to local agencies was $54.85 million -- $3 million in state funds and $51.85 in federal dollars. The allocation of funds to agencies was based on:

- Minnesota Energy Agency projection of 1979 county populations using the 1976 census survey, taking into account changes between the 1970 U.S. Census and the 1976 survey.

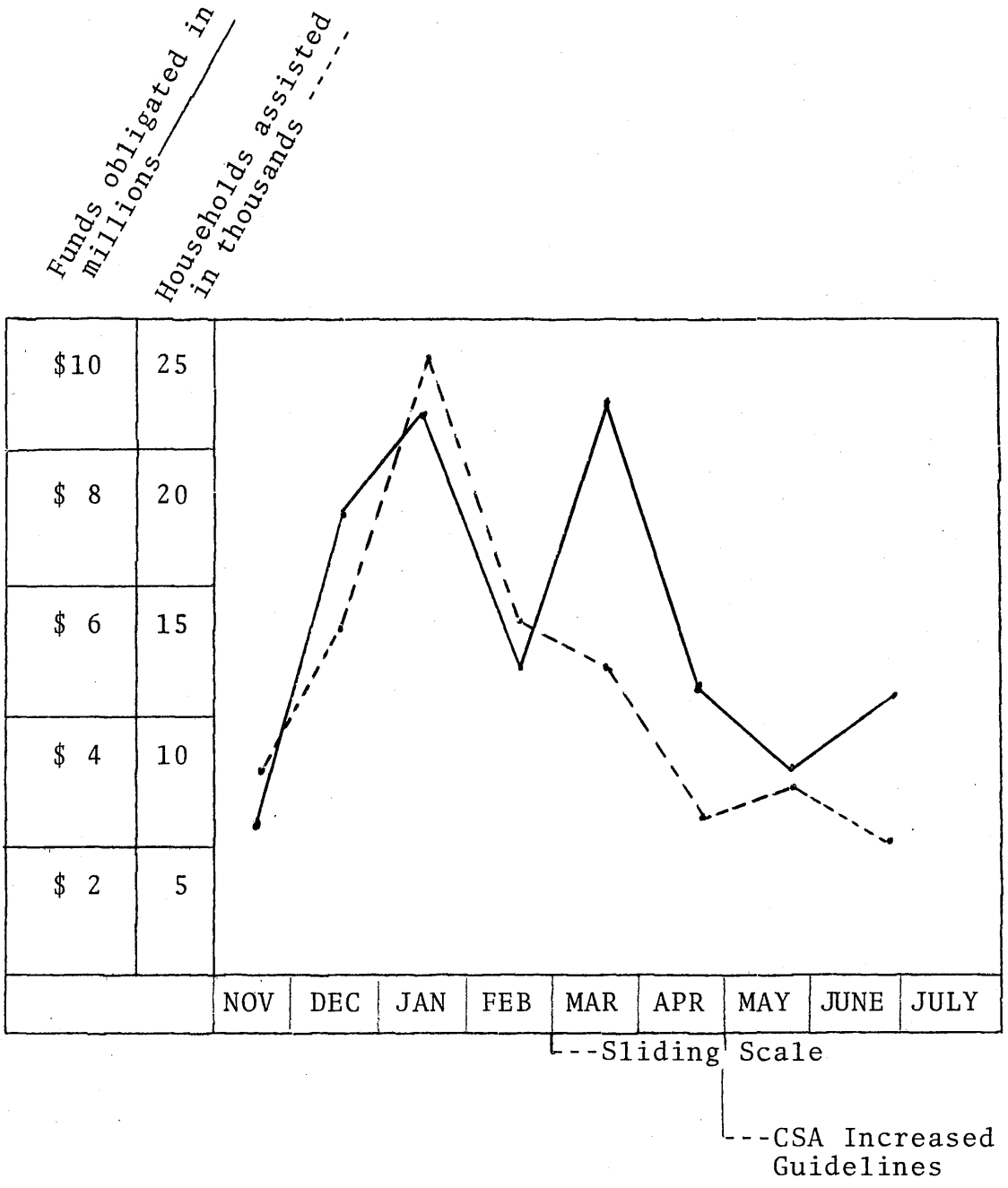
- State Planning Agency average family size figures by county.

- Projection made from 1970 U.S. Census Bureau ratio of families with incomes below CSA poverty guidelines to total families.

The percentage of original allocation expended is a misleading statistic to use as a measure of program effectiveness, as the assumptions regarding the accuracy of low-income populations may be ill-founded. Fourteen agencies required upward adjustments to their original allocations. See Appendix for allocation percentages by agency and county.

TIMING

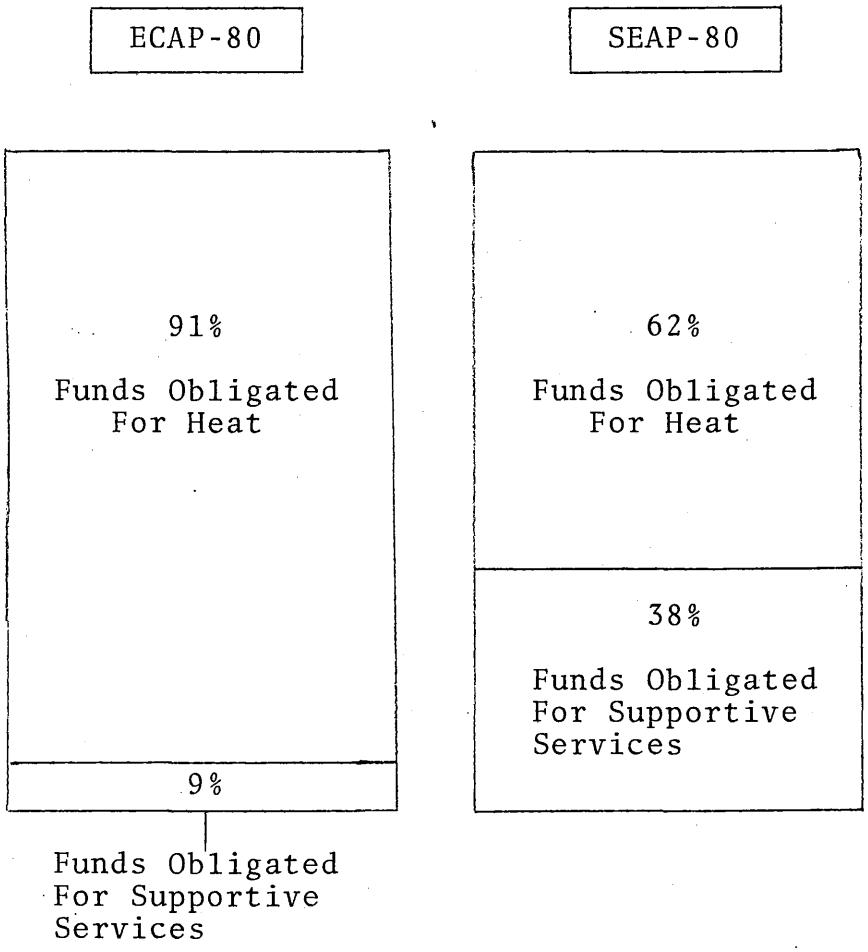
ECAP 80 PROGRESS CHART



Most local agencies began operating ECAP in late November, 1979. SEAP began operating in May, 1980, well after the heating season ended.

Eligible households served early, under the federal program, were able to benefit throughout most of the winter from a line of credit extended to their home energy vendor. SEAP eligible

households certified for assistance during the summer had, in many cases, paid heating bills throughout the winter; sometimes going without medical, food or clothing necessities to do so. In cases where a household did not have a past due energy bill, assistance was given in the form of supportive services as a means of reimbursing households for actual costs. The agency paid medical bills or provided the household with vouchers to be redeemed for clothing and food. Consequently, the proportion of funds paid directly to energy suppliers and paid for support services differs between programs.



AUDIT

An audit is currently being conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, Minneapolis. The firm began field work January 6, 1981, and anticipates completion of all audit activities by March 31, 1981.

All agencies and State administration will be audited.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS

Outreach and Publicity

The first task faced by local program deliverers was to inform the eligible population in the local service area of the availability and limitations of the program.

Community Action Agencies, in previous years, had demonstrated their effectiveness in the delivery of energy assistance programs, particularly in identifying potential program participants through vigorous outreach.

In rural areas, just finding out about the program can be an expense to the low-income person. In many parts of the State, it is a long distance call to an agency's main office from many places in the service area. Agencies operated incoming toll free numbers or allowed clients to call the agency collect for information. Also, outreach workers' home phone numbers were published along with program information in local newspapers.

Agencies made use of a variety of publicity techniques. The relative effectiveness of the techniques varied from agency to agency. Newspaper feature stories, paid newspaper ads, radio announcements and interviews, TV announcements, notices in church bulletins, posters, and flyers were used. Agencies sent special mailings to participants of previous years' energy assistance programs and participants in other agency programs.

Intake sites set-up by program operators included VFW's, legion posts, church basements, school buildings, city halls, and county courthouses. Agencies reported that evening hours were helpful for working people.

Application

The conviction that there were Minnesota residents other than public assistance recipients in need of energy aid led to requiring applications from all program participants. Other states chose to make automatic payments to welfare recipients only.

Applicants learned which documents were needed for application from an initial phone call to the agency. Some agencies encouraged drop in applications. Other agencies used an appointment system. Appointments were preferred by most agencies, eliminating long waits and lines at the office. With the assistance of intake workers, applicants completed the application form. Verification of income and identification of the energy vendor were of primary importance. Income was verified by tax returns, check stubs, letters from employers, and certification of social security, AFDC, and Veterans benefits. Other agencies were generally cooperative in

providing verification of income. Agencies reported some difficulty in verifying farm and self-employment income.

Applicants provided the agency with the address of their energy vendors and their account numbers, when available.

Delivery of Assistance

The agency determined whether the applicant's vendor was one with which the agency had a vendor agreement or whether a new vendor agreement was needed. The backlog of application paperwork and the time lag in verification of income sometimes delayed notification to the vendor of customer eligibility. The length of time from application to notification was usually two weeks if the necessary documentation was readily available. Vendors showed patience in waiting for payment. In emergency cases, such as a shut-off or a household's being out of fuel, a phone call from the agency to the vendor to guarantee payment was usually enough to get the household served. Agencies also coordinated response to emergencies with local sheriffs and social service departments.

Most agencies extended a line of credit to the household's energy vendors after paying any past due bills. However, there were other local options for delivering assistance. Some agencies paid household bills monthly, having energy bills sent directly to the agency. Some agencies sent a double payee check to the household which the household would in turn endorse and send to the energy suppliers.

The use of vouchers to health care providers, food, or clothing stores gave assistance to late applicants who had gone without necessities to pay high heating costs. This form of assistance was termed "supportive services".

In all cases, a past due bill to an energy supplier was paid before a line of credit was extended or supportive service vouchers used.

Duplicate payments within an agency were prevented by master lists and card files of households served and by intake and outreach workers' familiarity with low-income community residents. Also, vendors informed agencies if duplicate benefits had been assigned to a single account.

Referrals

All applicants were notified in writing of their eligibility or ineligibility, and of their right to appeal the determination of assistance or denial if they believed it to be unjust. Agencies reported low numbers of appeals. Most appeals were from applicants whose incomes were simply over the income limits of the program.

Denied applicants were referred to social service agencies for possible eligibility for other forms of assistance.

Intake workers took advantage of the application time to inform the household of other related programs, notably, weatherization. As energy assistance and weatherization programs were run by the same agency in many communities, this referral process was simplified.

Serving the Elderly

Elderly Minnesotans face unique problems when confronted with rising energy costs. Already stretching limited incomes to pay for necessities of life, elderly people have fewer options to choose from to resolve the problem of the rapidly escalating cost of home heating. Turning down the thermostat, widely publicized as a partial solution, is not an acceptable solution for elderly people who are especially vulnerable to hypothermia. In a very real sense, an energy assistance program which helps elderly people to pay their utility bills can be a life saver.

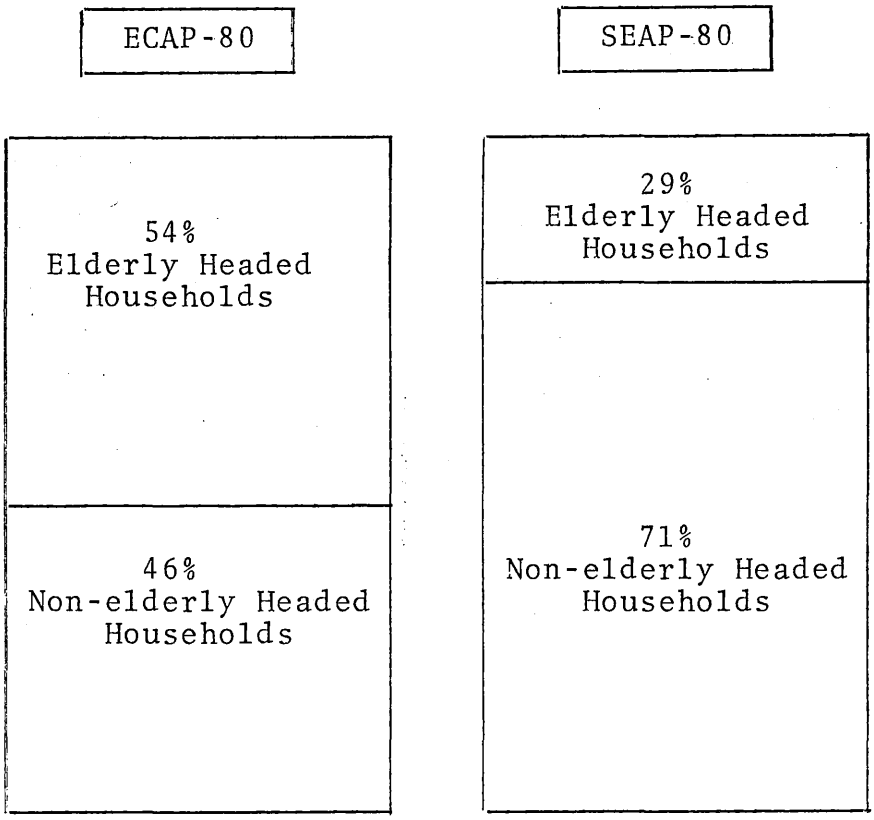
For these reasons, elderly Minnesotans were a target group for ECAP and SEAP, and a special emphasis was placed on meeting their particular needs in outreach and intake.

Agencies used senior citizen apartment complexes, nutrition sites and blood pressure clinics in which to do outreach and take applications. Intake workers made home visits to elderly, handicapped and other home bound applicants. While transportation was provided if needed, in most areas, the home visits were seen as more efficient and effective. Rarely, an entire application was done through the mail. Usually, if needed documentation was not available at the initial application, it was accepted by mail.

DES/OEO arranged for information cards which outlined the income guidelines to be sent to nutrition sites and other Board of Aging service projects. The cards were printed in large face type to make easier reading for the elderly.

Program information was also disseminated through a Board of Aging newsletter which has a mailing list of 200,000.

Outreach efforts targeted at reaching elderly Minnesotans were apparently successful; 54% of households served by ECAP were headed by a person over 60.



Serving Renters

A renter who paid for heating costs directly to an energy supplier was served in the same way as a homeowner.

A renter who paid for heating costs as an undesignated portion of rent was served through an agreement between the agency and the landlord. The landlord stated the portion of rent considered payment for heat and agreed not to increase rent as a result of a household's receiving energy assistance. In most cases, a voucher issued to the household from the agency was accepted by the landlord as partial credit towards rent. The landlord then redeemed the voucher through the agency.

In cases where a landlord refused to enter into an agreement with the agency, the household was served by supportive services.

In cases where heat provided by the landlord was insufficient and the household was directly responsible for supplying additional heat, (e.g., electric space heaters) direct payments to the household's secondary energy vendors were allowed.

Agencies reported that in the early stages of the program, some landlords were reluctant to enter into agreements. Usually a thorough explanation of the program's aim and process was enough to overcome this hesitation. There were cases, however, of landlords who refused to enter into agreements, and suspicion that some over-or underestimated the heat portion of rent.

Some landlords were particularly slow to return the agreements to the agency, delaying assistance to the household.

Vendors

Statewide, there were 3,447 energy vendors (oil, electricity, propane, coal, wood, natural gas) who entered into agreements with the local agencies.

Nine hundred and fifty-three (953) vendor agreements were entered into with providers of support services (food, medical, clothing).

Local vendors assisted in the delivery of the program by inserting informational cards provided by OEO in bills to customers. The inserts outlined the income guidelines and a phone number to call for more information. Local vendors also alerted the agency to customers who were having trouble paying bills, or facing imminent shut-offs.

In large part, vendors seemed aware that cooperation with local agencies' efforts was mutually beneficial. However, some agencies related complaints from customers that some wood vendors were not delivering the full amount paid for. There were some problems for low-income households whose fuel tanks were not large enough for the minimum fill required by many oil vendors for delivery. However, most agencies did not report serious problems with energy vendors.

Monitoring and Training

Three program monitors from OEO made site visits to local agencies periodically during the program year. The purpose of monitor visits was to ensure subgrantee compliance with the terms and conditions of the grant agreement, regulations, policies and rules.

An additional, and no less important, purpose of program monitoring was to provide on-site technical assistance to program operators in grant data requirements, administrative and fiscal procedures, and general program operations.

Monitors encouraged agencies to contact OEO for policy clarification and technical assistance over the phone.

When the OEO received complaints or inquiries from program participants, monitors also served as go-betweens, contacting the local agency to resolve problems and correct misinformation.

In addition to the specific and individualized training provided on-site at the time of monitoring visits and by request, OEO held three training sessions for all program deliverers. A briefing session was also held in Chicago in October, 1979, by Region V CSA.

Data Collection and Analysis

A daily part of program administration by state and local agencies is countering generalizations about program participants based on one case known, or suspected, or "heard about" by program critics. Manual data collection methods made more than a sketch of 1979-80 program participants virtually inaccessible. We know how many elderly headed households were served by the program, for example, but we do not know how many of those households live in apartments or live in subsidized housing or live alone or heat with fuel oil, and so on.

The use of the OEO mini-computer in the 1980-81 Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) to analyze data submitted from agencies to the Minnesota Community Action Data System (MCADS) for processing will allow a fuller portrait of program participants to emerge. Also, the system has the capability to make projections of agency spend-down which will facilitate decisions to reallocate funds within the State when necessary.

During the operation of LIEAP 1980-81, agencies will submit to the State a monthly report of 41 data items. Once the data is entered in OEO's system, it will be possible to prepare regular statewide monthly reports, and a variety of reports on special groups of agencies as needed. These special reports can cover any or all of the 41 available data items.

See Appendix for 41 data items which will be available for Low Income Energy Assistance Program 1980-81 reporting.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM FUNDING

Not all funds available for use in Minnesota were disbursed during the program year. Eight million dollars was returned to the federal government. In addition to the amounts listed in the chart that follows, approximately $5 million was expended for state and local administrative purposes, and $701,330 in federal funds was transferred to the Minnesota Department of Public Welfare as reimbursement for grants made by that Department to ECAP eligible households under its emergency energy assistance program.

	ECAP	SEAP
Households Assisted	93,535	7,970
Elderly Headed Households	50,606	2,331
Individuals Assisted	225,480	19,119
Dollars Obligated for Heating Purposes	$34,985,580	$ 965,696
Dollars Obligated for Other Purposes	3,255,315	581,538
Total Dollars Obligated	$38,240,895	$1,547,234

See Appendix for SEAP and ECAP total expenditures by agency and ECAP expenditures by county.

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT

By Department of Health and Human Services

In its general assessment of Energy Crisis Assistance Program operation, the federal Department of Health and Human Services noted two features of Minnesota's program as promising approaches.

The assessment noted that Minnesota's "non-categorical program" (i.e., requiring applications from all participants rather than simply giving a flat grant to recipients of other public assistance programs) "assists the neediest, reaches much larger need groups, and keeps some people off public assistance". The assessment also noted as promising, "direct mailings of program announcements and toll free information phone line".

The HHS assessment noted two problems in Minnesota's program, stating that the renters' program was too "cumbersome" and the "income verification process needs improvement".

By Local Program Coordinators

In an effort to get opinions from people closest to day-to-day delivery of energy assistance, local program coordinators were interviewed to get a picture of the program from their perspective. According to local program coordinators, at least one-third were already clients of other non-energy related programs run by the agency.

Local coordinators believed that for at least half of the participants, the receipt of aid from ECAP/SEAP prevented a shut-off or other emergency.

When asked why some eligible persons participated and others did not, coordinators said they believed that the people

didn't want "charity" or "welfare". Others said that some people didn't apply because of "pride". Coordinators stressed that there are elderly people in isolated rural areas who are simply out of touch, don't read newspapers or listen to the radio, and never hear about programs, despite vigorous outreach and publicity efforts. Coordinators also commented that the estimates of low-income population were too high, allocation formulas not precise enough.

Coordinators were asked if they believed that the targeted group, i.e., elderly and handicapped were neediest in terms of energy assistance. They agreed, but also indicated other groups who were needy in their view: recently laid off workers and single parent households, especially female headed. Coordinators believed the proportion of recently unemployed workers is increasing.

When asked what they thought was the most difficult part of the process of applying for assistance for most applicants, coordinators said that getting the needed documents together was most difficult, especially for elderly applicants.

Of particular interest to community action agencies is the question of whether the delivery of direct service is in conflict with other CAA goals. When asked if the delivery of energy assistance programs interfered with the advocacy function of their agencies, program coordinators said they felt it did not. On the contrary, they believed that the delivery of the program enhanced that role. After a positive experience with the agency in the energy assistance program, low-income people developed trust in the agency. With this trust established, coordinators believed those people would be more likely to turn to the agency in the future for help with other problems. Coordinators stressed the value of face-to-face contact with applicants. That face-to-face contact allowed intake workers to suggest other programs which might be of help to the household. A tangential, but positive side effect of the program was expressed by one program coordinator, "sometimes just a visit to a person who doesn't get out much means a lot".

Local program coordinators suggested that in future programs benefit levels should vary more with different fuel types. Allowing deductions from household income for medical expenses in the State program was seen as a beneficial feature by local coordinators, who urged that medical deductions be allowed in future federal programs as well.

The major criticisms of program operation raised by the local coordinators were related to "timing". Coordinators believed that funds arrived too late in the heating season, especially State funds, which were not available until May, 1980. Also, the time-consuming refiguring of assistance amounts necessitated by the changes in income guidelines and benefit levels was cited as a problem. However, as it resulted in greater benefits to needy households, coordinators believed it was a good thing, just inconvenient.

By Department of Economic Security

Energy assistance programs are highly visible and controversial. A number of issues surfaced during the program year which received attention in the press and generated negative attitudes toward the program in the general public. One was the automatic mailout of energy assistance payment checks to SSI recipients by the Social Security Administration, and another was the provision of assistance to residents of subsidized housing.

Minnesota's plan to require an application from all program participants was an attempt to ensure that recipients of assistance were in fact vulnerable to increased energy costs. SSI recipients were categorically eligible for ECAP under the federal regulations. DES/OEO had no control over the mailing of the checks to SSI recipients by the Social Security Administration. As some SSI recipients are residents of institutions and/or not responsible for paying energy costs, there was concern that the assistance was not going to households most in need.

There was nothing in the federal regulations governing the program to prohibit serving residents of subsidized housing under ECAP or in the State rule to prohibit serving them under SEAP. In fact, language in the federal regulations specifically disallowed excluding any group or category of people from assistance. Residents of subsidized housing who paid energy suppliers directly were treated as any other applicant; residents whose energy costs were not paid by the household directly were served through a landlord agreement.

The rationale for the delivery of energy assistance to these households was this: rising energy costs are passed on to low-income households in other ways than an increase in a heating bill. The impact of rising energy costs on manufacturers, food producers and suppliers, and transportation providers is echoed in the impact on a low-income household at the supermarket, the doctor's office, department stores. While households living in fully subsidized housing units may not sustain the direct blow of rising heat costs in their own pockets, they are not immune to the consequences of the problem as it affects the merchants on which they depend.

On other matters, the State received criticism on both sides of the same question. For example, on one hand the State was criticized for returning unspent funds to the federal government; on the other, the State was criticized for doing vigorous outreach to find potentially eligible households.

Administrators of the program in the State Office of Economic Opportunity were generally pleased with program operations, particularly with their ability to gear-up quickly for program delivery, and to respond immediately to needed changes.

However, the program is in a developmental stage. Program administrators are juggling three distinct needs, and making judgments and setting goals with those needs in mind:

-The need of low-income households for a program which will respond to the many variations of their individual circumstances. Low-income people who need help to pay their home energy bills are not all the same. They are not all "like this" or "like that". There is a need for a program flexible enough to allow for their individual differences.

-The need of program operators for a program which is adaptable to systematic and efficient operation. There is a need for a continuity of program purpose. Operators have found themselves in the position of having just explained the program to the people, the vendors, the media, when suddenly an administrative change occurs and there is a different program. Confusion of this sort does not help a program be systematic and efficient.

-The need of State administration to work within the intent of legislative and executive branches of government to serve individual citizens in need, and to serve the public interest as well. In this, clarity of legislative and executive intent is essential. A continuing concern about creating dependency on government assistance for energy, by energy suppliers as well as by participating households, must be addressed. But, the question of creating dependency is secondary until the basic problem of the too-high cost of home energy is resolved.

CONSEQUENCES OF PROGRAM ELIMINATION

Three consequences of program elimination were identified in a Department of Economic Security Impact Assessment conducted during the summer of 1980. Elimination of energy assistance programs in Minnesota would:

- Result in a lack of an energy relief source for low-income households. Many people, especially elderly, would go without basic necessities to maintain a heat source.

- Increase economic risk to energy vendors throughout the state who serve low-income households. Many of the 3,447 energy vendors participating in the program are small operators.

- Jeopardize the effectiveness of the Emergency Fuel Service Program coordinated by the Department of Emergency Services, community action agencies, social service and local law enforcement agencies by placing an excessive strain on the limited resources of that program.

APPENDIX

ENERGY CRISIS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES

How to use the tables: (1) Locate household size box; (2) within that box find the line which the household income falls; (3) Follow that line to the right to locate the maximum assistance amount.

NON-FARM INCOME GUIDELINES

Household size 1	DN Gas	Other
$4,738 - 3,775	$275	$400
3,775 - 3,020	350	500
3,020 - 2,265	400	600
2,265 - 0	425	650

Household size 2	DN Gas	Other
$6,263 5,000	$275	$400
5,000 - 4,000	350	500
4,000 - 3,000	400	600
3,000 - 0	425	650

Household size 3	DN Gas	Other
$7,788 - 6,225	$275	$400
6,225 - 4,980	350	500
4,980 - 3,735	400	600
3,735 - 0	425	650

Household size 4	DN Gas	Other
$9,313 - 7,450	$275	$400
7,450 - 5,960	350	500
5,960 - 4,470	400	600
4,470 - 0	425	650

Household size 5	DN Gas	Other
$10,838 - 8,675	$275	$400
8,675 - 6,940	350	500
6,940 - 5,205	400	600
5,205 - 0	425	650

Household size 6	DN Gas	Other
$12,363 - 9,900	$275	$400
9,900 - 7,920	350	500
7,920 - 5,940	400	600
5,940 - 0	425	650

Household size 7	DN Gas	Other
$13,888 - 11,125	$275	$400
11,125 - 8,900	350	500
8,900 - 6,675	400	600
6,675 - 0	425	650

Household size 8	DN Gas	Other
$15,413 - 12,350	$275	$400
12,350 - 9,880	350	500
9,880 - 7,410	400	600
7,410 - 0	425	650

FARM INCOME GUIDELINES

Household size 1	DN Gas	Other
$4,063 - 3,230	$275	$400
3,230 - 2,582	350	500
2,582 - 1,940	400	600
1,940 - 0	425	650

Household size 2	DN Gas	Other
$5,350 - 4,262	$275	$400
4,262 - 3,408	350	500
3,408 - 2,560	400	600
2,560 - 0	425	650

Household size 3	DN Gas	Other
$6,638 - 5,294	$275	$400
5,294 - 4,234	350	500
4,234 - 3,180	400	600
3,180 - 0	425	650

Household size 4	DN Gas	Other
$7,925 - 6,326	$275	$400
6,326 - 5,060	350	500
5,060 - 3,800	400	600
3,800 - 0	425	650

Household size 5	DN Gas	Other
$9,213 - 7,358	$275	$400
7,358 - 5,886	350	500
5,886 - 4,420	400	600
4,420 - 0	425	650

Household size 6	DN Gas	Other
$10,500- 8,390	$275	$400
8,390 - 6,712	350	500
6,712 - 5,040	400	600
5,040 - 0	425	650

Household size 7	DN Gas	Other
$11,788 - 9,422	$275	$400
9,422 - 7,538	350	500
7,538 - 5,660	400	600
5,660 - 0	425	650

Household size 8	DN Gas	Other
$ 13,076 - 10,454	$275	$400
10,454 - 8,364	350	500
8,364 - 6,280	400	600
6,280 - 0	425	650

Revised: April 21, 1980

NON FARM INCOME GUIDELINES

Household size 9	DN Gas	Other
$16,938 13,575	$275	$400
13,575 - 10,860	350	500
10,860 - 8,145	400	600
8,145 - 0	425	650

9

Household size 10	D.N.Gas	Other
$18,463 - 14,800	$275	$400
14,800 - 11,840	350	500
11,840 - 8,880	400	600
8,880 - 0	425	650

10

Household size 11	DN Gas	Other
$19,988 - 16,025	$275	$400
16,025 - 12,820	350	500
12,820 - 9,615	400	600
9,615 - 0	425	650

11

Household size 12	DN Gas	Other
$21,513 - 17,250	$275	$400
17,250 - 13,800	350	500
13,800 - 10,350	400	600
10,350 - 0	425	650

12

Household size 13	DN Gas	Other
$23,038 - 18,475	$275	$400
18,475 - 14,780	350	500
14,780 - 11,085	400	600
11,085 - 0	425	650

13

Household size 14	DN Gas	Other
$24,563 - 19,700	$275	$400
19,700 - 15,760	350	500
15,760 - 11,820	400	600
11,820 - 0	425	650

14

Household size 15	DN Gas	Other
$26,088 - 20,925	$ 275	$400
20,925 - 16,740	350	500
16,740 - 12,555	400	600
12,555 - 0	425	650

15

Household size 16	DN Gas	Other
$27,613 - 22,150	$275	$400
22,150 - 17,720	350	500
17,720 - 13,290	400	600
13,290 - 0	425	650

16

FARM INCOME GUIDELINES

Household size 9	DN Gas	Other
$14,364 - 11,486	$275	$400
11,486 - 9,190	350	500
9,190 - 6,900	400	600
6,900 - 0	425	650

Household size 10	DN Gas	Other
$15,652 - 12,518	$275	$400
12,518 - 10,016	350	500
10,016 - 7,520	400	600
7,520 - 0	425	650

Household size 11	DN Gas	Other
$16,940 - 13,550	$275	$400
13,550 - 10,842	350	500
10,842 - 8,140	400	600
8,140 - 0	425	650

Household size 12	DN Gas	Other
$18,228 - 14,582	$275	$400
14,582 - 11,668	350	500
11,668 - 8,760	400	600
8,760 - 0	425	650

Household size 13	DN Gas	Other
$19,516 - 15,614	$275	$400
15,614 - 12,494	350	500
12,494 - 9,380	400	600
9,380 - 0	425	650

Household size 14	DN Gas	Other
$20,804 - 16,646	$275	$400
16,646 - 13,320	350	500
13,320 - 10,000	400	600
10,000 - 0	425	650

Household size 15	DN Gas	Other
$22,092 - 17,678	$275	$400
17,678 - 14,146	350	500
14,146 - 10,620	400	600
10,620 - 0	425	650

Household size 16	DN Gas	Other
$23,380 - 18,710	$275	$400
18,710 - 14,972	350	500
14,972 - 11,240	400	600
11,240 - 0	425	650

SSI recipients maximum assistance levels are $525 for domestic natural gas and $650 for other primary heating sources. Assistance to SSI recipients is to be reduced by SSI fuel assistance payments.

Maximum assistance amounts for renters where heat is included in the rent is $275 for domestic natural gas users and $400 for other primary heating source(s) users.

STATE ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

GRANT ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES

How to use the tables: (1) Determine household income after allowable deductions - Amount on line 7 of the Program Eligibility form; (2) Locate household size block; (3) Within that block find the line on which household income falls; (4) Follow that line to the right to locate the maximum assistance amount; (5) Enter amount of line C.1 of the Program Eligibility Form.

NOTE: Limitation of Grant Amount. The amount of assistance to eligible households may not exceed fifty percent of the cost of residential primary heating costs paid during the heating season or the appropriate maximum amount as defined in the Table below, WHICHEVER IS LESS

Household Size	Household Income (From Line 7)	Fuel Oil, Canadian Natural gas, and Propane	Wood and Other Energy Sources
1	$ 5,100 - 4,675	$167	$111
	4,675 - 4,250	283	189
	4,250 - 0	400	267
2	$ 6,750 - 6,188	$167	$111
	6,188 - 5,625	283	189
	5,625 - 0	400	267
3	$ 8,400 - 7,700	$167	$111
	7,700 - 7,000	283	189
	7,000 - 0	400	267
4	$10,050 - 9,212	$167	$111
	9,212 - 8,375	283	189
	8,375 - 0	400	267
5	$11,700 - 10,725	$167	$111
	10,725 - 9,750	283	189
	9,750 - 0	400	267
6	$13,350 - 12,238	$167	$111
	12,238 - 11,125	283	184
	11,125 - 0	400	267
7	$15,000 - 13,751	$167	$111
	13,751 - 12,500	283	184
	12,500 - 0	400	267
8	$16,650 - 15,264	$167	$111
	15,264 - 13,875	283	184
	13,875 - 0	400	267
9	$18,300 - 16,777	$167	$111
	16,777 - 15,250	283	189
	15,250 - 0	400	267
10	$19,950 - 18,290	$167	$111
	18,290 - 16,625	283	189
	16,625 - 0	400	267
11	$21,600 - 19,803	$167	$111
	19,803 - 18,000	283	189
	18,000 - 0	400	267
12	$23,250 - 21,316	$167	$111
	21,316 - 19,375	283	189
	19,375 - 0	400	267
13	$24,900 - 22,829	$167	$111
	22,829 - 20,750	283	189
	20,750 - 0	400	267
14	$26,550 - 24,342	$167	$111
	24,342 - 22,125	283	189
	22,125 - 0	400	267
15	$28,200 - 25,855	$167	$111
	25,855 - 23,500	283	189
	23,500 - 0	400	267
16	$29,850 - 27,368	$167	$111
	27,368 - 24,875	283	189
	24,875 - 0	400	267

ALLOCATIONS

Agency	County	SEAP-80 % of Funds	ECAP-80 % of Funds
Anoka Community Action Programs	Anoka	3.30	2.56
Arrowhead Economic Opportunity Council	Lake	.46	.23
	Cook	.16	.11
	St. Louis	2.58	2.40
Bi-County Community Action Council	Beltrami	1.28	1.56
	Cass	.94	1.21
Clay-Wilkin Opportunity Council	Clay	1.20	1.08
	Wilkin	.50	.35
Dakota County Human Services Board	Dakota	2.62	2.34
Duluth Community Action Programs	City of Duluth	3.13	2.91
Goodhue-Rice-Wabasha Citizens Action Council	Goodhue	.93	1.10
	Rice	1.11	1.03
	Wabasha	.80	.61
Inter-County Community Action Council	Clearwater	.43	.59
	East Polk	.56	.55
	Pennington	.58	.43
	Red Lake	.23	.36
Koochiching-Itasca Action Council	Koochiching	.73	.57
	Itasca	1.56	1.64
Lakes & Pines Action Council	Carlton	.91	.79
	Aitkin	.69	.64
	Pine	.85	.80
	Chisago	.71	.76
	Kanabec	.38	.45
	Mille Lacs	.78	.77
	Isanti	.55	.61
	Washington	2.40	1.78

ALLOCATIONS

Agency	County	SEAP-80 % of Funds	ECAP-80 % of Funds
Mahube Community Council	Mahomen	.19	.44
	Becker	1.37	1.51
	Hubbard	.69	.75
Minnesota Valley Action Council	Blue Earth	1.19	1.17
	Brown	.97	1.03
	Nicollet	.69	.62
	LeSueur	.60	.72
	Waseca	.53	.51
	Sibley	.53	.64
	Faribault	.72	.70
	Martin	.88	.71
	Watonwan	.37	.45
Minneapolis Community Action Agency	City of Minneapolis	9.25	9.48
West Hennepin Human Services	Hennepin	2.51	2.57
Northwest Community Action Council	Kittson	.23	.28
	Roseau	.50	.55
	Lake of the Woods	.15	.21
	East Marshall	.21	.25
Ottertail-Wadena Community Action Council	Ottertail	2.15	2.33
	Wadena	.56	.68
Prairie Five CSA	Lac Qui Parle	.46	.51
	Chippewa	.55	.61
	Yellow Medicine	.57	.59
	Big Stone	.38	.31
	Swift	.57	.69
Ramsey Action Programs	Ramsey	6.55	6.74
Region 6E Community Action Agency	Kandiyohi	1.13	1.11
	Meeker	.94	.97
	McLeod	.91	.79
	Renville	.95	.82
Scott-Carver Economic Council	Scott	.97	1.10
	Carver	.90	.90

ALLOCATIONS

Agency	County	SEAP-80 % of Funds	ECAP-80 % of Funds
SEMCAC	Fillmore	.80	.95
	Winona	1.26	1.43
	Dodge	.52	.52
	Steele	1.22	1.02
	Mower	1.24	1.10
	Olmsted	1.88	1.64
	Freeborn	1.13	.86
	Houston	.61	.66
Southwestern MN Opportunity Council	Murray	.41	.77
	Nobles	.82	.55
	Pipestone	.45	.53
	Rock	.38	.38
Tri-County Community Action (Little Falls)	Crow Wing	1.38	1.47
	Todd	1.32	1.62
	Morrison	1.23	1.63
Tri-County Action Programs (St. Cloud)	Benton	.96	.85
	Sherburne	.87	.82
	Stearns	5.01	4.59
Tri-Valley Opportunity Council, Inc.	Norman	.43	.45
	West Polk	.84	.83
	West Marshall	.43	.52
West Central MN Communities Action	Traverse	.22	.28
	Grant	.42	.30
	Stevens	.44	.49
	Pope	.31	.46
	Douglas	.96	1.16
Western Community Action Council	Lincoln	.45	.46
	Lyon	.79	.91
	Redwood	.69	.84
	Jackson	.44	.49
	Cottonwood	.57	.48
Wright Community Council	Wright	1.97	1.94

INDIAN RESERVATION ALLOCATIONS
ECAP-SEAP 80

The State set aside 4% of ECAP-SEAP-80 to be allocated to Indian Reservations according to the percentages listed below. The same percentages were used for State and federal programs.

Red Lake		31.5% of 4.0%
Leech Lake, Cass Lake		24.0% of 4.0%
White Earth		23.0% of 4.0%
Fond Du Lac, Cloquet		6.0% of 4.0%
Mille Lacs, Onamia		6.0% of 4.0%
Bois Forte, Nett Lake		4.0% of 4.0%
Grand Portage		1.5% of 4.0%
Minnesota Sioux Tribes		4.0% of 4.0%
Upper Sioux Indian Community/ Prairie Five CAA	20% of 4.0% of	4.0%
Lower Sioux Indian Community/ Western Community Action Council	28% of 4.0% of	4.0%
Prairie Island Indian Community/ GRW CAC	32% of 4.0% of	4.0%
(Prior Lake) Shakopee/Mdewankanton Sioux Community/Scott-Carver EC	20% of 4.0% of	4.0%

ALLOCATION ADJUSTMENTS
ECAP 1980

Name of Agency	CSA/HEW Program Allocations	Adjustments to Allocations	Program Dollars Obligated	Percentage Obligated Y.T.D.
Anoka	$ 1,058,946	$	$ 652,871	62
Arrowhead	1,224,745	+ 481,770	1,616,812	132
Bi-County	1,145,813	+ 278,776	1,424,315	124
Clay-Wilkin	591,520	+ 116,829	706,849	119
Dakota	849,770	- 400,000	290,213	34
Duluth	1,203,724	+ 135,000	1,099,475	91
Goodhue-Rice-Wabasha	1,154,699	- 182,305	970,284	84
Inter-County	798,346	+ 287,755	1,083,014	136
Koochiching-Itasca	914,168	+ 168,755	1,051,923	115
Lakes & Pines	2,742,505	- 440,000	2,299,979	84
Mahube	1,116,858	+ 110,000	1,239,536	111
Minnesota Valley	2,709,413	-1,036,009	1,634,973	60
Minneapolis	3,921,411	+ 200,000	4,118,839	105
Northwest	533,610	+ 85,279	672,722	126
Ottertail-Wadena	1,245,090	+ 455,510	1,658,708	133
Prairie Five	1,134,304	- 68,332	873,702	77
Ramsey	2,788,007	- 300,000	2,391,811	86
Region Six East	1,526,373	- 20,000	1,326,006	87
Scott-Carver	958,784	- 440,404	495,169	52
SEMCAC	3,383,664	-1,398,023	1,975,225	58
Southwestern MN	922,442	+ 18,852	941,294	102
Tri-County-LF	1,952,432	+ 216,510	1,815,944	93
Tri-County-SC	2,589,455	- 745,000	1,892,685	73
Tri-Valley	744,572	+ 194,308	924,929	124
West Central	1,112,722	- 145,000	963,596	87
Western	1,334,043	- 122,000	1,222,496	92
West Hennepin	1,063,083	+ 20,000	1,098,040	103
Wright	802,483	- 282,000	508,029	63
Fond du Lac	99,819		64,175	64
Grand Portage	24,955	- 8,000	18,199	73
Leech Lake	399,279	- 67,000	234,839	59
Mille Lacs	99,819	+ 14,400	71,645	72
Bois Forte	66,547	- 1,020	60,728	91
Red Lake	524,052		434,400	83
White Earth	382,642	- 167,800	164,855	43
	$43,120,095	$-3,058,001	$37,997,780	88

ALLOCATION ADJUSTMENTS
ECAP 1980

Name of Agency	CSA/HEW Program Allocations	Adjustments to Allocations	Program Dollars Obligated	Percentage Obligated Y.T.D.
Anoka	$ 1,058,946	$	$ 652,871	62
Arrowhead	1,224,745	+ 481,770	1,616,812	132
Bi-County	1,145,813	+ 278,776	1,424,315	124
Clay-Wilkin	591,520	+ 116,829	706,849	119
Dakota	849,770	- 400,000	290,213	34
Duluth	1,203,724	+ 135,000	1,099,475	91
Goodhue-Rice-Wabasha	1,154,699	- 182,305	970,284	84
Inter-County	798,346	+ 287,755	1,083,014	136
Koochiching-Itasca	914,168	+ 168,755	1,051,923	115
Lakes & Pines	2,742,505	- 440,000	2,299,979	84
Mahube	1,116,858	+ 110,000	1,239,536	111
Minnesota Valley	2,709,413	-1,036,009	1,634,973	60
Minneapolis	3,921,411	+ 200,000	4,118,839	105
Northwest	533,610	+ 85,279	672,722	126
Ottertail-Wadena	1,245,090	+ 455,510	1,658,708	133
Prairie Five	1,134,304	- 68,332	873,702	77
Ramsey	2,788,007	- 300,000	2,391,811	86
Region Six East	1,526,373	- 20,000	1,326,006	87
Scott-Carver	958,784	- 440,404	495,169	52
SEMCAC	3,383,664	-1,398,023	1,975,225	58
Southwestern MN	922,442	+ 18,852	941,294	102
Tri-County-LF	1,952,432	+ 216,510	1,815,944	93
Tri-County-SC	2,589,455	- 745,000	1,892,685	73
Tri-Valley	744,572	+ 194,308	924,929	124
West Central	1,112,722	- 145,000	963,596	87
Western	1,334,043	- 122,000	1,222,496	92
West Hennepin	1,063,083	+ 20,000	1,098,040	103
Wright	802,483	- 282,000	508,029	63
Fond du Lac	99,819		64,175	64
Grand Portage	24,955	- 8,000	18,199	73
Leech Lake	399,279	- 67,000	234,839	59
Mille Lacs	99,819	+ 14,400	71,645	72
Bois Forte	66,547	- 1,020	60,728	91
Red Lake	524,052		434,400	83
White Earth	382,642	- 167,800	164,855	43
	$43,120,095	$-3,058,001	$37,997,780	88

LIEAP 1980-81 -- REPORTING AVAILABLE

I. Applicant Households Assisted for Heating:

Number of Households Assisted
Number of Individuals Assisted

II. Applicant Households Assisted for Cooling:

Number of Households Assisted
Number of Individuals Assisted

III. Number of Taget Group Households Assisted:

a. Elderly
b. Handicapped
c. Migrant Worker
d. Young Children

Total Target Group Households Assisted

V. Of the Female-headed Households Assisted, Number Of:

a. Caucasian
b. Black
c. Indian (including reservation households)
d. Hispanic
e. Asian
d. Other

VI. Of the Male-headed Households Assisted, Number Of:

a. Caucasian
b. Black
c. Indian (including reservation households)
d. Hispanic
e. Asian
f. Other

VII. Number of Assisted Group Households Assisted:

a. AFDC
b. Food Stamps
c. SSI
d. Veterans Benefits
e. General Assistance

LIEAP 1980-81 -- REPORTING AVAILABLE

I. Applicant Households Assisted for Heating:

Number of Households Assisted
Number of Individuals Assisted

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Number of Households Assisted
Number of Individuals Assisted

III. Number of Taget Group Households Assisted:

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V. Of the Female-headed Households Assisted, Number Of:

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e. Asian
d. Other

VI. Of the Male-headed Households Assisted, Number Of:

a. Caucasian
b. Black
c. Indian (including reservation households)
d. Hispanic
e. Asian
f. Other

VII. Number of Assisted Group Households Assisted:

a. AFDC
b. Food Stamps
c. SSI
d. Veterans Benefits
e. General Assistance

VIII. Number of Applications and their Dispositions:

a. Total Processed
b. Approved
c. Disapproved (ineligible)
d. Disapproved (NSF)

IX. Hearings and Appeals:

a. Total Decisions
b. Upheld
c. Reversed

X. Total Dollars Authorized for Assistance:

XI. Total Dollars Expended for Assistance:

a. Heating Assistance
b. 2% Emergency Set Aside Assistance
c. Air-conditioning Assistance
d. Total Dollars Expended for Assistance (a+b+c=d)
e. Total Dollars Expended for Administration
f. Total Dollars Expended (d+e=f)

ENERGY CRISIS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FINAL REPORT 1980

DELIVERY AGENCIES	HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED	INDIVID-UALS ASSISTED	ELDERLY HEADED HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED	OBLIG HEATING	OBLIG FOR OTHER PURPOSES	TOTAL OBLIGATED
ANOKA	1,875	4,884	902	$ 461,583	$ 191,228	$ 652,811
ARROWHEAD	3,616	6,998	2,115	1,582,800	33,562	1,616,362
BI-COUNTY	2,751	7,221	1,482	1,210,563	213,752	1,424,315
CLAY-WILKIN	1,560	3,831	866	673,893	32,480	706,373
DAKOTA	778	2,202	260	266,231	2,853	269,084
DULUTH	3,008	6,433	799	1,102,900	41,400	1,144,300
G-R-W	2,230	9,733	1,400	943,530	22,511	966,041
INTER-COUNTY	2,191	5,263	1,244	953,023	133,833	1,086,856
KOOCH-ITASCA	2,229	1,754	4,727	958,173	93,750	1,051,923
LAKES-PINES	4,925	11,554	2,473	2,201,430	98,486	2,299,916
MAHUBE	2,625	6,484	1,420	1,121,258	118,279	1,239,537
MN VALLEY	4,243	9,327	2,501	1,566,946	65,061	1,632,007
MINNEAPOLIS	13,918	28,927	6,148	3,244,553	937,425	4,181,978
NORTHWEST	1,330	3,211	799	594,682	48,890	643,572
OTTERTAIL-WADENA	3,271	7,901	1,783	1,614,609	44,100	1,658,709
PRAIRIE-5	2,014	5,829	1,333	837,370	31,957	869,327
RAMSEY	7,979	20,635	3,023	2,390,811	17,820	2,408,631
REGION 6 E	3,171	7,686	1,767	1,443,801	81,307	1,525,108
SCOTT-CARVER	936	2,006	632	369,518	11,743	381,261
SEMCAC	5,007	11,559	2,816	1,823,767	117,388	1,941,155
SOUTHWESTERN	2,219	5,106	1,327	828,882	94,142	923,024
TRI-COUNTY LF	4,653	12,167	2,440	1,946,967	76,803	2,023,770
TRI-COUNTY SC	4,274	10,828	2,148	1,883,325	8,850	1,892,175
TRI-VALLEY	1,847	4,514	959	837,907	86,748	924,655
WEST CENTRAL	2,147	5,140	1,232	852,342	95,716	948,058
WESTERN	2,431	6,621	1,655	1,158,659	24,275	1,182,934
WEST HENNEPIN	2,981	7,540	1,228	946,532	151,508	1,098,040
WRIGHT	1,126	2,860	633	495,506	27,087	522,593
SUB-TOTAL	91,335	218,214	50,112	$34,311,561	$2,902,954	$37,214,515
INDIAN RESERVATION DELIVERY AGENCIES						
FOND DU LAC	122	477	31	$ 61,272	$ 2,903	$ 64,175
GRAND PORTAGE	31	83	9	14,201	3,998	18,199
LEECH LAKE	607	2,184	139	234,839	0	234,839
MILLE LACS	154	200	50	24,209	18,905	43,114
BOIS FORTE	113	381	10	53,081	7,710	60,791
RED LAKE	752	2,529	133	117,211	317,189	434,400
WHITE EARTH	408	1,375	119	163,119	1,656	164,775
UPPER SIOUX	13	37	3	6,150	0	6,150
LOWER SIOUX*						
PRAIRIE ISLAND*						
PRIOR LAKE*						
SUB-TOTAL	2,200	7,266	494	674,019	352,361	1,026,380
STATE TOTAL	93,535	225,480	50,606	$34,985,580	$3,255,315	$38,240,895

*Included in agency totals

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DELIVERY AGENCIES	HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED	INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED	ELDERLY HEADED HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED	OBLIG HEATING	OBLIG FOR OTHER PURPOSES	TOTAL OBLIGATED
ANOKA	118	366	38	$ 8,328	$ 14,243	$ 22,571
ARROWHEAD	334	818	140	63,452	22,551	86,003
BI-COUNTY	222	589	56	34,458	14,417	48,875
CLAY-WILKIN	225	640	75	32,008	20,545	52,553
DAKOTA	158	441	56	13,419	5,936	19,355
DULUTH	122	290	20	19,420	0	19,420
G-R-W	193	616	44	36,329	8,050	44,379
INTER-COUNTY	125	341	60	15,386	13,489	28,875
KOOCH-ITASCA	92	213	51	16,088	12,503	28,591
LAKES-PINES	263	735	106	39,194	23,343	62,537
MAHUBE	132	373	53	20,248	8,972	29,220
MN-VALLEY	332	932	149	40,527	26,327	66,854
MINNEAPOLIS	2,104	2,656	241	68,888	151,973	220,861
NORTHWEST	111	289	50	18,915	11,845	30,760
OTTERTAIL-WADENA	136	341	67	20,767	9,597	30,364
PRAIRIE-5	63	289	28	12,024	2,933	14,957
RAMSEY	540	1,608	90	71,619	43,348	114,967
REGION 6 E	392	1,150	144	67,442	31,872	99,314
SCOTT-CARVER	83	248	32	8,413	10,714	19,127
SEMCAC	271	620	131	51,029	5,040	56,069
SOUTHWESTERN	166	491	56	23,147	15,434	38,581
TRI-COUNTY LF	126	351	54	18,482	7,838	26,320
TRI-COUNTY SC	378	1,134	124	80,252	15,620	95,872
TRI-VALLEY	160	460	46	32,479	10,601	43,080
WEST CENTRAL	220	609	98	40,806	7,703	48,509
WESTERN	285	816	120	55,326	12,762	68,088
WEST HENNEPIN	386	889	161	19,642	43,082	62,724
WRIGHT	72	242	19	15,921	2,772	18,693
SUB-TOTAL	7,809	18,547	2,309	$944,009	$553,510	$1,497,519
INDIAN RESERVATION DELIVERY AGENCIES						
FOND DU LAC	10	33	2	$ 3,266	$ 0	$ 3,266
GRAND PORTAGE	8	15	1	1,674	0	1,674
LEECH LAKE	21	78	4	5,335	245	5,580
MILLE LACS	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOIS FORTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
RED LAKE	89	320	4	3,810	27,775	31,585
WHITE EARTH	27	107	6	6,451	0	6,451
UPPER SIOUX	6	19	5	1,151	0	1,151
LOWER SIOUX	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRAIRIE IS	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIOR LAKE	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	161	572	22	21,687	28,020	49,707
STATE TOTAL	7,970	19,119	2,331	$965,696	$581,530	$1,547,226

ENERGY CRISIS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
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COUNTY	HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED	INDIVID-UALS ASSISTED	ELDERLY HEADED HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED	OBLIG HEATING	OBLIG FOR OTHER PURPOSES	TOTAL OBLIGATED
AITKIN	674	1,520	346	$ 323,566	$ 18,075	$ 341,641
ANOKA	1,875	4,884	902	461,583	191,228	652,871
BECKER	1,510	3,661	855	622,114	88,790	710,904
BELTRAMI	1,514	3,923	615	641,598	13,688	772,286
BENTON	828	2,153	402	367,810	2,000	396,810
BIG STONE	371	933	213	155,532	7,457	162,989
BLUE EARTH	894	2,151	368	323,138	9,752	332,890
BROWN	555	1,148	366	189,418	9,640	199,058
CARLTON	718	1,552	395	339,392	9,075	348,467
CARVER	435	888	291	180,252	6,647	186,899
CASS	1,237	3,298	636	568,965	83,064	652,029
CHIPPEWA	399	1,341	306	176,203	5,030	181,233
CHISAGO	367	841	190	157,541	4,454	161,995
CLAY	1,279	3,080	700	552,592	26,634	579,226
CLEARWATER	498	1,170	295	208,302	38,416	246,718
COOK	140	262	72	53,980	606	54,586
COTTONWOOD	379	1,020	233	172,386	3,666	176,052
CROW WING	1,917	5,048	762	828,505	52,883	881,388
DAKOTA	778	2,202	260	266,231	2,853	269,084
DODGE	264	642	168	85,973	7,406	93,379
DOUGLAS	836	1,958	456	320,646	40,875	361,521
DULUTH	3,008	6,433	799	102,900	41,400	1,144,300
FARIBAULT	466	992	302	183,945	6,454	190,399
FILLMORE	751	1,596	462	299,561	16,837	316,398
FREEBORN	731	1,691	360	265,668	15,384	281,052
GOODHUE	773	3,375	559	327,174	9,152	336,326
GRANT	346	831	209	156,402	12,556	168,958
HENNEPIN	16,899	36,467	7,376	4,191,085	1,088,933	5,280,018
HOUSTON	492	1,074	328	196,783	10,216	206,999
HUBBARD	794	2,017	401	348,939	25,706	374,645
ISANTI	429	1,051	210	189,888	7,641	197,529
ITASCA	Not Available					
JACKSON	355	955	221	149,952	3,457	153,409
KANABEC	480	1,135	229	210,870	10,136	221,006
KANDIYOHI	1,094	2,784	517	503,975	24,820	528,795
KITTSON	342	766	229	147,686	11,900	159,586
KOOCHICHING	Not Available					
LACQUI PARLE	297	1,108	253	115,801	5,222	121,023
LAKE	203	479	103	85,547	826	86,373
LAKE OF THE WOODS	191	452	116	80,229	10,349	90,578
LESUEUR	619	1,312	415	224,975	9,375	234,347
LINCOLN	399	1,073	270	208,311	4,263	212,574
LYON	633	1,784	450	307,145	6,455	313,600
MAHNOMEN	321	806	164	150,205	3,783	153,988

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COUNTY	HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED	INDIVID-UALS ASSISTED	ELDERLY HEADED HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED	OBLIG HEATING	OBLIG FOR OTHER PURPOSES	TOTAL OBLIGATED
MARSHALL	778	2,036	406	$ 371,958	$ 23,963	$ 395,921
MARTIN	439	917	249	163,569	7,613	171,180
MCLEOD	674		424			
MEEKER	756	1,887	420	347,425	19,637	367,062
MILLE LACS	643	1,431	363	290,343	14,758	305,101
MORRISON	1,455	3,981	851	540,060	8,952	549,012
MOWER	827	1,872	401	272,347	25,081	297,428
MURRAY	460	1,124	265	199,196	20,719	219,915
NICOLLET	289	684	143	109,189	4,392	113,580
NOBLES	753	1,578	482	270,913	27,733	298,646
NORMAN	447	910	315	202,557	24,298	226,854
OLMSTED	666	1,699	354	185,215	31,249	216,484
OTTERTAIL	2,534	6,164	1,384	1,261,689	37,471	1,299,160
PENNINGTON	671	1,636	329	266,376	52,663	319,039
PINE	757	1,758	415	343,647	14,609	358,256
PIPESTONE	591	1,421	329	218,226	26,605	244,831
POLK	1,640	3,441	634	575,432	66,694	642,126
POPE	448	1,111	254	171,208	22,076	193,284
RAMSEY	7,979	20,635	3,023	2,390,811	17,820	2,408,631
RED LAKE	285	810	131	128,903	16,825	145,728
REDWOOD	665	1,789	481	302,865	6,434	327,299
RENVILLE	647	1,568	406	302,619	13,778	316,397
RICE	919	4,017	492	371,360	11,216	382,516
ROCK	415	983	251	140,547	19,085	159,632
ROSEAU	506	1,231	312	225,935	20,511	246,446
ST. LOUIS	6,281	12,690	2,739	2,547,123	73,530	2,620,153
SCOTT	501	1,118	341	189,266	5,096	194,362
SHERBURNE	668	1,900	263	299,725	900	300,625
SIBLEY	361	758	256	152,118	6,183	158,301
STEARNS	2,718	6,775	1,483	1,215,700	5,950	1,221,650
STEELE	364	794	223	125,008	5,488	130,496
STEVENS	330	773	204	117,312	14,659	131,971
SWIFT	558	1,223	282	210,436	7,645	218,081
TODD	1,281	3,138	827	578,402	14,967	593,369
TRAVERSE	187	467	109	86,774	5,550	92,324
WABASHA	538	2,341	349	244,996	2,143	247,139
WADENA	737	1,737	399	352,920	6,629	359,549
WASECA	342	752	197	112,763	6,338	119,101
WASHINGTON	857	2,266	325	349,716	13,046	362,762
WATONWAN	278	589	195	107,833	5,317	113,150
WILKIN	281	781	166	121,301	5,846	127,147
WINONA	912	2,191	520	393,212	5,727	398,939
WRIGHT	1,126	2,860	633	495,506	27,087	522,593
YELLOW MEDICINE	389	1,224	279	179,398	6,603	186,001