

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2009

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Office of Community Services
Division of Energy Assistance
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Acronyms

ACF	Administration for Children and Families
ACS	American Community Survey
ASEC.....	Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS
AT.....	Action Transmittal
BTU	British Thermal Unit
CDD	Cooling Degree Day
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPS.....	Census Bureau's Current Population Survey
DOE.....	Department of Energy
EEES	Energy Efficiency Education Services
EIA	Energy Information Administration
FR.....	Federal Register
FY.....	Fiscal Year (October 1 - September 30)
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
HDD	Heating Degree Day
HEIS	Home Energy Insecurity Scale
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HHSPG.....	HHS Poverty Guidelines
HSRA	Human Services Reauthorization Act
IM	Information Memorandum
LIEAP.....	Low Income Energy Assistance Program
LIHEAP.....	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (typically Propane or Butane)
mmBTUs	Millions of BTUs
NA	Not applicable
NC	Not calculated
NCAT	National Center for Appropriate Technology
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
P.L.	Public Law
PMWG	Performance Measures Work Group
OBRA.....	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981
OMB.....	Office of Management and Budget
REACH	Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program
RECS.....	EIA's Residential Energy Consumption Survey
SIPP	Survey of Income and Program Participation
SMI.....	State Median Income
SNAP.....	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
T&TA	Training and Technical Assistance
WAP	DOE's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program

Executive Summary

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is authorized by title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), Public Law 97-35, as amended. LIHEAP is a block grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The purpose of LIHEAP is “to assist low-income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes, that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs.” The LIHEAP statute defines home energy as “a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings.”

Congress appropriated FY 2009 funds for the program’s components that existed under the FY 2005 reauthorization.

Program Fiscal Data

LIHEAP assistance was provided in FY 2009 through LIHEAP block grants made by HHS to the following grantees:

- 51 states (except where otherwise indicated, “states” consists of the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia);
- 146 Indian tribes and tribal organizations (tribes); and
- five U.S. insular areas (territories) (American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

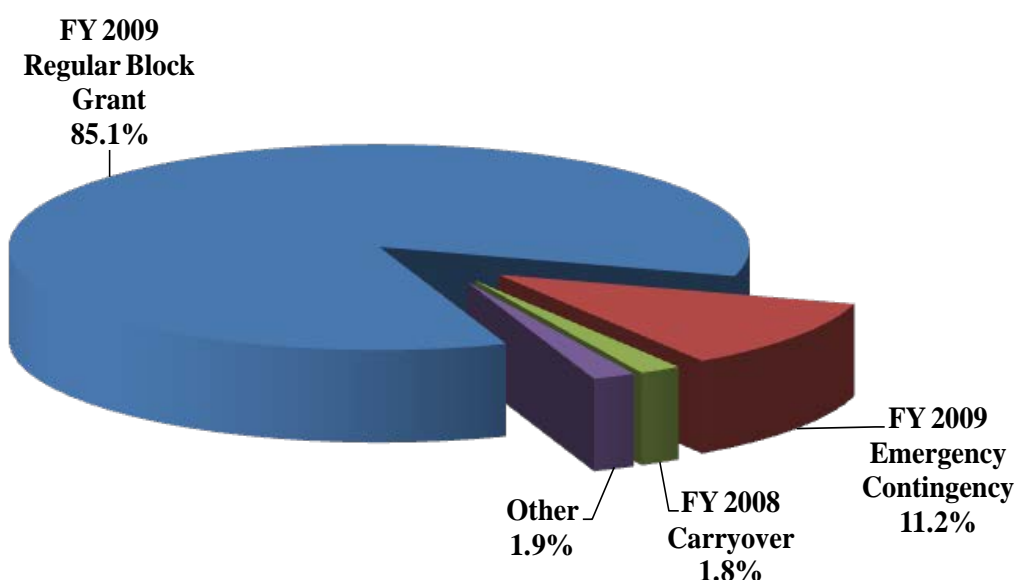
Sources of Program Funding

The Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act of 2009 (P.L. 110-329) appropriated \$5.1 billion for LIHEAP. The \$5.1 billion consisted of \$4,509,672,000 for the regular block grant fund and \$590,328,000 for the emergency contingency fund.

Of the \$4,509,672,000 appropriated for the regular block grant fund, HHS set aside (1) \$26.9 million for the Leveraging Incentive Program (Leveraging), (2) \$100,000 for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH), and (3) \$300,000 for Training and Technical Assistance (T & TA) activities.

As shown in Figure 1, regular block grant funds provided the largest share of federal LIHEAP funds available to the states for FY 2009. Emergency contingency funds provided the next-largest share, followed by FY 2008 carryover funds and other funds.

Figure 1. Percent of federal LIHEAP funds available to the states, by source, FY 2009¹



Uses of Program Funds

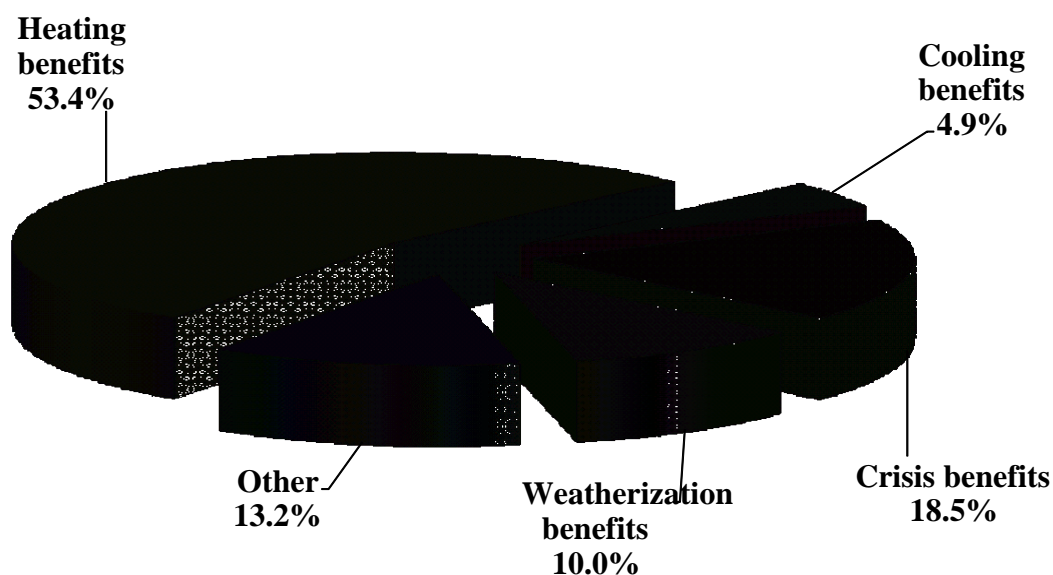
As authorized by the LIHEAP statute, states used available LIHEAP funds in FY 2009 for the following activities:

- Heating assistance: 51 states obligated an estimated \$2.8 billion.
- Cooling assistance: 17 states obligated an estimated \$252 million.
- Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance: 47 states obligated an estimated \$914 million for winter/year-round crisis assistance and six states obligated an estimated \$49 million for summer crisis assistance.
- Low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair: 49 states obligated an estimated \$523 million.
- Administrative and planning costs: 51 states obligated an estimated \$401 million.
- Carryover of funds to FY 2010: 41 states carried over an estimated \$212 million of FY 2009 funds into FY 2010.
- Development of leveraging programs: Ten states obligated an estimated \$892,000.
- Assurance 16 activities: 26 states obligated an estimated \$62 million.

As shown in Figure 2, an estimated 87 percent of LIHEAP funds were obligated by states for home energy benefits, with the largest portion spent on heating benefits.

¹ “Other” includes unobligated FY 2008 emergency contingency funds obligated in FY 2009 (1.3 percent), FY 2009 leveraging funds (0.4 percent), and FY 2009 oil overcharge funds (0.1 percent).

Figure 2. LIHEAP assistance uses, as a percent of total funding FY 2009²



Home Energy Data

LIHEAP assists households with the portion of residential energy costs attributable to home heating and cooling. Space heating and cooling represented about 43 percent of low income households' residential energy expenditures in FY 2009. Appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted for about 34 percent of such households' residential energy expenditures. Water heating represented about 16 percent of such households' residential energy expenditures.

Of LIHEAP recipient households, the rates of primary home heating fuel usage were as follows: 60 percent used natural gas, 19 percent used electricity, 12 percent used fuel oil, 2.4 percent used kerosene, 5.2 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 1.2 percent used some other form of heating such as wood or coal.

Figure 3 shows the average yearly dollars spent and energy consumed by LIHEAP recipient households for their main home heating source. Energy consumed is presented in millions of British Thermal Units (mmBTUs). A BTU is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

² "Other" includes administrative funds (7.7 percent), carryover to FY 2010 (4.1 percent), Assurance 16 activities (1.2 percent), leveraging to be obligated in FY 2010 (0.1 percent), development of leveraging funds (less than 0.1 percent), and funds for state information technology systems (less than 0.1 percent).

Figure 3. Average yearly LIHEAP recipient households' heating consumption and expenditures, by fuel type, FY 2009

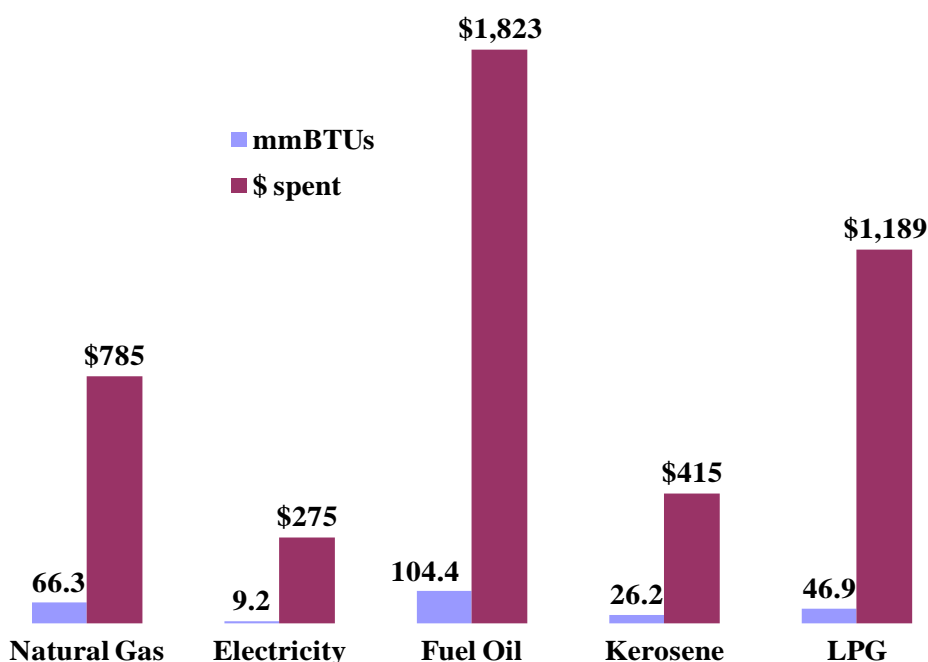
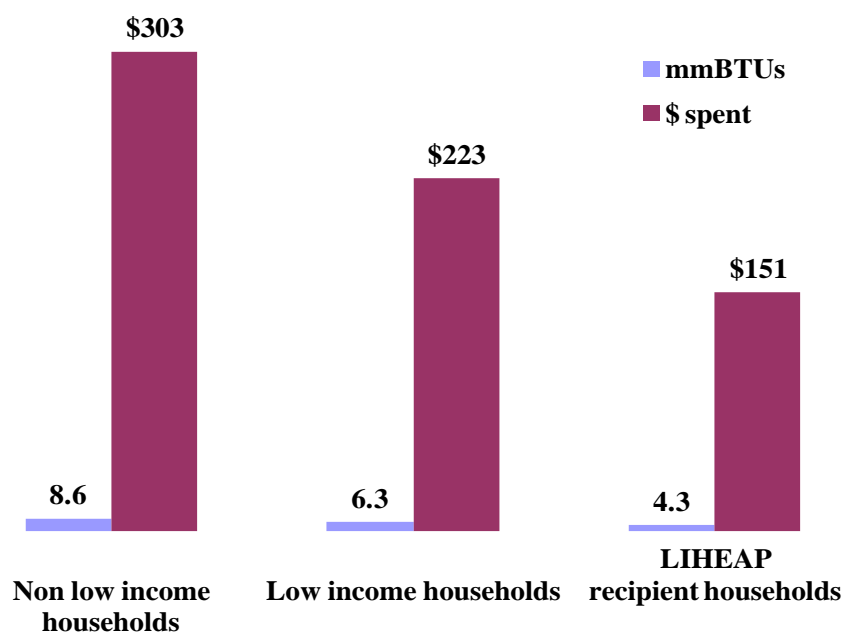


Figure 4 shows the average yearly dollars spent and energy consumed by various types of households for home cooling. In FY 2009, 86 percent of LIHEAP recipient households cooled their homes, compared with 94 percent of non low income households. As shown in Figure 4, LIHEAP recipient households consumed, on average, the least amount of energy and spent the least amount of money per year on cooling their homes, compared to other household groups. As referred to here, “cooling” includes room or central air conditioning, as well as non-air conditioning devices such as ceiling fans and evaporative coolers.

Figure 4. Average yearly cooling consumption and expenditures, by household group, United States, FY 2009



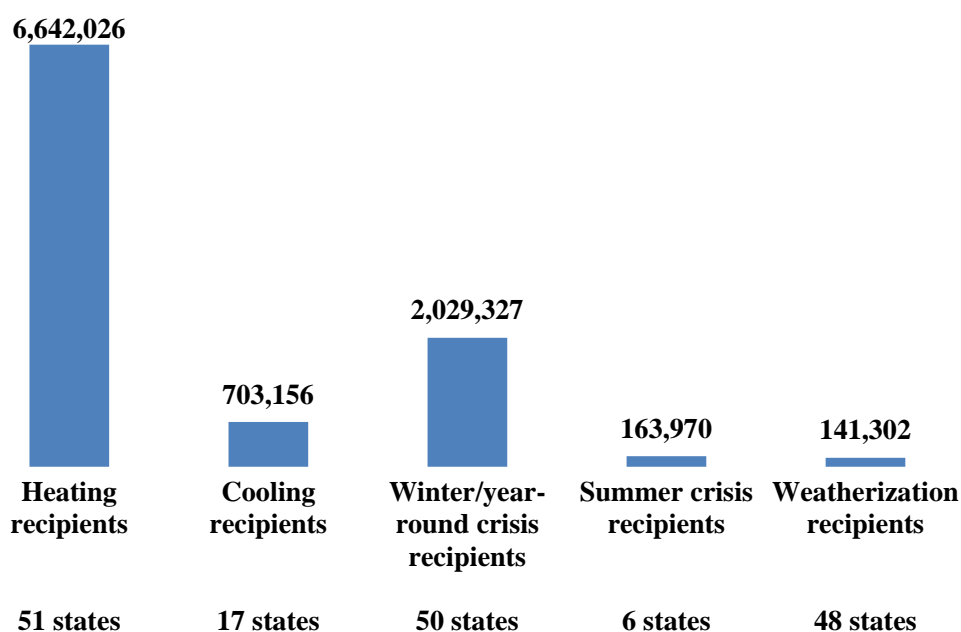
Household Data

State-specific data on LIHEAP recipient households is derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2009*.

Number of Households

The total unduplicated number of households receiving LIHEAP assistance cannot be calculated because some households received more than one type of LIHEAP assistance. Figure 5 displays the number of households that received each type of LIHEAP assistance and the number of states that provided each type of assistance.

Figure 5. Number of LIHEAP recipient households, by type of assistance and number of states, FY 2009³



Legislation that governed LIHEAP's appropriations for FY 2009 overrode the 60 percent of the state median income (SMI) limit, raising this limit to 75 percent of SMI for LIHEAP. Consequently, the federal maximum income standard in FY 2009 was the greater of 150 percent of HHS Poverty Guidelines (HHSPG) or 75 percent of SMI. The estimated numbers of income eligible households include:

- 45.1 million households had incomes under the federal maximum income standard of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 75 percent of SMI;
- 35 million households had incomes under the previous federal maximum income standard of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of the SMI; and
- 28.8 million households had incomes under the stricter state income standards that can range from 110 percent of poverty to the federal income maximum, as adopted by states.

³ An additional state obligated weatherization funds in FY 2009, but no households were weatherized in FY 2009. This state is omitted from the count of states that provided weatherization.

Previous state estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter crisis assistance also received regular heating assistance. Accounting for this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 7.3 million households received help with heating costs through heating or winter crisis assistance in FY 2009, compared to 5.4 million households in FY 2008.

The 7.3 million households represent about 16 percent of all households with incomes under the federal maximum income standard, about 21 percent of all households with incomes under the previous federal maximum income standard, and about 25 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many states.

Income Levels of Households

Overall, households that received heating assistance were among the poorer households of the LIHEAP income eligible population. The median household poverty level of LIHEAP heating assistance recipient households was 83 percent of HHSPG. By contrast, the median household poverty level of LIHEAP income eligible households, under the federal maximum income standard, was 143 percent (using 75 percent of SMI) or 119 percent (using 60 percent of SMI) of HHSPG. In part, this reflects the fact that 29 percent of the states set LIHEAP income eligibility standards below 150 percent of HHSPG for their FY 2009 heating assistance programs.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

There was wide variation in states' FY 2009 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP fuel assistance. Such levels ranged from \$302 for summer crisis assistance to \$418 for heating assistance, which increased to \$505 when heating and winter/year-round crisis benefits were combined.

LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs

LIHEAP benefits offset a greater percentage of household heating expenditures, increasing significantly from 43.3 percent in FY 2008 to 61.8 percent in FY 2009. The higher offset stemmed from the increase in average benefits for households receiving assistance with heating costs and the decrease in heating costs—the latter of which was driven by a 22 percent decrease in fuel oil prices.

Presence of Elderly, Disabled, and Young Children

About 31 percent of the households receiving heating assistance had at least one member aged 60 years or older. This is below the proportion of LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the federal maximum income standard—that had at least one member aged 60 years or older (40 percent).

About 32 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one member with a disability. This is above the proportion of LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the federal maximum income standard—that had at least one member with a disability (25 percent). State definitions of “disability” vary.

About 22 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child aged five years old or younger. This is slightly above the proportion of LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the federal maximum income standard—that had at least one member aged five years old or younger (19 percent).

The types of LIHEAP assistance of which each vulnerable population group had the highest incidence were as follows: weatherization assistance for the elderly households, cooling assistance for disabled households, and winter/year-round crisis assistance for the young child households.

Program Integrity

Although this report covers FY 2009, HHS took major steps in FY 2010 and FY 2011 to work with states to prevent fraud and abuse, and to ensure LIHEAP program integrity.

HHS issued guidance encouraging states to use Social Security Numbers (SSNs) as an eligibility requirement and to access third party verification systems. States also are required to include a Program Integrity Assessment with their LIHEAP plans, which describes state strategies for fraud prevention and detection. A program integrity working group was established; this working group will pinpoint areas of vulnerability, disseminate best practices, and offer guidance to enhance program integrity systems.

Program Measurement Data

HHS tracked LIHEAP program performance according to the following objectives:⁴

- LIHEAP's targeting of young child households with heating assistance; and
- LIHEAP's targeting of elderly households with heating assistance.

LIHEAP did not meet its FY 2009 performance goals for targeting heating assistance to young child and elderly households. Nevertheless, LIHEAP effectively targeted heating assistance to young child households (though not elderly households), to a greater extent than in FY 2008.

HHS is continuing a multi-year process to identify and implement actual LIHEAP outcome measures instead of using reciprocity targeting of vulnerable households as a health and safety proxy. In this regard, HHS is continuing its work with the Performance Measures Work Group (PMWG) composed of state LIHEAP Directors to assist HHS in building consensus among the states in developing outcome-oriented performance measures.

Finally, HHS is exploring whether HHS' *Home Energy Insecurity Scale* (HEIS) can be demonstrated to be a reliable, valid, and robust single measure of the effects of LIHEAP assistance on the home energy needs of low income households. The *LIHEAP Insecurity Study*, contained within the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2008*, presents an exploratory analysis of the HEIS.

⁴ Further information is available in ACF's FY 2012 Performance Appendix--Performance Detail on pp. 9-13 at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/olab/2012_on_line_performance_finalreport_2012.pdf.

Introduction

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is one of seven block grants originally authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), Public Law (P.L.) 97-35, as amended. Implementation of LIHEAP is governed by regulations applicable to these block grant programs, as published at 45 CFR Part 96. LIHEAP is administered by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

The program's purpose is to assist low income households that spend a high proportion of household income to meet their immediate home energy needs.

Purpose of Report

This FY 2009 LIHEAP report is submitted in accordance with section 2610 of title XXVI of OBRA, as amended by title VI of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984, title V of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986, title III of the Human Services Amendments of 1994, and titles I, III and XVIII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (LIHEAP Act).

Section 2610 of the LIHEAP Act states the following ("Secretary", when presented in this section without additional context, refers to the Secretary of Health and Human Services):

- (a) The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall provide for the collection of data, including—
 - (1) information concerning home energy consumption;
 - (2) the amount, cost and type of fuels used for households eligible for assistance under this title;
 - (3) the type of fuel used by various income groups;
 - (4) the number and income levels of households assisted by this title;
 - (5) the number of households which received such assistance and include one or more individuals who are 60 years or older or disabled or include young children; and
 - (6) any other information which the Secretary determines to be reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this title. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to require the Secretary to collect data which has been collected and made available to the Secretary by any other agency of the federal Government.
- (b) The Secretary shall, no later than June 30 of each fiscal year, submit a report to the Congress containing a detailed compilation of the data under subsection (a) with respect to the prior fiscal year, and a report that describes for the prior fiscal year—
 - (1) the manner in which States carry out the requirements of clauses (2), (5), (8), and (15) of section 2605(b); and
 - (2) the impact of each State's program on recipient and eligible households.

Data Caveats

This Report contains a large amount of data. The following caveats are noted about the data:

- Some data in this Report may not match given totals exactly due to rounding.
- Data from national household surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error(s).⁵ In addition, some data may not be reported because of large sampling error(s) or small number of sampled households.
- Fiscal data reported by the States are estimates of the sources and uses of LIHEAP obligated funds.⁶ As estimates, the data are subject to change. The Department finds these estimates to be reasonably accurate guides to actual performance. Also, comparison of State fiscal estimates should be viewed cautiously as uniform definitions were not imposed on the States.
- LIHEAP household data reported by the States are not limited to households assisted with FY 2009 regular LIHEAP allotments and LIHEAP emergency contingency allotments, but also include those households which were assisted in FY 2009 with LIHEAP funds from the following sources: FY 2009 leveraging incentive awards; ; FY 2008 unobligated emergency contingency funds obligated in FY 2009; FY 2008 regular LIHEAP allotments carried over to FY 2009; oil overcharge funds; and obligated FY 2008 LIHEAP funds expended in FY 2009.

⁵Sampling error is the result of chance error that results in estimating data, such as household income, from a sample rather than a complete count. Nonsampling error is the result of error that may occur during the data collection and processing phases of survey data.

⁶The majority of obligated funds are expended during the fiscal year. However, remaining obligated funds can be expended in the following fiscal year.

LIHEAP Statistics

Table 1 provides historical data on the HHS' energy assistance programs:

Table 1. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2009

Statistic	LIEAP	LIHEAP								
	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
<i>Statistics for All Grantees</i>										
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.85	\$1.75	\$1.98	\$1.88	\$2.1	\$2.12 ¹	\$1.83	\$1.53	\$1.38	\$1.39
Emergency contingency appropriations (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplemental appropriations (in millions)	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50
Contingency supplemental appropriations (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplemental funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50
Contingency supplemental funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Statistics for states Only</i>										
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	NA	NA	\$23	\$18	\$6	\$27	\$185	\$160	\$174	\$111
Total funds available (in billions) ³	\$1.74	\$1.86	\$2.15	\$2.23	\$2.26	\$2.14	\$2.12	\$1.82	\$1.63	\$1.63
Households assisted with heating costs (in millions)	7.1	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.8
Average household heating assistance benefit	NC ⁴	\$188	\$209	\$213	\$224	\$213	\$197	\$197	\$182	\$189
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$213	\$202	\$225	\$236	\$242	\$231	\$216	\$217	\$204	\$209
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.47	\$1.12	\$1.34	\$1.37	\$1.47	\$1.35	\$1.28	\$1.15	\$1.02	\$1.03
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$48	\$51	\$33	\$32	\$29	\$36	\$30	\$21	\$12	\$25
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$46 ⁵	\$139 ⁶	\$192	\$226	\$191	\$199	\$198	\$190	\$187	\$189
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	NA	\$136	\$195	\$187	\$227	\$193	\$220	\$170	\$148	\$133
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	NA	\$160	\$133	\$158	\$103	\$110	\$129	\$85	\$74	\$55
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$119	NC ⁴	\$150	\$157	\$164	\$169	\$173	\$153	\$146	\$143

¹ \$2.01 billion after Gramm Rudman Hollings rescission and reallocation.

² Leveraging incentive funds are provided through the federal regular block grant appropriations. Beginning in FY 1996, a portion of such funds (up to 25 percent) was available for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH). REACH funds are included in Leveraging incentive funds in this table.

³ Includes federal LIHEAP allotments net of Indian set-asides (not shown above); LIHEAP funds carried over from the previous fiscal year (not shown above); Oil Overcharge funds; and, from FY 81 through FY 03 (not shown above), state and other funds used for LIEAP/LIHEAP.

⁴ NC – Not calculated

⁵ Excludes \$89 million for Community Services Administration's Energy Crisis Intervention Program and data from 13 states which reported crisis expenditures as part of heating assistance expenditures.

⁶ Excludes estimated obligations for five states.

Table 1. Annual report statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2009 (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP									
	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
<i>Statistics for All Grantees</i>										
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.42	\$1.5	\$1.35	\$1.44	\$1.319 ⁷	\$0.90 ⁸	\$0.975	\$1.000	\$1.100	\$1.100
Emergency contingency appropriations (in millions)	\$195	\$300	\$595	\$300	\$600	\$300	\$420	\$300	\$300	\$300
Supplemental appropriations (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency supplemental appropriations (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$195	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$100	\$180	\$215	\$160	\$175	\$300
Supplemental funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency supplemental funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$444
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ²	NA	\$24.4	\$23.7	\$24.1	\$29	\$16.9	\$18.8	\$18.7	\$20.6	\$20.6
<i>Statistics for states Only</i>										
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$98	\$79	\$57	\$19	\$13	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$2	\$3
Total funds available (in billions) ³	\$1.76	\$1.65	\$1.52	\$1.81	\$1.54	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.24	\$1.34	\$1.90
Households assisted with heating costs (in millions)	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.9
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$190	\$168	\$180	\$188	\$172	\$175	\$184	\$174	\$205	\$227
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$215	\$190	\$201	\$213	\$198	\$203	\$213	\$205	\$237	\$270
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.10	\$0.99	\$0.95	\$1.06	\$0.88	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.64	\$0.68	\$0.82
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$27	\$23	\$22	\$25	\$44	\$18	\$19	\$62	\$72	\$72
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$221	\$197	\$183	\$226	\$213	\$169	\$176	\$212	\$210	\$250
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$129	\$135	\$146	\$214	\$159	\$136	\$153	\$138	\$145	\$158
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$81	\$80	\$41	\$88	\$81	\$52	\$56	\$41	\$72	\$59
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$150	\$134	\$125	\$148	\$133	\$97	\$113	\$104	\$115	\$134

⁷ HHS' FY 1994 appropriations act included advance FY 1995 funds of \$1.475 billion for LIHEAP. However, HHS' FY 1995 appropriations act rescinded \$155.796 million of the advance FY 1995 LIHEAP funds.

⁸ HHS' FY 1995 appropriations act included advance FY 1996 funds of \$1.319 billion for LIHEAP. However, two subsequent appropriations acts rescinded \$419.204 million of the advance FY 1996 LIHEAP funds.

Table 1. Annual report statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2009 (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP								
	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09
<i>Statistics for All Grantees</i>									
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.400	\$1.70	\$1.79	\$1.79	\$1.85	\$1.98	\$1.98	\$1.98	5.1
Emergency contingency appropriations (in millions)	\$300	\$300	\$0	\$99	\$298	\$181	\$181	\$590	\$590
Supplemental appropriations (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency supplemental appropriations (in millions)	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$300	\$100	\$0	\$99	\$277	\$180	\$181	\$611	\$590
Supplemental funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$99 ⁹	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency supplemental funds released (in millions)	\$156	\$0	\$200	\$99	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ²	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$20.2	\$26.1	0 ¹⁰	\$23.2
<i>Statistics for states Only</i>									
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$1	\$5	\$3	\$2	\$4	\$4	\$0.7	\$0.2	\$5.4
Total funds available (in billions) ³	\$2.35	\$1.92	\$2.12	\$1.95	\$2.22	\$3.22	\$2.47	\$2.73	\$5.2
Households assisted with heating costs (in millions)	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	7.3
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$299	\$254	\$258	\$234	\$253	\$317	\$265	\$293	\$418
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	365	291	312	277	303	385	321	363	505
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.30	\$1.04	\$1.14	\$1.08	\$1.22	\$1.60	\$1.30	\$1.46	\$2.8
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$55	\$78	\$73	\$57	\$62	\$116	\$84	\$86	\$252
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$474	\$268	\$378	\$321	\$391	\$574	\$441	\$522	\$964
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$234	\$214	\$222	\$221	\$235	\$322	\$250	\$276	\$523
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$70	\$59	\$78	\$62	\$59	\$101	\$62	\$70	\$212
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$169	\$160	\$173	\$169	\$181	\$248	\$193	\$230	\$401

⁹ HHS' FY 2003 appropriations act transferred \$100 million from Emergency Contingency to regular block grant and applied a 0.65 percent rescission to such funds.

¹⁰ HHS' FY 2008 appropriations act did not include funds for Leveraging or REACH.

I. Fiscal Data

Part I provides a national overview of the sources and uses of FY 2009 LIHEAP funds.

Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

LIHEAP appropriations were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2009, as described below. The distribution of such appropriations is displayed in Table I-1. Several other sources of federal LIHEAP funds also were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2009, as described below and displayed in Table I-2.

Special Provisions Affecting FY 2009 Federal LIHEAP Funds

The Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329) provided FY 2009 funds for federal agencies and appropriated \$5.1 billion in FY 2009 funds for LIHEAP.

Three provisions of the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act overrode LIHEAP's authorizing legislation, as specified by the LIHEAP statute. They consisted of the following:

- 1) A provision that required HHS to allocate regular block grant funds by a method that combines the two formulas specified by the LIHEAP statute;
- 2) A provision that allowed grantees to use LIHEAP funds appropriated for or available in FY 2009 to provide assistance to households whose incomes do not exceed 75 percent of the state Median Income (SMI); and
- 3) A provision that required HHS to obligate all LIHEAP funds within 30 calendar days of the date of passage of the Act (i.e. no later than October 30, 2008).

Regular Block Grant Allocations

P.L. 110-329 appropriated \$4,509,672,000 in FY 2009 LIHEAP regular block grant funds. HHS reserved \$300,000 for Training and Technical Assistance and \$27,000,000 for Leveraging/REACH. HHS allocated the remaining \$4,482,372,000 in regular block grant funds to the following entities:

- Five Insular Areas—specifically American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands (territories).
- 50 states and the District of Columbia (except where otherwise indicated, “states” refers to the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia); and
- 146 direct-funded Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations (tribes).

In keeping with the timetable specified by P.L. 110-329, HHS obligated all regular block grant funds on October 16, 2008.

Emergency Contingency Allocations

P.L. 110-329 also appropriated \$590,328,000 LIHEAP emergency contingency funds. HHS allocated

these funds to all the grantees, including all states, the direct-funded tribal grantees within those states, and the aforementioned five territories. It did so to enable such grantees, particularly those with large proportions of low income households that are dependent on heating oil, to help their low income households cope with the anticipated high fuel costs for the upcoming winter. In keeping with the timetable specified by P.L. 110-329, HHS obligated all these funds on October 16, 2008.

Each tribe that received direct LIHEAP funding from HHS was allocated a portion of these funds. The portion was based on the tribe's share of its state's regular block grant allocation.

In order to expedite the use of contingency funds in emergency conditions, HHS permitted grantees to use such funds for any purpose authorized under the LIHEAP statute. Thus, grantees could use such funds for heating assistance, cooling assistance, crisis assistance, weatherization, and administrative costs; subject to normal LIHEAP restrictions. Grantees were permitted to carry over no more than 10 percent of the total of their FY 2009 emergency contingency and regular block grant funds to FY 2010; thus they were required to obligate no less than 90 percent of the total of their FY 2009 emergency contingency and regular block grant funds by September 30, 2009. Grantees also should have added these funds to their regular block grant funds in order to determine their limits on weatherization, administration and planning costs, and Assurance 16 activities.

Leveraging Incentive Awards

The Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-501) amended the LIHEAP statute to establish the Leveraging Incentive program (Leveraging). This program provides supplementary funds to LIHEAP grantees that acquire non-federal home energy resources for low income households.

As part of the regular block grant funds appropriated for FY 2009, HHS reserved \$27 million for the Leveraging Incentive program, including Leveraging awards and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge program (REACH) awards. In FY 2009, HHS set aside \$26.9 million of this total for Leveraging awards and \$100,000 for REACH awards.

Grantees that wish to participate in this program voluntarily submit reports of the monetary amounts of their Leveraging activities to HHS. Normally, HHS allocates such funds on the basis of such reports from the preceding fiscal year; however, for FY 2009, HHS considered such reports from the second-to-preceding fiscal year—i.e. FY 2008. HHS did so because (1) the timetable specified by P.L. 110-329 gave HHS too little time to review the reports of preceding fiscal year; and (2) the unexpected non-funding of the program for the preceding fiscal year kept HHS from otherwise making use of that year's reports.

HHS calculated the gross value of the leveraged resources that supported the FY 2009 Leveraging awards to be approximately \$2.6 billion. Based upon these resources, HHS awarded \$26.9 million in Leveraging funds to 40 states, 25 tribes, and one territory.

Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program Funds

The 1994 amendments to the LIHEAP statute (P.L. 103-252) allow HHS to set aside up to 25 percent of Leveraging funds for REACH. HHS set aside a portion of Leveraging funds and subsequently awarded a total of \$100,000 in REACH funds to four states for the second and third year administrative costs of their prior-years' REACH projects. HHS decided to award such funds only for the continuing administrative costs of prior-years' REACH programs because it had to obligate the FY 2009 funds by October 28, 2009—i.e. before it could solicit or review any new FY 2009 REACH plans.

LIHEAP Training and Technical Assistance Funds

Section 8628A of the LIHEAP statute authorizes the Secretary to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for LIHEAP training and technical assistance (T&TA) projects. For FY 2009 HHS, set aside the full \$300,000; of which it obligated \$299,942. HHS plans to return the remaining \$58 to the Treasury.

T&TA funds can be used for the following purposes:

- To make grants to state and public agencies and private nonprofit organizations;
- To enter into contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements or interagency agreements with states and public agencies (including federal agencies) and private nonprofit organizations;
- To provide T&TA for LIHEAP related purposes, including collection and dissemination of information about LIHEAP programs and projects, and matters of regional or national significance that could increase the effectiveness of LIHEAP assistance; and
- To conduct onsite compliance reviews of LIHEAP programs.

Appendix C lists the T&TA projects funded for FY 2009.

Table I-1. Distribution of LIHEAP appropriations, FY 2009

Distribution	Number of grantees	Amount
Total funds	202	\$5,099,999,942
Total allocations and awards	202	5,099,700,000
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	5,034,334,165
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	146	58,596,285
Territories	5	6,769,550
Regular block grant allocations	202	4,482,372,000
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	4,428,814,499
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	146	47,487,114
Territories	5	6,070,387
Emergency contingency allocations	202	590,328,000
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	582,218,004
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	146	7,445,955
Territories	5	664,041
Leveraging incentive fund awards	66	26,900,000
States	40	23,201,662
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	25	3,663,216
Territories	1	35,122
REACH awards	4	100,000
States	0	0
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	0	0
Territories	0	0
States' second- and third-year administrative costs	4	100,000
Training and technical assistance (T&TA)	NA	299,942

Other Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

In addition to federal LIHEAP allocations, several other sources of federal LIHEAP funds were available in FY 2009, as described below. These other funds constituted about seven percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to states in FY 2009.

- **LIHEAP carryover from FY 2008.** Section 8626(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute provides that a LIHEAP grantee may request that up to ten percent of its funds payable (i.e., LIHEAP block grant, emergency contingency funds, and oil overcharge funds designated for LIHEAP) be held available for the next fiscal year.
- **Unobligated FY 2008 emergency contingency funds.** Grantees could choose to use unobligated FY 2008 emergency contingency funds received from the September 2008 release (without regard to carryover limitation) in FY 2008 or FY 2009.
- **Oil overcharge funds.** Petroleum violation funds are held in escrow by the Secretary of Energy from settlements of cases of oil price overcharges under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973. As a result of legislative or court action, DOE distributes portions of oil overcharge funds to the states and territories in instances when the parties actually injured by pricing violations could not be reimbursed directly. Such funds designated for LIHEAP are treated as federal LIHEAP appropriated funds.

Table I-2. National estimates of federal LIHEAP funds available to states, FY 2009¹

(see Table I-3 for state-specific estimates of federal LIHEAP funds available to states)

Funding source	Number of states	Amount of funds	Percent of funds
Total	51	\$5,202,576,271	100.0%
FY 2009 regular block grant allocations	51	4,428,814,499	85.1
FY 2009 emergency contingency allocations	51	582,218,004	11.2
FY 2008 unobligated emergency contingency funds	24	68,058,475	1.3
FY 2008 funds carried over to FY 2009	33	94,901,631	1.8
FY 2009 oil overcharge funds	3	5,382,000	0.1
FY 2009 Leveraging awards	40	23,201,662	0.4

¹ Regular block grant allocations, emergency contingency allocations, and Leveraging awards are actual dollars distributed by HHS. Other amounts are estimated dollars as reported by states to HHS in the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2009*. Excludes \$100,000 in second- and third-year REACH administrative funds.

Table I-3. State-specific estimates of federal LIHEAP funds available to states, FY 2009¹

State	FY 2009 regular block grant allocations	FY 2009 emergency contingency allocations	Unobligated FY 2008 emergency contingency funds	Funds carried over from FY 2008	FY 2009 Leveraging awards	Total ²
Total	\$4,428,814,499	\$582,218,004	\$68,058,475	\$94,901,631	\$23,201,662	\$5,202,576,271
Alabama	59,715,834	4,187,012	1,158,698	1,002,671	0	66,064,215
Alaska	16,332,944	5,100,014	1,172,787	514,178	359,009	23,478,932
Arizona	26,844,071	1,882,189	0	0	1,087,252	29,813,512
Arkansas	36,497,448	3,213,444	0	866	38,595	39,750,353
California	223,977,935	22,400,914	0	0	3,087,000	249,465,849
Colorado	63,474,192	7,877,322	0	833,041	221,723	72,406,278
Connecticut	95,782,640	30,103,919	6,962,123	580,653	279,187	133,708,522
Delaware	17,384,291	1,363,974	266,152	432,000	161,145	19,607,562
Dist. of Col.	14,652,784	1,595,918	311,412	86,322	0	16,646,436
Florida	95,012,713	6,661,874	1,299,933	2,533,159	186,158	105,693,837
Georgia	75,141,381	5,268,583	0	0	0	80,409,964
Hawaii	4,651,781	530,575	24,029	0	0	5,206,385
Idaho	25,632,242	2,923,579	0	631,410	52,460	29,239,691
Illinois	237,236,454	28,442,870	0	0	595,746	266,275,070
Indiana	103,601,934	12,877,305	0	333,490	270,344	117,083,073
Iowa	67,802,538	9,126,905	0	3,936,115	78,525	80,944,083
Kansas	45,270,329	4,184,185	384,406	450,000	0	50,288,920
Kentucky	68,353,278	6,701,737	0	0	65,717	75,120,732
Louisiana ³	57,196,338	4,305,439	840,121	2,960,753	101,936	70,404,587
Maine	47,649,042	28,643,659	0	97,066	189,894	76,579,661
Maryland	101,296,011	7,868,391	1,535,360	1,920,944	1,005,486	113,626,192
Massachusetts	162,915,645	50,498,727	11,497,234	3,125,633	782,068	228,819,307
Michigan	221,244,243	26,862,174	5,229,243	11,512,722	517,900	265,366,282
Minnesota	144,527,532	19,454,863	0	0	239,126	164,221,521
Mississippi	38,937,118	3,603,719	0	170,163	39,502	42,750,502
Missouri	103,541,119	11,361,193	9,286,526	0	177,776	124,366,614
Montana	26,074,726	2,974,048	0	1,467,493	197,306	30,713,573
Nebraska ⁴	39,532,670	4,509,043	0	1,289,643	0	45,475,356
Nevada	13,642,522	956,554	0	0	1,523,237	16,122,313
New Hampshire	34,112,375	13,624,352	3,192,599	567,256	411,140	51,907,722
New Jersey	166,690,291	19,082,949	0	7,446,818	2,339,963	195,560,021
New Mexico	22,918,844	2,346,755	379,874	0	92,852	25,738,325

¹ States updated data on unobligated FY 2008 emergency contingency funds and funds carried over from FY 2008, as reported on the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2009*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey. No state received FY 2009 REACH funds, other than for second- and third-year administrative costs, because the LIHEAP appropriation required HHS to obligate REACH funds before HHS could review new REACH applications.

² Total includes \$5,382,000 in oil overcharge funds for Louisiana, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania.

³ This total includes \$5,000,000 of FY 2009 oil overcharge funds that are not presented separately in the table.

⁴ This total includes \$144,000 of FY 2009 oil overcharge funds that are not presented separately in the table.

Table I-3. State-specific estimates of federal LIHEAP funds available to states, FY 2009¹

State	FY 2009 regular block grant allocations	FY 2009 emergency contingency allocations	Unobligated FY 2008 emergency contingency funds	Funds carried over from FY 2008	FY 2009 Leveraging awards	Total ²
New York	475,381,949	62,236,352	0	4,392,573	1,182,715	543,193,589
North Carolina	121,050,820	9,120,746	0	3,984,934	66,585	134,223,085
North Dakota	27,298,921	3,113,678	0	0	0	30,412,599
Ohio	220,588,408	25,161,970	4,909,858	20,937,226	2,641,112	274,238,574
Oklahoma	44,571,562	3,520,708	686,075	982,271	119,409	49,880,025
Oregon	44,640,467	6,009,057	0	1,554,201	469,242	52,672,967
Pennsylvania ⁵	274,925,363	33,468,972	6,530,804	12,728,831	3,087,000	330,978,970
Rhode Island	30,123,062	8,420,498	1,919,992	0	181,228	40,644,780
South Carolina	47,702,000	3,344,655	0	1,281,123	0	52,327,778
South Dakota	22,921,427	2,614,388	0	2,260,123	41,935	27,837,873
Tennessee	73,722,827	6,788,716	0	0	0	80,511,543
Texas	158,109,984	11,085,977	0	0	24,921	169,220,882
Utah	31,595,538	3,603,743	700,121	824,992	54,683	36,779,077
Vermont	25,568,440	10,587,163	2,486,774	0	49,577	38,691,954
Virginia	118,083,836	9,584,580	1,870,240	2,710,893	28,849	132,278,398
Washington	71,567,612	9,633,722	4,826,467	1,352,068	524,864	87,904,733
West Virginia	40,583,710	4,435,048	587,647	0	0	45,606,405
Wisconsin	130,095,532	17,512,170	0	0	628,495	148,236,197
Wyoming	12,639,776	1,441,676	0	0	0	14,081,452

Distribution of Federal LIHEAP Funds to States, Tribes, and Territories

After receiving FY 2009 funding authority, HHS made regular block grant and emergency contingency awards to states, direct-funded tribes, and territories. Because of the deadline specified by P.L. 110-329 (wherein HHS had to obligate such funds by October 28, 2008) HHS obligated such funds to only those grantees that had (1) received LIHEAP funds for FY 2008; or (2) submitted LIHEAP applications that, by the date on which HHS received FY 2009 funding authority, met the statutory requirements for completeness. Also because of this deadline, HHS awarded all grantees 100 percent of their full-year allocations on October 16, 2008. Normally HHS awards state grantees percentages (those based on estimates of their monthly obligations) of their full-year allocations at the beginning of each fiscal quarter.

State Regular Block Grant Allocations

Section 8624 of the LIHEAP statute requires each grantee to submit a complete LIHEAP grant application in order to receive LIHEAP funds. This application consists of the chief executive officer's certification to 16 assurances and other required information. Although HHS does not prescribe a format for this application, it provides a model plan format for use by grantees, at their option.

⁵ This total includes \$238,000 of FY 2009 oil overcharge funds that are not presented separately in the table.

In addition to the regular block grant funds described below, HHS allocated FY 2009 LIHEAP emergency contingency funds to all grantees. Also, HHS awarded FY 2009 Leveraging funds to 40 states, 25 tribes, and one territory. Four states received REACH funds for continuing administrative costs of existing programs.

The distribution of LIHEAP regular block grant funds to the states is based on formulas that are set into law. From FY 1985 through FY 2008, these formulas were based upon section 8623(a) of the LIHEAP statute—under which the distributions were based on (1) the formula established in FY 1982 (Old Formula) when the amount distributed equals or falls below \$1.975 billion; or (2) the formula established in FY 1985 (New Formula) when the amount distributed exceeds \$1.975 billion. The Old Formula calls for such funds to be distributed to each state on the basis of the share of such funds that that state received for FY 1984. The New Formula calls for such funds to be distributed to each state on the basis of (1) the percentage which its low-income households' home energy expenditures bears to such expenditures in all states; and (2) additional provisions that require the following:

- That no state receives less than the amount it would have received in FY 1984 if the regular block grant appropriation in that year had been \$1.975 billion;
- That, when the regular block grant appropriation equals or exceeds \$2.25 billion, no state which under an appropriation of \$2.25 billion would otherwise have an allotment percentage (i.e. the percentage of such funds available to all states) of less than one percent has its allotment percentage reduced from the percentage it would receive from a total appropriation of \$2.14 billion; and
- That if the regular block grant appropriation is too low to meet the conditions of #1 and #2, then all states have such funds ratably reduced.

For FY 2009, however, the formula was based upon section 155(a) of P.L. 110-329, which appropriated LIHEAP funds for FY 2009. This section modified the distribution by calling for \$3,669,880,000 to be distributed by the Old Formula and \$839,792,000 to be distributed by the New Formula. Because P.L. 110-329 did not amend the LIHEAP authorizing statute, it did not specify that this modification apply to fiscal years after FY 2009, though certain appropriations after FY 2009 applied this modification as well.

Table I-4 shows the each state's regular block grant allocations and emergency contingency allocations.

Table I-4. LIHEAP regular block grant and emergency contingency gross allocations, tribal set-asides, and net allocations, by state, FY 2009

State	Regular block grant allocations			Emergency contingency allocations			Total net funds
	Gross allocations	Tribal set-asides	Net allocations	Gross allocations	Tribal set-asides	Net allocations	
Total	\$4,476,301,613	\$47,487,114	\$4,428,814,499	\$589,663,959	\$7,445,955	\$582,218,004	\$5,011,032,503
Alabama	60,062,668	346,834	59,715,834	4,211,330	24,318	4,187,012	63,902,846
Alaska	23,568,461	7,235,517	16,332,944	7,359,326	2,259,312	5,100,014	21,432,958
Arizona	29,047,021	2,202,950	26,844,071	2,036,650	154,461	1,882,189	28,726,260
Arkansas	36,497,448		36,497,448	3,213,444		3,213,444	39,710,892
California	225,894,133	1,916,198	223,977,935	22,592,561	191,647	22,400,914	246,378,849
Colorado	63,474,192		63,474,192	7,877,322		7,877,322	71,351,514
Connecticut	95,782,640		95,782,640	30,103,919		30,103,919	125,886,559

Table I-4. LIHEAP regular block grant and emergency contingency gross allocations, tribal set-asides, and net allocations, by state, FY 2009

State	Regular block grant allocations			Emergency contingency allocations			Total net funds
	Gross allocations	Tribal set-asides	Net allocations	Gross allocations	Tribal set-asides	Net allocations	
Delaware	17,384,291		17,384,291	1,363,974		1,363,974	18,748,265
Dist. of Col.	14,652,784		14,652,784	1,595,918		1,595,918	16,248,702
Florida	95,037,075	24,362	95,012,713	6,663,582	1,708	6,661,874	101,674,587
Georgia	75,141,381		75,141,381	5,268,583		5,268,583	80,409,964
Hawaii	4,651,781		4,651,781	530,575		530,575	5,182,356
Idaho	26,939,480	1,307,238	25,632,242	3,072,681	149,102	2,923,579	28,555,821
Illinois	237,236,454		237,236,454	28,442,870		28,442,870	265,679,324
Indiana	103,608,598	6,664	103,601,934	12,878,133	828	12,877,305	116,479,239
Iowa	67,802,538		67,802,538	9,126,905		9,126,905	76,929,443
Kansas	45,349,295	78,966	45,270,329	4,191,484	7,299	4,184,185	49,454,514
Kentucky	68,353,278		68,353,278	6,701,737		6,701,737	75,055,015
Louisiana	57,196,338		57,196,338	4,305,439		4,305,439	61,501,777
Maine	49,456,684	1,807,642	47,649,042	29,730,302	1,086,643	28,643,659	76,292,701
Maryland	101,296,011		101,296,011	7,868,391		7,868,391	109,164,402
Massachusetts	162,980,837	65,192	162,915,645	50,518,935	20,208	50,498,727	213,414,372
Michigan	222,412,468	1,168,225	221,244,243	27,004,012	141,838	26,862,174	248,106,417
Minnesota	144,527,532		144,527,532	19,454,863		19,454,863	163,982,395
Mississippi	39,011,051	73,933	38,937,118	3,610,562	6,843	3,603,719	42,540,837
Missouri	103,541,119		103,541,119	11,361,193		11,361,193	114,902,312
Montana	31,598,299	5,523,573	26,074,726	3,604,059	630,011	2,974,048	29,048,774
Nebraska	39,572,670	40,000	39,532,670	4,513,604	4,561	4,509,043	44,041,713
Nevada	13,642,522		13,642,522	956,554		956,554	14,599,076
New Hampshire	34,112,375		34,112,375	13,624,352		13,624,352	47,736,727
New Jersey	166,690,291		166,690,291	19,082,949		19,082,949	185,773,240
New Mexico	24,901,274	1,982,430	22,918,844	2,549,744	202,989	2,346,755	25,265,599
New York	475,934,678	552,729	475,381,949	62,308,715	72,363	62,236,352	537,618,301
North Carolina	123,242,605	2,191,785	121,050,820	9,285,889	165,143	9,120,746	130,171,566
North Dakota	34,325,312	7,026,391	27,298,921	3,915,098	801,420	3,113,678	30,412,599
Ohio	220,588,408		220,588,408	25,161,970		25,161,970	245,750,378
Oklahoma	49,007,158	4,435,596	44,571,562	3,871,078	350,370	3,520,708	48,092,270
Oregon	45,355,128	714,661	44,640,467	6,105,258	96,201	6,009,057	50,649,524
Pennsylvania	274,925,363		274,925,363	33,468,972		33,468,972	308,394,335
Rhode Island	30,208,657	85,595	30,123,062	8,444,425	23,927	8,420,498	38,543,560
South Carolina	47,702,000		47,702,000	3,344,655		3,344,655	51,046,655
South Dakota	27,878,165	4,956,738	22,921,427	3,179,746	565,358	2,614,388	25,535,815
Tennessee	73,722,827		73,722,827	6,788,716		6,788,716	80,511,543
Texas	158,109,984		158,109,984	11,085,977		11,085,977	169,195,961
Utah	32,094,108	498,570	31,595,538	3,660,610	56,867	3,603,743	35,199,281
Vermont	25,568,440		25,568,440	10,587,163		10,587,163	36,155,603
Virginia	118,083,836		118,083,836	9,584,580		9,584,580	127,668,416
Washington	74,602,937	3,035,325	71,567,612	10,042,308	408,586	9,633,722	81,201,334

Table I-4. LIHEAP regular block grant and emergency contingency gross allocations, tribal set-asides, and net allocations, by state, FY 2009

State	Regular block grant allocations			Emergency contingency allocations			Total net funds
	Gross allocations	Tribal set-asides	Net allocations	Gross allocations	Tribal set-asides	Net allocations	
West Virginia	40,583,710		40,583,710	4,435,048		4,435,048	45,018,758
Wisconsin	130,095,532		130,095,532	17,512,170		17,512,170	147,607,702
Wyoming	12,849,776	210,000	12,639,776	1,465,628	23,952	1,441,676	14,081,452

Tribal Regular Block Grant Allocations

The LIHEAP statute and the HHS block grant regulations provide for federally-recognized Indian Tribes, state-recognized Indian Tribes, and Tribal Organizations applying on behalf of eligible tribes (direct-funded tribes) to receive LIHEAP funds directly from HHS, rather than receiving LIHEAP assistance from the states. In such cases, section 8623(d)(2) of the LIHEAP statute directs that each such tribe's LIHEAP regular block grant allotment bear the same ratio to the allotment of the state in which the tribe is located as the number of eligible tribal households bears to the number of eligible households in the state. A larger allotment amount may be agreed upon by the tribe and state.

Table I-5 shows the direct-funded tribes for each state and the amounts set aside from regular block grant allocations and emergency contingency allocations for such tribes. It also shows the tribes that received Leveraging funds.

Table I-5. LIHEAP funding breakdown for direct-funded tribes, FY 2009¹

Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Emergency contingency allocations	Leveraging award	Total
Total	\$47,487,114	\$7,445,955	\$3,663,216	\$58,596,285
Alabama				
Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	12,825	899	0	13,724
Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	190,399	13,350	0	203,749
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	167,972	11,777	0	179,749
Alaska				
Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	201,275	62,848	0	264,123
Assn. of Village Council Presidents	3,258,327	1,017,423	0	4,275,750
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	160,301	50,054	0	210,355
Kuskokwim Native Association	488,810	152,632	0	641,442
Orutsarmuit Native Council	194,086	60,604	0	254,690
Seldovia Village	16,533	5,163	0	21,696
Tanana Chiefs Conference	1,826,733	570,403	0	2,397,136
Tlingit & Haida Central Council	1,042,315	325,466	0	1,367,781
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	47,137	14,719	0	61,856

¹ This data was collected from HHS' records of actual dollars distributed. No tribe received REACH funds because the LIHEAP appropriation required HHS to obligate such funds before HHS could review new REACH applications.

Table I-5. LIHEAP funding breakdown for direct-funded tribes, FY 2009¹

Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Emergency contingency allocations	Leveraging award	Total
Arizona				
Cocopah Tribe	19,279	1,352	0	20,631
Colorado River Indian Tribes	60,764	4,359	0	65,123
Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	194,565	13,642	153,668	361,875
Navajo Nation	3,536,288	312,174	0	3,848,462
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	74,325	5,211	0	79,536
Quechan Tribe	55,267	5,401	0	60,668
Salt River Pima Maricopa Ind. Cmty.	71,788	5,033	0	76,821
San Carlos Apache Tribe	118,379	8,300	0	126,679
California				
Berry Creek Rancheria	17,693	1,770	0	19,463
Bishop Paiute	66,691	6,670	0	73,361
Coyote Valley Pomo Band	14,699	1,470	0	16,169
Enterprise Rancheria	6,805	681	0	7,486
Hoopa Valley Tribe	121,949	12,197	0	134,146
Hopland Band	18,510	1,851	0	20,361
Karuk Tribe	88,467	8,848	0	97,315
Mooretown Rancheria	50,494	5,050	0	55,544
N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc. (NCIDC)	799,638	79,616	0	879,254
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	22,589	2,259	0	24,848
Pit River Tribe	106,025	10,604	0	116,629
Quartz Valley	10,616	1,062	0	11,678
Redding Rancheria	130,932	13,095	0	144,027
Redwood Valley	5,989	599	0	6,588
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	121,677	12,169	0	133,846
Round Valley	78,260	7,827	0	86,087
S. Cal. Tribal Chairmen's Association	13,746	1,375	0	15,121
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	19,871	1,987	0	21,858
Smith River Rancheria	8,983	898	0	9,881
Southern Indian Health Council	11,569	1,157	0	12,726
Yurok Tribe	158,697	15,872	0	174,569
Idaho				
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	81,492	9,295	0	90,787
Nez Perce Tribe	188,576	21,509	0	210,085
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	1,037,170	118,298	0	1,155,468
Kansas				
United Tribes of Kansas & SE Nebraska	118,966	11,860	0	130,826
Maine				
Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	215,137	129,327	0	344,464

Table I-5. LIHEAP funding breakdown for direct-funded tribes, FY 2009¹

Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Emergency contingency allocations	Leveraging award	Total
Maine (continued)				
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	215,137	129,327	0	344,464
Passamaquoddy Tribe--Indian Township	410,490	246,761	0	657,251
Passamaquoddy Tribe--Pleasant Point	572,708	344,277	0	916,985
Penobscot Tribe	394,170	236,951	0	631,121
Massachusetts				
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	65,192	20,208	0	85,400
Michigan				
Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	87,002	10,563	103,408	200,973
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	165,433	20,086	276,641	462,160
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	229,581	27,874	94,527	351,982
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	42,072	5,108	0	47,180
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	150,801	18,328	0	169,129
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	500,000	60,707	0	560,707
Mississippi				
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	73,933	6,843	0	80,776
Montana				
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	1,232,302	140,555	122,256	1,495,113
Blackfeet Tribe	1,406,788	160,456	205,321	1,772,565
Chippewa-Cree Tribe	359,905	41,050	144,449	545,404
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes	1,379,519	157,346	161,376	1,698,241
Fort Belknap Community	496,188	56,595	0	552,783
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	648,871	74,009	0	722,880
New Mexico				
Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos	42,094	4,310	0	46,404
Jicarilla Apache Tribe	41,933	4,294	0	46,227
Pueblo of Jemez	32,133	3,290	0	35,423
Pueblo of Laguna	83,545	8,555	0	92,100
Pueblo of Nambe	32,936	3,372	0	36,308
Pueblo of Zuni	152,952	15,661	0	168,613
New York				
Seneca Nation	290,110	37,981	0	328,091
St. Regis Mohawk Band	262,619	34,382	0	297,001
North Carolina				
Lumbee Tribe	2,191,785	165,143	0	2,356,928
North Dakota				
Spirit Lake Tribe	1,530,909	174,613	0	1,705,522
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	1,675,804	191,140	96,717	1,963,661

Table I-5. LIHEAP funding breakdown for direct-funded tribes, FY 2009¹

Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Emergency contingency allocations	Leveraging award	Total
North Dakota (continued)				
Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	1,259,739	143,684	0	1,403,423
Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	2,883,326	328,868	0	3,212,194
Oklahoma				
Absentee Shawnee Tribe	28,545	2,255	0	30,800
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	18,298	1,445	0	19,743
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	24,593	1,943	0	26,536
Caddo Indian Tribe	28,692	2,266	0	30,958
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	1,773,750	140,109	39,845	1,953,704
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	92,955	7,343	0	100,298
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	238,798	18,863	237,911	495,572
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	670,419	52,956	276,008	999,383
Citizen Band Potawatomi	37,475	2,960	37,335	77,770
Comanche Indian Tribe	107,047	8,456	0	115,503
Delaware Nation of Western Oklahoma	4,000	316	0	4,316
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	316	0	4,316
Kialegee Tribal Town	4,000	316	0	4,316
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	24,885	1,966	0	26,851
Kiowa Indian Tribe	89,588	7,077	0	96,665
Miami Tribe	14,639	1,156	0	15,795
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	316	0	4,316
Muscogee (Creek) Nation	447,500	35,348	171,091	653,939
Osage Tribe	169,492	13,388	0	182,880
Otoe-Missouria Tribe	13,467	1,064	0	14,531
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	316	0	4,316
Pawnee Tribe	15,224	1,203	0	16,427
Ponca Tribe	32,937	2,602	0	35,539
Quapaw Tribe	36,011	2,845	0	38,856
Sac & Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	31,566	2,493	0	34,059
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	88,709	7,007	0	95,716
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	17,420	1,376	4,000	22,796
Shawnee Tribe	4,000	316	0	4,316
Tonkawa Tribe	4,977	393	0	5,370
United Keetowah	380,602	30,064	0	410,666
Wichita & Affiliated Tribes	13,028	1,029	0	14,057
Wyandotte Nation	10,979	867	0	11,846
Oregon				
Conf. Tribe of Coos-Lower Umpqua	37,000	4,981	0	41,981
Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,845	15,998	0	134,843
Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,665	15,435	0	130,100

Table I-5. LIHEAP funding breakdown for direct-funded tribes, FY 2009¹

Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Emergency contingency allocations	Leveraging award	Total
Oregon (continued)				
Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,665	15,435	0	130,100
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	12,000	1,615	0	13,615
Klamath Tribe	317,486	42,737	0	360,223
Rhode Island				
Narragansett Indian Tribe	85,595	23,927	0	109,522
South Dakota				
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	786,164	89,669	321,732	1,197,565
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	105,937	12,083	127,174	245,194
Oglala Sioux Tribe	1,628,085	185,697	248,987	2,062,769
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	1,282,396	146,268	252,248	1,680,912
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	518,534	59,143	156,206	733,883
Yankton Sioux Tribe	312,235	35,613	113,279	461,127
Utah				
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	60,000	6,844	0	66,844
Ute Tribe (Uintah & Ouray)	150,000	17,109	0	167,109
Washington				
Colville Confederated Tribes	631,887	85,058	114,435	831,380
Hoh Tribe	8,460	1,139	0	9,599
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	18,427	2,480	0	20,907
Kalispel Indian Community	18,427	2,480	0	20,907
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	45,060	6,066	0	51,126
Lummi Indian Tribe	186,433	25,096	145,365	356,894
Makah Indian Tribe	145,401	19,572	0	164,973
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	66,546	8,958	0	75,504
Nooksack Indian Tribe	51,178	6,889	0	58,067
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	30,736	4,137	6,332	41,205
Puyallup Tribe	207,918	27,988	0	235,906
Quileute Tribe	59,384	7,994	0	67,378
Quinault Tribe	161,814	21,782	0	183,596
Samish Tribe	61,398	8,265	0	69,663
Small Tribes Organization of W. Wash.	98,252	13,226	0	111,478
South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	207,545	27,938	0	235,483
Spokane Tribe	130,108	17,514	0	147,622
Suquamish Tribe	18,427	2,480	0	20,907
Swinomish Indians	78,855	10,615	0	89,470
Tulalip Tribe	139,284	18,749	0	158,033
Yakama Indian Nation	669,785	90,160	52,905	812,850
Wyoming				
Northern Arapaho Nation	210,000	23,952	0	233,952

Territory Regular Block Grant Allocations

Section 8623(b)(1) of the LIHEAP statute mandates that, “after evaluating the extent to which each jurisdiction. . . requires assistance under this paragraph for the fiscal year involved,” HHS “shall apportion not less than one-tenth of one percent, and not more than one-half of one percent, of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year to carry out this title on the basis of need among” the following territories: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Since FY 1981, the territories have received approximately 0.14 percent of the total LIHEAP appropriation, which is the percentage that the territories received in FY 1981. These territories also are eligible to receive emergency contingency, Leveraging and REACH funds.

The territories have received the same percentage of the total LIHEAP appropriation, and the same relative shares of the funds based on such percentage, every year since FY 1981. The Secretary may change these percentages on the basis of need after evaluating the extent to which the “changed conditions [of the territories] require[...] a higher relative level of funding as compared to the states than existed in 1981”.

The five eligible territories received FY 2009 LIHEAP funds as indicated in Table I-6 below. Also, one territory received a Leveraging award.

Table I-6. LIHEAP funding breakdown for territories, FY 2009²

Territory	Regular block grant allocation	Emergency contingency allocation	Leveraging award	Total
Total	\$6,070,387	\$664,041	\$35,122	\$6,769,550
American Samoa	100,421	10,985	0	111,406
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	5,465,138	597,833	0	6,062,971
Guam	220,167	24,084	0	244,251
Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas	76,470	8,365	35,122	119,957
U.S. Virgin Islands	208,191	22,774	0	230,965

² This data was collected from HHS’ records of actual dollars distributed.

Uses of LIHEAP Funds

HHS obtained estimates of the states' statutorily-authorized program obligations through the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2009*, as described in Appendix A. Such estimates are shown at the National level in Table I-7 and at the state level in Table I-8.

Table I-7. National-level estimates of states' statutorily-authorized uses of federal LIHEAP funds, FY 2009¹

Uses of LIHEAP funds	Number of states	Estimated obligations	Percent of funds
Total ²	51	\$5,202,576,271	100.0%
Heating assistance	51	2,778,615,766	53.4
Cooling assistance	17	252,440,793	4.9
Crisis assistance	47	963,986,375	18.5
Weatherization assistance ³	49	522,677,156	10.0
Carryover to following fiscal year	41	211,572,265	4.1
Administrative costs	51	400,848,521	7.7
Unobligated Leveraging funds	18	6,843,620	0.1
Development of Leveraging programs	10	892,262	0.0 ⁴
Assurance 16 activities	26	62,449,853	1.2

¹ Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-2. Estimated obligations exclude \$100,000 of REACH funds for second- and third-year administrative costs.

² Includes \$2,249,660 (less than 0.1 percent of the funds) for two states' LIHEAP management information systems.

³ One of the 49 states obligated weatherization funds in FY 2009, but no households were weatherized in FY 2009. This state is not included in the count of states that weatherized households in FY 2009.

⁴ Less than 0.1 percent.

Table I-8. Estimates of states' statutorily-authorized uses of federal LIHEAP funds, FY 2009, by state¹

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2010	Leveraging to be obligated in FY 10	Development of leveraging resources ²	Assurance 16 activities ³	Administrative and planning costs	Total ⁴
Total	\$2,778,615,766	\$252,440,793	\$963,986,375	\$522,677,156	\$211,572,265	\$6,843,620	\$892,262	\$62,449,853	\$400,848,521	\$5,202,576,271
Alabama	25,658,620	14,968,151	14,288,688	2,712,269	3,034,871	0	0	530,549	4,871,067	66,064,215
Alaska ⁵	20,056,744	0	0	498,563	1,599,829	0	0	0	1,323,796	23,478,932
Arizona ⁶	16,316,442	0	4,079,110	3,878,045	0	1,087,252	35,000	1,436,313	2,981,350	29,813,512
Arkansas	12,103,388	6,269,000	10,456,799	5,962,423	0	0	0	987,654	3,971,089	39,750,353
California ^{6 7 8}	75,754,269	0	77,829,559	45,130,725	14,961,913	0	0	11,623,543	24,165,840	249,465,849
Colorado ^{5 7}	53,040,640	0	2,000,000	9,518,219	1,500,000	0	0	0	6,347,419	72,406,278
Connecticut ^{7 9}	94,507,959	0	16,860,898	0	12,196,995	0	0	1,000,000	9,142,670	133,708,522
Delaware	9,510,617	3,000,000	1,165,000	1,050,000	1,874,800	161,145	35,000	937,000	1,874,000	19,607,562
Dist. of Col.	11,580,364	0	1,090,890	2,336,581	421,678	0	0	99,895	1,117,028	16,646,436
Florida	13,522,897	25,529,843	44,980,809	7,528,543	10,167,459	0	0	0	3,964,286	105,693,837
Georgia	42,634,642	7,041,801	20,436,533	2,538,509	2,082,582	0	0	0	5,675,897	80,409,964
Hawaii ⁶	4,604,297	0	29,626	0	51,824	0	0	0	520,638	5,206,385

¹ This data was collected from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2009*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

² Development of leveraging resources consists of LIHEAP funds used to identify, develop, and demonstrate leveraging incentive programs. Grantees may spend up to a certain amount of their LIHEAP funds to conduct such activities each fiscal year.

³ Funds obligated for Assurance 16 activities consisted of LIHEAP funds used to provide services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling and assistance with energy vendors.

⁴ This total includes funds for management information system technology in Minnesota (\$1,148,871) and in Montana (\$1,100,789). These funds are included in the states' totals.

⁵ Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

⁶ Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and energy assistance was provided in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such funds under heating assistance.

⁷ Energy crisis assistance benefits include funds for emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements for the following states: California (\$28,951,654 including funds for water heating repair/replacement), Colorado (\$2,000,000), Connecticut (\$1,157,945), Idaho (\$203,941), Illinois (\$4,796,928), Iowa (\$3,097,854—see footnote 11), Maine (\$256,169—including Clean, Tune, Evaluate Program), Michigan (\$1,155,262), Minnesota (\$13,535,885), Missouri (\$266,366), New Jersey (\$426,581 and \$423,667 [furnace restart and cold air infiltration]), New York (\$9,361,465), North Carolina (\$7,065,538), North Dakota (\$326,334), Oregon (\$345,714), Rhode Island (\$705,268), South Dakota (\$75,557), Utah (\$1,000,000), Washington (\$2,457,570), and Wyoming (\$619,373).

⁸ Received a waiver for FY 2009 that increased from 15% to up to 25% of the maximum amount of LIHEAP funds available for weatherization or other energy-related home repairs.

⁹ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$457,730 for homeless shelter assistance and \$2,702,842 for Safety Net Benefits for households that were in a life-threatening situation, and were unable to secure shelter with adequate heat.

Table I-8. Estimates of states' statutorily-authorized uses of federal LIHEAP funds, FY 2009, by state¹

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2010	Leveraging to be obligated in FY 10	Development of leveraging resources ²	Assurance 16 activities ³	Administrative and planning costs	Total ⁴
Idaho ⁷	21,588,336	0	406,638	2,607,632	2,473,295	37,017	35,000	802,439	1,289,334	29,239,691
Illinois ^{7 10}	151,413,224	8,900,000	31,745,215	37,261,525	0	0	0	10,789,800	26,165,306	266,275,070
Indiana	73,046,853	4,765,331	13,003,581	10,610,908	106,422	0	0	5,183,326	10,366,652	117,083,073
Iowa ^{7 11}	60,286,688	0	3,097,854	10,170,381	2,502,025	0	0	816,659	4,070,476	80,944,083
Kansas ⁵	39,028,908	0	0	6,281,675	2,342,280	0	0	0	2,636,057	50,288,920
Kentucky	22,951,983	0	39,233,168	7,651,353	0	0	30,000	0	5,254,228	75,120,732
Louisiana ¹²	23,821,151	23,821,151	5,642,939	8,150,478	490,771	101,936	0	1,429,908	6,946,253	70,404,587
Maine ⁷	62,914,467	0	1,982,876	6,694,274	0	189,894	0	287,160	4,510,990	76,579,661
Maryland ^{5 13}	107,194,219	0	0	750,000	188,362	0	0	0	5,493,611	113,626,192
Massachusetts ⁵	189,992,800	0	0	10,000,000	3,431,604	0	70,000	3,597,405	21,727,498	228,819,307
Michigan ⁷	98,875,892	0	113,260,730	8,536,472	24,692,923	517,900	0	286,233	19,196,132	265,366,282
Minnesota ^{4 7 14}	75,268,025	0	47,849,165	6,575,443	10,987,761	239,126	0	5,754,890	16,398,240	164,221,521
Mississippi	14,632,958	15,852,372	1,604,683	5,000,000	173,813	39,502	0	1,689,140	3,758,034	42,750,502
Missouri ⁷	55,535,651	0	48,109,922	1,200,000	10,274,159	0	0	0	9,246,882	124,366,614
Montana ^{4 8 15}	16,448,654	0	379,437	7,311,520	2,904,877	0	0	800,000	1,768,296	30,713,573
Nebraska	24,213,560	2,155,966	5,943,860	5,288,346	3,905,859	0	0	0	3,967,765	45,475,356
Nevada ^{6 16}	14,964,887	0	295,077	617,674	0	0	0	0	244,675	16,122,313
New Hampshire	44,500,959	0	1,140,344	500,000	870,148	411,140	0	625,000	3,860,131	51,907,722
New Jersey ⁷	134,616,507	8,890,600	18,942,566	17,648,458	1,420,011	0	0	0	14,041,879	195,560,021

¹⁰ Heating assistance funds include \$42,442 for a Percentage of Income Payment Plan.

¹¹ State did not include a breakout of funds for winter crisis fuel assistance or for emergency furnace repair/replacement.

¹² Energy crisis assistance funds include \$349,350 for an Energy Special Needs Program.

¹³ Weatherization assistance funds were used for furnace repairs/replacements.

¹⁴ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$1,094,342 for the state's Reach Out For Warmth Program. Total funds include \$1,148,871 for the state's eHeat Electronic Household Automatic Technology.

¹⁵ Total funds include \$1,100,789 for a LIHEAP management information system.

¹⁶ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$12,371 for households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

Table I-8. Estimates of states' statutorily-authorized uses of federal LIHEAP funds, FY 2009, by state¹

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2010	Leveraging to be obligated in FY 10	Development of leveraging resources ²	Assurance 16 activities ³	Administrative and planning costs	Total ⁴
New Mexico	12,740,433	0	6,797,916	3,437,827	1,649,633	0	0	0	1,112,516	25,738,325
New York ^{7 17}	306,171,279	0	93,872,912	80,642,745	8,196,548	0	430,094	0	53,880,011	543,193,589
North Carolina ⁷	47,146,019	0	51,438,496	15,148,508	13,017,157	0	0	0	7,472,905	134,223,085
North Dakota ⁷	22,885,530	200,000	926,555	1,000,000	3,041,255	0	0	0	2,359,259	30,412,599
Ohio	128,790,298	0	57,161,690	35,085,149	25,066,023	2,641,112	164,168	0	25,330,134	274,238,574
Oklahoma ¹⁸	15,450,872	17,101,702	4,239,328	5,200,000	4,335,580	119,409	0	0	3,433,134	49,880,025
Oregon ⁷	28,428,960	0	6,669,735	5,859,062	4,464,047	469,242	35,000	2,232,023	4,514,898	52,672,967
Pennsylvania	171,386,562	0	114,257,708	34,595,700	0	0	0	0	10,739,000	330,978,970
Rhode Island ⁷	25,182,729	0	4,723,400	5,800,737	948,526	181,228	0	1,300,000	2,508,160	40,644,780
South Carolina	13,202,848	8,243,227	14,297,383	7,155,300	4,181,800	0	0	2,385,100	2,862,120	52,327,778
South Dakota ^{7 19}	22,137,110	0	323,865	2,037,522	2,260,123	41,935	0	0	1,037,318	27,837,873
Tennessee	46,533,831	16,658,243	3,654,709	8,051,154	0	0	0	0	5,613,606	80,511,543
Texas	11,851,076	66,956,105	28,564,141	22,083,325	16,919,596	2,492	0	7,614,940	15,229,207	169,220,882
Utah ⁷	25,652,619	0	1,855,000	5,393,266	1,344,297	0	0	50,376	2,483,519	36,779,077
Vermont ²⁰	31,022,797	0	2,840,134	250,000	2,160,129	49,577	23,000	20,000	2,326,317	38,691,954
Virginia	64,047,716	22,087,301	10,669,991	17,487,719	5,002,958	28,849	0	0	12,953,864	132,278,398
Washington ^{5 7 8}	60,567,032	0	2,457,570	15,648,062	0	524,864	35,000	170,500	8,501,705	87,904,733
West Virginia	26,162,456	0	8,244,532	4,319,194	4,322,090	0	0	0	2,558,133	45,606,405
Wisconsin	98,942,841	0	23,954,892	17,397,798	0	0	0	0	7,940,666	148,236,197
Wyoming	9,726,157	0	1,180,451	2,074,072	6,242	0	0	0	1,094,530	14,081,452

¹⁷ Weatherization funds include \$2,242,706 to provide medically-necessary cooling services.

¹⁸ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$5,892 for life-threatening medical situations.

¹⁹ Obligated weatherization funds in FY 2009, but no households were weatherized in FY 2009.

²⁰ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$487,610 for the Economic Services Division Emergency/General Assistance Fuel & Utilities.

II. Home Energy Data

Part II of this report presents home energy consumption and expenditure data. The primary data source for this part is the Department of Energy's (DOE's) 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), which has energy consumption and expenditures data for calendar year (CY) 2005. For this report, the 2005 space heating and cooling consumption and expenditures have been adjusted to reflect FY 2009 weather and fuel prices. Therefore, any residential energy or home energy consumption and expenditure data presented in Part II was adjusted from the 2005 RECS for years after 2005.

Appendix A includes an explanation of the sources of data and the data calculations for the home energy estimates presented in Part II.

Total Residential Energy Data

Total residential energy includes a variety of uses, such as refrigeration, cooking, lighting, water heating, and space heating and cooling. By statute, LIHEAP targets assistance to that portion of total residential energy that covers home heating and home cooling costs. In FY 2009, home heating was 32 percent of the residential energy bill for low income households, and home cooling made up 11 percent.

Low income households had average residential energy consumption of 86.5 million British Thermal Units (mmBTUs), or 11.6 percent less than that for all households, and average energy expenditures of \$1,885, or almost 13.5 percent less than that for all households. A BTU is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. Their mean individual residential energy burden was 13.8 percent. This is almost twice that for all households and almost four times that for non low income households.

Average residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households were \$2,087, about 11 percent higher than that for all low income households. The mean individual residential energy burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 16.4 percent, 2.6 percentage points higher than that for low income households.

Table II-1 provides data on the percentage of the residential energy bill that is attributable to five main categories of end use. The category for appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted for about 32 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households. Water heating expenditures represented about 16 percent of residential expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households. Table II-1 also provides data on residential energy expenditures by each major end use by the following four income groups:

- **All households**, which represent all households in the U.S;
- **Non low income households**, which represent those households with annual incomes above the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHS Poverty Guidelines (HHSPG) or 60 percent of SMI;
- **Low income households**, which represent those households with annual incomes under the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of SMI; and

- **LIHEAP recipient households**, which represent those low income households that received federal fuel assistance.

HHS used 60 percent of SMI rather than 75 percent of SMI (along with 150 percent of HHSPG) to define non-low income households and low income households. HHS used this standard rather than the 75 percent of SMI standard set by LIHEAP's FY 2009 appropriation because (1) the 75 percent-of-SMI standard was non-permanent; and (2) doing so retained statistical consistency with prior years' reports.

Residential energy expenditures of low income households were distributed in roughly the same way as those of all households. However, LIHEAP recipients spent a higher proportion of their annual residential expenditures for space heating and a lower proportion for space cooling than did other groups. LIHEAP recipient households spent 39 percent of their annual residential expenditures for space heating, seven percentage points more than did the average low income household. LIHEAP recipient households spent six percent for space cooling, about 55 percent of the proportion spent by low income households.

Table II-1. Percent of household residential energy expenditures by major end use, United States, FY 2009

End use	All households	Non low income households	Low income households	LIHEAP recipient households
Space heating	29%	28%	32%	39%
Space cooling	12	12	11	6
Water heating	15	15	16	16
Refrigeration	8	8	8	7
Appliances	36	37	34	32
All uses	100	100	100	100

Table II-2 presents data on average annual residential energy consumption, expenditures, and energy burden (the percent of income spent on energy), by fuel type for all household types. In FY 2009, average residential energy consumption for all households was 97.8 mmBTUs and average expenditures were \$2,180. The mean individual residential energy burden for all households was 7.2 percent of income. The definition of "mean individual burden" is explained in Appendix A.

Table II-2. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, United States, FY 2009¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (mmBTUs) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
<i>All Households</i>					
All fuels	97.8	\$2,180	7.2%	4.4%	3.2%
Natural gas	114.0	2,148	6.4	4.0	3.1
Electricity	61.1	1,868	7.1	4.1	2.7
Fuel oil	152.7	3,496	12.2	7.3	5.1
Kerosene	55.1	1,521	9.8	7.0	2.2
LPG ⁶	110.6	2,945	9.7	6.6	4.3
<i>Non Low Income Households</i>					
All fuels	103.8	\$2,339	3.6%	3.1%	2.6%
Natural gas	118.5	2,303	3.5	3.0	2.6
Electricity	65.8	2,013	3.3	3.0	2.2
Fuel oil	161.8	3,757	5.5	4.9	4.2
Kerosene	62.2 ⁷	1,549 ⁷	4.3	4.8	1.7
LPG ⁶	118.1	3,058	5.2	4.7	3.4
<i>Low Income Households</i>					
All fuels	86.5	\$1,885	13.8%	9.6%	10.4%
Natural gas	104.5	1,822	12.5	9.0	10.0
Electricity	53	1,623	13.4	8.4	8.9
Fuel oil	138.8	3,096	22.4	16.0	17.0
Kerosene	53.8	1,515	10.8	8.8	8.3
LPG ⁶	96.3	2,731	18.2	14.5	15.0
<i>LIHEAP Recipient Households</i>					
All fuels	106.7	\$2,087	16.4%	10.8%	13.4%
Natural gas	117.2	1,961	15.0	10.6	12.6
Electricity	49.4	1,337	15.2	9.4	8.6
Fuel oil	157.1	3,532	24.9	24.1	22.7
Kerosene	78.3 ⁷	1,758 ⁷	18.9	14.1	11.3
LPG ⁶	109.1	3,298	17.9	11.2	21.2

¹ Data is derived from the 2005 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2009 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel prices. Such data represents residential energy usage from October 2008 through September 2009.

² A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MmBTUs refer to values in millions of BTUs.

³ Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2009 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

⁴ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median, or midpoint, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2009 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

⁵ Mean group burden is calculated by: (1) calculating average residential energy expenditures from the 2005 RECS for each group of households; (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2009; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2009 Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for additional information.

⁶ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

⁷ This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

Table II-3. Average annual residential energy expenditures and mean group burden by fuel type, Census region, and household type, FY 2009¹

Census region	Main heating fuel											
	All fuels		Natural gas		Electricity		Fuel oil		Kerosene		LPG ²	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
United States												
All households	\$2,180	3.2%	\$2,148	3.1%	\$1,868	2.7%	\$3,496	5.1%	\$1,521	2.2%	\$2,945	4.3%
Non low income households	2,339	2.6	2,303	2.6	2,013	2.2	3,757	4.2	1,549 ³	1.7	3,058	3.4
Low income households ⁴	1,885	10.4	1,822	10.0	1,623	8.9	3,096	17.0	1,515	8.3	2,731	15.0
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	2,087	13.4	1,961	12.6	1,337	8.6	3,532	22.7	1,758 ³	11.3	3,298	21.2
Northeast												
All households	\$2,756	3.7%	\$2,448	3.3%	\$1,794	2.4%	\$3,639	4.8%	\$1,193	1.6%	\$3,698	4.9%
Non low income households	3,024	3.0	2,689	2.7	1,869	1.8	3,974	3.9	2,334 ³	2.3	3,754	3.7
Low income households ⁴	2,351	11.9	2,047	10.3	1,708	8.6	3,151	15.9	1,003 ³	5.1	3,551 ³	17.9
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	2,582	15.4	2,134	12.8	1,621	9.7	3,589	21.5	2,068 ³	12.4	2,437 ³	14.6
Midwest												
All households	\$2,125	3.3%	\$2,131	3.3%	\$1,461	2.2%	\$2,932	4.5%	\$1,944 ³	3.0%	\$3,169	4.9%
Non low income households	2,261	2.7	2,243	2.6	1,604	1.9	3,197	3.8	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	3,161	3.7
Low income households ⁴	1,894	10.3	1,939	10.5	1,283	7.0	2,596	14.1	1,944 ³	10.5	3,198	17.3
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	2,000	12.9	2,069	13.4	1,256	8.1	3,076 ³	19.9	1,631 ³	10.5	2,831 ³	18.3
South												
All households	\$2,152	3.4%	\$2,338	3.7%	\$1,995	3.2%	\$2,761	4.4%	\$1,601	2.5%	\$2,741	4.3%
Non low income households	2,306	2.8	2,522	3.0	2,124	2.6	2,577	3.1	1,291 ³	1.6	2,842	3.4
Low income households ⁴	1,858	11.2	1,883	11.3	1,751	10.5	3,164 ³	19.1	1,688	10.2	2,614	15.7
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	2,029	16.0	1,979	15.6	1,441	11.4	3,276 ³	25.8	1,704 ³	13.4	3,722 ³	29.4
West												
All households	\$1,794	2.4%	\$1,759	2.3%	\$1,670	2.2%	\$3,128	4.2%	\$1,399 ³	1.9%	\$2,748	3.7%
Non low income households	1,964	2.0	1,922	2.0	1,835	1.9	3,117 ³	3.2	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	2,983	3.1
Low income households ⁴	1,402	7.3	1,272	6.6	1,409	7.3	3,189 ³	16.6	1,399 ³	7.3	2,351	12.2
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	1,300	7.3	1,219	6.9	1,096	6.2	3,043 ³	17.2	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	2,988 ³	16.9

¹ Dollars shown in this table are the delivered costs for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG; and billed costs for natural gas and electricity; as derived from the 2005 RECS and adjusted for heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel price estimates for FY 2009. Such costs are not collected for other fuels. Percents shown in this table are the shares of household income used for residential energy expenditures (residential energy burden), for which the national and regional mean incomes are from calendar year 2008, as calculated from the 2009 CPS ASEC. Mean group residential energy burden is computed as mean group residential energy expenditures (from RECS) divided by mean group income (from CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for a discussion of energy burden calculations.

² Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

³ This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

⁴ Low income households are households with annual incomes under the maximum specified in section 8624(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute.

⁵ LIHEAP recipient households consist of households that are verified LIHEAP recipients from the 2005 RECS.

⁶ NC = No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

Home Heating Data

This section presents data on main heating fuel type, home heating consumption, home heating expenditures, and home heating burden.

Main Heating Fuel Type

Table II-4 shows that, in 2005, about half of the households in each income group used natural gas as their main heating fuel. LIHEAP recipient households used natural gas at the highest rate of all fuels, 60.0 percent. Almost 30 percent of households in each group, except LIHEAP recipient households, used electricity as their main heating fuel. Low income households used electricity at the highest rate of all fuels, 31.8 percent, and LIHEAP recipient households used electricity at the lowest rate of all fuels, 19.0 percent. LIHEAP recipient households tended to use fuel oil and kerosene more frequently than did households in other groups.

Table II-4. Percentages of households using major types of heating fuels, by major type of heating fuel, household type, and Census region¹

Census region	Natural gas	Electricity	Fuel oil	Kerosene	LPG	Other ²
United States						
All households	52.6%	30.1%	6.9%	0.6%	5.5%	3.2%
Non low income households	55.0	29.2	6.5	0.1	5.5	2.9
Low income households ³	48.1	31.8	7.8	1.5	5.4	3.7
LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	60.0	19.0	12.0	2.4	5.2	1.2
Northeast						
All households	55.5%	7.9%	30.1%	0.9%	2.1%	3.1%
Non low income households	57.7	6.9	29.7	0.2	2.6	2.9
Low income households ³	52.3	9.3	30.8	1.9	1.5	3.2
LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	53.8	8.4	33.6	1.3	2.4	0.5
Midwest						
All households	72.6%	13.2%	2.7%	0.3%	7.4%	3.5%
Non low income households	73.0	11.6	2.4	NC ⁵	9.3	3.5
Low income households ³	72.0	15.8	3.2	0.9	4.2	3.6
LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	80.2	13.4	2.5	0.7	2.8	0.5
South						
All households	33.7%	53.9%	1.3%	0.9%	6.6%	2.6%
Non low income households	36.6	53.7	1.4	0.3	5.6	1.8
Low income households ³	28.2	54.5	1.2	2.0	8.5	4.0
LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	44.9	31.1	2.4	7.7	12.4	1.5
West						
All households	60.7%	26.7%	1.1%	0.2%	4.3%	3.9%
Non low income households	65.3	23.4	1.3	NC ⁵	3.9	3.8
Low income households ³	50.2	34.2	0.6	0.7	5.3	4.1
LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	54.6	34.0	1.4	NC ⁵	4.6	3.6

¹ Data is derived from the 2005 RECS. Such data represents main heating fuel used in April 2005. The sum of the percentages across fuel types may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

² This category includes households using wood, coal, and other minor fuels as a main heating source and households reporting no main fuel.

³ Low income households are households with annual incomes under the maximum specified in section 8624(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute.

⁴ LIHEAP recipient households consist of households that are verified LIHEAP recipients from the 2005 RECS.

⁵ NC = No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

Other findings from the 2005 RECS show that non low income households increased their use of electricity for home heating from 24.1 percent of households in September 1990 to 29.2 percent in April 2005. Low income households increased their use of electricity as the main heat source from 20 percent in September 1990 to 31.8 percent in April 2005. LIHEAP recipient households' use of electricity as their main heat source rose from 14.4 percent in September 1990 to 19 percent in April 2005.

Home Heating Consumption, Expenditures, and Burden

Average annual home heating consumption, expenditures, and burden by fuel type for all, non low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households are presented in Table II-5. In FY 2009, average home heating consumption for all households was 41.7 mmBTUs, average expenditures were \$631, and mean individual home heating burden was 2.3 percent.

Low income households had average home heating consumption of 39.7 mmBTUs (five percent less than the average for all households) and average home heating expenditures of \$600 (five percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home heating burden for low income households was 4.7 percent. This is twice as much as the average home heating burden for all households and more than four times the average home heating burden for non low income households.

Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 57.1 mmBTUs (37 percent higher than the average for all households), and average home heating expenditures were \$816 (almost 29 percent higher than the average for all households). Mean individual home heating burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 6.9 percent, 2.2 percentage points higher than the average for low income households and close to three times the average for all households. Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 44 percent greater than that for all low income households, because LIHEAP heating assistance recipient households tend to live in colder climate regions. For further details, see the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2009*.

Table II-5. Average annual household home heating data, by all, non low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households and by fuel type, United States, FY 2009¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (mmBTUs) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
<i>All Households</i>					
All fuels	41.7	\$631	2.3%	1.0%	0.9%
Natural gas	54.0	648	2.3	1.1	0.9
Electricity	9.0	284	1.2	0.6	0.4
Fuel oil	102.9	1,804	7.3	3.7	2.6

¹ Data is derived from the 2005 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2009 heating degree days and fuel prices. Such data represents home energy used from October 2008 through September 2009.

² A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MmBTUs refer to values in millions of BTUs.

³ Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2009 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

⁴ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median, or midpoint, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2009 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

⁵ Mean group burden is calculated by: (1) calculating average residential energy expenditures from the 2005 RECS for each group of households; (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2009; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2009 Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for additional information.

Table II-5. Average annual household home heating data, by all, non low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households and by fuel type, United States, FY 2009¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (mmBTUs) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
Kerosene	21.8	377	2.2	1.7	0.6
LPG ⁶	55.0	1,289	4.3	2.6	1.9
<i>Non Low Income Households</i>					
All fuels	42.8	\$648	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%
Natural gas	53.4	646	1.0	0.8	0.7
Electricity	9.6	299	0.5	0.4	0.3
Fuel oil	106.6	1,875	2.9	2.4	2.1
Kerosene	26.8 ⁷	447 ⁷	1.4	0.9	0.5
LPG ⁶	61.0	1,382	2.4	2.0	1.5
<i>Low Income Households</i>					
All fuels	39.7	\$600	4.7%	2.3%	3.3%
Natural gas	55.4	653	4.9	3.0	3.6
Electricity	8.1	257	2.2	1.2	1.4
Fuel oil	97.2	1,695	14.1	9.0	9.3
Kerosene	20.9	364	2.4	1.7	2.0
LPG ⁶	43.7	1,114	8.0	6.4	6.1
<i>LIHEAP Recipient Households</i>					
All fuels	57.1	\$816	6.9%	3.6%	5.2%
Natural gas	66.3	785	6.9	3.7	5.0
Electricity	9.2	275	3.8	1.6	1.8
Fuel oil	104.4	1,823	12.7	10.2	11.7
Kerosene	26.2 ⁷	415 ⁷	4.2	4.3	2.7
LPG ⁶	46.9	1,189	7.6	4.2	7.6

⁶ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

⁷ This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

Table II-6. Average annual household consumption of fuel for home heating, by major type of heating fuel, household type, and Census region, FY 2009¹

Census region	All fuels ²	Natural gas	Electricity	Fuel oil	Kerosene	LPG ³
(in MmBTUs) ⁴						
United States						
All households	41.7	54.0	9.0	102.9	21.8	55.0
Non low income households	42.8	53.4	9.6	106.6	26.8 ⁵	61.0
Low income households ⁶	39.7	55.4	8.1	97.2	20.9	43.7
LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	57.1	66.3	9.2	104.4	26.2 ⁵	46.9
Northeast						
All households	75.3	72.2	13.4	104.8	16.7	80.5
Non low income households	80.2	75.0	14.5	110.5	24.2 ⁵	87.8
Low income households ⁶	67.9	67.7	12.2	96.5	15.5 ⁵	61.7 ⁵
LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	73.7	68.6	12.3	102.0	16.8 ⁵	50.0 ⁵
Midwest						
All households	63.7	73.5	15.3	89.0	49.8 ⁵	71.3
Non low income households	65.1	73.9	17.2	80.7	NC ⁸	74.1
Low income households ⁶	61.1	72.9	12.9	99.5	49.8 ⁵	61.0
LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	71.0	80.4	11.8	130.7 ⁵	5.4 ⁵	59.3 ⁵
South						
All households	22.0	38.7	8.1	98.7	18.2	44.5
Non low income households	23.3	39.4	8.8	101.6	27.7 ⁵	45.7
Low income households ⁶	19.4	36.8	6.9	92.5 ⁵	15.5	43.1
LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	35.5	51.3	7.4	98.0 ⁵	30.6 ⁵	43.9 ⁵
West						
All households	23.2	29.6	7.8	102.4	18.7 ⁵	41.8
Non low income households	25.1	30.0	7.9	95.2 ⁵	NC ⁸	53.2
Low income households ⁶	19.0	28.2	7.7	140.8 ⁵	18.7 ⁵	22.4
LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	27.1	36.7	8.1	146.9 ⁵	NC ⁸	40.7 ⁵

¹ Data presented in this table was developed from the 2005 RECS and adjusted for FY 2009.

² Average consumption of all fuels consists of a weighted average of space heating consumption of natural gas, electricity, fuel oil, kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Consumption data was not collected for other fuels.

³ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

⁴ A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MmBTUs refer to values in millions of BTUs.

⁵ This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

⁶ Low income households are households with annual incomes under the maximum specified in section 8624(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute.

⁷ LIHEAP recipient households consist of households that are verified LIHEAP recipients from the 2005 RECS.

⁸ NC = No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

Table II-7. Average annual household expenditures and mean group burden for home heating, by major type of heating fuel, household type, and Census region, FY 2009¹

Census region	Main heating fuel											
	All Fuels		Natural gas		Electricity		Fuel oil		Kerosene		LPG ²	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
United States												
All households	\$631	0.9%	\$648	0.9%	\$284	0.4%	\$1,804	2.6%	\$377	0.6%	\$1,289	1.9%
Non low income households	648	0.7	646	0.7	299	0.3	1,875	2.1	447 ³	0.5	1,382	1.5
Low income households ⁴	600	3.3	653	3.6	257	1.4	1,695	9.3	364	2.0	1,114	6.1
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	816	5.2	785	5.0	275	1.8	1,823	11.7	415 ³	2.7	1,189	7.6
Northeast												
All households	\$1,169	1.6%	\$939	1.3%	\$532	0.7%	\$1,833	2.4%	\$287	0.4%	\$1,804	2.4%
Non low income households	1,245	1.2	991	1.0	504	0.5	1,940	1.9	440 ³	0.4	1,865	1.8
Low income households ⁴	1,053	5.3	853	4.3	564	2.8	1,676	8.5	261 ³	1.3	1,645 ³	8.3
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	1,130	6.8	850	5.1	468	2.8	1,778	10.6	252 ³	1.5	1,308 ³	7.8
Midwest												
All households	\$827	1.3%	\$835	1.3%	\$396	0.6%	\$1,567	2.4%	\$905 ³	1.4%	\$1,532	2.4%
Non low income households	855	1.0	842	1.0	441	0.5	1,426	1.7	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,559	1.8
Low income households ⁴	779	4.2	823	4.5	339	1.8	1,746	9.5	905 ³	4.9	1,434	7.8
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	868	5.6	911	5.9	320	2.1	2,319 ³	15.0	66 ³	0.4	1,313 ³	8.5
South												
All households	\$413	0.7%	\$493	0.8%	\$262	0.4%	\$1,773	2.8%	\$303	0.5%	\$1,138	1.8%
Non low income households	430	0.5	505	0.6	281	0.3	1,807	2.2	449 ³	0.5	1,148	1.4
Low income households ⁴	381	2.3	462	2.8	226	1.4	1,700 ³	10.2	262	1.6	1,125	6.8
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	600	4.7	683	5.4	213	1.7	1,713 ³	13.5	490 ³	3.9	1,193 ³	9.4
West												
All households	\$334	0.4%	\$330	0.4%	\$238	0.3%	\$1,822	2.4%	\$329 ³	0.4%	\$1,023	1.4%
Non low income households	358	0.4	338	0.3	255	0.3	1,707 ³	1.7	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,282	1.3
Low income households ⁴	278	1.4	308	1.6	212	1.1	2,438 ³	12.7	329 ³	1.7	585	3.0
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	380	2.1	386	2.2	228	1.3	2,553 ³	14.4	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	875 ³	4.9

¹ Dollars shown in this table are the delivered costs for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG; and billed costs for natural gas and electricity; as derived from the 2005 RECS and adjusted for heating degree days and fuel price estimates for FY 2009. Such costs are not collected for other fuels. Percents shown in this table are the shares of household income used for home heating expenditures (home heating burden), for which the national and regional mean incomes are from calendar year 2008, as calculated from the 2009 CPS ASEC. Mean group home heating burden is computed as mean group home heating expenditures (from RECS) divided by mean group income (from CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for a discussion of energy burden.

² Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form, such as propane or butane.

³ This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

⁴ Low income households are households with annual incomes under the maximum specified in section 8624(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute.

⁵ LIHEAP recipient households consist of households that are verified LIHEAP recipients from the 2005 RECS.

⁶ NC = No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

Home Cooling Data

This section presents data on home cooling type, home cooling consumption, home cooling expenditures, and home cooling burden. In general, the home cooling data is less reliable than the home heating data for LIHEAP recipient households because there are fewer LIHEAP cooling recipient households in the RECS sample.

Cooling Type

As shown in Table II-8, about 92 percent of households in 2005 cooled their homes. Low income households were less likely to cool their homes than were non low income households.

Table II-8. Percent of households with home cooling, United States, April 2005¹

Presence of cooling	All households	Non low income households	Low income households	LIHEAP recipient households
Cooling ²	92.1%	93.8%	89.1%	85.5%
None ³	7.9	6.2	10.9	14.5

Home Cooling Consumption, Expenditures, and Burden

Average annual home cooling consumption, expenditures, and burden for all, non low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households that cooled are presented in Table II-9. In FY 2009, average home cooling consumption for households that cooled was 7.8 mmBTUs, average expenditures were \$276, and mean individual home cooling burden was 1.0 percent.

Low income households had average home cooling energy consumption of 6.3 mmBTUs (19 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures of \$223 (about 19 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for low income households was 2.0 percent, twice the average home cooling burden of all households and more than four times that of non low income households.

Average home cooling consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 4.3 mmBTUs (about 45 percent less than the average for all households), and average home cooling expenditures were \$151 (45 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 1.1 percent, about the same percentage as that for all households. On average, LIHEAP recipient households consumed over 32 percent fewer BTUs for cooling than did all low income households.

¹ Data is derived from the 2005 RECS.

² Represents households that cool with central or room air conditioning as well as non-air conditioning cooling devices (e.g., ceiling fans and evaporative coolers).

³ Represents households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those defined by the 2005 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

Table II-9. Percentages of households that cool and average annual household home cooling data, by household type and Census region, FY 2009

Census region	Percent that cool ¹	Consumption ² (in mmBTUs)	Expenditures ²	Mean group burden ³	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ³
United States						
All households	92.1%	7.8	\$276	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%
Non low income households	93.8	8.6	303	0.3	0.5	0.2
Low income households ⁴	89.1	6.3	223	1.2	2.0	0.7
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	85.5	4.3	151	1.0	1.1	0.4
Northeast						
All households	88.6%	2.5	\$117	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Non low income households	93.6	2.8	129	0.1	0.2	0.1
Low income households ⁴	81.2	2.0	97	0.5	0.8	0.4
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	84.1	2.1	104	0.6	0.7	0.3
Midwest						
All households	96.7%	3.7	\$112	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Non low income households	97.3	4.0	120	0.1	0.2	0.1
Low income households ⁴	95.7	3.2	96	0.5	0.6	0.4
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	88.8	2.6	82	0.5	0.9	0.4
South						
All households	98.1%	13.6	\$470	0.7%	1.9%	0.9%
Non low income households	99.4	14.8	\$509	0.6	0.8	0.7
Low income households ⁴	95.5	11.2	\$392	2.4	3.9	1.9
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	92.1	9.6	\$326	2.6	2.3	1.1
West						
All households	80.3%	6.2	\$236	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%
Non low income households	81.7	6.7	261	0.3	0.4	0.2
Low income households ⁴	77.1	4.8	174	0.9	1.2	0.4
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	70.5	2.6	81	0.5	0.5	0.2

¹ Cooling includes central air conditioning, room air conditioning, and non-air conditioning cooling devices (e.g., ceiling fans and evaporative coolers). Cooling excludes households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those defined by the 2005 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

² Consumption and expenditures are derived from the 2005 RECS. The 2005 RECS data has been adjusted for cooling degree days and electricity price estimates for FY 2009. Expenditures represent billed costs for electricity used.

³ Burden represents the percent of household income used for home cooling energy expenditures. See Appendix A for definitions of different energy burden statistics.

⁴ Low income households are households with annual incomes under the maximum specified in section 8624(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute.

⁵ LIHEAP recipient households consist of households that are verified LIHEAP recipients from the 2005 RECS.

III. Household Data

Part III provides household data (as described in the Introduction) that section 8629(a) of the LIHEAP statute requires. National level data about LIHEAP income eligible and assisted households is included in this section of the report. National LIHEAP income eligible data is derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the 2009 Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC) and the 2005 RECS. National and state level data about assisted households also is included in this report. State-level data on LIHEAP assisted households is derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2009* that was submitted to HHS as part of each grantee's application for FY 2010 LIHEAP funds. The above data sources are described in Appendix A.

Number of Households

A total unduplicated number of LIHEAP assisted households cannot be calculated from state reports because households could receive more than one type of LIHEAP assistance. The national numbers of households receiving LIHEAP by type of assistance are shown in Table III-1. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP by type of assistance are shown in Table III-2.

Table III-1. Number of LIHEAP-assisted households and states providing assistance, by type of assistance, as reported by states, FY 2009

Type of LIHEAP assistance	Number of states	Number of assisted households ¹
Heating	51	6,642,026
Cooling	17	703,156
Winter/year-round crisis ²	50	2,029,327
Summer crisis	6	163,970
Weatherization ³	48	141,302

Compared to FY 2008, states served more households in FY 2009 for each type of LIHEAP assistance, in large part, due to the increase in LIHEAP appropriations from FY 2008 to FY 2009. The largest increase was in the number of households receiving heating assistance. However, the count of such households may be due in part, to those states providing restricted LIHEAP benefits to households that were eligible to receive benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Through this coordination of benefits, such households could receive a larger SNAP benefit. This coordination of benefits appears to have begun in FY 2009. HHS has very limited knowledge of the extent to which such coordination increased the number of heating assistance households in FY 2009. The number of such SNAP households receiving limited heating assistance was not included in the household count for those states that reported such assistance to SNAP households. Instead, a footnote was included for those states reporting such data separately.

¹ Includes data from one state that reported on its program year; not the federal Fiscal Year.

² Includes data for households assisted by six states that provided winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance.

³ An additional state obligated weatherization funds in FY 2009, but no households were weatherized in FY 2009. This state is omitted from the count of states that provided weatherization.

Previous state estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance also receives regular heating assistance. Based on this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 7.3 million households received help with heating costs in FY 2009, compared to about 5.4 million households in FY 2008.

Table III-2. LIHEAP: Number of LIHEAP assisted households, by type of assistance and state, as reported by states, FY 2009¹

State	Type of LIHEAP Assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/ year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Total	6,642,026	703,156	2,029,327	163,970	141,302
Alabama	76,728	48,462	21,986	20,299	453
Alaska ²	10,983	0	1,796	0	1,290
Arizona ³	37,855	--	8,628	0	1,071
Arkansas	65,647	42,072	27,928	0	815
California ^{3 4 5}	167,680	--	84,221	0	21,072
Colorado ^{2 4}	105,781	0	23,734	0	2,952
Connecticut ^{4 6}	107,499	0	40,923	0	0
Delaware ⁷	17,654	7,387	3,083	0	200
Dist. of Col.	17,640	0	1,689	0	838
Florida	41,323	63,072	36,068	61,557	1,415
Georgia	124,367	20,115	59,358	0	874
Hawaii ³	6,757	--	0	177	0
Idaho ⁴	45,120	0	1,352	0	1,314
Illinois ^{4 8}	281,420	40,701	47,112	0	6,936

¹ An unduplicated count of assisted households cannot be derived from this data because the same households may be included under more than one type of assistance. A designation of "--" applies to those states that do not provide a separate count for cooling assistance for the reasons described in footnote 3.

² Six states assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance.

³ Heating assistance counts include, and cooling assistance counts do not include, households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such households under heating assistance.

⁴ The following 20 states provided emergency heating/cooling equipment repair or replacement services as part of crisis assistance ("--" indicates that the number of households receiving such assistance were not reported): California (7,191 households [heating], 1,728 households [cooling], and 578 households [water heater repair/ replacement]), Colorado (1,291 households), Connecticut (215 households), Idaho (294 households), Illinois (2,180 households), Iowa (8,771--see footnote 10), Maine (619 households), Michigan (890 households), Minnesota (6,860 households), Missouri (--), New Jersey (1,165 households), New York (5,033 households), North Carolina (2,771 households), North Dakota (210 households), Oregon (314 households), Rhode Island (207 households [boiler replacement]), South Dakota (406 households), Utah (--), Washington (2,335 households), and Wyoming (171 households).

⁵ Household counts for winter/year-round crisis and weatherization assistance may include some duplication due to data reporting limitations.

⁶ Heating assistance count excludes 59,942 SNAP households that received \$1 in LIHEAP benefits. Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes (1) 31,178 households that received crisis fuel assistance (of which 6,530 households also received Safety Net Benefits); (2) 9,530 households that were assisted in homeless shelters; and (3) 215 households that received emergency heating equipment repair/replacement.

⁷ Cooling assistance count includes 298 households that received room-sized air conditioners. Some of these households also may have received assistance with their electric bills.

⁸ Heating assistance count includes 870 households assisted under a Percentage of Income Payment Plan.

Table III-2. LIHEAP: Number of LIHEAP assisted households, by type of assistance and state, as reported by states, FY 2009¹

State	Type of LIHEAP Assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/ year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Indiana ⁹	197,809	92,509	58,899	0	2,323
Iowa ^{4 10}	95,177	0	8,771	0	1,580
Kansas ²	46,959	0	2,406	0	1,920
Kentucky	119,293	0	179,890	0	1,110
Louisiana ¹¹	57,574	52,991	21,222	0	591
Maine ^{4 12}	59,655	0	6,482	0	2,002
Maryland ^{2 13}	122,250	0	3,555	0	225
Massachusetts ²	186,160	0	21,073	0	16,653
Michigan ⁴	453,736	0	200,174	0	1,282
Minnesota ^{4 14}	153,721	0	78,188	0	2,934
Mississippi	56,566	54,074	2,037	1,065	305
Missouri ^{4 15}	153,577	0	75,444	42,491	818
Montana	23,493	0	545	0	504
Nebraska	39,385	6,620	16,916	0	830
Nevada ^{3 16}	24,151	--	777	0	282
New Hampshire	44,425	0	1,771	0	430
New Jersey ^{4 17}	286,304	44,453	26,727	0	1,470
New Mexico	44,265	0	25,212	0	1,289
New York ^{4 18}	1,237,610	0	155,400	0	18,997
North Carolina ^{4 19}	258,360	0	128,166	0	1,173
North Dakota ⁴	16,165	36	2,166	0	595
Ohio ²⁰	393,774	0	184,396	38,381	7,232
Oklahoma ²¹	100,308	83,332	17,494	0	311

⁹ Heating assistance count includes 917 households assisted through Summer Fill Program to receive bulk fuels at reduced prices in advance of the winter season.

¹⁰ State did not include a breakout of funds for winter crisis fuel assistance or for emergency furnace repair/replacement.

¹¹ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 432 households that were assisted by an Energy Special Needs Program.

¹² Heating assistance count excludes 1,741 SNAP households that received \$5 in LIHEAP benefits. Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 619 households that received cleaning, tuning, and evaluation of furnaces.

¹³ Weatherization assistance count consists of households that received furnace repair/replacement.

¹⁴ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 2,094 households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

¹⁵ Summer crisis assistance count includes eight households that received window air conditioners and 41 households that had their air conditioners repaired.

¹⁶ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 26 households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

¹⁷ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes 4,268 households that received emergency furnace restarts and 1,165 households that received emergency furnace repair or replacement. An unknown number of these households may have received emergency crisis fuel assistance.

¹⁸ Weatherization assistance count excludes 1,002 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U. S. Department of Energy rules. Weatherization assistance count includes 3,912 households that received cooling equipment installation for medically needy households. Some of these households may also have received weatherization assistance.

¹⁹ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 2,771 households that received assistance through the Heating and Air Repair & Replacement Program.

²⁰ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 209 households assisted through the state's Lung Health Clinic.

Table III-2. LIHEAP: Number of LIHEAP assisted households, by type of assistance and state, as reported by states, FY 2009¹

State	Type of LIHEAP Assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/ year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Oregon ⁴ ²²	98,640	0	21,571	0	1,451
Pennsylvania	547,302	0	204,618	0	12,702
Rhode Island ⁴	33,934	0	5,732	0	1,351
South Carolina ²³	16,205	6,201	15,072	0	429
South Dakota ⁴ ²⁴	18,770	0	1,098	0	0
Tennessee	112,368	2,677	11,729	0	1,710
Texas	14,530	69,601	65,578	0	4,434
Utah ⁴	42,453	0	4,291	0	1,044
Vermont	26,313	0	6,228	0	1,617
Virginia	123,538	68,853	23,887	0	2,055
Washington ² ⁴	84,363	0	17,753	0	3,365
West Virginia	59,495	0	26,282	0	1,389
Wisconsin	173,011	0	48,016	0	5,122
Wyoming ⁴	13,933	0	1,883	0	547

Income Levels

Income Eligibility Guidelines

The 2008 HHSPG and SMI estimates for FY 2009 took effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2009 (October 1, 2008). The 2008 HHSPG (*Federal Register*, Vol. 73, January 23, 2008, 3971-3972) and the SMI estimates for FY 2009 (*Federal Register* Vol. 73, March 5, 2008, 11924-11926) are available in the *Federal Register* at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collection.action?collectionCode=FR>.

Legislation that governed LIHEAP's appropriations for FY 2009 overrode the 60 percent of the SMI limit, raising this limit to 75 percent of SMI for LIHEAP.

Estimated Number of LIHEAP Income Eligible Households

The number of LIHEAP income eligible households in each state cannot be estimated precisely. Typically, states operate LIHEAP only for part of a year. No source provides seasonal, state-specific data on income and categorical eligibility for LIHEAP. Also, states may use gross household income or net household income in determining LIHEAP income eligibility. Furthermore, a state may annualize one or more months of a household's income to test against its LIHEAP income standard. Given these qualifications, the 2009 CPS ASEC data indicates that an estimated:

²¹ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 22 households in life-threatening medical situations.

²² Heating assistance count excludes 41,598 SNAP households that received \$1 each in the "Heat and Eat" program.

²³ This state reported its household counts for its program year (1/1/09 – 12/31/09); not the federal Fiscal Year (10/1/08 – 9/30/09).

²⁴ Funds were obligated for weatherization, but no households were weatherized in FY 2009.

- 45.1 million households had incomes under the federal maximum income standard of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 75 percent of SMI;
- 35 million households had incomes under the previous federal maximum income standard of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of the SMI; and
- 28.8 million households had incomes under the stricter state income standards that can range from 110 percent of poverty to the federal income maximum, as adopted by states.

The estimated 7.3 million households that received help with heating costs in FY 2009 represent about 16 percent of all households with incomes under the federal maximum standard, about 21 percent of all households with incomes under the previous federal maximum income standard, and about 25 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many states.

Estimated Income Levels

As shown in Table III-3, LIHEAP households receiving heating assistance were among the poorer households compared to LIHEAP income eligible households under federal or state income standards. Part of this population also may have received federal funds for home energy-related expenses from other sources, i.e., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, subsidized rent, or public housing. In Table III-3, the percent distributions of LIHEAP income eligible households are based on the 2009 CPS ASEC and the percent distribution of LIHEAP heating assistance household are based on the states' *LIHEAP Household Reports* for FY 2009.

Table III-3. Percent of LIHEAP income eligible households compared to LIHEAP assisted households, as estimated from the 2009 CPS ASEC and states' *LIHEAP Household Reports* for FY 2009

Low Income Households	Intervals of 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines ¹				
	Under 75%	75%-100%	101%-125%	126%-150%	Over 150%
Percent of Households					
At or below federal income maximum standard-75% SMI	19%	11%	12%	12%	46%
At or below federal income maximum standard-60% SMI	24	14	15	16	31
At or below state income standards	29	17	18	14	22
LIHEAP assisted households (heating assistance)	42	25	16	9	8

¹ One state reported household poverty levels counts for its program year (1/1/09 – 12/31/09); not the federal Fiscal Year (10/1/08 – 9/30/09).

Please note the following caveats about the data in Table III-3:

- Comparison of poverty level distributions between CPS ASEC data and state-reported data should be viewed with caution as there may be differences in how the two data sources count household income.
- Some assisted households may have gross incomes that exceed the federal or state income maximums if states used net income or calculated household income for several months in determining LIHEAP income eligibility.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2008 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 143 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households that are at or below the federal LIHEAP income maximum (75 percent SMI), based on the 2009 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2008 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 119 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households that are at or below the previous federal LIHEAP income maximum (60 percent SMI), based on the 2009 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2008 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 105 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households under state LIHEAP income standards, based on the 2009 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2008 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 83 percent for LIHEAP heating assistance households, based on data aggregated from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2009*.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

As shown in Table III-4, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2009 among the types of assistance, as in previous years. The national average benefit was \$418 for heating assistance, which increased to \$505 when heating and winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance were combined. The combined benefit represented a 39 percent increase from FY 2008 (\$363). State-level benefit data is shown in Table III-5.

Table III-4. Average and range of LIHEAP fuel assistance benefit levels, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2009

Type of assistance	Average benefit ¹	Benefit range
Heating	\$418	\$144 – \$1,826
Cooling	359	51 – 680
Winter/year-round crisis	451	218 – 864
Summer crisis	302	141 – 484

¹ One state reported average benefits for its program year (1/1/09 – 12/31/09); not the federal Fiscal Year (10/1/08 – 9/30/09).

Table III-5. LIHEAP: Estimated household average benefits for fuel assistance, by type of assistance and by state, FY 2009¹

State	Type of LIHEAP assistance ²			
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis
Alabama	\$334	\$309	\$359	\$315
Alaska	1,826	0	--	0
Arizona ³	431	--	473	0
Arkansas	189	273	473	0
California ^{3 4}	303	--	422	0
Colorado ⁴	581	0	--	0
Connecticut ^{4 5}	899	0	402	0
Delaware	539	423	378	0
Dist. of Col.	540	0	507	0
Florida	327	405	464	459
Georgia	343	350	344	0
Hawaii ³	678	--	0	167
Idaho ⁴	387	0	329	0
Illinois ⁴	500	150	530	0
Indiana	369	51	221	0
Iowa ^{4 6}	633	0	--	0
Kansas	844	0	--	0
Kentucky	144	0	218	0
Louisiana ⁷	414	450	249	0

¹ Household average benefits were gathered from the state estimates obtained from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2009*, as described in Appendix A of this report. States were not asked to estimate household average benefits for weatherization assistance. Such estimates would not be comparable to estimated average benefits for the other types of LIHEAP assistance due to the relatively larger role of labor and other support costs involved in weatherization and wide variations in how states define low-cost weatherization. The data does not reflect average benefits for furnace or air conditioner repair/replacement. A designation of "--" indicates (1) for cooling assistance, that such states that did not provide a separate count for such assistance (for the reasons described in footnote 3); and (2) for winter/year-round crisis assistance, that six states that assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance and one additional state assisted such households in the fashion identified in footnote 6.

² One state reported average benefits for its program year (1/1/09 – 12/31/09); not the federal Fiscal Year (10/1/08 – 9/30/09).

³ Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and energy assistance was provided in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such funds under heating assistance.

⁴ Excludes average crisis assistance household benefits for emergency heating/cooling equipment repairs or replacements benefits for the following states: California (\$1,291), Colorado (\$867), Connecticut (\$3,015), Idaho (\$787), Illinois (\$2,200), Iowa (\$353), Maine (\$385—including Clean, Tune, Evaluate Program), Michigan (\$1,359), Minnesota (\$1,244), Missouri (\$392—for emergency furnace repair or replacement and \$150 for emergency air conditioner repair/replacement), New Jersey (\$366), New York (\$1,814), North Carolina (\$1,737), North Dakota (\$2,303), Oregon (\$1,101), Rhode Island (\$3,580), South Dakota (\$140), Utah (\$1,252), Washington (\$1,053), and Wyoming (\$3,622).

⁵ Excludes an average of \$414 for households that received Safety Net Benefits as part of winter/year-round crisis assistance.

⁶ State reported household average of \$353 for households that received winter/ year-round crisis fuel assistance and/or emergency furnace repair/replacement.

⁷ Excludes household crisis assistance benefits, which averaged \$783, that were provided by the state's Energy Special Needs Program.

Table III-5. LIHEAP: Estimated household average benefits for fuel assistance, by type of assistance and by state, FY 2009¹

State	Type of LIHEAP assistance ²			
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis
Maine ⁴	917	0	295	0
Maryland	877	0	--	0
Massachusetts	991	0	--	0
Michigan ⁴	185	0	659	0
Minnesota ^{4 8}	493	0	455	0
Mississippi	284	287	487	484
Missouri ⁴	362	0	519	204
Montana	748	0	864	0
Nebraska	614	324	345	0
Nevada ^{3 9}	620	--	376	0
New Hampshire	1,004	0	493	0
New Jersey ⁴	551	200	700	0
New Mexico	288	0	270	0
New York ⁴	247	0	401	0
North Carolina ⁴	175	0	327	0
North Dakota ⁴	856	350	307	0
Ohio	320	0	281	141
Oklahoma	154	205	243	0
Oregon ⁴	287	0	297	0
Pennsylvania	344	0	614	0
Rhode Island ⁴	742	0	702	0
South Carolina ²	415	405	415	0
South Dakota ⁴	1,179	0	420	0
Tennessee	450	450	450	0
Texas	576	680	308	0
Utah ⁴	604	0	289	0
Vermont	1,228	0	238	0
Virginia	518	320	447	0
Washington ⁴	462	0	--	0
West Virginia	434	0	323	0
Wisconsin	514	0	375	0
Wyoming ⁴	698	0	326	0

⁸ Excludes a household average benefit of \$523 for households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

⁹ Excludes an average benefit of \$476 for crisis utility assistance for households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs

As noted in the Introduction of this report, the purpose of LIHEAP is to assist low income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, in meeting their immediate home energy needs. LIHEAP is not intended to pay or offset the entire home energy costs of low income households. Rather, LIHEAP supplements other resources available to households for paying home energy costs. The percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP assistance in FY 2009 varied by census region, as shown in Table III-6. A reliable percent of cooling costs offset by LIHEAP assistance is not available.

Table III-6. Average percent offset of annual residential and heating costs for LIHEAP recipient households, nationally and by census region, FY 2009¹

Census region	Average LIHEAP household residential energy costs ²	Average LIHEAP household heating costs ²	Average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs ³	Percentage of residential energy costs offset by LIHEAP benefit ⁴	Percentage of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit ⁵
Total	\$2,087	\$816	\$505	24.2%	61.8%
Northeast	2,582	1,130	490	19.0	43.3
Midwest	2,000	868	522	26.1	60.1
South	2,029	600	458	22.6	76.4
West ⁶	1,300	380	603	46.4	158.6

Compared to FY 2008, LIHEAP benefits for heating costs offset a greater percentage of LIHEAP heating expenditures, increasing significantly from 43.3 percent in FY 2008 to 61.8 percent in FY 2009, for the following reasons:

- As noted above, the average LIHEAP benefits for heating costs increased by 39 percent from \$363 in FY 2008 to \$505 in FY 2009. With the increased funding level in FY 2009, LIHEAP not only served more households but also provided a greater amount of assistance to such households when compared to FY 2008.
- Using adjusted data from EIA's 2005 RECS, average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP households receiving benefits for heating costs in FY 2009 was projected to be \$816. Such adjusted data indicates that average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP heating assistance households decreased slightly, by about three percent, between FY 2008 (\$839) and FY 2009 (\$816).

¹ LIHEAP fuel assistance is not intended to pay or offset the entire home energy costs of low income households. The experiences of individual LIHEAP recipient households may vary widely from the estimates of average residential energy costs, heating costs, and percent offset.

² Adjusted weighted averages from the 2005 RECS.

³ Average household benefit for heating costs was calculated by dividing the sum of state estimates of obligated funds for heating and winter/year-round crisis assistance by an estimate of the number of households receiving heating and/or winter/year-round crisis assistance.

⁴ LIHEAP fuel assistance is intended to assist eligible households with that portion of residential energy used for home energy, i.e., home heating or cooling.

⁵ Percent offset of cooling costs by LIHEAP fuel assistance is not available.

⁶ Percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit includes the benefits of four Western states that either provided combined heating and cooling assistance or made no differentiation between heating and cooling assistance and that reported such benefits under heating assistance. This would result in a somewhat larger percentage of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefits in the Western Census region.

- A decrease in home heating expenditures generally results from a warmer winter, a decrease in fuel prices, or both. However, winter temperatures in FY 2009 were approximately six percent colder than FY 2008. Regarding fuel prices, natural gas prices increased by nearly three percent, electricity prices by nearly four percent, but fuel oil prices decreased by almost 22 percent between FY 2008 and FY 2009. Consequently, the decline in fuel oil prices was the principal reason for the slight decrease in average home heating expenditures.

Household Characteristics

States are required to report on the number and income levels of households assisted and the number of assisted households having at least one member who is elderly (i.e., 60 years old or older), disabled, or a young child (i.e., five years old or younger). In addition, states are required to report on the number and income levels of households applying for LIHEAP assistance, not just those households that receive LIHEAP assistance. However, the statute does not require that the data on applicant households be included in the *LIHEAP Report to Congress*. Given the different ways states define “applicant household,” the data at the national level would not be uniform.

This section includes state-specific tables which show the number of households receiving each type of LIHEAP assistance, by household poverty levels. This section also includes state-specific tables that show for each type of assistance the percentage of LIHEAP assisted households that contained at least one elderly or disabled member or young child.

The information is derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2009* that was submitted to HHS as part of each grantee’s application for FY 2010 LIHEAP funds. A total unduplicated number of LIHEAP assisted households cannot be calculated from state reports because households could receive more than one type of LIHEAP assistance.

As shown by the state-reported data in Table III-7, the greatest percentage of assisted households under 75 percent of poverty received summer crisis assistance. The greatest percent of assisted households over 150 percent of the poverty level received weatherization assistance.

Table III-7. Percent of assisted households, classified by 2008 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by type of LIHEAP assistance

2008 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals	Type of assistance ¹				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year- round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
	Percent of households				
Under 75%	42.4%	48.0%	52.9%	57.1%	35.2%
75%-100%	24.5	28.1	19.0	21.5	18.7
101%-125%	15.6	14.8	13.0	12.6	16.9
126%-150%	9.4	7.2	7.8	7.1	13.5
Over 150%	8.2	1.9	7.3	1.6	15.7

¹ National percentages are calculated for those states which reported complete data, by type of LIHEAP assistance. Appendix A, indicates the percentages of assisted households for which uniform data was provided. Uniform data on households classified by intervals of the 2008 HHSPG ranged from 95.1 percent for weatherization assistance to 100 percent for cooling and summer crisis assistance, as indicated in Appendix A, Table A-1.

State-level data on percent of households assisted, by poverty level and type of LIHEAP assistance, is shown in Table III-8 through Table III-12.

Table III-8. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving heating assistance, classified by 2008 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines ³				
		Under 75%	75%-100%	101%-125%	126%-150%	Over 150%
Total	6,642,026	42.4%	24.5%	15.6%	9.4%	8.2%
Alabama	76,728	52.7	25.2	13.0	7.3	1.8
Alaska ⁴	10,983	42.7	26.8	17.2	13.3	0.0
Arizona ⁵	37,855	54.7	17.8	13.0	8.5	6.0
Arkansas	65,647	38.4	31.7	15.7	8.0	6.2
California ⁵	167,680	34.7	15.9	26.2	12.4	10.8
Colorado ⁴	105,781	33.6	22.1	16.6	13.9	13.8
Connecticut	107,499	34.8	2.3	13.5	12.9	36.5
Delaware	17,654	46.0	0.8	18.5	15.4	19.2
Dist. of Col.	17,640	60.9	17.4	10.0	6.3	5.4
Florida	41,323	51.2	27.9	13.5	7.2	0.1
Georgia	124,367	62.8	21.9	12.5	1.8	1.0
Hawaii ⁵	6,757	27.5	12.1	52.2	8.3	0.0
Idaho	45,120	79.9	20.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Illinois ⁶	281,420	45.2	22.0	18.0	14.8	0.0
Indiana ⁷	197,809	45.3	22.5	18.0	14.1	0.0
Iowa	95,177	37.5	22.1	21.2	17.6	1.6
Kansas ⁴	46,959	37.0	36.1	23.0	3.9	0.0
Kentucky	119,293	70.1	19.3	9.4	1.2	0.0
Louisiana	57,574	44.7	30.1	13.9	8.2	3.1
Maine ⁸	59,655	22.0	20.4	18.8	16.2	22.6
Maryland ⁴	122,250	36.7	20.0	17.2	14.9	11.2
Massachusetts ⁴	186,160	14.1	20.2	15.5	15.0	35.3
Michigan	453,736	43.8	31.3	16.8	6.8	1.4
Minnesota	153,721	29.8	20.1	16.8	14.3	19.0

¹ A designation of “-” indicates that data were reported incorrectly.

² One state reported household poverty level counts for its program year (1/1/09 – 12/31/09); not the federal Fiscal Year (10/1/08 – 9/30/09).

³ Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

⁴ Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

⁵ Counts and the percentage distributions include households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such households under heating assistance.

⁶ Heating assistance data includes 870 households assisted under a Percentage of Income Payment Plan.

⁷ Heating assistance data includes 917 households assisted through Summer Fill Program to receive bulk fuels at reduced prices in advance of the winter season.

⁸ Heating assistance data excludes 1,741 SNAP households that received \$5 LIHEAP benefits.

Table III-8. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving heating assistance, classified by 2008 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines ³				
		Under 75%	75%-100%	101%-125%	126%-150%	Over 150%
Mississippi	56,566	56.6	27.0	12.1	3.7	0.5
Missouri	153,577	64.2	21.7	11.8	2.3	0.0
Montana	23,493	29.6	26.3	19.7	14.7	9.7
Nebraska	39,385	66.9	22.8	10.2	0.1	0.0
Nevada ⁵	24,151	31.4	28.6	20.1	19.3	0.7
New Hampshire	44,425	17.9	16.2	16.5	15.7	33.6
New Jersey	286,304	25.0	20.4	17.0	14.8	22.9
New Mexico	44,265	52.9	23.4	16.1	7.5	0.0
New York	1,237,610	49.9	27.8	9.8	5.3	7.2
North Carolina	258,360	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	16,165	29.3	19.5	16.9	12.8	21.5
Ohio	393,774	47.4	18.9	15.3	11.9	6.6
Oklahoma	100,308	53.7	38.6	7.8	0.0	0.0
Oregon ⁹	98,640	41.0	21.3	15.0	11.5	11.2
Pennsylvania	547,302	27.5	27.1	18.3	13.7	13.3
Rhode Island	33,934	20.1	19.8	15.6	14.8	29.6
South Carolina ²	16,205	45.2	30.1	17.3	7.3	0.1
South Dakota	18,770	28.5	28.2	22.2	16.8	4.2
Tennessee	112,368	50.2	31.3	17.6	0.9	0.0
Texas	14,530	70.8	17.2	12.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	42,453	54.1	23.4	15.2	7.4	0.0
Vermont	26,313	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	123,538	43.2	32.7	20.2	3.7	0.1
Washington ⁴	84,363	33.9	26.4	39.7	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	59,495	50.2	30.5	17.3	1.9	0.0
Wisconsin	173,011	31.1	26.5	21.9	18.5	2.0
Wyoming	13,933	26.5	18.1	16.3	13.8	25.3

⁹ Heating assistance count excludes 41,598 SNAP households that received \$1 each in the “Heat and Eat” program.

Table III-9. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving cooling assistance, classified by 2008 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines ³				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	703,156	48.0%	28.1%	14.8%	7.2%	1.9%
Alabama	48,462	51.3	25.8	13.3	7.5	2.2
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	42,072	24.9	41.7	15.8	12.7	4.9
California ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware ⁵	7,387	55.0	15.0	12.0	9.5	8.5
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	63,072	59.3	23.7	10.8	5.9	0.3
Georgia	20,115	47.5	28.6	17.4	4.8	1.7
Hawaii ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	40,701	27.7	37.4	21.0	13.9	0.0
Indiana	92,509	42.1	24.7	19.3	13.9	0.0
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	52,991	45.7	29.5	13.7	8.2	3.0
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	54,074	62.2	25.9	5.6	5.7	0.6
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	6,620	47.8	30.8	21.4	0.0	0.0

¹ "--" indicates that such data was not applicable for states which did not provide separate cooling assistance.

² One state reported household poverty level counts for its program year (1/1/09 – 12/31/09); not the federal Fiscal Year (10/1/08 – 9/30/09).

³ Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

⁴ Counts and percent distributions exclude households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such households under heating assistance.

⁵ Cooling assistance includes 298 households that received room-sized air conditioners. Some of these households also may have received assistance with their electric bills.

Table III-9. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving cooling assistance, classified by 2008 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines ³				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Nevada ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	44,453	16.8	29.3	20.0	17.4	16.4
New Mexico	0	--	--	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	36	27.8	33.3	13.9	11.1	13.9
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	83,332	58.5	30.5	11.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina ²	6,201	56.2	22.6	14.1	7.0	0.0
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,677	66.3	19.4	14.2	0.0	0.0
Texas	69,601	69.8	16.8	13.4	0.0	0.0
Utah	0	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	68,853	43.0	35.0	18.5	3.4	0.0
Washington	0	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

Table III-10. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance, classified by 2008 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines ³				
		Under 75%	75%-100%	101%-125%	126%-150%	Over 150%
Total	2,029,327	52.9%	19.0%	13.0%	7.8%	7.3%
Alabama	21,986	55.3	23.9	12.5	6.6	1.6
Alaska ⁴	1,796	66.7	18.0	9.9	5.4	0.0
Arizona	8,628	53.0	16.8	12.2	9.0	8.9
Arkansas	27,928	36.6	26.2	14.1	9.1	14.0
California ^{5 6}	84,221	45.1	16.3	16.7	9.0	12.9
Colorado ^{4 5}	23,734	33.2	22.2	16.7	14.0	13.9
Connecticut ^{5 7}	40,923	24.8	2.0	12.7	14.6	45.9
Delaware	3,083	40.0	19.0	15.0	17.0	9.0
Dist. of Col.	1,689	51.6	12.9	12.2	9.9	13.3
Florida	36,068	51.9	23.1	14.7	9.4	0.9
Georgia	59,358	73.1	14.1	9.1	2.4	1.3
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho ⁵	1,352	69.9	16.4	8.8	4.9	0.0
Illinois ⁵	47,112	51.2	20.0	15.9	13.0	0.0
Indiana	58,899	46.6	19.6	17.5	16.3	0.0
Iowa ^{5 8}	8,771	38.0	22.0	21.0	17.0	2.0
Kansas ⁴	2,406	55.4	25.0	17.5	2.0	0.0
Kentucky	179,890	69.8	20.2	8.8	1.1	0.0
Louisiana ⁹	21,222	63.1	18.9	9.3	5.8	2.9
Maine ^{5 10}	6,482	33.2	20.0	15.5	12.5	18.7
Maryland ⁴	3,555	39.4	16.3	15.8	15.0	13.4

¹ “--” indicates that such data was reported inaccurately or was not applicable for states which did not provide winter/year-round crisis assistance.

² One state reported household poverty levels counts for its program year (1/1/09 – 12/31/09); not the federal Fiscal Year (10/1/08 – 9/30/09).

³ Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

⁴ State assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance.

⁵ Twenty states provided emergency heating/cooling equipment repair or replacement services as part of crisis assistance. These states were California (7,191 households [heating], 1,728 households [cooling], and 578 households [water heater repair/replacement]), Colorado (1,291 households), Connecticut (215 households), Idaho (305 households), Illinois (2,180 households), Iowa (8,771—see footnote 8), Maine (619 households), Michigan (890 households), Minnesota (6,860 households), Missouri (--), New Jersey (1,165 households), New York (5,033 households), North Carolina (2,771 households), North Dakota (210 households), Oregon (314 households), Rhode Island (207 households [boiler replacement]), South Dakota (406 households), Utah (--), Washington (2,335 households), and Wyoming (171 households).

⁶ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count may include some duplication due to data reporting limitations. Poverty percents are based on 84,221 households that received winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance.

⁷ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes (1) 31,178 households that received crisis fuel assistance (of which 6,530 households also received Safety Net Benefits), (2) 9,530 households that were assisted in homeless shelters; and (3) 215 households that received emergency heating equipment repair/replacement. The percentage distribution is based on 31,178 households that received crisis fuel assistance.

⁸ State did not separate counts of households that received winter crisis fuel assistance from counts of households that received emergency furnace repair/replacement.

⁹ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 432 households that were assisted by the Energy Special Needs Program.

¹⁰ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 619 households that received cleaning, tuning, and evaluation of furnaces.

Table III-10. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance, classified by 2008 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines ³				
		Under 75%	75%-100%	101%-125%	126%-150%	Over 150%
Massachusetts ⁴	21,073	23.1	17.7	14.0	13.0	32.2
Michigan ^{5 11}	200,174	67.0	14.7	8.3	5.4	4.6
Minnesota ^{5 12}	78,188	34.4	17.2	15.0	13.0	20.4
Mississippi	2,037	67.9	21.2	8.1	2.5	0.2
Missouri ⁵	75,444	66.1	20.5	10.8	2.6	0.0
Montana	545	27.2	32.7	21.7	10.6	7.9
Nebraska	16,916	69.8	21.0	9.0	0.2	0.1
Nevada ¹³	777	31.3	20.5	18.3	18.9	11.1
New Hampshire	1,771	36.4	15.6	11.7	11.2	25.1
New Jersey ^{5 14}	26,727	30.8	17.8	16.3	12.5	22.6
New Mexico	25,212	62.4	18.2	12.9	6.5	0.0
New York ⁵	155,400	43.1	19.9	12.1	8.2	16.8
North Carolina ^{5 15}	128,166	58.5	19.0	11.8	7.1	3.6
North Dakota ^{5 16}	2,166	41.2	15.2	14.5	10.0	19.0
Ohio ¹⁷	184,396	59.5	16.7	11.2	8.0	4.5
Oklahoma ¹⁸	17,494	70.6	21.4	8.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon ⁵	21,571	45.0	20.1	14.3	10.5	10.2
Pennsylvania	204,618	32.4	24.5	17.4	12.8	12.8
Rhode Island ⁵	5,732	38.2	22.2	13.4	9.4	16.7
South Carolina ²	15,072	58.1	19.7	14.3	7.8	0.2
South Dakota ^{5 19}	1,098	45.6	17.0	17.4	14.2	5.7
Tennessee	11,729	67.0	19.9	13.0	0.2	0.0
Texas	65,578	74.4	14.4	11.1	0.0	0.0
Utah ^{5 20}	4,291	61.4	20.5	15.0	3.1	0.0
Vermont	6,228	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	23,887	53.0	25.1	18.1	3.7	0.1
Washington ^{4 5}	17,753	42.6	22.2	35.2	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	26,282	61.3	23.6	13.3	1.7	0.1
Wisconsin	48,016	36.1	24.1	19.4	17.7	2.6
Wyoming ⁵	1,883	42.3	16.4	13.9	10.3	17.2

¹¹ Percentage distribution includes 890 households that received furnace repair/replacement benefits.

¹² Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 2,094 households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

¹³ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 26 households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

¹⁴ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes 4,268 households that received emergency furnace restarts and 1,165 households that received that received emergency furnace repair or replacement. An unknown number of these households may have received emergency crisis fuel assistance.

¹⁵ Percentage distribution includes 2,771 households that received assistance through the Heating and Air Repair & Replacement Program.

¹⁶ Percentage distribution excludes 210 households that received furnace repair or replacement.

¹⁷ Percentage distribution includes 209 households assisted through the state's Lung Health Clinic.

¹⁸ Percentage distribution includes 22 households in life-threatening medical situations

¹⁹ About 50-60 households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance may have also received emergency furnace/repair or replacements.

²⁰ Percentage distribution includes households that received furnace/air conditioning repairs.

Table III-11. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance, classified by 2008 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines ²				
		Under 75%	75%-100%	101%-125%	126%-150%	Over 150%
Total	163,970	57.1%	21.5%	12.6%	7.1%	1.6%
Alabama	20,299	54.6	23.8	12.5	7.1	1.9
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
California	0	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	61,557	54.6	22.7	13.0	8.8	0.8
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	177	25.4	15.3	52.0	7.3	0.0
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,065	66.1	19.6	9.8	4.4	0.1
Missouri ³	42,491	67.5	19.6	10.7	2.3	0.0
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--	--

¹ "--" indicates that such data was not applicable for states which did not provide summer crisis assistance.

² Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

³ Household count includes eight households that received window air conditioners and 41 households that had their air conditioners repaired.

Table III-11. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance, classified by 2008 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines ²				
		Under 75%	75%-100%	101%-125%	126%-150%	Over 150%
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	38,381	50.9	20.5	14.0	9.9	4.7
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	0	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

Table III-12. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving weatherization assistance, classified by 2008 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines ³				
		Under 75%	75%-100%	101%-125%	126%-150%	Over 150%
Total	141,302	35.2%	18.7%	16.9%	13.5%	15.7%
Alabama	453	22.5	39.7	18.1	15.5	4.2
Alaska ⁴	1,290	12.4	8.9	20.5	15.0	43.3
Arizona	1,071	30.6	19.5	21.7	19.2	9.0
Arkansas	815	27.7	24.7	20.2	13.1	14.2
California ⁵	21,072	28.7	16.7	22.2	13.2	19.2
Colorado	2,952	30.2	19.1	18.3	16.7	15.7
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	200	36.0	14.0	16.0	14.0	20.0
Dist. of Col.	838	60.9	17.4	10.0	6.0	5.7
Florida	1,415	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	874	29.4	35.7	19.2	11.4	4.2
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	1,314	79.9	20.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Illinois	6,936	50.0	25.9	20.1	2.4	1.6
Indiana	2,323	32.5	21.4	23.9	21.5	0.6
Iowa	1,580	26.3	19.4	24.5	29.7	0.0
Kansas	1,920	18.4	10.5	11.4	9.7	49.9
Kentucky	1,110	53.2	25.8	14.9	6.1	0.0
Louisiana	591	48.7	31.6	10.2	5.2	4.2
Maine ⁶	2,002	11.5	16.6	20.0	23.0	28.8
Maryland ⁷	225	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	16,653	8.2	11.7	14.2	18.6	47.1
Michigan	1,282	31.7	19.7	23.7	20.5	4.4
Minnesota	2,934	22.2	14.8	16.9	18.4	27.7
Mississippi	305	35.7	33.4	16.1	14.8	0.0
Missouri	818	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	504	28.8	22.4	19.4	15.3	14.1

¹ "--" indicates that such data was not applicable for states which did not provide weatherization assistance.

² One state reported household poverty levels counts for its program year (1/1/09 – 12/31/09); not the federal Fiscal Year (10/1/08 – 9/30/09).

³ Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

⁴ Income data was not available for 319 households.

⁵ Household count for weatherization assistance may include some duplication due to data reporting limitations.

⁶ Poverty levels are based on 1,942 households with income data.

⁷ Household count consists of households that received furnace repair/replacement.

Table III-12. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving weatherization assistance, classified by 2008 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines ³				
		Under 75%	75%-100%	101%-125%	126%-150%	Over 150%
Nebraska	830	28.7	18.8	20.7	20.1	11.7
Nevada	282	30.9	22.7	27.7	18.1	0.7
New Hampshire	430	50.0	14.4	6.5	7.0	22.1
New Jersey	1,470	20.5	16.9	16.5	18.6	27.6
New Mexico	1,289	85.3	13.4	1.0	0.3	0.0
New York ⁸	18,997	71.2	16.3	7.6	2.7	2.2
North Carolina	1,173	40.8	22.5	20.8	13.4	2.6
North Dakota	595	20.3	19.2	18.8	15.0	26.7
Ohio	7,232	24.0	16.9	16.4	18.2	24.5
Oklahoma	311	79.4	16.1	2.9	1.0	0.6
Oregon	1,451	38.0	19.4	17.2	13.6	11.8
Pennsylvania	12,702	27.4	21.9	20.7	22.4	7.6
Rhode Island	1,351	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina ²	429	13.3	6.1	19.1	15.2	46.4
South Dakota ⁹	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,710	40.2	31.7	28.0	0.1	0.1
Texas	4,434	46.9	19.7	16.4	2.0	15.1
Utah	1,044	46.0	30.3	22.4	1.3	0.0
Vermont	1,617	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	2,055	30.2	33.9	11.1	11.9	12.9
Washington	3,365	29.8	17.7	18.8	33.6	0.0
West Virginia	1,389	53.3	22.4	14.3	9.2	0.8
Wisconsin	5,122	34.0	25.8	21.5	17.1	1.6
Wyoming	547	26.0	22.7	17.6	17.2	16.6

⁸ Poverty percentages are based on 17,995 households, including 3,912 households that received cooling equipment installation for medically-needy households. Poverty percentages are unavailable for 1,002 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U. S. Department of Energy rules.

⁹ Obligated weatherization funds in FY 2009, but no households were weatherized in FY 2009.

Presence of Elderly, Disabled, and Young Children

The following information is based on state-reported data on LIHEAP assisted households and weighted data on LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the federal maximum income standard (75 percent SMI) and under the previous federal maximum income standard (60 percent SMI)—from the 2009 CPS ASEC (as displayed in Table III-13):

- About 31 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one elderly member (i.e., 60 years or older), compared to 40 percent of all low income households that have at least one elderly member under the federal maximum income standard, and 40 percent compared to the previous federal maximum income standard. The percentage of assisted households with at least one elderly member ranged from 17 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance to 40 percent for weatherization assistance.
- About 32 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one disabled member, compared to 25 percent of all low income households that have at least one disabled member under the federal maximum income standard, and 27 percent compared to the previous federal maximum income standard. The percentage of assisted households with at least one disabled member, as defined by the states, ranged from 27 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance to 42 percent for cooling assistance.
- About 22 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child aged five years old or less; whereas 18 percent of all low income households have at least one child aged five years old or less under the federal maximum income standard, and 19 percent compared to the previous federal maximum income standard. The percentage of assisted households with at least one young child ranged from 18 percent for weatherization assistance to 29 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance.

As shown by the state-reported data in Table III-13, the greatest percent of elderly households received weatherization assistance, cooling assistance for disabled households, and winter/year-round crisis assistance for young child households. State-level percentages of households assisted data by type of vulnerable household (elderly, disabled, and young child), by type of LIHEAP assistance are shown in Table III-14 through Table III-18.

Table III-13. LIHEAP: Percent of assisted households with at least one member who is vulnerable (elderly, disabled, or a young child), by type of assistance, FY 2009¹

Type of vulnerable household	Type of assistance ^{2 3}				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
	(Percent of households)				
Elderly	30.7%	38.2%	17.2%	23.8%	40.2%
Disabled	31.8	41.8	26.6	30.1	27.0
Young child	22.3	26.8	29.1	27.8	17.5

¹ Definitions of “elderly,” “disabled,” and “young child” are as follows: “Elderly” refers to a person who is 60 years old or older, “disability” varies from state to state, and “young child” is a person who is five years old or younger. A household could have members that were reported in more than one of the three groups of households.

² National percentages are calculated for those states which reported complete data, by type of LIHEAP assistance. Appendix A, Table A-1 indicates the percent of assisted households for which uniform data was provided. Uniform data on households classified by elderly, disabled, or young children ranged from 95 percent for weatherization assistance to 100 percent for cooling and summer crisis assistance.

³ One state reported data on vulnerable households for its program year (1/1/09 – 12/31/09); not the federal Fiscal Year (10/1/08 – 9/30/09).

Table III-14. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving heating assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percentage of households assisted ³		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	6,642,026	30.7%	31.8%	22.3%
Alabama	76,728	31.8	34.2	21.6
Alaska	10,983	26.8	26.9	27.2
Arizona ⁴	37,855	18.3	44.3	41.0
Arkansas	65,647	26.5	47.9	17.9
California ⁴	167,680	34.2	38.2	23.7
Colorado ⁵	105,781	26.1	29.5	26.5
Connecticut ⁶	107,499	29.7	31.1	22.7
Delaware	17,654	25.8	14.4	21.3
Dist. of Col.	17,640	36.9	19.1	24.0
Florida	41,323	32.5	21.3	24.2
Georgia	124,367	44.9	35.0	15.5
Hawaii ⁴	6,757	43.3	39.0	20.1
Idaho	45,120	29.6	48.6	28.0
Illinois ⁷	281,420	21.3	19.1	23.6
Indiana ⁸	197,809	23.2	30.3	26.9
Iowa ⁹	95,177	28.4	44.8	25.9
Kansas ⁵	46,959	19.6	40.2	25.0
Kentucky	119,293	28.6	51.9	17.0
Louisiana	57,574	36.3	40.5	19.5
Maine ¹⁰	59,655	41.1	25.1	13.7
Maryland ⁵	122,250	28.7	22.2	24.4
Massachusetts ⁵	186,160	33.6	25.9	20.4

¹ Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years old or under. Definitions of “disability” vary among the states.

² One state reported data on vulnerable households for its program year (1/1/09 – 12/31/09); not the federal Fiscal Year (10/1/08 – 9/30/09).

³ A designation of “-” indicates that such data was reported incorrectly.

⁴ Counts and percent distributions include households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such households under heating assistance.

⁵ Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

⁶ Heating assistance count excludes 59,942 SNAP households that received \$1 in LIHEAP benefits.

⁷ Heating assistance count includes 870 households assisted under a Percentage of Income Payment Plan.

⁸ Heating assistance count includes 917 bulk fuel households that were assisted through the Summer Fill Program to receive such fuels in advance of the winter season at reduced fuel prices.

⁹ Winter/year-round crisis count can include households that received crisis fuel assistance or emergency furnace repair or replacement.

¹⁰ Heating assistance count excludes 1,741 SNAP households that received \$5 LIHEAP benefits.

Table III-14. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving heating assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percentage of households assisted ³		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Michigan	453,736	28.3	4.6	20.0
Minnesota	153,721	23.8	24.4	19.2
Mississippi	56,566	46.5	24.5	20.7
Missouri	153,577	21.8	32.6	25.6
Montana	23,493	27.6	37.4	21.6
Nebraska	39,385	--	19.8	--
Nevada ⁴	24,151	36.3	42.2	23.5
New Hampshire	44,425	25.5	29.3	18.1
New Jersey	286,304	43.6	18.0	16.6
New Mexico	44,265	32.3	43.4	23.4
New York	1,237,610	33.1	43.3	23.4
North Carolina	258,360	23.1	26.5	29.4
North Dakota	16,165	25.4	22.1	24.1
Ohio	393,774	29.2	32.3	20.5
Oklahoma	100,308	22.3	22.6	24.9
Oregon ¹¹	98,640	27.3	29.2	26.0
Pennsylvania	547,302	35.0	25.5	18.0
Rhode Island	33,934	33.4	23.2	--
South Carolina ²	16,205	46.2	32.8	14.1
South Dakota	18,770	39.1	22.7	22.5
Tennessee	112,368	38.1	58.4	25.1
Texas	14,530	44.6	59.9	16.8
Utah	42,453	24.7	40.6	31.9
Vermont	26,313	30.0	27.0	27.0
Virginia	123,538	35.4	46.4	20.5
Washington ⁵	84,363	18.5	25.9	25.0
West Virginia	59,495	29.6	60.7	20.7
Wisconsin	173,011	25.7	36.9	26.9
Wyoming	13,933	38.2	21.0	--

¹¹ Heating assistance count excludes 41,598 SNAP households that received \$1 each in the “Heat and Eat” program.

Table III-15. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving cooling assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of households assisted ³		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	703,156	38.2%	41.8%	26.8%
Alabama	48,462	28.6	32.5	19.9
Alaska	0	--	--	--
Arizona ⁴	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	42,072	31.5	54.6	14.8
California ⁴	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware ⁵	7,387	20.0	15.0	29.9
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--
Florida	63,072	26.9	21.3	28.1
Georgia	20,115	84.5	42.4	4.3
Hawaii ⁴	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--
Illinois	40,701	59.2	44.1	14.2
Indiana	92,509	29.6	34.8	24.1
Iowa	0	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--
Louisiana	52,991	31.1	37.4	22.8
Maine	0	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--
Mississippi	54,074	39.5	20.8	29.6
Missouri	0	--	--	--

¹ Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years old or under. Definitions of “disability” vary among the states.

² One state reported data on vulnerable households for its program year (1/1/09 – 12/31/09); not the federal Fiscal Year (10/1/08 – 9/30/09).

³ A designation of “--” indicates that such data was not reported, was reported incorrectly, or was not applicable for states which did not provide cooling assistance.

⁴ Counts and percent distributions exclude households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such households under heating assistance.

⁵ Cooling assistance includes 298 households that received room-sized air conditioners. Some of these households also may have received assistance with their electric bills.

Table III-15. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving cooling assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of households assisted ³		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Montana	0	--	--	--
Nebraska	6,620	--	40.4	--
Nevada ⁴	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--
New Jersey	44,453	61.3	29.8	8.3
New Mexico	0	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--
North Dakota	36	16.7	38.9	25.0
Ohio	0	--	--	--
Oklahoma	83,332	16.0	20.1	29.4
Oregon	0	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--
South Carolina ²	6,201	25.6	25.0	26.5
South Dakota	0	--	--	--
Tennessee	2,677	23.6	42.2	37.8
Texas	69,601	42.8	55.7	19.4
Utah	0	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--
Virginia	68,853	31.9	55.8	37.4
Washington	0	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--

Table III-16. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of households assisted ³		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	2,029,327	17.2%	26.6%	29.1%
Alabama	21,986	35.5	46.7	35.5
Alaska ⁴	1,796	10.1	16.9	33.5
Arizona	8,628	2.5	6.0	5.6
Arkansas	27,928	8.7	27.2	26.3
California ^{5 6 7}	84,221	16.0	26.8	35.4
Colorado ^{4 5}	23,734	26.6	29.9	26.2
Connecticut ^{5 8}	40,923	36.0	29.6	21.4
Delaware	3,083	21.0	14.0	29.5
Dist. of Col.	1,689	16.0	9.9	37.2
Florida	36,068	22.5	27.4	29.8
Georgia	59,358	13.0	18.8	28.7
Hawaii	0	--	--	--
Idaho ⁵	1,352	19.2	52.0	33.6
Illinois ⁵	47,112	12.4	21.1	27.2
Indiana	58,899	15.0	22.8	30.6
Iowa ^{5 9}	8,771	28.5	45.0	26.1
Kansas ⁴	2,406	6.8	31.3	32.1
Kentucky	179,890	16.0	41.2	21.2
Louisiana ¹⁰	21,222	11.8	28.6	33.1

¹ Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years old or under. Definitions of “disability” vary among the states.

² One state reported data on vulnerable households for its program year (1/1/09 – 12/31/09); not the federal Fiscal Year (10/1/08 – 9/30/09).

³ A designation of “--” indicates that such data was not reported, was reported incorrectly, or was not applicable for states which did not provide winter/year-round crisis assistance.

⁴ State assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance.

⁵ Twenty states provided emergency heating/cooling equipment repair or replacement services as part of crisis assistance (“--” indicates that the number of households receiving such assistance were not reported): California (7,191 households [heating], 1,728 households [cooling], and 578 households [water heater repair/replacement]), Colorado (1,462 households), Connecticut (215 households), Idaho (294 households), Illinois (2,342 households), Iowa (8,771)—see footnote 10), Maine (619 households), Michigan (890 households), Minnesota (6,860 households), Missouri (--), New Jersey (1,165 households), New York (5,033 households), North Carolina (2,771 households), North Dakota (210 households), Oregon (314 households), Rhode Island (207 households [boiler replacement]), South Dakota (406 households), Utah (--), Washington (2,335 households), and Wyoming (171 households).

⁶ Household counts for winter/year-round crisis assistance may include some duplicated counts due to data reporting limitations.

⁷ Winter/year-round crisis count may include some duplication due to data reporting limitations. Vulnerable household percents are based on 84,221 households that received winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance.

⁸ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes (1) 31,178 households that received crisis fuel assistance (of which 6,530 households also received Safety Net Benefits); (2) 9,530 households that were assisted in homeless shelters; and (4) 215 households that received emergency heating equipment repair/replacement. The percentages are based on 31,178 households that received crisis fuel assistance.

⁹ State did not separate counts of households that received winter crisis fuel assistance from counts of households that received emergency furnace repair/replacement.

¹⁰ Crisis assistance data includes 432 households that were assisted by Energy Special Needs Program.

Table III-16. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of households assisted ³		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Maine ^{5 11}	6,482	23.3	29.8	19.1
Maryland ⁴	3,555	14.7	11.4	30.1
Massachusetts ⁴	21,073	13.8	22.6	29.6
Michigan ⁵	200,174	10.2	16.8	30.4
Minnesota ^{5 12}	78,188	16.0	21.8	23.8
Mississippi	2,037	14.8	18.6	28.6
Missouri ⁵	75,444	13.0	29.0	27.4
Montana	545	35.8	44.0	16.7
Nebraska	16,916	--	12.5	--
Nevada ¹³	777	23.7	37.6	51.2
New Hampshire	1,771	4.8	24.2	24.2
New Jersey ^{5 14}	26,727	16.2	16.6	25.7
New Mexico	25,212	13.7	31.7	34.9
New York ⁵	155,400	13.9	25.8	31.4
North Carolina ^{5 15}	128,166	16.2	21.7	33.3
North Dakota ^{5 16}	2,166	7.7	20.3	34.8
Ohio ¹⁷	184,396	13.2	24.2	28.2
Oklahoma ¹⁸	17,494	8.0	18.4	33.6
Oregon ⁵	21,571	23.3	30.0	28.4
Pennsylvania	204,618	33.7	31.3	28.4
Rhode Island ⁵	5,732	12.1	21.5	--
South Carolina ²	15,072	19.6	20.3	26.4
South Dakota ^{5 19}	1,098	6.8	7.2	28.7
Tennessee	11,729	10.1	43.1	55.2
Texas	65,578	18.6	13.8	34.6
Utah ^{5 20}	4,291	16.1	27.8	33.7
Vermont	6,228	12.1	34.0	35.2
Virginia	23,887	18.0	34.3	27.4
Washington ^{4 5}	17,753	7.8	23.3	33.8
West Virginia	26,282	9.8	40.5	34.9
Wisconsin	48,016	22.9	36.4	30.1
Wyoming ^{4 5}	1,883	20.2	23.3	32.7

¹¹ Crisis assistance data includes 619 households that received cleaning, tuning, and evaluation of furnaces.

¹² Crisis assistance data includes 2,094 households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

¹³ Crisis assistance data includes 26 households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

¹⁴ Crisis assistance data excludes 4,268 households that received emergency furnace restarts and 1,165 households that received that received emergency furnace repair or replacement. An unknown number of these households may have received emergency crisis fuel assistance.

¹⁵ Percents include 2,771 households that received assistance through the Heating and Air Repair & Replacement Program.

¹⁶ Percents exclude 210 households that received furnace repair or replacement.

¹⁷ Percents include 209 households assisted through the state's Lung Health Clinic.

¹⁸ Percents include 22 households in life-threatening medical situations.

¹⁹ About 50-60 households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance may have also received emergency furnace/repair or replacements.

²⁰ Percents include households that received furnace/air conditioning repairs.

Table III-17. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted ²		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	163,970	23.8%	30.1%	27.8%
Alabama	20,299	27.1	37.8	31.5
Alaska	0	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--
Arkansas	0	--	--	--
California	0	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--
Florida	61,557	20.2	22.1	31.7
Georgia	0	--	--	--
Hawaii	177	7.9	20.9	44.6
Idaho	0	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--
Louisiana	0	--	--	--
Maine	0	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,065	17.7	7.9	38.7
Missouri ³	42,491	10.4	26.4	29.5
Montana	0	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--

¹ Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years old or under. Definitions of "disability" vary among the states.

² A designation of "--" indicates that such data was not reported, was reported incorrectly, or was not applicable for states which did not provide cooling assistance.

³ Household count includes eight households that received window air conditioners and 41 households that had their air conditioners repaired.

Table III-17. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted ²		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--
New Jersey	0	--	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--
Ohio	38,381	42.9	43.5	17.4
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--
South Carolina	0	--	--	--
South Dakota	0	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	--
Utah	0	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--
Virginia	0	--	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--

Table III-18. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving weatherization assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of households assisted ³		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	141,302	40.2%	27.0%	17.5%
Alabama	453	57.6	57.2	11.0
Alaska	1,290	56.5	23.1	30.2
Arizona	1,071	59.3	59.8	22.6
Arkansas	815	15.8	20.9	4.7
California ⁴	21,072	32.1	22.3	24.7
Colorado	2,952	36.4	34.8	27.5
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware	200	51.0	38.5	10.5
Dist. of Col.	838	37.0	19.0	24.0
Florida	1,415	--	--	--
Georgia	874	50.5	13.3	--
Hawaii	0	--	--	--
Idaho	1,314	29.5	48.6	27.9
Illinois	6,936	39.6	17.0	30.0
Indiana	2,323	40.9	37.5	17.8
Iowa	1,580	31.4	39.8	23.8
Kansas	1,920	15.7	20.7	5.0
Kentucky	1,110	39.9	62.0	11.8
Louisiana	591	65.1	55.7	11.7
Maine ⁵	2,002	52.0	30.0	11.5
Maryland ⁶	225	--	--	--
Massachusetts	16,653	59.2	27.4	9.5
Michigan ⁷	1,282	27.0	40.3	24.2
Minnesota	2,934	30.6	25.8	19.7
Mississippi	305	77.0	32.8	4.9
Missouri	818	--	--	--

¹ Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years old or under. Definitions of “disability” vary among the states.

² One state reported data on vulnerable households for its program year (1/1/09 – 12/31/09); not the federal Fiscal Year (10/1/08 – 9/30/09).

³ A designation of “--” indicates that such data was not reported, was reported incorrectly, or was not applicable for states which did not provide weatherization assistance.

⁴ Household count for weatherization assistance may include some duplication due to data reporting limitations.

⁵ Vulnerable household data based on 1,942 households.

⁶ Household count consists of households that received furnace repair/replacement.

⁷ Vulnerability group percentages include 476 households that received furnace repair/replacement benefits.

Table III-18. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving weatherization assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2009¹

State	All households assisted ²	Percent of households assisted ³		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Montana	504	31.0	33.9	19.0
Nebraska	830	--	38.8	--
Nevada	282	42.6	18.1	55.3
New Hampshire	430	14.7	10.0	8.4
New Jersey	1,470	47.3	7.3	14.7
New Mexico	1,289	23.0	10.7	--
New York ⁸	18,997	48.0	15.2	10.5
North Carolina	1,173	52.0	41.0	11.3
North Dakota	595	32.1	26.9	20.7
Ohio	7,232	35.6	31.0	16.7
Oklahoma	311	42.4	46.9	41.8
Oregon	1,451	46.3	38.5	20.6
Pennsylvania	12,702	33.4	27.7	16.7
Rhode Island	1,351	--	--	--
South Carolina ²	429	54.1	38.5	14.5
South Dakota ⁹	0	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,710	51.3	71.1	12.7
Texas	4,434	26.4	22.6	7.8
Utah	1,044	30.5	23.9	23.9
Vermont	1,617	47.7	14.0	24.8
Virginia	2,055	57.5	34.4	9.3
Washington	3,365	26.6	29.9	20.0
West Virginia	1,389	31.7	54.3	14.9
Wisconsin	5,122	28.9	36.5	26.2
Wyoming	547	--	--	--

⁸ Vulnerability group percentages are based on 17,995 households, including 3,912 households that received cooling equipment installation for medically-needy households. Vulnerability household percentages were unavailable for 1,002 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U. S. Department of Energy rules.

⁹ Obligated weatherization funds in FY 2009, but no households were weatherized in FY 2009.

IV. Program Implementation Data

Part IV provides program information and data about the provision of the types of LIHEAP assistance; the implementation of LIHEAP assurances; the provision of energy crisis intervention; and the results of HHS monitoring reviews of LIHEAP grantee programs in FY 2009.

Types of LIHEAP Assistance

State LIHEAP grantees provided the following types of LIHEAP assistance in FY 2009:

- All states provided either heating assistance or home energy benefits that did not distinguish between heating and cooling assistance.
- For households facing winter/year-round energy crises, 44 states provided separate winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance benefits; six states provided winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance only through expedited access to heating assistance; and one state did not provide winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance.
- Four states provided combined heating and cooling assistance benefits; 17 states provided separate cooling assistance benefits; and six states provided separate summer crisis assistance benefits. Three states provided both cooling and summer crisis assistance. Nineteen states provided year-round (i.e., 10-12 months) crisis assistance that may have assisted households facing energy crises during the summer.
- Twenty states provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacements/repairs.
- Forty-eight states provided weatherization assistance. An additional state obligated funds for weatherization but didn't weatherize any households in FY 2009.

Implementation of LIHEAP Assurances

To receive LIHEAP regular block grant funds in FY 2009, grantees were required by section 8624(b) of the LIHEAP statute to submit 16 assurances signed by the chief executive officer and a plan describing:

- eligibility requirements for each type of assistance provided, including criteria for designating an emergency under the crisis assistance component;
- benefit levels for each type of assistance;
- estimates of the amount of funds to be used for each component and alternate uses of funds reserved for crisis assistance in the event they are not needed for that purpose;
- any steps to be taken (in addition to those required to be carried out in section 8624(b)(5) of the LIHEAP statute) to target households with high home energy burdens;
- how the grantee will carry out the 16 assurances required by section 8624(b) of the LIHEAP statute;
- weatherization and other energy-related home repair services, if any, to be provided, and the extent to which the grantee will use the Department of Energy's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program rules for its weatherization component; and

- information on the number and income of households served during the previous year, and the number of households with elderly members (60 years or older), disabled members (as defined by the states), or young children (five years old or younger).

As required under section 8629(b) of the LIHEAP statute, this report provides information about the overall manner in which states carried out the assurances described in section 8624(b)(2), (5), (8), and (15) of the LIHEAP statute. Section 8624(b)(15), which was established by the Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-501), covers outreach and intake sites for energy crisis intervention programs. This report also provides information about energy crisis intervention programs, as required by section 8624(c)(1) of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-425).

Household Eligibility

The unit of eligibility for LIHEAP is the household, which is defined by the LIHEAP statute as “any individual or group of individuals who are living together as one economic unit for whom residential energy customarily is purchased in common or who make undesignated payments for energy in the form of rent.” Section 8624(b)(2) of the LIHEAP statute allows LIHEAP grantees to use two standards in determining household eligibility for LIHEAP assistance:

- **Categorical eligibility** for households with one or more individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly Food Stamps), or certain needs-tested veteran benefits, without regard for household income.

Categorical eligibility is a rarely used eligibility standard, although a few states make automatic payments to households which receive assistance under one or more of the public assistance programs that confer categorical eligibility.

- **Income eligibility** for households with incomes not exceeding the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG and 75 percent of SMI. LIHEAP’s FY 2009 appropriation raised the SMI-based component of LIHEAP income eligibility from 60 percent to 75 percent; however, as it did not change the authorizing legislation, it did so only for FY 2009. In no state did 75 percent of SMI fall below 150 percent of HHSPG, at least not for household sizes of below eight. Grantees may target assistance to poorer households by setting income levels as low as 110 percent of the poverty level. Eligibility priority may be given to households with high energy burden or need.

As shown in Table IV-1, more than two-thirds of the states set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at or above 150 percent of the poverty level for each type of LIHEAP assistance. The percentage of states that set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at 110 percent of the poverty level ranged from zero percent to seven percent.

HHS provided states with estimates of the number of households that are LIHEAP income eligible and have vulnerable members in their states to calculate their individual LIHEAP reciprocity targeting index scores. Such data can help states determine the extent to which they are targeting heating assistance to vulnerable households, and to decide whether improvements are needed to achieve a reciprocity targeting index score of at least 100 for vulnerable groups in their states.

Table IV-1. Percentages of states selecting various LIHEAP income eligibility standards, FY 2009¹

LIHEAP income eligibility standards (by percentage intervals of 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines)	Type of assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year- round crisis ²	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Number of states ³	51	17	44	6	48
	Percentage of states				
Household Income at or above 150%	71%	65%	77%	67%	85%
Household income between 111% - 149%	27	35	23	33	15
Household income at 110%	2	0	0	0	0

The states' LIHEAP income eligibility standards (expressed as percentages of the 2008 HHSPG), by type of assistance are shown in Table IV-2.

Table IV-2. States' maximum LIHEAP income eligibility standards for four-person households as a percentage of the 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines, by type of assistance and by state, FY 2009⁴

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year- round crisis ⁵	Summer crisis	Weatherization
(Percent of 2008 HHSPG)					
Alabama	175	175	175	175	175
Alaska ⁶	150	0	--	0	163
Arizona ⁷	225	--	225	0	225
Arkansas	156	156	156	0	208
California ⁷	265	--	265	0	265
Colorado ⁶	185	0	--	0	185
Connecticut	266	0	200	0	0
Delaware	200	208	200	0	200
Dist. of Col.	202	0	202	0	202
Florida	156	156	156	156	208
Georgia	150	150	150	0	150

¹ The data was derived from HHS' *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2009*.

² Refers to winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance only. Number of states excludes six states that provided expedited heating assistance for crisis fuel situations. Percentage intervals exclude other types of crisis assistance that for the most part involved furnace repair or replacements.

³ One state obligated weatherization funds in FY 2009, but no households were weatherized in FY 2009. This state is excluded from the count of states that provided weatherization.

⁴ Maximum annual income cutoffs for 4-person households were obtained from HHS' *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2009*. The income cutoffs were converted into percentages of the 2008 HHSPG. Income cutoffs are not shown for those states that set different income cutoffs for households with elderly, disabled, or young children and other crisis assistance.

⁵ Refers to winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance only. Household income cutoffs exclude other types of crisis assistance that for the most part involved furnace repair or replacements.

⁶ A winter/year-round crisis assistance eligibility standard of "--" indicates that such state provided such assistance in the form of expedited heating assistance.

⁷ Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and energy assistance was provided in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such funds under heating assistance. A cooling assistance eligibility standard of "--" is thus applied to each such state.

Table IV-2. States' maximum LIHEAP income eligibility standards for four-person households as a percentage of the 2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines, by type of assistance and by state, FY 2009⁴

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis ⁵	Summer crisis	Weatherization
(Percent of 2008 HHSPG)					
Hawaii ⁷	150	--	0	150	0
Idaho	166	0	166	0	166
Illinois	150	150	150	0	150
Indiana	150	150	150	0	150
Iowa	150	0	150	0	150
Kansas ⁶	130	0	--	0	224
Kentucky	130	0	130	0	150
Louisiana	170	170	170	0	170
Maine	225	0	225	0	225
Maryland ⁶	175	0	--	0	175
Massachusetts ⁶	253	0	--	0	253
Michigan	110	0	205	0	150
Minnesota	192	0	192	0	192
Mississippi	125	125	125	125	125
Missouri	135	0	135	135	208
Montana	214	0	175	0	214
Nebraska	125	125	125	0	185
Nevada ⁷	150	--	150	0	150
New Hampshire	247	0	247	0	185
New Jersey	225	225	225	0	208
New Mexico	149	0	149	0	149
New York	214	0	214	0	214
North Carolina	110	0	150	0	150
North Dakota	191	191	191	0	191
Ohio	175	0	175	175	175
Oklahoma	130	130	130	0	130
Oregon	183	0	183	0	183
Pennsylvania	210	0	210	0	210
Rhode Island	221	0	221	0	221
South Carolina	150	150	150	0	150
South Dakota	160	0	160	0	160
Tennessee	125	125	125	0	125
Texas	125	125	125	0	125
Utah	150	0	150	0	150
Vermont	125	0	150	0	202
Virginia	130	135	130	0	277
Washington ⁶	125	0	--	0	125
West Virginia	135	0	135	0	135
Wisconsin	150	0	150	0	150
Wyoming	253	0	253	0	253

Criteria for Targeting Benefits

Section 8624(b)(5) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees to provide the highest level of assistance to households which have the lowest incomes and the highest energy costs or needs in relation to income.

The LIHEAP statute defines “highest home energy needs” as “the home energy requirements of a household determined by taking into account both the energy burden of such household and the unique situation of such household that results from having members of vulnerable populations, including very young children, individuals with disabilities, and frail older individuals.” However, the LIHEAP statute does not define the terms “young children,” “individuals with disabilities,” and “frail older individuals.”

States use a variety of factors and methods to take into account relative income, energy costs, family size, and need for home energy in determining benefit levels. In FY 2009, the most common measures for varying heating benefits were fuel type, energy consumption or cost, household size, and income as a percentage of the poverty level. Other factors used included the presence of a “vulnerable” person (e.g., elderly, disabled, or young children), housing type, and the amount of energy subsidy from another program. Presence of an elderly person or young child in the household as a benefit determinant has become more common in response to provisions of the Human Services Amendments of 1994, which added energy “needs” as a factor in determining benefits.

States tended to use fewer variables to determine benefit amounts for crisis, cooling, and weatherization components. For example, since almost all air conditioning is powered with electricity, fuel type variations are not a factor. Similarly, the amount spent on weatherization generally is determined by the amount of work needed, up to a maximum set by the state. Generally, states are in substantial compliance with this assurance.

In FY 2009, a number of LIHEAP grantees reassessed their LIHEAP benefit structures to ensure that they were targeting those low income households that have the highest energy costs or needs. For example, more grantees were looking at ways to factor energy burden into their benefit structures. However, grantees need to move further toward effective benefit targeting. As part of its work under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, HHS has been developing a series of performance indicators that can be used to measure LIHEAP performance in targeting vulnerable low income households. The status of this work is described in HHS’ *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2009*.

Treatment of LIHEAP Income Eligible Households and Owners/Renters

Section 8624(b)(8)(A) of the LIHEAP statute prohibits LIHEAP grantees from limiting LIHEAP benefits to categorically eligible households only, thus excluding LIHEAP income eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits. As reported, no grantees excluded, as a class, LIHEAP income eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits in FY 2009.

Section 8624(b)(8)(B) of the LIHEAP statute requires that owners and renters be treated equitably. States are in substantial compliance with this assurance.

In addition, section 927 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 [P.L. 102-550], as amended, prohibits LIHEAP grantees from excluding households living in subsidized housing who pay out-of-pocket for utilities and receive a utility allowance. However, it permits states to consider the tenant’s utility allowance in determining the amount of LIHEAP assistance to which they are entitled, provided that the size of any reduction in benefits is reasonably related to any utility allowance received. It does not address the issue of subsidized housing tenants whose energy costs are included in their rent.

Energy Crisis Intervention

Section 8623(c) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees to do the following with respect to providing energy crisis intervention:

- Reserve a reasonable amount of funds for energy crisis intervention until March 15 of each program year.
- Respond to energy crises within certain time limits as specified in section 8623(c)(1) and (2) of the LIHEAP statute. Grantees shall provide assistance to resolve an energy crisis no later than 48 hours after an eligible household applies for energy crisis benefits and no later than 18 hours if the eligible household is in a life-threatening situation.
- Accept applications for energy crisis benefits at sites that are geographically accessible to all households and provide to low income individuals who are physically infirm the means (1) to submit applications for energy crisis benefits without leaving their residences; or (2) to travel to the sites at which such applications are accepted.

With regard to energy crisis intervention activities, section 8624(c)(1) of the LIHEAP statute requires each grantee to provide the following information to HHS as part of each grantee's application to HHS for LIHEAP funds:

- eligibility requirements to be used for energy crisis assistance;
- estimated amounts that will be used for energy crisis intervention;
- criteria for designating a crisis;
- benefit levels to be used for assistance to be provided in such an emergency; and
- uses of any reserved funds that remain unexpended for emergencies after March 15.

Generally, states are in substantial compliance with energy crisis intervention requirements. In FY 2009, the applications indicated that:

- Grantees would reserve a specific amount or percentage of funds for crisis assistance until March 15, 2009. Most states set aside a percentage of their LIHEAP funds for a separate crisis component, which operated until March 15 or later;
- Grantees would designate the actual or imminent loss of home energy as emergencies. With rare exceptions, states required applicant households to document their energy crisis situation, as well as meet other eligibility criteria. A utility shut-off notice or documentation from a delivered fuel vendor that a household's fuel was or was about to be depleted are examples of such documentation. A few states handled crisis assistance situations by "fast tracking" heating and/or cooling assistance funds so that crises were resolved in a timely fashion in FY 2009;
- In a few cases, grantees also required other circumstances for an energy crisis or emergency, such as having made a good faith effort to pay the fuel or utility bill, or having unexpected expenses during the prior month;
- Grantees would use the amount needed to alleviate the emergency, up to a set maximum, in determining the assistance to be provided in such an emergency; and

- Grantees would keep emergency components open after March 15, reprogram unexpended funds reserved for crises back into other LIHEAP components, or include the funds in their carryover amount. Funds unexpended for crisis by March 15 or, if later, the close of the crisis component, were used for other components or carried over into the next fiscal year.

HHS Monitoring of LIHEAP Grantee Programs

Audits

Section 8624(b)(10) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees to assure the proper disbursement of and accounting for federal funds paid to grantees under the LIHEAP statute, including procedures for fiscal monitoring the provision of LIHEAP assistance. It also requires them to comply with the provisions of the Single Audit Act [31 U.S.C. 7501 *et seq.*].

Compliance Reviews

Section 8627 of the LIHEAP statute establishes a number of oversight and enforcement responsibilities for HHS. Under this section, HHS is required to respond expeditiously to complaints that grantees have failed to expend funds in accordance with the LIHEAP statute. In addition, HHS is to investigate several grantees' use of funds each year to evaluate their programmatic compliance with the LIHEAP statute. Also, this section requires HHS to withhold funds from any grantee failing to expend its allocation substantially in accordance with the law.

On-site compliance reviews were conducted in FY 2009 of the LIHEAP programs in Ohio, California, the Cheyenne River Sioux in South Dakota, the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band in North Dakota, and the Mooretown Rancheria in California. There was one major compliance issue that was encountered.

For the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, the onsite compliance review uncovered a serious lack of oversight capabilities and program documentation that indicated non-compliance with the LIHEAP statute and block grant regulations. Due to these findings, HHS initiated on-going comprehensive training and technical assistance to the tribe and is conducting structured monthly meetings to monitor and ensure the tribe's compliance with the administration of its current LIHEAP program. HHS will rely upon the tribe's FY 2009 audit to identify disallowed costs and possible repayment of LIHEAP funds.

In addition, HHS conducts "desk reviews" of grantees' applications to determine whether there is any indication from these applications that grantees are not in compliance with the LIHEAP statute. This approach makes both HHS and LIHEAP grantees aware of potential problems early on and enables both to work in partnership for continuous improvement. HHS provides intensive technical assistance to LIHEAP grantees throughout the year, both in-depth training workshops and on an individual basis. This technical assistance process is a valuable tool to address potential compliance issues. It often identifies and corrects such issues early, before such non-compliance becomes extensive.

Program Integrity

HHS has zero tolerance for fraud. Cases of suspected LIHEAP fraud are either turned over to the HHS Inspector General or initiate an on-site compliance review by the Division of Energy Assistance of the grantee's LIHEAP program. Although this report covers FY 2009, the Department has taken major steps in FY 2010 and all subsequent fiscal years to work with LIHEAP grantees to prevent fraud and abuse, and to ensure LIHEAP program integrity.

On May 5, 2010, HHS issued guidance strongly encouraging states to verify the identity of applicants by

requiring applicants to provide Social Security Numbers (SSNs) as a condition of receiving assistance. States are encouraged to use SSNs to verify eligibility information in other databases, such as the Social Security Administration's Enumeration Verification System, state new hire databases, and prisoner databases.

On June 8, 2010, HHS issued guidance requiring all LIHEAP grantees to include, with their FY 2011 LIHEAP plans, a Program Integrity Assessment which must discuss strategies to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. These assessments provide HHS with vital information about internal controls currently used in LIHEAP programs. These assessments identify best practices and systems needing improvement, and assist HHS in formulating a comprehensive strategy to provide guidance to grantees to enhance their program integrity systems.

On December 22, 2010, HHS modified its LIHEAP Clearinghouse contract with the National Center for Appropriate Technology to assist HHS in identifying best practices, areas of weaknesses, barriers, solutions, and recommendations for improving grantee program integrity systems. The LIHEAP Clearinghouse established a year-long working group composed of LIHEAP grantees, including representatives from states, tribes, and territories; additionally, representatives from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Social Security Administration (SSA), and national groups representing LIHEAP Directors and Community Action Agencies were represented. The working group focused its activities on the findings contained in the Government Accountability Office's report *Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program: Greater Fraud Prevention Controls Are Needed* (GAO-10-621).

On April 13, 2012, the working group issued its final report. In that report, it recommended that HHS do the following:

- 1) Mandate collection of Social Security numbers (SSNs), subject to certain exceptions;
- 2) Collaborate and coordinate with other federal agencies in order to streamline third-party verification processes;
- 3) Conduct a cost-benefit analysis of various third-party verification measures, including that of validating applicant and household member identity with data from the Social Security Administration;
- 4) That HHS develop LIHEAP-specific guidance for the audits required under the Single Audit Act (A-133 audits); and
- 5) That HHS enhance its provision of training and technical assistance, especially that which allows grantees to enhance their information technology systems.

On September 28, 2012, ACF awarded a contract to the National Energy Assistance Directors Association (NEADA) to study the cost-benefit aspects of implementing the working group's recommendations regarding third-party verification of client data. The results of that contract are expected by September, 2014.

This Department is firmly committed to being good stewards of the American people's tax dollars. It is essential that we do everything in our power to ensure the vital resources we administer are reaching the people who need them most, and to protect the low-income families, seniors, young children, and people with disabilities who depend on LIHEAP.

A. Data Collection Activities

This Appendix describes the data collection activities that were conducted for this report. Data collection activities include state LIHEAP grantee reporting and national household surveys.

Under the block grants created by OBRA, federal information collection and reporting requirements for grantees have been limited to only that information which is mentioned specifically by statute.

LIHEAP Household Report

Section 8624(c)(1)(G) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees, as part of their annual LIHEAP grant application, to report the following LIHEAP household data:

- the number and income levels of assisted households;
- the number of assisted households with one or more individuals who are elderly, disabled, or a young child; and
- the number and income levels of households applying for LIHEAP assistance, not just those households that receive LIHEAP assistance.

The *LIHEAP Household Report* (OMB Clearance No. 0970-0060) gathers uniform state-level data on LIHEAP applicant and assisted households, as shown at the end of this appendix. The submission of this report is required as part of each grantee's LIHEAP grant application for funding in the subsequent fiscal year.

State-reported data on LIHEAP applicant households is not comparable across states. This is because states can define applicant households differently. Consequently, such data is excluded from this report. However, the reporting of such data still is required as part of the LIHEAP grantee application.

Table A-1 provides information for FY 2009 on the percentage of assisted households for which uniform data exists for poverty levels, elderly, disabled, and young children, as reported by the states.

Table A-1. Percentages of assisted households, as reported by states which reported complete data, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2009

Household characteristic	Type of assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Poverty level	95.7%	100.0%	99.2%	100.0%	95.1%
Elderly ¹	99.4	100.0	98.7	100.0	96.9
Disabled ²	99.4	100.0	98.7	100.0	96.9
Young child ³	98.7	98.7	98.4	100.0	95.3

¹ "Elderly" refers to a household with at least one member who is 60 years old or older.

² "Disability" refers to a household with at least one member who is disabled (the definition of "disability" is determined by each state).

³ "Young child" refers to a household with at least one member who is five years old or younger.

LIHEAP Grantee Survey

All states are required annually to complete the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey* (OMB Clearance No. 0970-0076). The data from this survey provides state-level estimates on the sources and uses of states' LIHEAP funds, average household benefits, and the maximum income cutoffs for a four-member household.

HHS conducted this survey in December 2008. A copy of the survey is included at the end of this Appendix.

A key feature of this survey is the collection of estimates of sources and uses of LIHEAP obligated funds. The estimates of obligated funds do not provide data on LIHEAP expenditures in FY 2009, as LIHEAP obligations in FY 2009 could be spent in FY 2009 or later, depending on state law. The estimates provide a snapshot of how states obligated their FY 2009 funds.

National Household Surveys

Since FY 1982, HHS has relied upon the two national household surveys described below. The results of these surveys provide a variety of national and regional demographic and energy-related data on the characteristics of households eligible for LIHEAP and households receiving LIHEAP fuel assistance.

Data from national household surveys are subject to the following errors (for further information, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar09.pdf>):

- **Sampling error.** The data in the national household surveys are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained by interviewing the entire population using the same methodology. The estimates from the chosen sample also differ from other samples of housing units and persons within those housing units. Sampling error in data arises due to the use of probability sampling, which is necessary to ensure the integrity and representativeness of sample survey results. The implementation of statistical sampling procedures provides the basis for the statistical analysis of sample data.
- **Nonsampling error.** In addition to sampling error, data users should realize that other types of errors may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process survey data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires may introduce error into the estimates. These and other sources of error contribute to the nonsampling error component of the total error of survey estimates. Nonsampling errors may affect the data in the following two ways: (1) errors that are introduced randomly, which increase the variability of the data; and (2) systematic errors, which are consistent in one direction and introduce bias into the results.

The "standard error" estimates sampling errors and some types of nonsampling errors. The standard error is a measure of the deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples. The sample estimate and the estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with a prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Standard errors are not included in this Report.

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a national household sample survey, which is conducted monthly by the Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. CPS data in certain previous *LIHEAP*

Annual Reports to Congress have been referred to as March CPS data. In the past, the Census Bureau expanded the sample size and added a number of socio-economic questions to the March survey. The Census Bureau referred to this particular CPS supplement as the March CPS. Beginning in 2001, the Census Bureau made several substantive changes to the March CPS, as described in the *LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 2002*. The Census Bureau refers to the revised supplement as the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC). This supplement represents a break in the March CPS data series. Detailed information about the changes in design and methodology is available in the Census Bureau's *Current Population Survey Technical Paper 63RV* (March 2002), which can be found online at www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/tp63rv.pdf.

The CPS ASEC includes data that allow one to identify household demographic characteristics. It also is the best source of annual national data for estimating the numbers of LIHEAP income eligible households and the numbers of LIHEAP income eligible vulnerable households. The data that was used to prepare performance statistics for FY 2009 became available in October 2009.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey

The Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) is a national household sample survey, which is conducted every four years by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. Department of Energy. It is designed to provide reliable data at the national and Census regional level. The RECS includes information on energy consumption and expenditures, household demographics, housing characteristics, weatherization/conservation practices, home appliances, and type of heating and cooling equipment.

The survey consists of the following three parts:

- **Household interviews.** EIA interviews households for information about which fuels are used, how fuels are used, energy-using appliances, structural features, energy-efficiency measures taken, demographic characteristics of the household, heating interruptions, and receipt of energy assistance.
- **Rental agent interviews.** EIA interviews rental agents for households whose rent includes some portion of their energy bill. This information augments the information from those households that may not be knowledgeable about the fuels used for space heating or water heating.
- **Energy supplier questionnaires.** After obtaining permission from respondents, EIA mails questionnaires to their energy suppliers to collect the actual billing data on energy consumption and expenditures. This fuel supplier survey eliminates the inaccuracy of self reported data. When a household does not consent or when fuel consumption records are unusable or nonexistent, regression analysis is used to impute missing data.

The 2005 RECS is the twelfth in a series of surveys. For the 2005 RECS, approximately 4,382 households were interviewed, including 434 verified LIHEAP recipient households. Home energy data have been adjusted to FY 2009 with respect to changes in weather and fuel prices.

For information about the RECS sample design, see EIA's publication, *Sample Design for the Residential Energy Consumption Survey*, DOE/EIA-0555 (94)/1, Washington, DC, August 1994. This publication is available at <ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov/pub/consumption/industry/0555941.pdf>. The data on home energy usage and costs from the 2005 RECS are available from the EIA website at: <http://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2005/>.

Strengths and Limitations of RECS Data

The RECS provides the most recent, comprehensive data on home energy consumption and expenditures. The strengths of using RECS data to derive home energy estimates are as follows:

- The RECS uses a representative national household sample, providing statistically reliable estimates for all, non low income, and low income households;
- The 2005 RECS included a supplemental sample of LIHEAP recipient households that is representative of the population of LIHEAP heating and cooling assistance recipients;
- The RECS includes usage data for all residential fuels;
- Energy suppliers provide information on actual residential energy consumption and expenditures of households sampled by the RECS in order to eliminate the inaccuracy of self-reported data; and
- Regression analyses of data from the RECS provide estimates of the amounts of fuels going to various end uses, including home heating and cooling.

While the updated 2005 RECS data provides the most current and comprehensive data on residential energy use by low income households, several significant limitations must be addressed:

- The 2005 RECS data were for calendar year 2005. Those data were adjusted for FY 2009 (October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009), using procedures that adjust the 2005 data to reflect the weather and fuel prices for FY 2009. These procedures are comparable to those used for the FY 1986 - FY 2009 annual LIHEAP Reports to Congress. However, the reader should exercise caution in comparing the RECS data in this report with that in the *LIHEAP Annual Reports to Congress* prior to FY 1986, in which consumption and expenditure data were predicated on the RECS year (April 1 to March 31).
- For some variables, disaggregation of data into subgroups at the regional level results in estimates made from a small number of sample cases. This is especially true of the LIHEAP recipient household groups and the liquefied petroleum gas and kerosene heating subgroups. This affects the reliability of the estimates.
- The household is a basic reporting unit for the RECS and LIHEAP. The RECS employs the Bureau of the Census' definition of household (i.e., a household includes all individuals living in a housing unit, whether related or not, who: (1) share a common direct access entry to the unit from outside the building or from a hallway, and (2) do not normally eat their meals with members of other units in the building. A household does not include temporary visitors or household members away at college or in the military.) LIHEAP defines a household as one or more individuals living together as an economic unit who purchase energy in common or make undesignated payments for energy in their rent. Some variation in the count of households, particularly those containing renters or boarders, may result from the difference in these definitions.
- The CPS ASEC provides, at national and regional levels, data on total household income as a specific dollar amount. The larger sample size and method of collecting income data from this survey result in more accurate income data than RECS income data. Therefore, the 2009 CPS ASEC is used to develop estimates of the number of low income households. In addition, mean income statistics from the CPS ASEC are used in the calculation of group energy burden.
- Households were classified in the 2005 RECS as eligible or ineligible for LIHEAP based on whether their income was above or below the maximum of the LIHEAP income eligibility criteria

under section 8624(b)(2)(B)(ii) of the LIHEAP statute (the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of the SMI).⁴ The estimates of such households do not include those whose incomes may have exceeded the statutory income standards but which received LIHEAP benefits because they were categorically eligible for LIHEAP under section 8624(b)(2)(A) of the LIHEAP statute. Conversely, the estimates of LIHEAP recipient households include survey respondents who were reported as LIHEAP recipients by state LIHEAP administrative data but who reported incomes higher than the maximum statutory income in the RECS.

Average Home Energy Consumption and Expenditures

Average heating and cooling consumption and expenditure estimates for FY 2009 were calculated at national and regional levels for all, non low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households, for various fuels. The heating and cooling estimates were updated for each 2005 RECS sample case using FY 2009 heating degree days (HDDs), cooling degree days (CDDs), and price inflators applied to the original expenditure data, as well as the regression formula developed from the 2005 RECS. Home energy consumption and expenditure data were developed by aggregating and averaging home heating and cooling estimates. This was done for the sample cases that represented all, non low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households.

Energy Burden

Energy burden measures the percentage of income that households pay for home energy. Thus, it is an important statistic for policymakers who are considering the need for energy assistance. Energy burden can be defined broadly as the burden placed on household incomes by the cost of energy. However, for a group of households, there are different ways to compute energy burden and different interpretations of the resulting energy burden statistics. The purpose of this section is to examine the different energy burden statistics and discuss the interpretation of each.

Computational Procedures

There are two ways to compute mean (average) energy burden for a given group households. The first is the “mean individual burden” approach and the second is the “mean group burden” approach. While these approaches appear to be similar, they give quite different values.

Using the “mean individual burden” approach, mean energy burden is computed as follows: (1) the ratio of energy expenditures to annual income for each household in the group is computed; and (2) the mean of these ratios is computed for the group. However, for some households, residential energy expenditures appear to exceed income. Elderly households living on their savings are an example of such households. For such households, the energy burden has been limited to 100 percent.

For example, consider a group that contains four households with energy burdens of four, five, seven, and eight percent. The mean of these energy burdens is calculated by adding the percentages (24 percentage points) and dividing by the number of households (four households), resulting in a mean individual burden of six percent.

Using the “mean group burden” approach, energy burden is computed as follows. (1) total energy expenditures households and total income for all households in the group are computed; and (2) the ratio of total energy expenditures to total income is computed for the group. For example, consider the situation

⁴ Households were classified as low income on the basis of (in addition to 150 percent of HHSPG) 60 percent of SMI rather than 75 percent of SMI even though LIHEAP’s FY 2009 appropriation raised this criterion to 75 percent of SMI. This was done because (1) the 75 percent-of-SMI standard was non-permanent (it wasn’t made part of the LIHEAP authorizing statute); and (2) doing so retained statistical consistency with prior years’ reports.

where a group consists of four households that have a total income of \$100,000 and a total energy bill of \$4,000. Dividing the \$4,000 in total energy bills by \$100,000 in total income results in a mean group burden of four percent.

Using the 2005 RECS, the mean residential energy burden for all LIHEAP income eligible households using the mean individual burden approach is 12.9 percent and using the mean group burden approach is 9.6 percent. The disparity between the two statistics stems from the fact that the lowest income households spend a greater share of their income on residential energy than do higher income households. For example, 2005 RECS households with incomes of \$10,000 or less had average residential energy expenditures of \$1,357, while those with incomes between \$20,000 and \$35,000 had average residential energy expenditures of \$1,601. Thus, households which had more than twice as much income spent only 18 percent more on energy.

If the relationship between income and residential energy expenditures were linear (i.e., if a 10 percent increase in income were associated with a 10 percent increase in residential energy expenditures), then the two statistics would be equal. However, because a number of low income households spend a large share of their income on energy, the relationship between income and residential energy expenditures is not linear (i.e., a 10 percent increase in income is associated with a considerably smaller increase in energy expenditures). This leads to a substantial difference between the two statistics.

Statistical Measures

Different measures of central tendency can be used to describe energy burden. The most commonly used measures are the mean and the median. As previously noted, the mean is the sum of a given set of values divided by the number of values in the set; whereas the median is the value that is at the center (i.e., at the point at which an equal number are greater as are smaller) of an ordered distribution of such values. In the discussion of computational procedures, the mean individual burden was examined. It also is possible to look at the median individual burden. As noted above for LIHEAP income eligible households, the mean residential energy burden computed as the “mean individual burden” was 12.9 percent. By contrast, the median of the distribution of residential energy burdens from the 2005 RECS was 8.8 percent. The disparity between these two statistics is the result of the skewed distribution of energy burden ratios.

Data Files

The data files used to make estimates of energy burden also have some impact on the statistic. The RECS data file is the only reliable source of national information on energy expenditures. However, the income reported on the RECS is known to be deficient in several ways. First, it is generally true that income is underreported on household surveys. Second, the RECS collects income data less precisely through the use of income intervals. Finally, the CPS ASEC collects income more precisely than the RECS does and has a larger sample size than the RECS.

As a result, the RECS categorizes too many households as LIHEAP income eligible. Based on the 2005 RECS, the estimate of LIHEAP income eligible households for calendar year 2005 was 38.6 million. Based on the 2005 CPS ASEC, the estimate of LIHEAP income eligible households for calendar year 2005 was 34.8 million. Since some households that were not LIHEAP income eligible were categorized by the RECS as LIHEAP income eligible, the RECS overestimated the average energy expenditures for LIHEAP income eligible households.

The estimates of average energy burden also may be overstated; because the RECS, like other surveys, understates income. Comparisons between the estimates of the number of LIHEAP income eligible households from the 1990 RECS and the 1991 March CPS suggest that the probable range of the overestimate in mean group energy burden is from five to 10 percent.

Data Interpretations

The statistic used to describe energy burden depends on the question being asked. Each statistic offers some information about energy burden while not telling the whole story by itself.

The key difference between mean individual burden and mean group burden is that mean individual burden focuses on the experience of individual households; whereas mean group burden focuses on the experience of a group of households. The mean individual burden furnishes more information on how individual households are affected by energy burden (i.e., it computes a mean by using each household's burden) and the mean group burden furnishes more information on how a group of households is affected by energy burden (i.e., it computes the share of all income earned by LIHEAP income eligible households that goes to pay for energy). Both statistics are useful, though the individual burden statistic puts more emphasis on the experience of individual households and the group burden puts more emphasis on the share of group income that is used for energy.

The key difference between mean individual burden and median individual burden is that mean individual burden furnishes information on all LIHEAP income eligible households at the expense of overstating what is happening to the "average" LIHEAP income eligible household; whereas median individual burden furnishes information on the "average" LIHEAP income eligible household at the expense of disregarding what is happening to households at either end of the distribution.

The best way to furnish information on energy burden is to use all available statistics. For example, it would be informative to show the mean individual burden, the median individual burden, and the distribution of individual energy burdens, for all LIHEAP income eligible households, to indicate how individual households are affected by energy costs. In addition, it would be useful to show the mean group burden to indicate what share of income is going to pay energy bills for the group as a whole.

However, when doing an analysis of energy burden among several groups of households, it is very difficult to present the entire spectrum of available statistics. Thus, one usually limits the analysis to a comparison of one statistic between groups, the choice of which is dictated by which of the following types of analysis is being conducted:

- If *funding levels* are being examined, then the *mean group burden* is probably preferable. This statistic furnishes information on the aggregate energy cost of LIHEAP income eligible households and the portion of income for this group that is spent on energy. Using this statistic permits a direct examination of the relationship between total energy costs and total LIHEAP funding. In general, a mean is a more complete statistic than a median.
- If *targeting* decisions are being examined, then the *mean individual burden* or the *median individual burden* is probably preferable. Each of these statistics furnishes information on the distribution of burdens among households in a group. Using these statistics helps to target those groups where a significant number of households have high energy burdens.

Projections of Energy Consumption and Expenditures

HHS projected energy consumption (in BTUs) and expenditures by adjusting such amounts for each household in the RECS micro data file from the RECS year to the year of this report. The RECS reported consumption for CY 2005; whereas this report covers FY 2009. HHS based such adjustments on changes in weather and prices from CY 2005 to FY 2009; in so doing, HHS assumed that households didn't change their energy use behavior (that is, their tendency to seek a specific indoor temperature) as a result of weather, price, or other changes.

HHS first projected consumption. It did so by adjusting CY 2005 heating and cooling end use consumption estimates (from the RECS)⁵ for changes in HDDs and CDDs from CY 2005 to FY 2009 using the following formula:

$$\text{FY 2009 projected cons.} = (2005 \text{ estimated heat cons.} * \text{HDD change}) + (2005 \text{ estimated cooling cons.} * \text{CDD change}) + (2005 \text{ estimated water cons.} + 2005 \text{ estimated appliance cons.})$$

HHS next projected expenditures. It did so by adjusting FY 2005 actual expenditures for projected changes in consumption and actual changes in fuel prices from CY 2005 to FY 2009. It did so through the following formula, which it applied to each household and the applicable fuel:

$$\text{Preliminary exp.} = 2005 \text{ exp.} * (\text{FY 2009 projected cons.} / 2005 \text{ actual cons.})$$

$$\text{Final exp.} = \text{preliminary exp.} * \text{price factor}$$

Table A-2 shows the price changes, in the form of national price factors that HHS used to make its projections. The price factors show the actual change in the average price of a fuel from CY 2005 to FY 2009. For example, electricity prices increased by almost 18 percent from CY 2005 to FY 2009.

Table A-2. National price factors for FY 2009

Fuel	Price factors for FY 2009 projections ⁶
Electricity	1.2234
Natural gas	1.0857
Fuel oil / kerosene	1.2807
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1.1780

HHS used national price factors rather than state price factors to project expenditure data for FY 2009. It did so because the use of national price factors causes little difference in such projections. HHS determined this to be the case for FY 1993/1994. For that period, the state electricity price factors varied between 0.3 percent and 1.2 percent; whereas the national average price factor was 0.8 percent. Likewise, the state natural gas price factors varied between 1.7 percent and 2.8 percent; whereas the national average price factor was two percent.

The following pages display Section K (the section which pertains to energy assistance) of the 2005 RECS questionnaire, the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2009* and the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2009*.

⁵ EIA developed the CY 2005 end use consumption estimates using data from the 2005 RECS. These estimates were based on models for each fuel, using households that had actual (not imputed) consumption records for the fuel. The models used nonlinear estimation techniques to estimate parameters that described the relationship of consumption to end use, housing characteristics, weather, and demographics.

⁶ HHS developed the price factors in this table from data that it obtained from the following sources: (1) price data for all fuels from EIA's *September 2010 Monthly Energy Review*; (2) consumption data for electricity and natural gas from EIA's website (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>); and (3) consumption data for fuel oil and propane from EIA's *September 2010 Monthly Energy Review*.

Figure A-1. 2005 RECS energy assistance questionnaire

Section K: ENERGY ASSISTANCE

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: SECTION K—ENERGY ASSISTANCE IS TO BE ASKED ONLY OF THOSE RESPONDENTS WHO QUALIFY FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIHEAP). ELIGIBILITY FOR LIHEAP IS DETERMINED BY EACH STATE AND IS DEPENDENT ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

CAPI WILL DETERMINE IF YOU ARE TO ADMINISTER SECTION K TO THIS RESPONDENT. IF THE RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD IS NOT ELIGIBLE CAPI WILL AUTOMATICALLY SKIP THESE QUESTIONS AND TAKE YOU TO SECTION L—HOUSING UNIT MEASUREMENTS.

K-1 INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: PLACE SHOW CARD 26 IN FRONT OF THE RESPONDENT. As a result of energy price increases, some households have faced challenges in paying home energy bills. The next set of questions are about the challenges you may have faced. Please look at Card 26. In the past 12 months, did you almost every month, some months, only 1 or 2 months, or never do the following because there wasn't enough money for your home energy bill?

		<u>Almost Every Month</u>	<u>Some Months</u>	<u>Only 1 or 2 Months</u>	<u>Never</u>
K-1a	SCALEA Did you worry that you wouldn't be able to pay your home energy bill?	1	2	3	4
K-1b	SCALEB Did you reduce your expenses for what you consider to be basic household necessities?	1	2	3	4
K-1c	SCALEC Did you need to borrow from a friend or relative to pay your home energy bill?	1	2	3	4
K-1d	SCALED Did you skip paying your home energy bill or pay less than your whole home energy bill?	1	2	3	4
K-1e	SCALEE Did you have a supplier of your electric or home heating service threaten to disconnect your electricity or home heating fuel service, or discontinue making fuel deliveries?	1	2	3	4
K-1f	SCALEF Did you close off part of your home because you could not afford to heat or cool it?	1	2	3	4
K-1g	SCALEG Did you keep your home at a temperature that you felt was unsafe or unhealthy at any time of the year?	1	2	3	4
K-1h	SCALEH Did you leave your home for part of the day because it was too hot or too cold?	1	2	3	4
K-1i	SCALEI Did you use your kitchen stove or oven to provide heat?	1	2	3	4

K-2 ENERGYAID There is a home energy assistance program that helps people pay for their heating, cooling and other home energy costs and/or repair or replacement of their heating/cooling equipment. During the past 12 months did anyone in your household receive energy assistance?

Yes 1
No 0

K-2a [If ENERGYAID=Yes] AIDADDRESS Did you receive energy assistance at this address?

Yes 1
No 0

K-3 [If FUELHEAT<>99 and DNTHEAT<>2] **Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you wanted to use your main source of heat, but could not, for one or more of the following reasons:**

Yes No

K-3a NOPYFIX **Your heating system was *broken* and you were *unable* to pay for its repair or replacement?** 1 0

K-3a1 [If NOPYFIX=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYFIXREST
Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home? 1 0

K-3b [If ELWARM<>Yes and UGWARM<>Yes NOPYFL] **You *ran out* of fuel oil, kerosene, propane (bottled gas), coal, or wood because you were *unable* to pay for a delivery?** 1 0

K-3b1 [If NOPYFL=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYFLREST
Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home? 1 0

K-3c NOPYEL **The utility company *discontinued* your electric service because you were *unable* to pay your bill?** 1 0

K-3c1 [If NOPYEL=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYELREST
Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home? 1 0

K-3d [If UGWARM=Yes] NOPYGA **The utility company *discontinued* your gas service because you were *unable* to pay your bill?** 1 0

K-3d1 [If NOPYGA=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYGAREST
Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home? 1 0

K-4 [If AIRCOND=Yes] **Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you wanted to use your air-conditioner, but could not, for one or more of the following reasons:**

Yes No

K-4a NOPYFIXAC **Your air-conditioner was *broken* and you were *unable* to pay for its repair or replacement?** 1 0

K-4a1 [If NOPYFIXAC=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYFIXACREST
Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore cooling of your home? 1 0

K-4b NOPYELAC **The utility company *discontinued* your electric service because you were *unable* to pay your bill?** 1 0

K-4b1 [If NOPYELAC=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYELREST
Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore cooling of your home? 1 0

K-5 [If NOPYEL=Yes or NOPYELAC=Yes, Skip to Question K-7] SOMEPY **In the past 12 months, has there been a time when your household did not pay the full amount due for an electric bill?**

Yes 1
No 0

K-6 NOPY In the past 12 months was your electricity ever discontinued because you were unable to pay your electric bill?

Yes 1
No 0

K-6a [If NOPY=Yes] MTHSNOPY In which months was your electricity discontinued? (Mark all that apply.)

January 1	July.....7
February.....2	August.....8
March3	September9
April4	October10
May.....5	November11
June6	December12

K-6b [If NOPY=Yes] NTIMEWOEL How many **separate** times were you without electricity because your electric service was discontinued?

Enter the number of times.....

K-6c [If NOPY=Yes] NDAYSWOEL Altogether, **how** many days were you without electricity in the past 12 months because your electric service was discontinued?

Enter the number of whole days

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF THE NUMBER OF DAYS IS LESS THAN ONE FULL DAY, ENTER "999" AS THE RESPONSE.

K-7 IVCOMMK INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: RECORD ANY INFORMATION HERE ABOUT ENERGY ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY THIS HOUSING UNIT THAT MIGHT PROVIDE CLARIFICATION TO THE RESPONDENT'S ANSWERS.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2009: Appendix A

Figure A-2. LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2009 (Long Format)

OMB Control No. 0970-0060

LIHEAP Household Report--Federal Fiscal Year 2009--Long Format

Expiration Date: 10/31/2011

Grantee Name: _____ Contact Person: _____ Phone: _____ Date: _____

The *LIHEAP Household Report--Long Format* is for use by the 50 States, District of Columbia, and insular areas with annual LIHEAP allotments of \$200,000 or more. This Federal Report provides data on both LIHEAP recipient and applicant households for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2009, the period of October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009. The Report consists of the following sections: (1) **Recommended Long Format for LIHEAP Assisted Households** and (2) **Recommended Format for LIHEAP Applicant Households**. Data on assisted households are included in the Department's annual *LIHEAP Report to Congress*. The data are also used in measuring targeting performance under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. As the reported data are aggregated, the information in this report is not considered to be confidential.

There are two types of data: (1) **required** data which must be reported under the LIHEAP statute and (2) **requested** data which are optional, in response to House Report 103-483 and Senate Report 103-251. Both the *LIHEAP Household Report--Long Format* (the Excel file name is *hhsrptst.xls*) and the instructions on completing the Report (the Word file name is *hhrptins.doc*) can be downloaded in the Forms sections of the Office of Community Services' LIHEAP web site at: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/grantees/forms.html#household_report. The spreadsheet is page protected in order to keep the format uniform. The items requiring other areas of the spreadsheet cannot be modified. For example, the number of assisted and applicant households can not be entered. Each total will be calculated automatically for each type of assistance by a formula when the poverty level data are entered.

Do the data below include estimated figures? No ☐ Yes ☐ Mark "X" in the second column below for each type of assistance that has at least one estimated data entry.

1. RECOMMENDED LONG FORMAT FOR LIHEAP ASSISTED HOUSEHOLDS

Type of assistance	Mark "X" to indicate estimated data	Number of assisted households	REQUIRED DATA					REQUESTED DATA		
			2008 HHS Poverty Guideline interval, based on gross income and household size					At least one member who is		
			Under 75% poverty	75%-100% poverty	101%-125% poverty	126%-150% poverty	Over 150% poverty	60 years or older	Disabled	Age 5 years or under
Heating		0								
Cooling		0								
Winter/year round crisis		0								
Summer crisis		0								
Other crisis (specify)		0								
Weatherization		0								

2. RECOMMENDED FORMAT FOR LIHEAP APPLICANT HOUSEHOLDS (regardless of whether assisted)

Type of assistance	Mark "x" to indicate estimated data	Number of applicant households	REQUIRED DATA				
			2008 HHS Poverty Guideline interval, based on gross income and household size				
			Under 75% poverty	75%-100% poverty	101%-125% poverty	126%-150% poverty	Over 150% poverty
Heating		0					
Cooling		0					
Winter/year round crisis		0					
Summer crisis		0					
Other crisis (specify)		0					
Weatherization		0					

Note: Include any notes below for section 1 or 2 (indicate which section, type of assistance, and item the note is referencing):

Figure A-3a. LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2009 (Sections I and II)

TIMELY RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS ON THIS SURVEY IS MANDATORY . INFORMATION WILL BE USED TO RESPOND TO CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRIES, TO CALCULATE LIHEAP COST EFFICIENCY, AND TO PROVIDE DATA FOR THE ANNUAL LIHEAP REPORT TO CONGRESS UNDER SECTION 2610 OF PUBLIC LAW 97-35, AS AMENDED.			
See also LIHEAP AT-2010-02 at: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/guidance/action_transmittals/at10-02.html			
LIHEAP GRANTEE SURVEY FOR FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR (FFY) 2009			
SECTION I. RESPONDENT DATA:			
Respondent's Name:		Date:	Phone #:
SECTION II. ESTIMATED SOURCES OF LIHEAP FUNDS:		All OF FFY 2009 (10/1/2008 TO 9/30/2009) (Round off to Nearest Dollar)	
A. All Funds Except Leveraging Incentive Awards (Items 1-5)			
1.	FFY 2009 LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment (Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)		
2.	FFY 2009 Emergency Contingency Funds (Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)		
3.	FFY 2008 Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds, not Subject to 10% Carryover Limit		
4.	All Funds Carried Over From FFY 2008 (except Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds in item 3)		
5.	Petroleum Violation Escrow (Oil Overcharge) Funds Obligated in FFY 2009		
B. Leveraging Incentive Award (Item 6)			
6.	FFY 2009 Leveraging Incentive Award		
C. Estimated Total Funds Available			
7.	Sum of Items 1-6. This should equal the sum in Section III, Item 10.		
Notes:			

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B. Performance Measurement

This Appendix describes ACF's approach to LIHEAP performance measurement. Included are LIHEAP's performance goals and measures, as well as current statistics on program performance.

Performance Goals

HHS has focused its annual LIHEAP performance goals on targeting the availability of LIHEAP heating assistance to vulnerable low income households. In addition, ACF has set an annual efficiency goal based on administrative costs.

HHS' current annual LIHEAP performance objectives are to:

- Increase the recipient targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member who is 60 years old or older; and
- Maintain the recipient targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member who is five years old or younger.

Performance Measures

ACF has developed the following set of performance measures:

- **Reciprocity targeting index:** HHS uses reciprocity targeting indices for households with an elderly member and households with a young child. These indices are used to track how well the program targets these two vulnerable households. The index values range from zero to infinity. An index value less than 100, at 100, or greater than 100 determines whether the target group is being inadequately targeted, adequately targeted, or above adequately targeted, respectively, in relation to the total LIHEAP income eligible population.
- **Efficiency measure:** HHS' efficiency measure focuses on the ratio of the number of households receiving LIHEAP assistance to state LIHEAP administrative costs. An increase in this ratio indicates an increase in program efficiency, though it does so without regard to the extent to which LIHEAP benefits increase the affordability of home energy. The LIHEAP statute limits LIHEAP grantees' administrative costs to 10 percent of the funds payable.

These measures are based on two data sources: (1) the CPS ASEC; and (2) states' LIHEAP Household Reports. See Appendix A for more information on these data sources.

Performance Measurement Data

Table B-1 shows the LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measures from FY 2003 through FY 2009. The first column in the table restates the performance goal. The second column shows the fiscal year. The third column shows the performance targets to be reached and the fourth column shows the targeting index scores that were actually achieved. In FY 2003, LIHEAP began collecting data on these three measures, and set baseline targets. A baseline is a benchmark used as a basis for comparison.

For measure 1A, LIHEAP consistently has not targeted benefits to LIHEAP income eligible households with an elderly member—insofar as LIHEAP has not caused households with an elderly member to make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP recipients than such households make up of LIHEAP eligible

households. In FY 2009, the targeting index value of these households of 76 remained mostly unchanged from FY 2008.

For measure 1B, LIHEAP consistently has targeted benefits to income eligible households with a young child—insofar as LIHEAP has caused households with a young child to make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP recipients than they do of LIHEAP eligible households. Despite this, the targeting index values for such households has, for unknown reasons, undergone consistent decreases over the past years. However, the targeting index value of these households rose from 109 in FY 2008 to 116 in FY 2009.

Table B-1. LIHEAP performance measures reported for FY 2003-FY 2009

Performance measures	Fiscal year	Target	Result
1A. Increase the targeting index of LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member 60 years or older compared to non-vulnerable LIHEAP recipient households.	FY 09	96	76
	FY 08	96	76
	FY 07	94	74
	FY 06	92	79
1B. Increase the targeting index of LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member 5 years or younger compared to non-vulnerable LIHEAP recipient households.	FY 09	122	116
	FY 08	122	109
	FY 07	122	113
	FY 06	122	115

C. LIHEAP Reference Guide

This appendix serves as a guide to the following information: LIHEAP information memoranda and LIHEAP action transmittals issued by the Division of Energy Assistance in FY 2009; special studies published as part of the annual LIHEAP reports to Congress; and FY 2009 training and technical assistance (T&TA) activities.

FY 2009 LIHEAP Information Memoranda

The following federal LIHEAP information memoranda were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2009:

Memorandum No.	Date	Subject¹
IM-2009-01	12/03/08	LIHEAP Allocations from the FY 2008 Energy Emergency Contingency Fund-\$121 MILLION DISTRIBUTION ON SEPTEMBER 17, 2008
IM-2009-02	12/15/08	LIHEAP Appropriation for FY 2009-Allocation and Distribution of Block and Contingency Funds
IM-2009-03	01/26/09	Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Approval of reinstatement with changes of the LIHEAP Household Report for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2009 through FFY 2011
IM-2009-04	02/27/09	Comments on extension of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for the LIHEAP Leveraging Report
IM-2009-05	03/20/09	State Median Income Estimates for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2009 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2010 LIHEAP Programs
IM-2009-06	03/27/09	Model Plan Application for LIHEAP Funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 (Applications due September 1, 2009)
IM-2009-07	03/30/09	Three Year LIHEAP Compliance Review Monitoring Schedule: FY 2009 through FY 2011
IM-2009-08	05/05/09	2009 HHS Poverty Guidelines for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2009 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in FFY 2010 LIHEAP Programs
IM-2009-09	05/26/09	Data on State-Level Reciprocity Targeting Indexes and Rankings for Elderly and Young Child Households that Received Heating Assistance in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2006; Release of the LIHEAP Study on Targeting Elderly and Young Child Households
IM-2009-10	09/30/09	Announcement of FY 2009 Grantees Receiving FY 2010 Grant Awards under the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH), dated 9/30/09

¹ As presented here, the subject of each memorandum is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

FY 2009 LIHEAP Action Transmittals

The following federal LIHEAP action transmittals were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2009:

Transmittal No.	Date	Subject²
AT-2009-01	10/03/08	Financial Reporting Requirement for All LIHEAP Grantees - SF 269A Report
AT-2009-02	11/25/08	LIHEAP Grantee Survey for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2008
AT-2009-03	12/05/08	FY 2009 Applications for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH)
AT-2009-04	06/18/09	Carryover and Reallotment Report
AT-2009-05	07/13/09	State and Tribal LIHEAP Application Requirements for FY 2010 and Deadline for All Applications of September 1, 2009
AT-2009-06	07/10/09	Estimates of Quarterly Obligations for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
AT-2009-07	07/27/09	LIHEAP Household Report for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2009
AT-2009-08	08/07/09	Submission of leveraging reports on FY 2008 or 2009 leveraging activities, in order to qualify for FY 2010 leveraging incentive fund grant awards, optional base period, and amendment of FY 2009 LIHEAP plans as necessary to add information on leveraging carried out in FY 2009

Special Studies

HHS commissioned APPRISE, Inc. to conduct a special study about the energy affordability problems faced by low income households. In so doing, HHS called for APPRISE, Inc. to find such problems using data from the 2005 Department of Commerce, Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). HHS also called for APPRISE, Inc. to compare its findings from the SIPP with similar such findings from the 2005 Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration's Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) in order to assess the consistency between the two surveys.

The final report of this study is in Section V of the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2009* and on ACF's web site. The *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2009* is available at: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocs/fy2009_liheap_notebook.pdf.

Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2009

Section 8628a of the LIHEAP statute authorizes HHS to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for T&TA projects. Such projects can be provided through grants, contracts, or jointly financed by cooperative agreements with states, public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. For FY 2009, the full \$300,000 was available for T&TA. HHS spent \$299,942 of these funds for the following activities:

² As presented here, the subject of each transmittal is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

- **Operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse:** For extending an existing contract and awarding a new contract to the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) to continue operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse: \$230,421;
- **Heat Stress Index exploration:** For supporting website enhancements and for exploring the use of a statistical model to see if there's a relationship between the Heat Stress Index (HSI), as developed by Laurence S. Kalkstein and variations in human mortality in various urban areas in the United States: \$33,346;
- **Official travel:** For sending OCS staff to (1) on-site compliance reviews in Ohio, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation (South Dakota), Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, California, and Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California; and (2) the National Energy and Utility Affordability Conference (NEUAC): \$21,800;
- **LIHEAP brochure:** For printing copies of the LIHEAP Brochure, which guides members of the public in how and where to apply for LIHEAP: \$12,000; and
- **Conference attendance:** For registering OCS' staff to attend the National Energy and Utility Affordability Conference (NEUAC): \$2,375.

HHS plans to return the remaining \$58 of these funds to the Treasury.