

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2010

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
CB	Census Bureau
CDD	Cooling Degree Day
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPS	Census Bureau's Current Population Survey
CY	Calendar Year
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
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	Census Bureau's 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.”

Program Fiscal Data

LIHEAP assistance was provided in FY 2010 through LIHEAP block grants made by HHS to the following grantees:

- 50 states and the District of Columbia (except where otherwise indicated, “states” consists of both the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia);
- 151 Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations (tribes); and
- five U.S. Territories (American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

Sources of Program Funding

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-117) 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 (\$590,678,022 after a transfer that deducted \$770,000 and a reappropriation that added \$1,127,022 of no-year contingency funds).

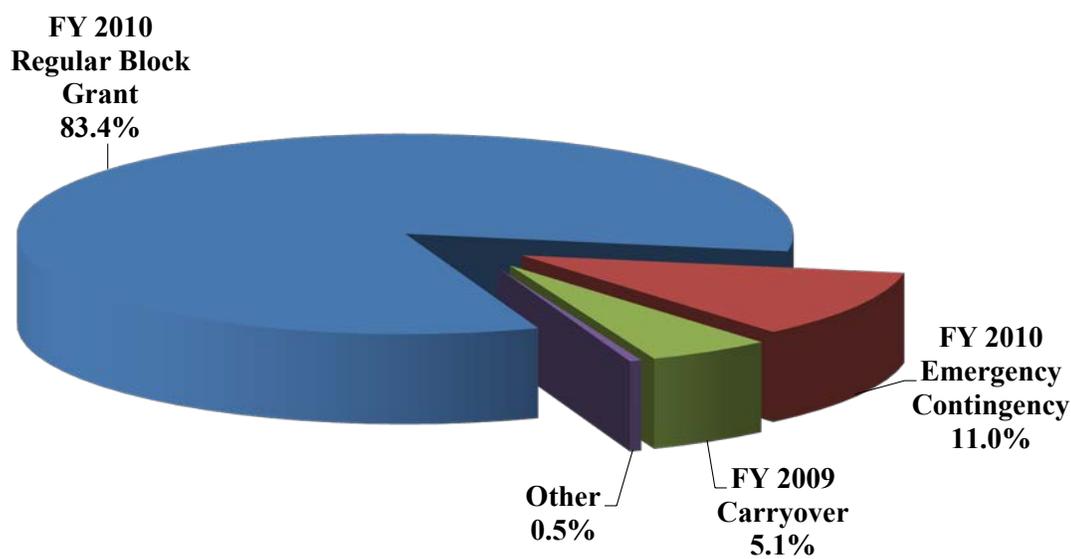
Of the funds appropriated for the regular block grant fund, HHS set aside (1) \$24.5 million for the Leveraging Incentive Program (Leveraging), (2) \$2,457,406 for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH), and (3) \$300,000 for Training and Technical Assistance (T & TA) activities.

As shown in Figure I, regular block grant funds provided the largest share of federal LIHEAP funds available to the states for FY 2010. Emergency contingency funds provided the next-largest share, followed by FY 2009 carryover funds and other funds.

The sources of LIHEAP program funding included the following:

- Regular block grant allocations: 51 states received \$4.4 billion.
- Emergency contingency allocations: 51 states received \$584.6 million.
- Funds carried over from the previous fiscal year: 42 states obligated \$272.6 million.
- Leveraging awards: 36 states received \$20.5 million.
- Leveraging awards unobligated from the previous fiscal year: 17 states obligated \$5.7 million.

Figure 1. Percent of federal LIHEAP funds available to the states, by source, FY 2010¹



Uses of Program Funds

As authorized by the LIHEAP statute, states used available LIHEAP funds in FY 2010 for the following activities:

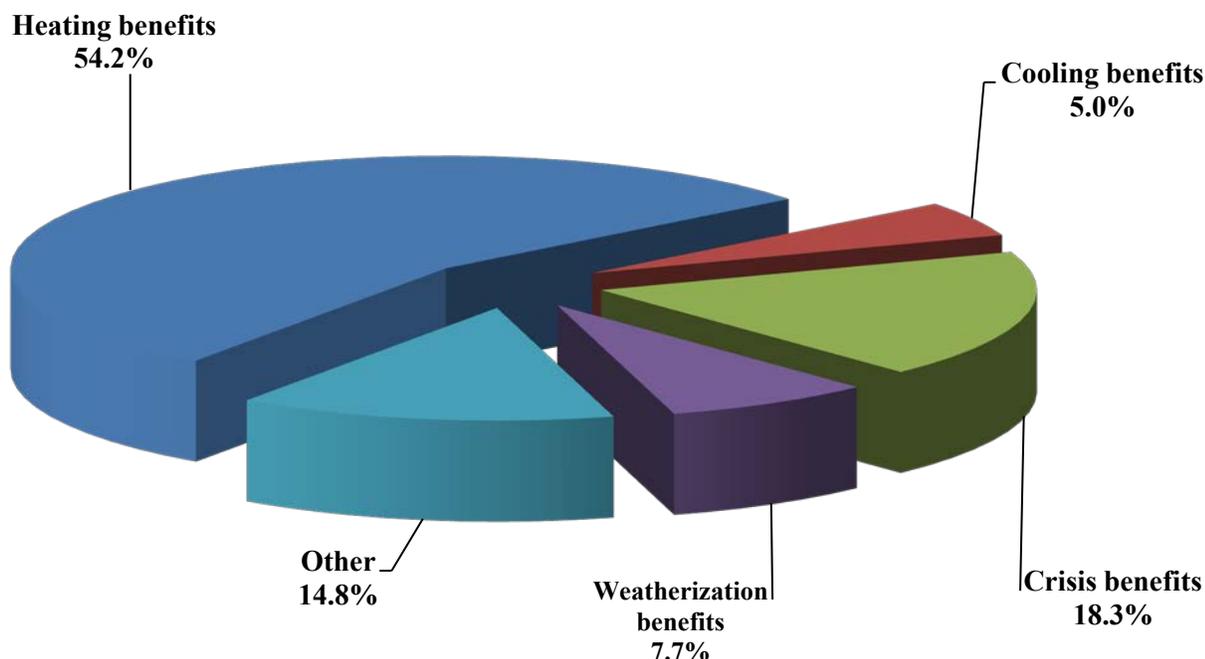
- Heating assistance: 51 states obligated an estimated \$2.9 billion.
- Cooling assistance: 17 states obligated an estimated \$267 million.
- Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance: 47 states obligated an estimated \$911 million for winter/year-round crisis assistance and seven states obligated an estimated \$62 million for summer crisis assistance.
- Low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair: 43 states obligated an estimated \$408 million.
- Administrative and planning costs: 51 states obligated an estimated \$396 million.
- Carryover of funds: 42 states carried over an estimated \$261 million of FY 2010 funds into FY 2011.
- Unobligated crisis funds: 23 states had an estimated \$45 million of FY 2010 crisis funds for obligation in FY 2011.
- Unobligated leveraging funds: 23 states had an estimated \$20 million of FY 2010 leveraging incentive funds for obligation in FY 2011.
- Development of leveraging programs: eight states obligated an estimated \$715,000.
- Assurance 16 activities: 29 states obligated an estimated \$62 million.

Figure 2 indicates that 85 percent of LIHEAP funds were obligated by states for home energy benefits, with

¹ “Other” includes FY 2010 leveraging funds (0.4 percent) and FY 2009 unobligated leveraging funds obligated in FY 2010 (0.1 percent).

the largest portion spent on heating benefits.

Figure 2. LIHEAP assistance uses, as a percent of total funding FY 2010²



Home Energy Data

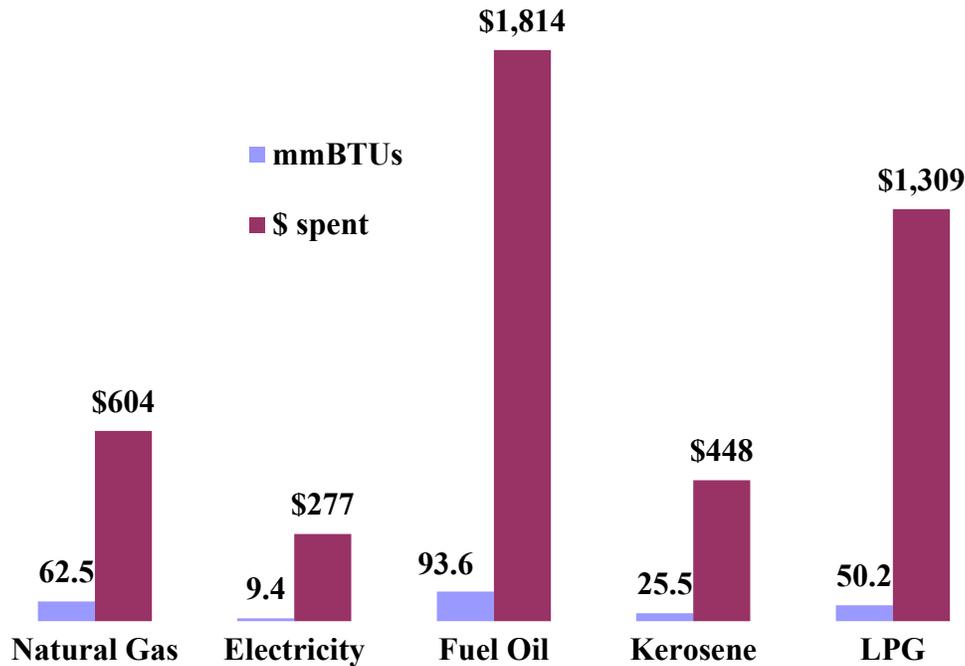
LIHEAP assists households with the portion of residential energy costs attributable to home heating and cooling. Space heating and cooling represented about 43 percent of low income households' residential energy expenditures in FY 2010. Appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted 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.

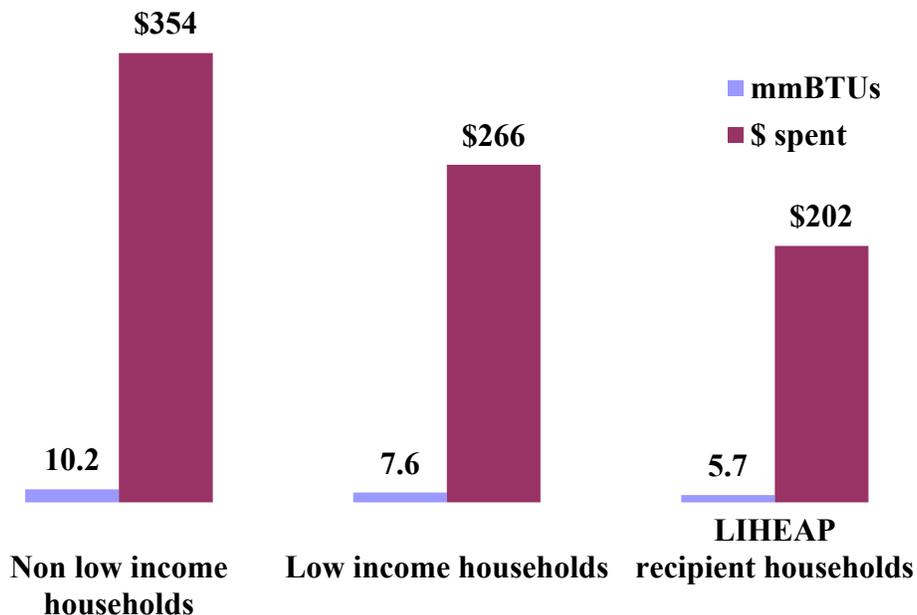
² "Other" includes administrative funds (7.4 percent), carryover to FY 2011 (4.9 percent), Assurance 16 activities (1.2 percent), crisis funds to be obligated in FY 2011 (0.8 percent), leveraging to be obligated in FY 2011 (0.4 percent), development of leveraging funds (less than 0.1 percent), and funds 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 2010



In FY 2010, 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 2010



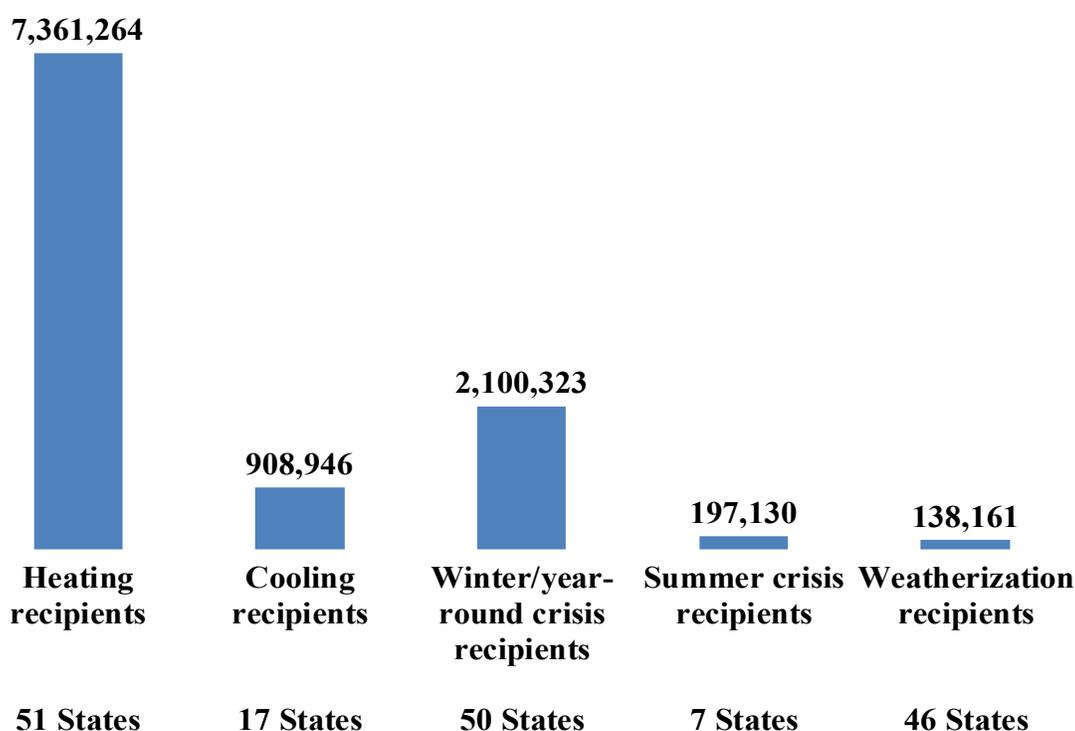
Household Data

State-specific data on LIHEAP recipient households is derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2010*.

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 2010³



Legislation that governed LIHEAP's appropriations for FY 2009 and FY 2010 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 2010 was the greater of 150 percent of HHS Poverty Guidelines (HHSPG) or 75 percent of SMI. The estimated numbers of income eligible households include:

- 47.6 million households had incomes under the federal maximum income standard of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 75 percent of SMI;
- 37.1 million households had incomes under the FY 2008 and prior federal maximum income

³Three states did not obligate FY 2010 funds to weatherization but weatherized some households in FY 2010 with their FY 2009 carryover funds. These states are included in the count of states that provided weatherization.

standard of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of the SMI; and

- 32.7 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.

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 8.1 million households received help with heating costs through heating or winter crisis assistance in FY 2010, compared to 7.3 million households in FY 2009.

The 8.1 million households represent about 17 percent of all households with incomes under the federal maximum income standard, about 22 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.

Section 4006 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (P.L. 112-240) allowed states to link a nominal LIHEAP benefit to the utility allowance provided to households receiving benefits from the Department of Agriculture's Supplemental Assistance Nutrition Program (SNAP). The amount of LIHEAP benefits for such households was typically a flat payment ranging from \$1 to \$20 per household. This coordination began in FY 2009 when the law took effect. HHS has been able to identify eight states that provided nominal LIHEAP benefits totaling \$923,381 to 897,163 households in FY 2010. The number of such assisted households makes it difficult to make comparisons with previous fiscal years of data when such coordination did not occur.

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 82 percent of HHSPG. By contrast, the median household poverty level of LIHEAP income eligible households, under the federal maximum income standard, was 140 percent (using 75 percent of SMI) or 118 percent (using 60 percent of SMI) of HHSPG. In part, this reflects the fact that 22 percent of the states set LIHEAP income eligibility standards below 150 percent of HHSPG for their FY 2010 heating assistance programs.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

There was wide variation in states' FY 2010 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP fuel assistance. Such levels ranged from \$293 for cooling assistance to \$434 for winter/year round crisis assistance. The national average household benefit for heating assistance was \$391, which increased to \$470 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 from 61.8 percent in FY 2009 to 65.8 percent in FY 2010. The higher offset stemmed from the decrease in heating costs, which was driven by a 19 percent decrease in natural gas prices and a six percent decrease in average heating consumption due to a mild winter.

Presence of Elderly, Disabled, and Young Children

About 29 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 (60% SMI)—that had at least one member aged 60 years or older (39 percent).

About 31 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 (60% SMI)—that had at least one member with a disability (27 percent). (State definitions of “disability” vary.)

About 23 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 (60% SMI)—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 elderly households, cooling assistance for disabled households, and winter/year-round crisis assistance for young child households.

Program Integrity

HHS took major steps in FY 2010 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. HHS began requiring states to include a Program Integrity Assessment with their LIHEAP plans, which describes state strategies for fraud prevention and detection.

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.

While LIHEAP exceeded its FY 2010 performance goal for targeting heating assistance to young child households, it did not meet its goal for elderly households. Service to elderly households compared to all households declined slightly and indicates that elderly households continue to not be targeted with assistance at a higher rate compared to other households.

LIHEAP supports Objective B of HHS’ Goal 3: Promote economic and social well-being for individuals, families, and communities. However, the indicators that HHS uses to measure LIHEAP’s performance, the young child and elderly reciprocity targeting indexes, serve only as proxies for LIHEAP’s outcomes. HHS has been working to improve the way in which it measures LIHEAP’s performance by replacing these proxies with more outcome-focused measures.

In June 2008, HHS established the LIHEAP Performance Measures Planning Work Group, consisting of state LIHEAP Directors and HHS staff. The Work Group developed a logic model which identifies the long-term goal of LIHEAP as providing LIHEAP recipients with continuous, safe, and affordable home

⁴Further information is available in ACF’s FY 2012 Online Performance Appendix on pp. 9-14 at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/olab/2012_on_line_performance_finalreport_2012.pdf

energy service.

In April 2010, HHS established a follow-up group, the LIHEAP Performance Measures Implementation Work Group, consisting of state LIHEAP Directors and HHS staff. The Work Group has remained active in overseeing the selection and implementation of the first Work Group's proposed LIHEAP outcome measures. The Work Group engaged in the following activities during FY 2010:

- In Summer 2010, the Work Group administered to states a LIHEAP performance measures needs assessment.
- In Fall 2010, the Work Group analyzed and reported on the results of the needs assessment, developed objectives for implementing the proposed performance measures, and began creating the tools and resources to allow state grantees to measure LIHEAP program performance.

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 Division of Energy Assistance (DEA), which is a division of the Office of Community Services (OCS) of 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 is the twenty-ninth annual Report that HHS has issued on its energy assistance programs to Congress. It 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).¹ 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.² 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 2010 regular LIHEAP allotments and LIHEAP emergency contingency allotments, but also include those households which were assisted in FY 2010 with LIHEAP funds from the following sources: FY 2010 leveraging incentive awards; unobligated FY 2009 leveraging incentive awards and unobligated FY 2009 emergency contingency funds obligated in FY 2010; FY 2009 regular LIHEAP allotments carried over to FY 2010; oil overcharge funds; and obligated FY 2009 LIHEAP funds expended in FY 2010.

¹Sampling 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.

²The majority of obligated funds are expended during the fiscal year. However, remaining obligated funds can be expended in the following fiscal year.

LIHEAP Statistics

Tables 1a and 1b below provides historical data on HHS' energy assistance programs.

Table 1a. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2010, All Grantees

Statistic	LIEAP FY 81	LIHEAP FY 82	LIHEAP FY 83	LIHEAP FY 84	LIHEAP FY 85	LIHEAP FY 86	LIHEAP FY 87	LIHEAP FY 88	LIHEAP FY 89	LIHEAP FY 90
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 approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50
Contingency suppl. approp. (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
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50
Contingency suppl. 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

Table 1b. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2010, States Only

Statistic	LIEAP FY 81	LIHEAP FY 82	LIHEAP FY 83	LIHEAP FY 84	LIHEAP FY 85	LIHEAP FY 86	LIHEAP FY 87	LIHEAP FY 88	LIHEAP FY 89	LIHEAP FY 90
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
Hhlds. 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	\$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 1a. Annual report statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2010, All Grantees (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 91	LIHEAP FY 92	LIHEAP FY 93	LIHEAP FY 94	LIHEAP FY 95	LIHEAP FY 96	LIHEAP FY 97	LIHEAP FY 98	LIHEAP FY 99	LIHEAP FY 00
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.42	\$1.5	\$1.35	\$1.44	\$1.319 ¹	\$0.90 ²	\$0.975	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.10
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$195	\$300	\$595	\$300	\$600	\$300	\$420	\$300	\$300	\$300
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. approp. (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
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$444
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions)	NA	\$24.4	\$23.7	\$24.1	\$29	\$16.9	\$18.8	\$18.7	\$20.6	\$20.6

Table 1b. Annual report statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2010, States Only (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 91	LIHEAP FY 92	LIHEAP FY 93	LIHEAP FY 94	LIHEAP FY 95	LIHEAP FY 96	LIHEAP FY 97	LIHEAP FY 98	LIHEAP FY 99	LIHEAP FY 00
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$111	\$98	\$79	\$57	\$19	\$13	\$7	\$8	\$2	\$3
Total funds available (in billions)	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.65	\$1.52	\$1.81	\$1.54	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.34	\$1.90
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.5	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.9
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$189	\$190	\$168	\$180	\$188	\$172	\$175	\$184	\$205	\$227
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$209	\$215	\$190	\$201	\$213	\$198	\$203	\$213	\$237	\$270
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.03	\$1.10	\$0.99	\$0.95	\$1.06	\$0.88	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.68	\$0.82
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$25	\$27	\$23	\$22	\$25	\$44	\$18	\$19	\$72	\$72
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$189	\$221	\$197	\$183	\$226	\$213	\$169	\$176	\$210	\$250
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$133	\$129	\$135	\$146	\$214	\$159	\$136	\$153	\$145	\$158
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$55	\$81	\$80	\$41	\$88	\$81	\$52	\$56	\$72	\$59
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$143	\$150	\$134	\$125	\$148	\$133	\$97	\$113	\$115	\$134

¹ HHS's FY 1994 appropriations act included advance FY 1995 funds of \$1.475 billion for LIHEAP. However, HHS's FY 1995 appropriations act rescinded \$155.796 million of the advance FY 1995 LIHEAP funds.

² HHS's 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 1a. Annual report statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2010, All Grantees (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 01	LIHEAP FY 02	LIHEAP FY 03	LIHEAP FY 04	LIHEAP FY 05	LIHEAP FY 06	LIHEAP FY 07	LIHEAP FY 08	LIHEAP FY 09	LIHEAP FY 10
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.40	\$1.70	\$1.79	\$1.79	\$1.85	\$1.98	\$1.98	\$1.98	5.1	\$4.48
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$300	\$300	\$0	\$99	\$298	\$181	\$181	\$590	\$590	\$591
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24.5
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4.48
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$300	\$100	\$0	\$99	\$277	\$180	\$181	\$611	\$590	\$591
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$99 ³	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24.5
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$156	\$0	\$200	\$99	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4.48
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions)	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$20.2	\$26.1	\$0 ⁴	\$23.2	\$591

Table 1b. Annual report statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2010, States Only (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 01	LIHEAP FY 02	LIHEAP FY 03	LIHEAP FY 04	LIHEAP FY 05	LIHEAP FY 06	LIHEAP FY 07	LIHEAP FY 08	LIHEAP FY 09	LIHEAP FY 10
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$1	\$5	\$3	\$2	\$4	\$4	\$0.7	\$0.2	\$5.4	\$0
Total funds available (in billions)	\$2.35	\$1.92	\$2.12	\$1.95	\$2.22	\$3.22	\$2.47	\$2.73	\$5.2	\$5.3
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	7.3	8.0
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$299	\$254	\$258	\$234	\$253	\$317	\$265	\$293	\$418	\$394
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	365	291	312	277	303	385	321	363	505	\$475
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.30	\$1.04	\$1.14	\$1.08	\$1.22	\$1.60	\$1.30	\$1.46	\$2.8	\$2.9
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$55	\$78	\$73	\$57	\$62	\$116	\$84	\$86	\$252	\$267
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$474	\$268	\$378	\$321	\$391	\$574	\$441	\$522	\$964	\$971
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$234	\$214	\$222	\$221	\$235	\$322	\$250	\$276	\$523	\$408
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$70	\$59	\$78	\$62	\$59	\$101	\$62	\$70	\$212	\$261
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$169	\$160	\$173	\$169	\$181	\$248	\$193	\$230	\$401	\$396

³ HHS's FY 2003 appropriations act transferred \$100 million from Emergency Contingency to regular block grant and applied a 0.65 percent rescission to such funds.

⁴ HHS's 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 2010 LIHEAP funds.

Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

LIHEAP appropriations were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2010, 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 2010, as described below and displayed in Table I-2.

Special Provisions Affecting FY 2010 Federal LIHEAP Funds

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) provided FY 2010 funds for federal agencies and appropriated \$5.1 billion in FY 2010 funds for LIHEAP.

Two provisions of the 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 combined the two formulas specified by the LIHEAP statute; and
2. A provision that allowed grantees to use LIHEAP funds appropriated for or available in FY 2010 to provide assistance to households whose incomes did not exceed 75 percent of the state Median Income (SMI).

Regular Block Grant Allocations

P.L. 111-117 appropriated \$4,509,672,000 in FY 2010 LIHEAP regular block grant funds, of which \$4,482,372,000 were allocated under the block grant formulas (not including REACH, Leveraging or T&TA). HHS distributed such funds to the following entities:

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

Emergency Contingency Allocations

P.L. 111-117 also appropriated \$590,328,000 in LIHEAP emergency contingency funds. To these HHS added \$1,127,022 in prior-years' reappropriated funds and took away \$777,000 in transferred funds. HHS allocated the remainder to all the grantees, including all states, the direct-funded tribal grantees within those states, and the aforementioned five territories. The contingency funds were awarded in two separate award distributions:

1. On January 20, 2010, \$490 million was released to assist low-income households due to poor economic conditions and high unemployment, with additional funds to those states experiencing much colder weather that winter.
2. On September 20, 2010, \$100.7 million was released to assist low-income households to meet home energy costs and address home energy emergencies during the upcoming winter.

Each tribe that received direct LIHEAP funding from HHS also 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, administrative costs, and all other purposes permitted under LIHEAP; subject to normal LIHEAP restrictions. For the January 10, 2010 distribution of \$490 million, grantees were permitted to carry over no more than 10 percent of the total of their FY 2010 emergency contingency and regular block grant funds to FY 2011; thus they were required to obligate no less than 90 percent of the total of their FY 2010 emergency contingency and regular block grant funds by September 30, 2010. 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. For the September 20, 2010 distribution of \$100.6 million, HHS waived the normal carryover and obligation rules to allow grantees to obligate all of these by the end of FY 2011.

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 2010, HHS reserved \$27 million for the Leveraging Incentive program, including awards for Leveraging and the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH) (as described in the next section). In FY 2010, HHS set aside \$24.5 million of this total for Leveraging awards and \$2.5 million for REACH awards.

Grantees that participate in the Leveraging program voluntarily submit reports of the monetary amounts of their leveraged activities to HHS. Normally, HHS allocates such funds on the basis of grantee reports from the preceding fiscal year. However, for FY 2010, HHS allowed grantees the option to claim either FY 2008 or FY 2009 activities, as no funds were appropriated for the Leveraging program in FY 2008.

HHS calculated the gross value of the leveraged resources that supported the FY 2010 Leveraging awards to be approximately \$2.6 billion. Based upon these resources, HHS awarded \$24.5 million in Leveraging funds to 36 states, 22 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. In FY 2010, HHS allocated close to \$2.5 million in REACH funds to five states, nine tribes, and one territory, in two separate distributions:

1. A total of \$1,015,000 in October 2009, to two states, four tribes and one territory. These awards were based on the REACH applications that grantees submitted by March 30, 2009, but because no LIHEAP funds were available for REACH in FY 2009, the awards were made from the FY 2010 appropriation.
2. A total of \$1,442,580 in June 2010, to three states and five tribes. These awards were based on the REACH applications that grantees submitted by March 30, 2010.

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 2010 HHS set aside the full \$300,000; of which it obligated \$299,559 and planned to return the remaining \$441 to Treasury.

T&TA funds can be used for the purposes listed below. Appendix C lists the T&TA projects funded for FY 2010.

- 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.

Summary of FY 2010 Federal LIHEAP Funds

Table I-1 shows how the LIHEAP appropriations were distributed among the grantees and type of LIHEAP funding, as described previously under Part I's *Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds*.

Table I-1. Distribution of LIHEAP appropriations, FY 2010

Distribution	Number of grantees	Amount
Total funds	207	\$5,100,350,022
Total allocations and awards	207	5,100,050,022
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	5,033,143,002
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	151	59,956,026
Territories	5	6,950,994
Regular block grant allocations	207	4,482,372,000
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	4,426,186,578
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	151	50,115,035
Territories	5	6,070,387
Emergency contingency allocations ¹	207	590,678,022
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	584,612,774
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	151	5,319,476
Territories	5	745,772
Leveraging incentive fund awards	59	24,542,420
States	36	20,453,650
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	22	4,003,935
Territories	1	84,835
REACH awards	15	2,457,580
States	5	1,890,000
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	9	517,580
Territories	1	50,000
Training and technical assistance (T&TA)	NA	300,000

¹ Consists of \$590,328,000 in FY 2010 appropriated funds plus \$1,127,022 in reappropriated prior-year funds minus \$777,000 in transferred funds.

Other Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

In addition to federal LIHEAP allocations, several other sources of federal LIHEAP funds were available in FY 2010, as described below. These other funds constituted about five percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to states in FY 2010.

- **LIHEAP carryover from FY 2009.** Section 8626(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute provides that a LIHEAP grantee may request that up to 10 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 2009 leveraging awards.** Block grant regulations provide that leveraging incentive funds are available for obligation during the fiscal year in which they are awarded to a grantee until the end of the following fiscal year without regard to the limitation on carryover of LIHEAP funds.

Table I-2. National estimates of net federal LIHEAP funds available to states, FY 2010¹

(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	\$5,311,456,521 ²	100.0%
FY 2010 regular block grant allocations	51	4,426,186,578	83.4
FY 2010 emergency contingency allocations	51	584,612,774	11.0
FY 2009 funds carried over to FY 2010	42	272,578,725	5.1
FY 2010 Leveraging awards	36	20,453,650	0.4
FY 2009 Unobligated leveraging awards	17	5,734,794	0.1

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 2010*. This Survey does not collect data on REACH funds that were awarded to five states.

² Total includes \$1,890,000 of REACH funds.

Table I-3. State-specific estimates of federal LIHEAP funds available to states, FY 2010¹

State	FY 2010 regular block grant allocations	FY 2010 emergency contingency allocations	Funds carried over from FY 2009	FY 2010 Leveraging awards	Unobligated FY 2009 leveraging awards	Total
Total	\$4,426,186,578	\$584,612,774	\$272,578,725	\$20,453,650	\$5,734,794	\$5,309,566,521 ²
Alabama	58,394,085	10,147,256	3,034,871	0	0	71,576,212
Alaska	15,513,764	1,830,172	964,967	1,144,721	0	19,453,624
Arizona	31,170,582	3,413,275	\$0	763,323	0	35,347,180
Arkansas	35,772,847	4,227,643	\$0	33,551	0	40,034,041
California	201,023,706	31,198,572	14,961,913	2,945,089	0	250,129,280
Colorado	64,257,383	6,417,201	1,500,000	75,533	0	72,250,117
Connecticut	96,941,803	10,902,838	12,196,995	371,815	0	120,413,451
Delaware	15,188,888	1,657,728	1,874,800	71,118	161,145	18,953,679
Dist. of Col.	13,992,080	2,074,583	421,678	0	0	16,488,341
Florida	110,326,101	18,655,319	10,167,459	0	0	139,148,879
Georgia	87,252,067	14,839,383	0	60,073	0	102,151,523
Hawaii	6,023,285	565,285	51,824	0	0	6,640,394
Idaho	25,632,242	3,061,955	2,473,295	49,821	15,443	31,232,756
Illinois	232,865,292	32,676,721	0	638,129	0	266,180,142
Indiana	104,144,178	13,423,749	106,422	353,992	0	118,028,341
Iowa	67,802,538	6,721,530	2,502,025	84,244	0	77,110,337
Kansas	41,677,866	4,496,375	3,491,794	0	0	49,666,035
Kentucky	57,742,307	10,090,066	8,984,180	71,799	0	76,888,352
Louisiana	51,870,421	7,183,496	490,771	0	101,936	59,646,624
Maine	52,324,193	5,895,401	219,445	0	189,894	58,628,933
Maryland	82,001,914	8,003,321	188,362	497,935	0	90,691,532
Massachusetts	175,454,084	21,069,210	16,523,259	1,034,389	0	214,080,942
Michigan	232,322,665	42,702,356	24,692,923	595,447	517,900	300,831,291
Minnesota	144,527,532	15,561,365	10,987,761	218,781	239,126	171,534,565
Mississippi	39,585,616	6,976,407	173,813	60,455	39,502	46,835,793
Missouri	95,256,956	11,887,615	11,474,159	0	0	118,618,730
Montana	26,074,726	2,419,212	2,904,877	284,598	0	31,683,413
Nebraska	39,532,670	3,316,842	3,905,859	0	0	46,755,371
Nevada	15,841,314	2,377,027	0	678,751	0	18,897,092
New Hampshire	34,112,375	3,310,548	870,148	391,113	411,140	39,095,324
New Jersey	177,196,090	22,259,343	1,420,011	2,784,406	0	203,659,850
New Mexico	20,568,258	2,194,207	1,649,633	18,397	0	24,430,495
New York	478,998,125	57,784,786	8,196,548	1,168,773	0	546,148,232
North Carolina	107,394,674	17,483,328	12,300,525	43,827	0	137,222,354
North Dakota	27,298,921	1,862,796	3,041,255	0	0	32,202,972
Ohio	223,108,497	29,926,334	25,066,023	1,484,943	2,641,112	282,226,909

¹ Data was collected from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2010*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

² REACH funds were awarded to Connecticut (\$385,000), District of Columbia (\$350,000), New Mexico (\$385,000), Ohio (\$385,000), and Rhode Island (\$385,000) for a total of \$1,890,000 which are not included in this table.

State	FY 2010 regular block grant allocations	FY 2010 emergency contingency allocations	Funds carried over from FY 2009	FY 2010 Leveraging awards	Unobligated FY 2009 leveraging awards	Total
Oklahoma	43,483,537	4,800,164	4,335,580	117,574	119,409	52,856,264
Oregon	44,640,467	6,568,967	4,464,047	511,008	469,242	56,653,731
Pennsylvania	282,279,092	33,077,891	0	2,945,090	0	318,302,073
Rhode Island	29,581,537	4,764,798	4,458,645	182,381	181,228	39,168,589
South Carolina	47,311,305	8,920,810	4,101,214	0	0	60,333,329
South Dakota	22,921,427	1,735,302	2,260,123	19,253	41,935	26,978,040
Tennessee	72,092,209	12,806,539	36,372,451	0	0	121,271,199
Texas	183,592,887	29,214,020	16,919,596	10,841	2,492	229,739,836
Utah	31,595,538	2,864,001	1,344,297	0	0	35,803,836
Vermont	25,568,440	2,372,239	2,160,129	183,716	49,577	30,334,101
Virginia	100,856,426	9,071,060	5,002,958	56,652	28,849	115,015,945
Washington	71,567,612	9,003,995	0	385,917	524,864	81,482,388
West Virginia	38,883,930	4,478,991	4,322,090	0	0	47,685,011
Wisconsin	130,095,532	15,118,047	0	116,195	0	145,329,774
Wyoming	12,526,594	1,202,705	0	0	0	13,729,299

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

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.

In addition to the regular block grant funds described below, HHS allocated FY 2010 LIHEAP emergency contingency funds to all grantees. Also, HHS awarded FY 2010 Leveraging funds to 36 states, 22 tribes, and one territory and REACH grants to five states, nine tribes, and one territory. 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 requiring 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;
- 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

- 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 2010, however, the formula was based upon provisions in P.L. 111-117, which appropriated LIHEAP funds for FY 2010. 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. 111-117 did not amend the LIHEAP authorizing statute, it did not specify that this modification apply to fiscal years after FY 2010, though certain appropriations after FY 2010 applied a similar modification.

Table I-4 shows each state's regular block grant allocations and emergency contingency allocations that also included \$1.1 million in previous year's funds that were reapportioned and awarded in FY 2010.

Table I-4. LIHEAP regular block grant and emergency contingency gross allocations, tribal set-asides, and net allocations, by state, FY 2010

State	Regular block grant	Regular block grant	Regular block grant	Emergency contingency	Emergency contingency	Emergency contingency	Total net funds
	Gross allocations	Tribal set-asides	Net allocations	Gross allocations	Tribal set-asides	Net allocations	
Total	\$4,476,301,613	\$50,115,035	\$4,426,186,578	\$589,932,250	\$5,319,476	\$584,612,774	\$5,010,799,352
Alabama	58,827,168	433,083	58,394,085	10,222,383	75,127	10,147,256	68,541,341
Alaska	25,307,935	9,794,171	15,513,764	2,874,452	1,044,280	1,830,172	17,343,936
Arizona	35,485,488	4,314,906	31,170,582	3,878,472	465,197	3,413,275	34,583,857
Arkansas	35,772,847	0	35,772,847	4,227,643		4,227,643	40,000,490
California	202,714,269	1,690,563	201,023,706	31,460,310	261,738	31,198,572	232,222,278
Colorado	64,257,383	0	64,257,383	6,417,201	0	6,417,201	70,674,584
Connecticut	96,941,803	0	96,941,803	10,902,838	0	10,902,838	107,844,641
Delaware	15,188,888	0	15,188,888	1,657,728	0	1,657,728	16,846,616
Dist. of Col.	13,992,080	0	13,992,080	2,074,583	0	2,074,583	16,066,663
Florida	110,326,101	0	110,326,101	18,655,319	0	18,655,319	128,981,420
Georgia	87,252,067	0	87,252,067	14,839,383	0	14,839,383	102,091,450
Hawaii	6,023,285	0	6,023,285	565,285	0	565,285	6,588,570
Idaho	26,939,480	1,307,238	25,632,242	3,218,112	156,157	3,061,955	28,694,197
Illinois	232,865,292	0	232,865,292	32,676,721	0	32,676,721	265,542,013
Indiana	104,144,178	0	104,144,178	13,423,749	0	13,423,749	117,567,927
Iowa	67,802,538	0	67,802,538	6,721,530	0	6,721,530	74,524,068
Kansas	41,796,832	118,966	41,677,866	4,508,251	11,876	4,496,375	46,174,241
Kentucky	57,742,307	0	57,742,307	10,090,066	0	10,090,066	67,832,373
Louisiana	51,870,421	0	51,870,421	7,183,496	0	7,183,496	59,053,917
Maine	54,309,193	1,985,000	52,324,193	6,119,052	223,651	5,895,401	58,219,594
Maryland	82,001,914	0	82,001,914	8,003,321	0	8,003,321	90,005,235
Massachusetts	175,524,294	70,210	175,454,084	21,077,641	8,431	21,069,210	196,523,294
Michigan	233,530,938	1,208,273	232,322,665	42,924,078	221,722	42,702,356	275,025,021
Minnesota	144,527,532	0	144,527,532	15,561,365	0	15,561,365	160,088,897
Mississippi	39,660,781	75,165	39,585,616	6,989,654	13,247	6,976,407	46,562,023
Missouri	95,256,956	0	95,256,956	11,887,615	0	11,887,615	107,144,571
Montana	31,598,299	5,523,573	26,074,726	2,931,689	512,477	2,419,212	28,493,938

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State	Regular block grant	Regular block grant	Regular block grant	Emergency contingency	Emergency contingency	Emergency contingency	Total net funds
	Gross allocations	Tribal set-asides	Net allocations	Gross allocations	Tribal set-asides	Net allocations	
Nebraska	39,532,670	0	39,532,670	3,316,842	0	3,316,842	42,849,512
Nevada	15,841,314	0	15,841,314	2,377,027	0	2,377,027	18,218,341
New Hampshire	34,112,375	0	34,112,375	3,310,548	0	3,310,548	37,422,923
New Jersey	177,196,090	0	177,196,090	22,259,343	0	22,259,343	199,455,433
New Mexico	20,921,143	352,885	20,568,258	2,231,283	37,076	2,194,207	22,762,465
New York	479,525,564	527,439	478,998,125	57,822,840	38,054	57,784,786	536,782,911
North Carolina	109,339,196	1,944,522	107,394,674	17,799,886	316,558	17,483,328	124,878,002
North Dakota	34,648,699	7,349,778	27,298,921	2,366,739	503,943	1,862,796	29,161,717
Ohio	223,108,497	0	223,108,497	29,926,334	0	29,926,334	253,034,831
Oklahoma	47,902,227	4,418,690	43,483,537	5,287,945	487,781	4,800,164	48,283,701
Oregon	45,355,128	714,661	44,640,467	6,674,132	105,165	6,568,967	51,209,434
Pennsylvania	282,279,092	0	282,279,092	33,077,891	0	33,077,891	315,356,983
Rhode Island	29,665,593	84,056	29,581,537	4,778,338	13,540	4,764,798	34,346,335
South Carolina	47,311,305	0	47,311,305	8,920,810	0	8,920,810	56,232,115
South Dakota	27,554,778	4,633,351	22,921,427	2,086,077	350,775	1,735,302	24,656,729
Tennessee	72,092,209	0	72,092,209	12,806,539	0	12,806,539	84,898,748
Texas	183,592,887	0	183,592,887	29,214,020	0	29,214,020	212,806,907
Utah	31,805,538	210,000	31,595,538	2,883,037	19,036	2,864,001	34,459,539
Vermont	25,568,440	0	25,568,440	2,372,239	0	2,372,239	27,940,679
Virginia	100,856,426	0	100,856,426	9,071,060	0	9,071,060	109,927,486
Washington	74,602,937	3,035,325	71,567,612	9,385,873	381,878	9,003,995	80,571,607
West Virginia	38,883,930	0	38,883,930	4,478,991	0	4,478,991	43,362,921
Wisconsin	130,095,532	0	130,095,532	15,118,047	0	15,118,047	145,213,579
Wyoming	12,849,774	323,180	12,526,594	1,274,472	71,767	1,202,705	13,729,299

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 and REACH funds.

Table I-5. LIHEAP funding breakdown for direct-funded tribes, FY 2010

Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Emergency contingency allocations	Leveraging award	REACH award	Total
Total	\$50,115,035	\$5,319,476	\$4,003,935	\$517,580	\$59,956,026
Alabama - Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	12,555	2,182	0	0	14,737
Alabama - Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	186,392	32,390	0	0	218,782
Alabama - Poarch Band of Creek Indians	168,877	29,215	0	0	198,092
Alabama - United Cherokee Ani-Yun Wiya Nation	65,259	11,340	0	0	76,599
Alaska - Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	216,130	27,948	0	0	244,078
Alaska - Assn. of Village Council Presidents	3,498,809	397,391	0	0	3,896,200
Alaska - Bristol Bay Native Association	1,895,564	143,764	0	0	2,039,328
Alaska - Kenaitze Indian Tribe	172,132	19,550	0	0	191,682
Alaska - Kodiak Area Native Association	129,070	14,660	0	0	143,730
Alaska - Kuskokwim Native Association	524,887	59,617	0	0	584,504
Alaska - Orutsararmuit Native Council	208,411	23,671	0	0	232,082
Alaska - Seldovia Village	17,754	2,016	0	0	19,770
Alaska - Tanana Chiefs Conference	1,961,555	222,792	0	0	2,184,347
Alaska - Tlingit & Haida Central Council	1,119,243	127,122	0	0	1,246,365
Alaska - Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	50,616	5,749	0	0	56,365
Arizona - Cocopah Tribe	22,386	2,452	0	0	24,838
Arizona - Colorado River Indian Tribes	69,698	7,766	0	0	77,464
Arizona - Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	225,923	24,739	102,068	0	352,730
Arizona - Navajo Nation	3,639,059	388,961	0	0	4,028,020
Arizona - Pascua Yaqui Tribe	86,304	9,451	0	0	95,755
Arizona - Quechan Tribe	50,718	7,647	0	0	58,365
Arizona - Salt River Pima Maricopa Ind. Cmty.	83,359	9,129	0	0	92,488
Arizona - San Carlos Apache Tribe	137,459	15,052	0	0	152,511
Arizona - White Mountain Apache Tribe	0	0	0	0	0
California - Berry Creek Rancheria	15,881	2,464	0	0	18,345
California - Bishop Paiute	59,858	9,290	0	0	69,148
California - Coyote Valley Pomo Band	13,193	2,048	0	0	15,241
California - Enterprise Rancheria	6,108	948	0	0	7,056
California - Hoopa Valley Tribe	109,454	16,987	0	0	126,441
California - Hopland Band	16,614	2,578	0	0	19,192
California - Karuk Tribe	79,403	12,323	0	0	91,726
California - Mooretown Rancheria	45,321	7,034	0	0	52,355
California - N. Cal. Ind. Devil. Council, Inc.(NCIDC)	804,673	124,247	0	0	928,920
California - Pinoleville Rancheria	20,275	3,147	0	0	23,422
California - Pit River Tribe	95,161	14,769	0	0	109,930
California - Quartz Valley	9,528	1,479	0	0	11,007
California - Redding Rancheria	117,516	18,239	0	0	135,755
California - Redwood Valley	5,375	834	0	0	6,209

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Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Emergency contingency allocations	Leveraging award	REACH award	Total
California - Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	109,210	16,950	0	0	126,160
California - Round Valley	0	0	0	0	0
California - Sherwood Valley Rancheria	17,835	2,768	0	0	20,603
California - Smith River Rancheria	0	0	0	0	0
California - Southern Indian Health Council	10,383	1,612	0	0	11,995
California - S. Cal. Tribal Chairmen's Association	12,338	1,915	0	0	14,253
California - Yurok Tribe	142,437	22,106	0	0	164,543
Idaho - Coeur d'Alene Tribe	81,492	9,734	0	0	91,226
Idaho - Nez Perce Tribe	188,576	22,526	0	0	211,102
Idaho - Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	1,037,170	123,897	0	0	1,161,067
Kansas - United Tribes of Kansas & SE Nebraska	118,966	11,876	0	0	130,842
Maine - Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	236,245	26,618	0	0	262,863
Maine - Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	236,245	26,618	0	0	262,863
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Indian Township	450,766	50,788	0	0	501,554
Maine - Penobscot Tribe	432,844	48,769	0	0	481,613
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Pleasant Point	628,900	70,858	0	0	699,758
Massachusetts - Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	70,210	8,431	0	0	78,641
Michigan - Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	91,348	16,790	0	60,000	168,138
Michigan - Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	173,698	31,927	185,519	0	391,144
Michigan - Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	241,051	44,306	257,455	60,000	602,812
Michigan - Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	44,174	8,120	0	60,000	112,294
Michigan - Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	158,002	28,676	0	0	186,678
Michigan - Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	500,000	91,903	0	0	591,903
Mississippi - Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	75,165	13,247	80,776	0	169,188
Montana - Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	1,232,302	114,333	77,769	0	1,424,404
Montana - Blackfeet Tribe	1,406,788	130,522	157,244	60,000	1,754,554
Montana - Chippewa-Cree Tribe	359,905	33,392	140,722	0	534,019
Montana - Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes	1,379,519	127,992	179,909	0	1,687,420
Montana - Fort Belknap Community	496,188	46,036	0	0	542,224
Montana - Northern Cheyenne Tribe	648,871	60,202	0	0	709,073
New Mexico - Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos	37,789	4,030	0	0	41,819
New Mexico - Jicarilla Apache Tribe	37,645	4,015	0	0	41,660
New Mexico - Pueblo of Jemez	35,572	3,234	0	0	38,806
New Mexico - Pueblo of Laguna	75,001	7,999	0	0	83,000
New Mexico - Pueblo of Nambe	29,568	3,153	0	0	32,721
New Mexico - Pueblo of Zuni	137,310	14,645	0	0	151,955

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Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Emergency contingency allocations	Leveraging award	REACH award	Total
New York - Seneca Nation	279,537	22,641	0	0	302,178
New York - St. Regis Mohawk Band	247,902	15,413	0	0	263,315
North Carolina - Lumbee Tribe	1,944,522	316,558	0	0	2,261,080
North Dakota - Spirit Lake Tribe	1,530,909	104,465	0	0	1,635,374
North Dakota - Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	1,675,804	116,768	0	0	1,792,572
North Dakota - Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	1,259,739	85,960	0	0	1,345,699
North Dakota - Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	2,883,326	196,750	0	0	3,080,076
Oklahoma - Absentee Shawnee Tribe	27,902	3,080	0	0	30,982
Oklahoma - Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	17,886	1,975	0	0	19,861
Oklahoma - Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	24,038	2,654	0	0	26,692
Oklahoma - Caddo Indian Tribe	28,045	3,096	0	0	31,141
Oklahoma - Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	1,733,759	191,390	70,668	0	1,995,817
Oklahoma - Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	90,859	10,030	0	0	100,889
Oklahoma - Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	233,414	25,767	257,661	0	516,842
Oklahoma - Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	655,303	72,339	472,821	50,000	1,250,463
Oklahoma - Citizen Band Potawatomi	36,630	4,044	0	60,000	100,674
Oklahoma - Comanche Indian Tribe	104,634	11,550	0	0	116,184
Oklahoma - Delaware Nation	4,000	441	0	0	4,441
Oklahoma - Delaware Tribe of Indians	46,646	5,149	0	0	51,795
Oklahoma - Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	441	0	0	4,441
Oklahoma - Fort Sill Apache Tribe	5,723	632	0	0	6,355
Oklahoma - Kialegee Tribal Town	4,000	441	0	0	4,441
Oklahoma - Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	24,324	2,686	0	0	27,010
Oklahoma - Kiowa Indian Tribe	87,568	9,667	0	0	97,235
Oklahoma - Miami Tribe	14,308	1,579	0	0	15,887
Oklahoma - Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	441	0	0	4,441
Oklahoma - Muscogee (Creek) Nation	437,410	48,286	69,224	0	554,920
Oklahoma - Osage Tribe	165,670	18,288	0	0	183,958
Oklahoma - Otoe-Missouria Tribe	13,164	1,453	0	0	14,617
Oklahoma - Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	441	0	0	4,441
Oklahoma - Pawnee Tribe	14,881	1,643	0	0	16,524
Oklahoma - Ponca Tribe	32,194	3,554	0	0	35,748
Oklahoma - Quapaw Tribe	35,199	3,886	0	0	39,085
Oklahoma - Sac & Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	30,854	3,406	0	0	34,260
Oklahoma - Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	86,709	9,572	0	0	96,281
Oklahoma - Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	17,027	1,880	0	60,000	78,907
Oklahoma - Shawnee Tribe	4,000	441	0	0	4,441
Oklahoma - Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	30,191	3,333	0	0	33,524
Oklahoma - Tonkawa Tribe	4,865	537	0	0	5,402
Oklahoma - United Keetowah	372,021	41,068	0	0	413,089
Oklahoma - Wichita & Affiliated Tribes	12,735	1,406	0	0	14,141
Oklahoma - Wyandotte Nation	10,731	1,185	0	0	11,916

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Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Emergency contingency allocations	Leveraging award	REACH award	Total
Oregon - Conf. Tribe of Coos-Lower Umpqua	37,000	5,445	0	0	42,445
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,845	17,489	0	0	136,334
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,665	16,873	0	0	131,538
Oregon - Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	12,000	1,766	0	0	13,766
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,665	16,873	0	60,000	191,538
Oregon - Klamath Tribe	317,486	46,719	0	0	364,205
Rhode Island - Narragansett Indian Tribe	84,056	13,540	0	0	97,596
South Dakota - Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	786,164	59,517	0	0	845,681
South Dakota - Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	105,937	8,020	118,020	0	231,977
South Dakota - Oglala Sioux Tribe	1,628,085	123,257	0	0	1,751,342
South Dakota - Rosebud Sioux Tribe	1,282,396	97,086	345,100	0	1,724,582
South Dakota - Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	518,534	39,257	0	0	557,791
South Dakota - Yankton Sioux Tribe	312,235	23,638	347,848	0	683,721
Utah - Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	60,000	5,439	0	0	65,439
Utah - Ute Tribe (Uintah & Ouray)	150,000	13,597	0	0	163,597
Washington - Colville Confederated Tribes	631,887	79,499	406,799	0	1,118,185
Washington - Hoh Tribe	8,460	1,065	0	0	9,525
Washington - Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	18,427	2,318	0	0	20,745
Washington - Kalispel Indian Community	18,427	2,318	0	0	20,745
Washington - Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	45,060	5,669	0	0	50,729
Washington - Lummi Indian Tribe	186,433	23,455	211,529	0	421,417
Washington - Makah Indian Tribe	145,401	18,293	0	0	163,694
Washington - Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	66,546	8,372	61,850	0	136,768
Washington - Nooksack Indian Tribe	51,178	6,439	0	0	57,617
Washington - Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	30,736	3,867	34,873	0	69,476
Washington - Puyallup Tribe	207,918	26,159	0	0	234,077
Washington - Quileute Tribe	59,384	7,471	0	0	66,855
Washington - Quinault Tribe	161,814	20,358	0	0	182,172
Washington - Samish Tribe	61,398	7,725	0	0	69,123
Washington - Small Tribes Organization of W. Wash.	98,252	12,362	111,478	0	222,092
Washington - South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	207,545	26,111	0	0	233,656
Washington - Spokane Tribe	130,108	16,369	0	0	146,477
Washington - Suquamish Tribe	18,427	2,318	0	0	20,745
Washington - Swinomish Indians	78,855	9,920	89,470	0	178,245
Washington - Tulalip Tribe	139,284	17,524	0	0	156,808
Washington - Yakama Indian Nation	669,785	84,266	225,132	47,580	1,026,763
Wyoming - Eastern Shoshone of the Wind River	113,180	11,226	0	0	124,406
Wyoming - Northern Arapaho Nation	210,000	60,541	0	0	270,541

Territory Regular Block Grant Allocations

Section 8623(b)(1) of the LIHEAP statute mandates that, “after evaluating the extent to which each jurisdiction [of the territories] require[...] assistance under this paragraph for the fiscal year involved,” HHS “shall apportion not less than one-tenth of 1 percent, and not more than one-half of 1 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.

The territories have received the same percentage (approximately 0.14 percent) of the total LIHEAP appropriation, and the same relative shares of the funds based on such percentage, every year from FY 1981 through FY 2010. These percentages and shares have been based on a congressional determination of need for FY 1981, and no information was provided during this time demonstrating “that changed conditions required a higher relative level of funding as compared to the states than existed in 1981.”

In addition to their regular block grant allocations, the territories are also eligible to receive emergency contingency, Leveraging, and REACH funds, which they received in FY 2010 as indicated in Table I-6.

Table I-6. LIHEAP funding breakdown for territories, FY 2010¹

Territory	Regular block grant allocation	Emergency contingency allocation	Leveraging award	REACH award	Total
Total	\$6,070,387	\$745,772	\$84,835	\$50,000	\$6,950,994
American Samoa	100,420	12,337	0	0	112,757
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	5,465,138	671,414	0	0	6,136,552
Guam	220,167	27,048	0	0	247,215
Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas	76,470	9,396	84,835	50,000	220,701
U.S. Virgin Islands	208,192	25,577	0	0	233,769

¹ This data was collected from HHS’ financial 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 2010*, 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 2010¹

Uses of LIHEAP funds	Number of states	Estimated obligations	Percent of funds ²
Total ³	51	\$5,309,566,521	100.0%
Heating assistance ⁴	51	2,877,996,470	54.2
Cooling assistance	17	266,650,722	5.0
Crisis assistance ⁵	48	973,309,562	18.3
Weatherization assistance ⁶	43	407,518,045	7.7
Carryover to following fiscal year	42	260,736,701	4.9
Administrative costs	51	395,532,435	7.4
Unobligated crisis funds	23	44,960,121	0.8
Unobligated leveraging funds	23	19,686,570	0.4
Development of leveraging programs	8	714,552	0.0 ⁷
Assurance 16 activities ⁸	29	61,561,343	1.2

¹ Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-2.

² Excludes REACH funds awarded to five states.

³ Includes \$900,000 (less than 0.1 percent of the funds) that is not presented elsewhere for management information system technology in Montana.

⁴ Includes \$923,807 in heating assistance funds provided by eight states as LIHEAP nominal benefits to SNAP households.

⁵ Excludes three states that provided expedited heating assistance in winter fuel crisis situations.

⁶ Excludes three states that did not obligate FY 2010 funds for weatherization, but weatherized households with their FY 2009 LIHEAP funds.

⁷ Less than 0.1%

⁸ Funds obligated for Assurance 16 activities consisted of LIHEAP funds used to provide services that encourage and enable those households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling and assistance with energy vendors.

Table I-8. Estimates of states' statutorily-authorized uses of federal LIHEAP funds, FY 2010, by state¹

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2011	Crisis funds to be obligated in FY 11	Leveraging to be obligated in FY 11	Development of leveraging resources ²	Assurance 16 activities ³	Administrative and planning costs	Total ⁴
Total	\$2,877,996,470	\$266,650,722	\$973,309,562	\$407,518,045	\$260,736,701	\$44,960,121	\$19,686,570	\$714,552	\$61,561,343	\$395,532,435	\$5,309,566,521
Alabama ⁵	29,604,546	17,380,000	16,670,321	0	3,192,718	60,588	0	0	400,698	4,267,341	71,576,212
Alaska	14,184,665	0	1,061,709	400,000	1,700,898	71,551	1,144,721	0	0	890,080	19,453,624
Arizona ⁶	\$16,637,376	--	5,545,902	4,208,028	0	3,413,275	763,323	35,000	1,558,529	3,185,747	35,347,180
Arkansas	12,161,792	5,420,809	12,172,746	5,474,617	0	0	33,551	0	1,317,940	3,452,586	40,034,041
California ^{6 7 8}	71,375,905	--	71,255,237	65,578,517	0	4,599,406	2,945,089	0	12,161,889	22,213,237	250,129,280
Colorado ⁷	42,000,000	0	12,750,418	4,760,564	5,671,551	0	0	126	0	7,067,458	72,250,117
Connecticut ^{7 9}	80,095,945	0	17,808,200	0	10,245,131	2,110,000	0	0	1,000,000	9,154,175	120,413,451
Delaware	11,448,999	1,600,000	1,265,000	750,000	1,656,655	280,062	71,118	0	225,290	1,656,555	18,953,679
Dist. of Col.	9,807,950	0	2,810,004	1,403,400	1,146,623	327,686	0	0	35,026	957,652	16,488,341
Florida	19,763,561	28,358,795	68,944,467	2,649,126	12,761,355	1,367,868	0	0	0	5,303,707	139,148,879
Georgia	58,128,277	0	27,715,585	2,538,509	4,844,377	1,081,787	60,073	0	50,000	7,732,915	102,151,523
Hawaii ⁶	5,962,168	--	37,559	0	229,884	0	0	0	0	410,783	6,640,394
Idaho ⁷	25,611,895	0	401,855	1,211,334	2,700,893	0	0	35,000	464,982	806,797	31,232,756

¹ This data was collected from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2010*. 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 Montana (\$900,000). These funds are included in the state's total but not elsewhere in the state's line.

⁵ FY 2009 funds were used for weatherization.

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 (\$20,946,908), Colorado (\$255,138), Connecticut (\$1,124,062), Idaho (\$104,958), Illinois (\$5,743,898), Maine (\$53,986), Michigan (\$2,586,618), Minnesota (\$8,840,920), Missouri (\$106,508), New Jersey (\$310,437 [furnace restart] and \$707,393 [cold air infiltration]), New York (\$11,145,975), North Carolina (\$5,357,853), North Dakota (\$1,600,000), Oregon (\$1,323,066), Rhode Island (\$1,310,060), South Dakota (\$772,826), Utah (\$1,420,005), Vermont (\$80,000), Washington (\$1,583,175), Wisconsin (\$1,746,101), and Wyoming (\$400,000).

⁸ Received a waiver for FY 2010 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 Heating assistance funds include \$74,912 in nominal LIHEAP benefits provided to SNAP households. Energy crisis assistance funds include \$4,481,710 for Safety Net Assistance for households that were in a life-threatening situation, and were unable to secure shelter with adequate heat.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 2010: Part I. Fiscal Data

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2011	Crisis funds to be obligated in FY 11	Leveraging to be obligated in FY 11	Development of leveraging resources ²	Assurance 16 activities ³	Administrative and planning costs	Total ⁴
Illinois ⁷	172,653,537	4,450,000	14,359,746	25,533,372	13,122,758	0	0	0	10,756,364	25,304,365	266,180,142
Indiana	71,248,566	6,081,862	8,652,908	8,760,736	11,492,385	0	353,992	0	2,797,742	8,640,150	118,028,341
Iowa	56,172,858	0	2,777,356	10,089,642	3,444,088	0	0	0	782,166	3,844,227	77,110,337
Kansas ¹⁰	36,067,530	0	0	6,844,118	4,054,859	0	0	0	0	2,699,528	49,666,035
Kentucky	22,988,903	3,797,816	44,357,918	0	0	0	71,799	0	0	5,671,916	76,888,352
Louisiana ¹¹	13,483,813	30,307,763	8,298,301	663,000	1,983,309	884,027	0	0	779,551	3,246,860	59,646,624
Maine ⁷¹²	43,004,198	0	1,571,442	6,646,156	0	1,316,982	189,894	0	283,432	5,616,829	58,628,933
Maryland ¹⁰	79,480,185	0	0	750,000	3,756,520	0	0	0	0	6,704,827	90,691,532
Massachusetts ¹⁰	173,879,715	0	0	12,000,000	1,034,389	0	4,219,010	120,000	3,597,400	19,230,428	214,080,942
Michigan ⁷	81,078,938	0	151,535,408	15,047,462	22,654,571	5,516,147	595,447	0	0	24,403,318	300,831,291
Minnesota ⁷¹³	104,523,721	0	41,597,923	6,503,738	0	1,648,221	218,781	0	5,620,750	11,421,431	171,534,565
Mississippi	15,304,977	17,258,803	1,692,285	6,236,463	542,895	0	60,455	0	1,781,353	3,958,562	46,835,793
Missouri ⁷¹⁴	60,758,443	0	40,408,155	984,428	9,559,807	0	0	0	0	6,907,897	118,618,730
Montana ^{4 8}	19,381,851	0	1,459,439	4,274,090	2,746,329	610,655	284,598	0	800,001	1,226,450	31,683,413
Nebraska	25,674,492	2,254,193	6,618,046	4,348,593	3,732,360	0	0	0	0	4,127,687	46,755,371
Nevada ⁶¹⁵	16,455,088	--	1,122,386	752,462	0	0	0	0	0	567,156	18,897,092
New Hampshire	32,353,304	0	2,156,090	750,000	44,314	0	391,113	0	625,000	2,775,503	39,095,324
New Jersey ⁷¹⁶	108,288,851	10,225,300	25,020,482	19,100,000	16,629,021	3,918,262	2,784,406	0	0	17,693,528	203,659,850
New Mexico	10,364,374	0	5,176,974	3,343,124	1,889,050	481,697	0	0	0	3,175,276	24,430,495
New York ⁷¹⁷	349,756,527	2,496,006	80,256,525	52,495,996	16,278,752	0	0	429,426	0	44,435,000	546,148,232
North Carolina ⁷	53,593,123	0	61,076,208	1,000,000	12,300,525	0	43,827	0	0	9,208,671	137,222,354
North Dakota ^{5 7}	23,886,411	0	2,488,683	0	2,852,239	0	0	0	123,400	2,852,239	32,202,972

¹⁰ Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

¹¹ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$101,936 for an Energy Special Needs Program.

¹² Heating assistance funds include \$7,285 in nominal LIHEAP benefits provided to SNAP households.

¹³ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$1,855,681 for Reach Out For Warmth Program.

¹⁴ Energy crisis assistance funds exclude \$209,193 for emergency air conditioner repair or replacement.

¹⁵ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$13,199 for households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

¹⁶ Heating assistance funds include \$254,600 in nominal LIHEAP benefits provided to SNAP households. Energy crisis assistance funds include \$707,393 for furnace restart, restoration, and cold air infiltration.

¹⁷ Heating assistance funds include \$319,014 in nominal LIHEAP benefits provided to SNAP households. Cooling assistance funds were used to assist 3,155 medically necessary cooling households that were provided emergency furnace repair/replacement.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 2010: Part I. Fiscal Data

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2011	Crisis funds to be obligated in FY 11	Leveraging to be obligated in FY 11	Development of leveraging resources ²	Assurance 16 activities ³	Administrative and planning costs	Total ⁴
Ohio	155,968,878	0	52,474,165	19,085,865	22,479,009	5,166,455	1,484,943	0	0	25,567,594	282,226,909
Oklahoma	16,455,708	21,913,737	6,528,396	1,172,735	2,775,558	0	117,574	0	16,265	3,876,291	52,856,264
Oregon ^{7 18}	31,092,132	0	6,229,070	6,193,865	4,464,046	1,233,827	511,008	35,000	1,897,220	4,997,563	56,653,731
Pennsylvania ¹⁹	206,461,770	0	45,081,746	15,700,000	21,241,353	6,872,114	2,945,090	0	0	20,000,000	318,302,073
Rhode Island ⁷	29,067,067	0	3,620,869	3,300,000	687,871	692,782	0	0	600,000	1,200,000	39,168,589
South Carolina	10,809,066	15,554,509	18,320,451	7,096,696	3,348,364	0	0	0	2,365,565	2,838,678	60,333,329
South Dakota ⁷	23,903,379	0	995,068	0	1,108,733	0	0	0	0	970,860	26,978,040
Tennessee	95,097,930	164,079	22,127,764	0	2,183,451	0	0	0	0	1,697,975	121,271,199
Texas	16,048,393	90,650,160	38,667,322	31,389,019	21,053,065	0	10,841	0	10,640,345	21,280,691	229,739,836
Utah ^{5 7}	27,566,123	0	2,448,319	--	3,003,506	739,949	0	0	91,622	1,954,317	35,803,836
Vermont ²⁰	23,225,622	0	3,036,390	400,000	499,342	598,798	0	25,000	4,000	2,544,949	30,334,101
Virginia	64,690,231	8,736,890	12,049,977	14,574,534	3,669,773	1,967,982	0	0	0	9,326,558	115,015,945
Washington ^{7 8}	59,285,916	0	1,583,175	11,952,535	\$0	0	385,917	35,000	261,500	7,978,345	81,482,388
West Virginia	36,101,665	0	4,990,426	4,041,657	610,613	0	0	0	0	1,940,650	47,685,011
Wisconsin ²¹	106,162,840	0	15,121,726	16,535,938	0	0	0	0	0	7,509,270	145,329,774
Wyoming	8,877,266	0	969,420	977,726	1,343,761	0	0	0	523,313	1,037,813	13,729,299

¹⁸ Heating assistance funds include \$47,599 in LIHEAP nominal benefits provided to SNAP households

¹⁹ Heating assistance funds include \$9,110 in LIHEAP nominal benefits provided to SNAP households.

²⁰ Heating assistance funds include \$26,050 in LIHEAP nominal benefits provided to SNAP households.

²¹ Heating assistance funds include \$185,237 in LIHEAP nominal benefits provided to SNAP households.

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 2005.¹ For this report, the 2005 space heating and cooling consumption and expenditures have been adjusted to reflect FY 2010 weather and fuel prices. Therefore, any residential energy or home energy consumption and expenditure data presented in Part II has been 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 2010, home heating was 30 percent of the residential energy bill for low income households, and home cooling made up 13 percent.

In FY 2010, low income households had average residential energy consumption of 86.1 million British Thermal Units (MMBtus), or 12.0 percent less than that for all households, and average energy expenditures of \$1,830, or 13.7 percent less than that for all households. Their mean individual residential energy burden was 13.2 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 \$1,986, about nine percent higher than that for all low income households. The mean individual residential energy burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 15.4 percent, 2.2 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 33 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households. Water heating expenditures represented about 15 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** represent all households in the U.S;
- **Non low income households** 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** represent those households with annual incomes at or under the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of SMI²; and

¹ RECS is a national household sample survey which has been 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.

² 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 2010 appropriation because (1) the 75 percent-of-SMI standard was non-permanent; and (2) doing so retained statistical consistency with prior years' reports.

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

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 36 percent of their annual residential expenditures for space heating, six percentage points more than did the average low income household. LIHEAP recipient households spent nine percent for space cooling, about 69 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 2010

End use	All households	Non low income households	Low income households	LIHEAP recipient households
Space heating	27%	26%	30%	36%
Space cooling	14	15	13	9
Water heating	14	14	16	15
Refrigeration	8	8	8	8
Appliances	36	38	34	33
All uses ³	100	100	100	100

Tables II-2a to II-2d 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 2010, average residential energy consumption for all households was 97.8 MMBtus and average expenditures were \$2,120. The mean individual residential energy burden for all households was 6.9 percent of income. The definition of “mean individual burden” is explained in Appendix A.

³ All uses may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Table II-2a. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, all households, United States, FY 2010¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	97.8	\$2,120	6.9%	4.1%	3.1%
Natural gas	113.8	1,993	5.7	3.6	2.9
Electricity	63.2	1,908	7.1	4.0	2.8
Fuel oil	143.9	3,570	12.1	7.3	5.3
Kerosene	55.3	1,553	9.8	7.0	2.3
LPG ⁶	112.9	3,029	9.8	6.7	4.5

Table II-2b. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, non-low income households, United States, FY 2010⁷

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ⁸	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ⁹	Median individual burden ¹⁰	Mean group burden ¹¹
All fuels	104.1	\$2,277	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%
Natural gas	118.7	2,149	3.1	2.7	2.4
Electricity	68.1	2,059	3.4	3.0	2.3
Fuel oil	152.8	3,841	5.5	4.9	4.2
Kerosene	61.3 ¹²	1,575 ¹²	4.3	4.6	1.7
LPG ¹³	119.8	3,133	5.3	4.6	3.5

¹ Data is derived from the Department of Energy's (DOE's) 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), adjusted to reflect FY 2010 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel prices. Such data represents residential energy usage from October 2009 through September 2010.

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 2010 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 2010 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 2010; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2010 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 Data is derived from the 2005 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2010 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel prices.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2010 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

¹⁰ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median, or midpoint, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2010 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

¹¹ 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 2010; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2010 Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for additional information.

¹² This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

¹³ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

Table II-2c. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, low income households, United States, FY 2010¹⁴

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ¹⁵	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ¹⁶	Median individual burden ¹⁷	Mean group burden ¹⁸
All fuels	86.1	\$1,830	13.2%	9.0%	9.7%
Natural gas	103.5	1,663	11.2	8.0	8.8
Electricity	54.7	1,653	13.4	8.5	8.8
Fuel oil	130.1	3,155	22.3	16.1	16.7
Kerosene	54.2	1,549	10.8	8.6	8.2
LPG ¹⁹	99.8	2,832	18.5	15.0	15.0

Table II-2d. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, LIHEAP recipient households, United States, FY 2010²⁰

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²¹	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ²²	Median individual burden ²³	Mean group burden ²⁴
All fuels	104.6	\$1,986	15.4%	9.9%	12.4%
Natural gas	114.7	1,762	13.4	9.3	11.0
Electricity	50.7	1,346	15.1	8.9	8.4
Fuel oil	147.4	3,596	24.9	22.6	22.5
Kerosene	77.9 ²⁵	1,764 ²⁵	18.6	14.1	11.0
LPG ²⁶	113.7	3,451	18.1	11.8	21.6

¹⁴ Data is derived from the 2005 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2010 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel prices.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2010 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

¹⁷ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median, or midpoint, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2010 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

¹⁸ 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 2010; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2010 Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for additional information.

¹⁹ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

²⁰ Data is derived from the 2005 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2010 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel prices.

²¹ 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.

²² Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2010 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

²³ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median, or midpoint, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2010 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

²⁴ 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 2010; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2010 Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for additional information.

²⁵ This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

²⁶ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

Table II-3. Average annual residential energy expenditures and mean group burden by fuel type, Census region, and household type, FY 2010¹

Census region	All Fuels Dollars	All Fuels Percent	Natural Gas Dollars	Natural Gas Percent	Electricity Dollars	Electricity Percent	Fuel Oil Dollars	Fuel Oil Percent	Kerosene Dollars	Kerosene Percent	LPG Dollars	LPG Percent
US - All households	\$2,120	3.1%	\$1,993	2.9%	\$1,908	2.8%	\$3,570	5.3%	\$1,553	2.3%	\$3,029	4.5%
US - Non low income households	2,277	2.5	2,149	2.4	2,059	2.3	3,841	4.2	1,575 ²	1.7	3,133	3.5
US - Low income households ³	1,830	9.7	1,663	8.8	1,653	8.8	3,155	16.7	1,549	8.2	2,832	15.0
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	1,986	12.4	1,762	11.0	1,346	8.4	3,596	22.5	1,764 ²	11.0	3,451	21.6
Northeast - All households	\$2,634	3.5%	\$2,200	2.9%	\$1,787	2.4%	\$3,700	4.9%	\$1,189	1.6%	\$3,578	4.7%
Northeast - Non low income households	2,893	2.8	2,431	2.3	1,880	1.8	4,043	3.9	2,307 ²	2.2	3,615	3.5
Northeast - Low income households ³	2,243	10.7	1,813	8.7	1,682	8.0	3,199	15.3	1,003 ²	4.8	3,483 ²	16.6
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	2,472	14.4	1,915	11.1	1,559	9.1	3,639	21.1	1,957 ²	11.4	2,329 ²	13.5
Midwest - All households	\$1,994	3.1%	\$1,946	3.0%	\$1,478	2.3%	\$2,984	4.6%	\$1,947 ²	3.0%	\$3,157	4.9%
Midwest - Non low income households	2,131	2.5	2,063	2.4	1,620	1.9	3,261	3.8	NC ⁵	NC ⁵	3,140	3.7
Midwest - Low income households ³	1,762	9.3	1,746	9.2	1,300	6.8	2,633	13.8	1,947 ²	10.2	3,219	16.9
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	1,805	11.5	1,821	11.6	1,281	8.2	3,156 ²	20.2	1,487 ²	9.5	2,822 ²	18.0
South - All households	\$2,193	3.5%	\$2,281	3.6%	\$2,074	3.3%	\$2,968	4.7%	\$1,659	2.6%	\$2,927	4.6%
South - Non low income households	2,347	2.8	2,469	2.9	2,208	2.6	2,771	3.3	1,334 ²	1.6	3,034	3.6
South - Low income households ³	1,899	11.1	1,817	10.6	1,821	10.6	3,396 ²	19.8	1,750	10.2	2,792	16.3
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	2,035	14.4	1,851	13.1	1,495	10.6	3,485 ²	24.7	1,753 ²	12.4	4,020 ²	28.5
West - All households	\$1,694	2.3%	\$1,622	2.2%	\$1,601	2.2%	\$3,304	4.5%	\$1,426 ²	1.9%	\$2,827	3.8%
West - Non low income households	1,854	1.9	1,774	1.8	1,764	1.8	3,294 ²	3.4	NC ⁵	NC ⁵	3,109	3.2
West - Low income households ³	1,324	6.6	1,165	5.8	1,343	6.7	3,361 ²	16.9	1,426 ²	7.2	2,350	11.8
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	1,246	7.3	1,131	6.6	1,061	6.2	3,349 ²	19.5	NC ⁵	NC ⁵	3,002 ²	17.5

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 2010. Such costs are not collected for other fuels. Percentages 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 2009, as calculated from the 2010 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 This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

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.

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. Low income households used electricity as their primary fuel type at the highest rate of all groups, 31.8 percent, while LIHEAP recipient households used electricity at the lowest rate, 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 region, FY10¹

Census region	Natural gas	Electricity	Fuel oil	Kerosene	LPG	Other ²
US - All households	52.6%	30.1%	6.9%	0.6%	5.5%	3.2%
US - Non low income households	55.0	29.2	6.5	0.1	5.5	2.9
US - Low income households ³	48.1	31.8	7.8	1.5	5.4	3.7
US - 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%
Northeast - Non low income households	57.7	6.9	29.7	0.2	2.6	2.9
Northeast - Low income households ³	52.3	9.3	30.8	1.9	1.5	3.2
Northeast - 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%
Midwest - Non low income households	73.0	11.6	2.4	NC ⁵	9.3	3.5
Midwest - Low income households ³	72.0	15.8	3.2	0.9	4.2	3.6
Midwest - 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%
South - Non low income households	36.6	53.7	1.4	0.3	5.6	1.8
South - Low income households ³	28.2	54.5	1.2	2.0	8.5	4.0
South - 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%
West - Non low income households	65.3	23.4	1.3	NC ⁵	3.9	3.8
West - Low income households ³	50.2	34.2	0.6	0.7	5.3	4.1
West - 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 19.0 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 Tables II-5a to II-5d. In FY 2010, average home heating consumption for all households was 40.4 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$569, and mean individual home heating burden was 2.1 percent.

Low income households had average home heating consumption of 38.1 MMBtus (5.7 percent less than the average for all households) and average home heating expenditures of \$541 (4.9 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home heating burden for low income households was 4.2 percent, 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 53.8 MMBtus (33 percent higher than the average for all households), and average home heating expenditures were \$714 (about 25 percent higher than the average for all households). Mean individual home heating burden for LIHEAP households was 5.9 percent, 1.7 percentage points higher than the average for low income households and nearly three times the average for all households. Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 41 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 2010*.

Table II-5a. Average annual household home heating data, all households, United States, FY 2010¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	40.4	\$569	2.1%	0.9%	0.8%
Natural gas	52.4	514	1.8	0.9	0.8
Electricity	9.7	306	1.2	0.6	0.4
Fuel oil	92.7	1,803	7.2	3.6	2.7
Kerosene	21.5	400	2.3	1.8	0.6
LPG ⁶	55.6	1,326	4.4	2.5	2.0

Table II-5b. Average annual household home heating data, non-low income households, United States, FY 2010⁷

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ⁸	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ⁹	Median individual burden ¹⁰	Mean group burden ¹¹
All fuels	41.6	\$585	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%
Natural gas	52.1	515	0.8	0.6	0.6
Electricity	10.3	323	0.6	0.4	0.4
Fuel oil	96.1	1,875	2.8	2.4	2.1
Kerosene	25.5 ¹²	468 ¹²	1.5	0.8	0.5
LPG ¹³	60.9	1,405	2.4	2.0	1.5

¹ Data is derived from the 2005 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2010 heating degree days and fuel prices. Such data represents home energy used from October 2009 through September 2010.

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 2010 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 2010 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 2010; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2010 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 Data is derived from the 2005 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2010 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel prices.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2010 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

¹⁰ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median, or midpoint, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2010 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

¹¹ 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 2010; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2010 Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for additional information.

¹² This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

¹³ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

Table II-5c. Average annual household home heating data, low income households, United States, FY 2010¹⁴

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ¹⁵	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ¹⁶	Median individual burden ¹⁷	Mean group burden ¹⁸
All fuels	38.1	\$541	4.2%	2.1%	2.9%
Natural gas	53.1	510	3.7	2.3	2.7
Electricity	8.7	276	2.4	1.3	1.5
Fuel oil	87.4	1,692	13.8	9.4	9.0
Kerosene	20.7	387	2.5	1.8	2.1
LPG ¹⁹	45.6	1,177	8.3	6.9	6.2

Table II-5d. Average annual household home heating data, LIHEAP recipient households, United States, FY 2010²⁰

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²¹	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ²²	Median individual burden ²³	Mean group burden ²⁴
All fuels	53.8	\$714	5.9%	3.0%	4.5%
Natural gas	62.5	604	5.4	2.9	3.8
Electricity	9.4	277	3.6	1.9	1.7
Fuel oil	93.6	1,814	12.4	9.9	11.3
Kerosene	25.5 ²⁵	448 ²⁵	4.4	4.6	2.8
LPG ²⁶	50.2	1,309	7.7	4.6	8.2

¹⁴ Data is derived from the 2005 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2010 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel prices.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2010 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

¹⁷ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median, or midpoint, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2010 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

¹⁸ 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 2010; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2010 Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for additional information.

¹⁹ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

²⁰ Data is derived from the 2005 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2010 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel prices.

²¹ 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.

²² Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2010 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

²³ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median, or midpoint, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2010 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for additional information.

²⁴ 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 2010; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2010 Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for additional information.

²⁵ This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

²⁶ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

Table II-6. Average annual household consumption of fuel for home heating, by major type of heating fuel, household type, and Census region, FY 2010¹

Census region	All fuels ² (in MMBtus) ³	Natural gas (in MMBtus)	Electricity (in MMBtus)	Fuel oil (in MMBtus)	Kerosene (in MMBtus)	LPG ⁴ (in MMBtus)
US - All households	40.4	52.4	9.7	92.7	21.5	55.6
US - Non low income households	41.6	52.1	10.3	96.1	25.5 ⁵	60.9
US - Low income households ⁶	38.1	53.1	8.7	87.4	20.7	45.6
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	53.8	62.5	9.4	93.6	25.5 ⁵	50.2
Northeast - All households	67.4	64.9	12.1	93.2	15.0	71.7
Northeast - Non low income households	71.7	67.4	13.2	98.2	20.6 ⁵	77.8
Northeast - Low income households ⁶	60.8	60.8	11.0	85.9	14.1 ⁵	55.8 ⁵
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	65.9	61.8	11.1	90.5	14.5 ⁵	44.6 ⁵
Midwest - All households	59.3	68.4	14.6	81.3	46.9 ⁵	66.9
Midwest - Non low income households	60.6	68.7	16.4	73.5	NC ⁸	69.3
Midwest - Low income households ⁶	56.9	67.8	12.3	91.1	46.9 ⁵	57.5
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	65.9	74.5	11.5	120.9 ⁵	5.0 ⁵	55.1 ⁵
South - All households	24.0	42.2	9.2	97.0	18.9	48.7
South - Non low income households	25.5	43.1	9.9	99.1	27.1 ⁵	49.7
South - Low income households ⁶	21.3	39.9	8.0	92.5 ⁵	16.6	47.5
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	36.8	51.8	8.2	95.8 ⁵	30.2 ⁵	51.6 ⁵
West - All households	25.0	31.9	8.3	102.7	18.9 ⁵	46.1
West - Non low income households	26.9	32.4	8.4	96.4 ⁵	NC ⁸	58.8
West - Low income households ⁶	20.5	30.7	8.1	136.7 ⁵	18.9 ⁵	24.6
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	29.4	40.2	8.4	148.9 ⁵	NC ⁸	43.8 ⁵

¹ Data presented in this table was developed from the 2005 RECS and adjusted for FY 2010.

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 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.

⁴ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

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 2010¹

Census region	All Fuels	All Fuels	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Electricity	Electricity	Fuel Oil	Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Kerosene	LPG ²	LPG
US - All households	\$569	0.8%	\$514	0.8%	\$306	0.4%	\$1,803	2.7%	\$400	0.6%	\$1,326	2.0%
US - Non low income households	585	0.6	515	0.6	323	0.4	1,875	2.1	468 ³	0.5	1,405	1.5
US - Low income households ⁴	541	2.9	510	2.7	276	1.5	1,692	9.0	387	2.1	1,177	6.2
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	714	4.5	604	3.8	277	1.7	1,814	11.3	448 ³	2.8	1,309	8.2
Northeast - All households	\$1,013	1.3%	\$687	0.9%	\$480	0.6%	\$1,807	2.4%	\$283	0.4%	\$1,630	2.2%
Northeast - Non low income households	1,075	1.0	724	0.7	459	0.4	1,911	1.8	403 ³	0.4	1,679	1.6
Northeast - Low income households ⁴	919	4.4	625	3.0	504	2.4	1,655	7.9	263 ³	1.3	1,504 ³	7.2
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	990	5.8	622	3.6	418	2.4	1,750	10.2	238 ³	1.4	1,177 ³	6.8
Midwest - All households	\$674	1.0%	\$636	1.0%	\$369	0.6%	\$1,587	2.5%	\$908 ³	1.4%	\$1,454	2.3%
Midwest - Non low income households	698	0.8	643	0.8	409	0.5	1,440	1.7	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,477	1.7
Midwest - Low income households ⁴	632	3.3	625	3.3	319	1.7	1,773	9.3	908 ³	4.8	1,367	7.2
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	688	4.4	690	4.4	309	2.0	2,384 ³	15.2	67 ³	0.4	1,228 ³	7.8
South - All households	\$426	0.7%	\$439	0.7%	\$299	0.5%	\$1,931	3.1%	\$342	0.5%	\$1,260	2.0%
South - Non low income households	439	0.5	451	0.5	318	0.4	1,958	2.3	489 ³	0.6	1,264	1.5
South - Low income households ⁴	400	2.3	407	2.4	263	1.5	1,873 ³	10.9	301	1.8	1,256	7.3
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	592	4.2	564	4.0	236	1.7	1,851 ³	13.1	537 ³	3.8	1,446 ³	10.2
West - All households	\$322	0.4%	\$294	0.4%	\$251	0.3%	\$2,013	2.7%	\$361 ³	0.5%	\$1,137	1.5%
West - Non low income households	346	0.4	300	0.3	272	0.3	1,900 ³	2.0	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,431	1.5
West - Low income households ⁴	267	1.3	274	1.4	218	1.1	2,619 ³	13.1	361 ³	1.8	640	3.2
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	371	2.2	346	2.0	238	1.4	2,869 ³	16.7	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	955 ³	5.6

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 2010. Such costs are not collected for other fuels. Percentages 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 2009, as calculated from the 2010 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 2010, average home cooling consumption for households that cooled was 9.3 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$324, and mean individual home cooling burden was 1.1 percent.

Low income households had average home cooling energy consumption of 7.6 MMBtus (18 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures of \$266 (about 18 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for low income households was 2.3 percent, more than 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 5.7 MMBtus (about 39 percent less than the average for all households), and average home cooling expenditures were \$202 (38 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 1.5 percent. On average, LIHEAP recipient households consumed 25 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. Percent of households that cool and average annual household home cooling data, by household type and Census region, FY 2010

Census region	Percent that cool ¹	Consumption ² (in MMBtus)	Expenditures	Mean group burden ³	Mean individual burden	Median individual burden
US - All households	92.1%	9.3	\$324	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%
US - Non low income households	93.8	10.2	354	0.4	0.6	0.3
US - Low income households ⁴	89.1	7.6	266	1.4	2.3	1.0
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	85.5	5.7	202	1.3	1.5	0.6
Northeast - All households	88.6%	4.2	\$199	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%
Northeast - Non low income households	93.6	4.7	218	0.2	0.3	0.2
Northeast - Low income households ⁴	81.2	3.4	165	0.8	1.4	0.6
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	84.1	3.6	178	1.0	1.1	0.6
Midwest - All households	96.7%	6.1	\$185	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Midwest - Non low income households	97.3	6.6	200	0.2	0.3	0.2
Midwest - Low income households ⁴	95.7	5.2	159	0.8	1.0	0.7
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	88.8	4.3	134	0.9	1.3	0.6
South - All households	98.1%	15.7	\$531	0.8%	2.0%	1.0%
South - Non low income households	99.4	17.2	576	0.7	0.9	0.8
South - Low income households ⁴	95.5	12.8	441	2.6	4.2	2.2
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	92.1	11.5	379	2.7	2.8	1.5
West - All households	80.3%	5.2	\$193	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%
West - Non low income households	81.7	5.7	215	0.2	0.3	0.1
West - Low income households ⁴	77.1	3.9	141	0.7	1.0	0.3
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	70.5	2.1	67	0.4	0.4	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 2010. 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 2010 Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC) and the 2005 RECS. National and state level data about assisted households also is included in this report. National and state-level data on LIHEAP assisted households is derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2010* that was submitted to HHS as part of each grantee’s application for FY 2011 LIHEAP funds. The above data sources are described in Appendix A.

Section 4006 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (P.L. 112-240) allowed states to link a nominal LIHEAP benefit to the utility allowance provided to households receiving benefits from the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Supplemental Assistance Nutrition Program (SNAP). The amount of LIHEAP benefits for such households was typically a flat payment ranging from \$1 to \$20 per household and the receipt of energy assistance allows households to receive a larger SNAP benefit. This coordination appears to have begun in FY 2009 when the law took effect. Such coordination has been noted for those states reporting such data.

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 2010

Type of LIHEAP assistance	Number of states	Number of assisted households
Heating ¹	51	7,361,264
Cooling	17	908,946
Winter/year-round crisis ²	50	2,100,323
Summer crisis	7	197,130
Weatherization ³	46	138,161

Compared to FY 2009, states served more households in FY 2010 for all types of LIHEAP assistance with the exception of a small decrease in households receiving LIHEAP weatherization assistance. The greatest increase was in the number of households receiving heating assistance. However, the count of

¹ The total number of heating assistance households rely on state-reported data, some of which did or did not include the number of SNAP households that received nominal LIHEAP benefit. The count of 7,361,264 households is used in the remainder of the report concerning the calculations for the following heating assistance data: benefit levels, offset of heating costs, income levels, and vulnerable households.

² Includes data from three states that provided winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance without obligating winter/year-round crisis funds.

³ Includes data from three states that did not obligate FY 2010 funds to weatherization but provided weatherization to households with FY 2009 obligated weatherization funds.

such households may be due in part, to those states providing nominal LIHEAP benefits to households that do have an indirect utility expense, such as households whose heat is included in their rent. Many households that receive SNAP assistance tend to have such an indirect energy expense.

HHS has been able to identify eight states that provided nominal LIHEAP benefits, totaling \$923,807, to 897,139 SNAP households in FY 2010.

The number of such assisted households makes it difficult to make comparisons with previous fiscal years of data when such coordination did not occur. Except where noted, the number of such SNAP households receiving limited nominal benefits was not included in the household count for those states that reported such assistance to SNAP households. Instead, footnotes are included for those states reporting such data separately. Further data on such households are included in Appendix A. Previous state estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance also receive regular heating assistance. With the caveat noted above about SNAP households, the overlap among households receiving both types of assistance results in an estimate of 8.1 million households received help with heating costs in FY 2010, compared to about 7.3 million households in FY 2009.

Table III-2. Number of LIHEAP assisted households, by type of assistance and state, as reported by states, FY 2010¹

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/ year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Total	7,361,264	908,946	2,100,323	197,130	138,161
Alabama ²	84,166	53,544	25,505	16,857	248
Alaska	11,124	0	1,165	0	703
Arizona ³	29,462	--	6,570	0	3,508
Arkansas	70,535	39,697	30,528	12,072	742
California ³⁴	184,987	--	102,692	0	23,707
Colorado ⁴	123,388	0	26,351	0	3,950
Connecticut ⁴⁵	113,383	0	46,409	0	0
Delaware ⁶	20,265	6,965	2,776	0	76

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 did not provide a separate count for cooling assistance for the reasons described in footnote 3.

² FY 2009 funds were used for weatherization.

³ Heating assistance counts include, and cooling assistance counts 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.

⁴ The following 22 states provided emergency heating/cooling equipment repair or replacement services as part of crisis assistance: California 11,067 households [heating], 2,337 households [cooling], and 578 households [water heater repair/replacement]), Colorado (1,754 households), Connecticut (177 households), Idaho (674 households), Illinois (2,609 households), Iowa (--), Maine (102 households), Michigan (1,237 households), Minnesota (7,140 households), Missouri (230 households [heating] and 1,147 households [cooling]), New Jersey (4,140 households), New York (5,080 households received AC installation for medical necessity), North Carolina (1,879 households), North Dakota (275 households), Oregon (606 households), Rhode Island (264 households), South Dakota (339 households), Utah (1,663 households), Vermont (27 households received tank replacements), Washington (1,392 households), Wisconsin (759 households), and Wyoming (186 households).

⁵ Heating assistance count includes 74,912 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit. Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 35,427 households that received crisis fuel assistance (of which 10,982 households also received Safety Net Benefits).

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State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/ year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Dist. of Col.	16,716	0	2,903	0	344
Florida	52,544	71,720	58,327	68,520	972
Georgia	169,519	0	80,543	0	523
Hawaii ³	8,265	--	0	206	0
Idaho ⁴	52,960	0	2,208	0	1,538
Illinois ⁴	299,002	40,233	52,195	0	5,179
Indiana	186,595	114,891	40,528	0	2,628
Iowa	101,272	0	7,102	0	3,473
Kansas ⁷	50,946	0	2,036	0	1,482
Kentucky	118,048	27,675	211,060	0	0
Louisiana ⁸	34,710	74,638	20,473	0	449
Maine ^{4,9}	62,358	0	5,202	0	2,421
Maryland ^{7,10}	134,711	0	5,479	0	124
Massachusetts ⁷	206,488	0	18,841	0	12,720
Michigan ⁴	472,986	0	211,662	0	3,745
Minnesota ^{4,11}	164,783	0	80,460	0	2,229
Mississippi	73,223	79,409	3,652	3,771	977
Missouri ^{4,12}	168,826	0	71,285	43,939	818
Montana	26,921	0	939	0	992
Nebraska	41,759	7,006	19,350	0	703
Nevada ^{3,13}	30,124	--	3,289	0	219
New Hampshire	47,215	0	2,235	0	196
New Jersey ^{4,14}	306,074	50,208	43,167	0	899
New Mexico	52,557	0	27,455	0	380
New York ^{4,15,16}	1,326,795	3,155	153,832	0	11,329
North Carolina ⁴	309,595	0	124,242	0	1,248
North Dakota ^{2,4}	16,061	0	2,117	0	601
Ohio ¹⁷	414,193	0	187,317	51,765	11,308

⁶ Cooling assistance count includes 358 households that received room-sized air conditioners.

⁷ Assisted households in winter crisis fuel situation through expedited heating assistance.

⁸ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 134 households that were assisted by Energy Special Needs Program.

⁹ Heating assistance count excludes 1,457 SNAP households that received a nominal \$5 LIHEAP benefit. Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 102 households that received cleaning, tuning, and evaluation of furnaces.

¹⁰ Weatherized households received furnace repair/replacement.

¹¹ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 5,272 households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

¹² Summer crisis assistance count includes 1,147 households that received window air conditioners and 28 households received air conditioner repairs.

¹³ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 15 households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

¹⁴ Heating assistance count excludes 254,600 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit. Winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes 4,140 households that received emergency furnace restarts.

¹⁵ Heating assistance count includes 319,014 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit.

¹⁶ Weatherization assistance count excludes 1,236 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U.S. Department of Energy weatherization rules. Weatherization assistance count includes 3,155 medically necessary cooling households that were provided emergency furnace repair/replacement.

¹⁷ The state's Lung Health Clinic assisted 266 customers.

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/ year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Oklahoma	110,962	93,447	26,023	0	441
Oregon ¹⁸	92,375	0	14,182	0	1,266
Pennsylvania ¹⁹	773,398	0	131,996	0	6,457
Rhode Island ⁴	37,161	0	5,321	0	1,871
South Carolina	29,767	22,943	47,890	0	490
South Dakota ⁴	22,285	0	1,499	0	0
Tennessee	77,402	53,453	15,116	0	0
Texas	16,063	98,994	80,598	0	6,698
Utah ^{2 4}	51,100	0	5,141	0	1,390
Vermont ²⁰	27,837	0	7,758	0	1,700
Virginia	143,628	70,968	25,196	0	3,452
Washington ⁴	87,064	0	15,706	0	5,945
West Virginia	79,947	0	16,700	0	2,505
Wisconsin ^{4,21}	215,326	0	25,349	0	4,891
Wyoming ⁴	14,393	0	1,953	0	624

Income Levels

Section 8624 (b)(3) of the LIHEAP statute sets LIHEAP income eligibility for households with incomes that do not exceed the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG and 60 percent SMI. Grantees cannot set LIHEAP income eligibility below 110 percent of HHSPG. Grantees have the flexibility to set additional program criteria (e.g., asset tests) to determine whether a household is eligible for LIHEAP.

Income Eligibility Guidelines

The 2009 HHSPG and SMI estimates for FY 2010 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2010 (October 1, 2009). The 2009 HHSPG (*Federal Register*, Vol. 74, January 23, 2009, 4200-4201) and the SMI estimates for FY 2010 (*Federal Register* Vol. 74, March 13, 2009, 10922-10924) were published in the *Federal Register* as cited above.

Legislation that governed LIHEAP's appropriations for FY 2009 and FY 2010 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

¹⁸ Heating assistance count excludes 47,599 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP ("Heat or Eat") benefit.

¹⁹ Heating assistance count includes 9,110 households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit.

²⁰ Heating assistance includes 5,210 SNAP households that received a nominal \$5 LIHEAP benefit. Winter/year round crisis count also includes 100 households that received an emergency heating tank replacement.

²¹ Heating assistance count excludes 55,299 referrals to Keep Wisconsin Warm Fund. Heating assistance count includes 185,237 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit.

one or more months of a household's income to test against its LIHEAP income standard. Given these qualifications, the 2010 CPS ASEC data indicates that an estimated:

- 47.6 million households had incomes under the federal maximum income standard of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 75 percent of SMI;
- 37.1 million households had incomes under the previous federal maximum income standard of the greater of 150 percent of HHS' PG or 60 percent of the SMI; and
- 32.7 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 8.1 million households that received help with heating costs in FY 2010 represent about 17 percent of all households with incomes under the federal maximum standard, about 22 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, SNAP, subsidized rent, or public housing. In Table III-3, the percent distributions of LIHEAP income eligible households are based on the 2010 CPS ASEC and the percent distribution of LIHEAP heating assistance households are based on the states' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2010*.

The following caveats are noted 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 annual 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, using the 2009 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 140 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households that are at or below the federal LIHEAP income maximum (75 percent SMI), based on the 2010 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, using the 2009 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 118 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households that are at or below the previous federal LIHEAP income maximum (60 percent SMI), based on the 2010 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, using the 2009 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 109 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households under state LIHEAP income standards, based on the 2010 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, using the 2009 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 82 percent for LIHEAP heating assistance households, based on data aggregated from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2010*.

Table III-3. Percent of LIHEAP income eligible households compared to LIHEAP heating assisted households, as estimated from the 2010 CPS ASEC and states' LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2010 in intervals of 2009 HHS Poverty Guidelines

Low Income Households	Under 75%	75%- 100%	101%- 125%	126%- 150%	Over 150%
At or below federal income maximum standard-75% SMI	20%	11%	12%	12%	46%
At or below federal income maximum standard-60% SMI	25	14	15	15	30
At or below state income standards	29	16	16	15	24
LIHEAP assisted households (heating assistance)	44	25	15	9	7

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

As shown in Table III-4, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2010 among the types of assistance, as in previous years. The national average benefit was \$391 for heating assistance, which increased to \$470 when heating and winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance were combined. The combined benefit represented about a seven percent decrease from FY 2009 (\$505). The table excludes average crisis assistance household benefits which ranged from \$366 to \$4,781 for emergency heating/cooling equipment repairs or replacements.

Table III-4. Estimated average and range of LIHEAP fuel assistance benefit levels, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2010

Type of assistance	Average household benefit	Household benefit range
Heating	\$391	\$90 – \$2,612
Cooling	293	52 – 916
Winter/year-round crisis	434	124 – 1,217
Summer crisis	316	127 – 488

State-level average benefit data for fuel assistance, by type of assistance is shown in Table III-5.

Table III-5. Estimated range of household average benefits for fuel assistance, by type of assistance and by state, FY 2010¹

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis
Alabama	\$352	\$325	\$437	\$327
Alaska	2,612	0	\$911	0
Arizona ²	640	--	494	0
Arkansas	172	137	262	345
California ^{2,3}	286	--	419	0
Colorado ³	508	0	508	0
Connecticut ^{3,4}	707	0	345	0
Delaware	517	218	455	0
Dist. of Col.	587	0	545	0
Florida	376	395	609	488
Georgia	343	0	344	0
Hawaii ²	718	--	0	179
Idaho ³	359	0	307	0
Illinois ³	577	150	174	0
Indiana	381	52	213	0
Iowa ³	555	0	391	0
Kansas	715	0	715	0
Kentucky	145	137	210	0
Louisiana ⁵	388	406	400	0
Maine ³	844	0	292	0
Maryland	590	0	590	0
Massachusetts	842	0	842	0
Michigan ³	180	0	730	0
Minnesota ^{3,6}	634	0	462	0

¹ Household average benefits were gathered from the state estimates obtained from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2010*, 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 two); (2) for winter/year-round crisis assistance that three states assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance.

² 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.

³ Excludes average crisis assistance household benefits for emergency heating/cooling equipment repairs or replacements benefits for the following states: California (\$1,340), Colorado (\$969), Connecticut (\$3,406), Idaho (\$780), Illinois (\$2,200), Iowa (--), Maine (\$428 for Clean, Tune, Evaluate Program), Michigan (\$2,091), Minnesota (\$1,239), Missouri (\$366), New Jersey (\$399), New York (\$1,918), North Carolina (\$2,298), North Dakota (\$2,000), Oregon (\$2,183), Rhode Island (\$4,781), South Dakota (\$2,280), Utah (\$854), Vermont (\$800), Washington (\$1,174), Wisconsin (\$3,225) and Wyoming (--).

⁴ Excludes an average of \$320 for households that received Safety Net Benefits as part of winter/year-round crisis assistance.

⁵ Excludes household average benefit of \$76, provided by the state's Energy Special Needs Program.

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State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis
Mississippi	90	92	124	127
Missouri ^{3,7}	360	0	412	243
Montana	727	0	1,193	0
Nebraska	615	321	323	0
Nevada ⁸	546	--	339	0
New Hampshire	925	0	967	0
New Jersey ³⁹	338	200	392	0
New Mexico	197	0	189	0
New York ^{3,10}	277	791	452	0
North Carolina ³	173	0	326	0
North Dakota ³	1,487	0	167	0
Ohio	248	0	300	146
Oklahoma	151	231	248	0
Oregon ³	228	0	359	0
Pennsylvania	230	0	346	0
Rhode Island ³	782	0	432	0
South Carolina	476	506	553	0
South Dakota ³	1,192	0	1,217	0
Tennessee	450	450	450	0
Texas	999	916	480	0
Utah ³	509	0	296	0
Vermont ³	830	0	256	0
Virginia	452	123	478	0
Washington ³	431	0	431	0
West Virginia	452	0	299	0
Wisconsin ³	489	0	305	0
Wyoming ³	617	0	322	0

⁶ Excludes a household average benefit of \$352 for households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

⁷ Excludes a household average benefit of \$174 for emergency air conditioner repair or replacement.

⁸ Excludes an average benefit of \$880 for crisis utility assistance for households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

⁹ Excludes an average benefit of \$399 for 799 households that received emergency furnace repair/replacement and an average benefit of \$98 for 3,341 households that were assisted with furnace restart, restoration, or cold air infiltration.

¹⁰ Supplemental heating assistance benefits were provided to 444,565 households. The average heating assistance benefit without this supplement would be \$230.

LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs

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 (heating and cooling costs), 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.

There was an insufficient sample of households to analyze offsets of cooling expenses; however, the percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP assistance in FY 2010 varied by census region, as shown in Table III-6. Compared to FY 2009, LIHEAP benefits for heating costs offset a greater percentage of LIHEAP heating expenditures, increasing from 61.8 percent in FY 2009 to 65.8 percent in FY 2010, for the following reasons:

- Using adjusted data from EIA's 2005 RECS, average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP households receiving benefits for heating costs in FY 2010 was projected to be \$714. Such adjusted data indicates that average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP heating assistance households decreased by nearly 13 percent, between FY 2009 (\$816) and FY 2010 (\$714).
- A decrease in home heating expenditures generally results from a warmer winter, a decrease in fuel prices, or both. The FY 2010 heating season was slightly warmer than the FY 2009 heating season, which led to about a six percent decrease in home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households. Compared to FY 2009, the FY 2010 national prices for natural gas decreased by 19 percent, while electricity prices increased by three percent, fuel oil/kerosene prices increased by two percent, and LPG prices increased by ten percent. Therefore, the warmer winter and the decline in natural gas prices were the primary reasons for the decrease in the average home heating expenditures from FY 2009 to FY 2010.
- The decrease in average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP heating assistance households (12.5%) was greater than the decrease in the average LIHEAP heating assistance benefit (6.5%), thereby resulting in an increase in the offset percentage despite the decrease in average household benefit for heating assistance.

Table III-6. Average percent offset of annual residential and heating costs for LIHEAP recipient households, nationally and by Census region, FY 2010¹

Census region	Average LIHEAP household residential energy costs ²	Average LIHEAP household heating costs	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	\$1,986	\$714	\$470	23.7%	65.8%
Northeast	2,472	990	403	16.3	40.7
Midwest	1,805	688	518	28.7	75.3
South	2,035	592	483	23.7	81.5
West ⁶	1,246	371	550	44.2	148.3

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 level. 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 2010* that was submitted to HHS. 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.

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 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.

Table III-7. Percent of assisted households, classified by 2009 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2010¹

2009 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals ²	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance
Under 75%	44.1%	47.5%	52.5%	55.2%	33.7%
75%-100%	24.6	27.9	18.3	21.3	17.7
101%-125%	15.0	14.4	12.8	13.0	16.0
126%-150%	8.9	7.5	8.6	7.8	14.3
Over 150%	7.4	2.7	7.7	2.7	18.2

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. Percent of households receiving heating assistance, classified by 2009 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2010^{3 4}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of HHSPG	75%-100% of HHSPG	101%-125% of HHSPG	126%-150% of HHSPG	Over 150% of HHSPG
Total ⁵	7,361,264	44.1%	24.6%	15.0%	8.9%	7.4%
Alabama	84,166	51.5	23.9	13.5	7.0	4.0
Alaska	11,124	41.4	26.9	17.7	14.0	0.0
Arizona ⁶	29,462	52.6	18.6	14.2	7.9	6.8
Arkansas	70,535	35.9	30.5	14.9	13.7	4.9
California ⁶	184,987	38.3	27.1	15.8	8.2	10.6
Colorado	123,388	40.2	17.8	14.1	11.7	16.3
Connecticut ⁷	113,383	33.7	3.2	13.7	13.7	35.8
Delaware	20,265	26.7	20.7	18.5	15.3	18.8
Dist. Of Col.	16,716	65.6	14.8	9.5	6.1	4.1

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 2009 HHSPG ranged from 98.1 percent for weatherization assistance to 100 percent for cooling and summer crisis assistance, as indicated in Appendix A, Table A-1.

² Poverty percentages are computed using gross household income adjusted by household size. However, there are states that use net household income in determining income eligibility. For those states, the distribution of poverty percentages could be skewed towards the higher end of the poverty level.

³ A designation of "--" indicates that poverty data was not reported or reported incorrectly.

⁴ Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

⁵ Excludes data for Vermont—27,837 households.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Includes data for 74,912 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit. Includes data for 10,982 households that also received Safety Net Benefits.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of HHSPG	75%-100% of HHSPG	101%-125% of HHSPG	126%-150% of HHSPG	Over 150% of HHSPG
Florida	52,544	54.4	23.1	13.6	8.3	0.5
Georgia	169,519	62.8	21.9	12.5	1.8	1.0
Hawaii ⁶	8,265	28.1	32.0	32.6	7.3	0.0
Idaho	52,960	60.9	23.0	13.4	2.7	0.0
Illinois	299,002	44.2	24.1	17.8	13.9	0.0
Indiana	186,595	43.3	25.7	17.9	13.1	0.0
Iowa	101,272	38.7	22.6	20.5	16.5	1.6
Kansas ⁸	50,946	48.7	28.9	19.9	2.4	0.1
Kentucky	118,048	69.8	19.4	9.8	1.1	0.0
Louisiana	34,710	41.8	32.6	14.2	8.3	3.1
Maine ⁹	62,358	19.4	23.3	19.0	15.9	22.3
Maryland ⁸	134,711	37.4	19.3	17.0	15.1	11.2
Massachusetts ⁸	206,488	14.7	19.1	15.2	14.4	36.6
Michigan	472,986	41.9	31.0	17.9	7.8	1.4
Minnesota	164,783	31.8	20.2	16.5	14.1	17.3
Mississippi	73,223	56.5	25.2	11.9	5.6	0.8
Missouri	168,826	62.9	22.1	12.5	2.5	0.0
Montana	26,921	28.2	26.6	17.8	13.3	14.1
Nebraska	41,759	66.2	23.2	10.4	0.1	0.0
Nevada ⁶	30,124	35.5	23.3	18.6	13.9	8.7
New Hampshire	47,215	18.7	17.4	16.7	15.7	31.5
New Jersey ¹⁰	306,074	26.6	21.1	17.3	13.0	22.0
New Mexico	52,557	46.6	26.9	16.7	9.8	0.0
New York ¹¹	1,326,795	44.5	29.4	11.7	6.0	8.4
North Carolina ³	309,595	74.2	22.7	3.1	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	16,061	30.7	19.9	17.3	12.9	19.3
Ohio ¹²	414,193	48.7	18.4	15.1	11.5	6.4
Oklahoma	110,962	52.5	37.6	9.3	0.6	0.0
Oregon ¹³	92,375	42.3	21.2	15.1	11.3	10.1

⁸ Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

⁹ Excludes data for 1,457 SNAP households that received a nominal \$5 LIHEAP benefit.

¹⁰ Excludes data for 254,600 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit.

¹¹ Includes data for 319,014 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit.

¹² Includes data for customers that were reported under heating assistance as being served through Lung Health Clinic.

¹³ Excludes data for 47,599 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 nominal LIHEAP (“Heat or Eat”) benefit.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of HHSPG	75%-100% of HHSPG	101%-125% of HHSPG	126%-150% of HHSPG	Over 150% of HHSPG
Pennsylvania ¹⁴	773,398	47.0	23.1	16.5	12.1	1.2
Rhode Island	37,161	19.5	19.7	15.9	14.7	30.3
South Carolina	29,767	45.8	28.2	17.0	8.9	0.0
South Dakota	22,285	28.5	26.7	19.6	15.7	9.5
Tennessee	77,402	47.4	28.5	16.3	3.9	3.8
Texas	16,063	67.6	14.2	8.7	6.8	2.7
Utah ³	51,100	56.5	21.9	14.2	7.4	0.0
Vermont ^{3 15}	27,837	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	143,628	39.4	36.2	20.0	4.3	0.1
Washington	87,064	32.2	24.3	43.5	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	79,947	48.0	31.0	19.2	1.7	0.0
Wisconsin ¹⁶	215,326	26.3	22.5	18.3	15.1	17.7
Wyoming	14,393	29.8	21.1	16.4	14.5	18.3

¹⁴ Includes data for 9,110 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit.

¹⁵ Includes data for 5,210 SNAP households that received a nominal \$5 LIHEAP benefit.

¹⁶ Includes data for 185,237 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit.

Table III-9. Percent of households receiving cooling assistance, classified by 2009 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2010^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of HHSPG	75%-100% of HHSPG	101%-125% of HHSPG	126%-150% of HHSPG	Over 150% of HHSPG
Total	908,946	47.5%	27.9%	14.4%	7.5%	2.7%
Alabama	53,544	50.2	24.6	14.0	7.3	3.8
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	39,697	50.0	30.2	11.7	5.3	2.9
California ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware ⁴	6,965	26.0	21.0	19.0	16.0	18.0
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	71,720	53.9	25.2	12.7	7.6	0.5
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	40,233	23.5	40.3	22.0	14.2	0.0
Indiana	114,891	38.8	28.1	19.3	13.7	0.0
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	27,675	70.5	18.8	9.6	1.1	0.0
Louisiana	74,638	44.4	30.1	13.9	8.2	3.4
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	79,409	55.8	25.8	11.8	5.8	0.8
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	7,006	48.8	30.9	20.2	0.1	0.0
Nevada ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	50,208	16.3	29.7	19.3	16.7	18.0

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

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

³ 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.

⁴ Includes data for 358 households that received room-sized air conditioners.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of HHSPG	75%-100% of HHSPG	101%-125% of HHSPG	126%-150% of HHSPG	Over 150% of HHSPG
New Mexico	0	--	--	--	--	--
New York	3,155	77.8	9.9	4.8	3.2	4.3
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	93,447	52.8	36.0	10.4	0.8	0.0
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	22,943	52.0	24.8	14.8	8.5	0.0
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	53,453	48.2	25.3	14.9	5.7	5.9
Texas	98,994	66.9	14.5	9.0	5.5	4.1
Utah	0	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	70,968	36.9	39.0	19.5	4.5	0.0
Washington	0	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

Table III-10. Percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance, classified by 2009 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2010^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of HHSPG	75%-100% of HHSPG	101%-125% of HHSPG	126%-150% of HHSPG	Over 150% of HHSPG
Total ³	2,100,323	52.5%	18.3%	12.8%	8.6%	7.7%
Alabama	25,505	53.3	22.8	13.1	7.0	3.8
Alaska	1,165	65.1	19.6	10.9	4.5	0.0
Arizona	6,570	52.6	17.6	12.6	7.9	9.3
Arkansas	30,528	40.3	19.1	12.8	17.6	10.3
California ⁴	102,692	48.0	19.4	12.2	8.1	12.3
Colorado ⁴	26,351	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut ⁴	46,409	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	2,776	26.1	21.0	19.0	16.0	18.0
Dist. of Col.	2,903	61.2	12.0	11.0	7.8	8.1
Florida	58,327	52.8	22.1	14.1	9.9	1.1
Georgia	80,543	73.1	14.1	9.1	2.4	1.3
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho ⁴	2,208	63.9	18.7	8.9	7.0	1.6
Illinois ^{3 4}	52,195	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	40,528	46.1	21.3	17.8	14.8	0.0
Iowa ⁴	7,102	38.7	22.6	20.5	16.5	1.7
Kansas ⁵	2,036	53.9	26.2	17.3	2.5	0.1
Kentucky	211,060	73.5	16.4	9.0	1.1	0.0
Louisiana ⁶	20,473	60.0	20.9	10.0	6.1	3.0
Maine ^{4 7}	5,202	28.0	22.2	14.8	12.3	22.7
Maryland ⁵	5,479	39.7	17.3	16.0	15.0	11.9

¹ A designation of "--" indicates that poverty data was reported inaccurately, was changed post production, or was not applicable for states which did not provide winter/year-round crisis assistance.

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

³ Data not available for 10,657 households (Illinois—2,609 households, Nevada—15 households, North Dakota—275 households, and Vermont—7,758 households).

⁴ The following 22 states provided emergency heating/cooling equipment repair or replacement services as part of winter/year-round crisis assistance: California (4,500 households [heating], 747 households [cooling], and 440 households [water heater repair/ replacement]), Colorado (1,754 households), Connecticut (177 households), Idaho (674 households), Illinois (2,609 households), Iowa (--), Maine (102 households), Michigan (1,237 households), Minnesota (7,140 households), Missouri (230 households [heating] and 1,147 households [cooling] and 28 households that had their air conditioning repaired), New Jersey (4,140 households), New York (5,080 households received AC installation for medical necessity), North Carolina (1,879 households), North Dakota (275 households), Oregon (606 households), Rhode Island (264 households), South Dakota (339 households), Utah (1,663 households), Vermont (27 households received tank replacements), Washington (1,392 households), Wisconsin (759 households), and Wyoming (186 households).

⁵ Three states assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance.

⁶ Includes data on 134 households that were assisted by an Energy Special Needs Program.

⁷ Includes data on 102 households that received cleaning, tuning, and evaluation of furnaces.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of HHSPG	75%-100% of HHSPG	101%-125% of HHSPG	126%-150% of HHSPG	Over 150% of HHSPG
Massachusetts ⁵	18,841	24.6	17.8	14.1	11.9	31.6
Michigan ⁴	211,662	55.3	11.7	9.0	7.2	16.7
Minnesota ⁴⁸	80,460	37.5	17.3	14.1	12.4	18.6
Mississippi	3,652	64.5	20.0	10.1	4.8	0.5
Missouri ⁴	71,285	65.0	19.8	13.0	2.2	0.0
Montana	939	24.4	26.7	20.0	14.7	14.2
Nebraska	19,350	71.0	20.5	8.3	0.2	0.1
Nevada ³⁹	3,289	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	2,235	33.5	17.7	16.3	11.5	20.9
New Jersey ⁴¹⁰	43,167	30.5	19.1	16.9	12.5	21.0
New Mexico	27,455	59.0	19.7	13.1	8.2	0.0
New York ⁴	153,832	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina ⁴	124,242	60.6	18.2	11.7	6.6	2.9
North Dakota ^{3 4}	2,117	46.1	16.1	13.8	10.7	13.3
Ohio	187,317	61.1	16.0	11.3	7.5	4.0
Oklahoma	26,023	66.7	23.0	9.2	1.1	0.0
Oregon ⁴	14,182	44.9	19.8	14.6	10.8	9.9
Pennsylvania	131,996	33.9	28.0	21.3	16.8	0.0
Rhode Island ⁴	5,321	26.6	19.8	14.6	13.1	25.8
South Carolina	47,890	38.5	15.4	10.2	35.9	0.0
South Dakota ⁴	1,499	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	15,116	65.0	19.2	10.1	3.3	2.4
Texas	80,598	69.4	13.3	7.4	5.3	4.5
Utah ⁴	5,141	57.2	21.0	16.3	5.5	0.0
Vermont ³	7,758	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	25,196	49.9	28.1	18.0	4.0	0.1
Washington ⁴	15,706	40.7	21.7	37.6	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	16,700	26.3	43.9	28.1	1.5	0.1
Wisconsin ⁴	25,349	34.3	22.3	15.6	12.6	15.2
Wyoming ⁴	1,953	--	--	--	--	--

⁸ Includes data on 5,272 households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

⁹ Includes data on 15 households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

¹⁰ Excludes data for 799 households that received emergency furnace repair/replacement and 3,341 households that were assisted with furnace restarts/restoration/cold air infiltration.

Table III-11. Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance, classified by 2009 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2010^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of HHSPG	75%-100% of HHSPG	101%-125% of HHSPG	126%-150% of HHSPG	Over 150% of HHSPG
Total	197,130	55.2%	21.3%	13.0%	7.8%	2.7%
Alabama	16,857	53.8	23.1	12.4	7.1	3.7
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	12,072	63.2	11.0	8.1	7.0	10.7
California	0	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	68,520	51.7	22.4	14.6	10.3	1.0
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	206	26.7	47.6	20.4	5.3	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	3,771	63.1	19.8	11.2	5.2	0.6
Missouri ³	43,939	66.0	21.6	10.7	1.6	0.0
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--

¹ “--” indicates that 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 Includes data for 1,147 households that received window air conditioners and 28 households that had their air conditioners repaired.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of HHSPG	75%-100% of HHSPG	101%-125% of HHSPG	126%-150% of HHSPG	Over 150% of HHSPG
New Jersey	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	51,765	48.8	21.4	14.3	10.4	5.1
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. Percent of households receiving weatherization assistance, classified by 2009 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2010^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of HHSPG	75%-100% of HHSPG	101%-125% of HHSPG	126%-150% of HHSPG	Over 150% of HHSPG
Total ³	138,161	33.7%	17.7%	16.0%	14.3%	18.2%
Alabama ⁴	248	35.1	26.2	19.4	12.5	6.9
Alaska	703	24.0	13.7	15.6	13.7	33.0
Arizona	3,508	26.1	19.0	18.1	16.3	20.5
Arkansas	742	25.7	30.3	18.5	14.2	11.3
California	23,707	29.0	19.6	17.2	11.4	22.8
Colorado	3,950	48.2	13.6	11.6	12.2	14.4
Connecticut ⁵	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	76	25.0	19.7	18.4	15.8	21.1
Dist. of Col.	344	66.0	14.0	9.9	6.1	4.1
Florida	972	87.0	9.1	2.9	0.5	0.5
Georgia	523	27.7	24.3	18.9	12.6	16.4
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	1,538	82.2	12.9	4.7	0.1	0.0
Illinois	5,179	36.1	15.6	14.4	16.9	17.0
Indiana	2,628	31.3	22.3	24.4	20.0	2.0
Iowa	3,473	26.4	16.4	22.6	26.3	8.2
Kansas	1,482	41.8	15.6	19.4	6.8	16.3
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	449	30.3	33.2	16.0	11.8	8.7
Maine	2,421	18.0	20.0	19.0	16.0	27.0
Maryland ⁶	124	35.5	12.9	21.8	19.4	10.5
Massachusetts	12,720	6.5	10.3	12.5	15.6	55.1
Michigan	3,745	20.8	18.1	18.5	16.7	25.8
Minnesota	2,229	22.8	15.7	16.0	18.8	26.7
Mississippi	977	28.5	33.6	25.2	12.1	0.7
Missouri ³	818	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	992	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

¹ "--" indicates that poverty data was not available or applicable for states which did not provide weatherization assistance or where data was not reported for states that did provide weatherization assistance.

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

³ Data not available for 2,689 households (Missouri—818 households and Rhode Island—1,871 households).

⁴ FY 2009 funds were used.

⁵ Includes data for 74,912 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit. Includes data for 10,982 households that also received Safety Net Benefits

⁶ Households received furnace repair/replacement.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of HHSPG	75%-100% of HHSPG	101%-125% of HHSPG	126%-150% of HHSPG	Over 150% of HHSPG
Nebraska	703	27.7	15.8	16.6	15.5	24.3
Nevada	219	23.3	20.5	27.4	28.3	0.5
New Hampshire	196	12.2	19.4	22.4	18.9	27.0
New Jersey	899	14.5	13.6	14.7	20.1	37.2
New Mexico	380	45.8	22.1	10.8	9.5	11.8
New York ⁷	11,329	79.8	17.6	1.6	0.4	0.6
North Carolina	1,248	23.1	21.2	21.6	16.7	17.4
North Dakota ⁴	601	26.3	21.8	18.6	12.1	21.1
Ohio	11,308	27.4	16.9	17.7	16.7	21.3
Oklahoma	441	67.8	18.6	5.9	2.5	5.2
Oregon	1,266	27.8	19.2	16.7	17.9	18.5
Pennsylvania	6,457	25.4	20.4	24.9	20.7	8.6
Rhode Island ³	1,871	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	490	30.0	25.5	22.2	22.2	0.0
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	6,698	50.6	17.2	15.1	8.3	8.8
Utah ⁴	1,390	47.1	24.4	17.9	10.6	0.0
Vermont	1,700	0.3	4.1	63.2	31.2	1.2
Virginia	3,452	24.1	26.7	12.5	12.2	24.6
Washington	5,945	30.7	18.0	17.0	34.3	0.0
West Virginia	2,505	34.1	22.6	17.2	13.5	12.7
Wisconsin	4,891	31.0	21.3	18.2	17.0	12.6
Wyoming	624	27.7	17.3	17.0	13.5	24.5

⁷ Weatherization assistance count excludes 1,236 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U.S. Department of Energy weatherization rules.

Presence of Elderly, Disabled, and Young Children

The information is derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2010* that was submitted to HHS:

- About 29 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one elderly member (i.e., 60 years or older), compared to 39 percent of all low income households that have at least one elderly member under the federal maximum income standard, and 39 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 39 percent for weatherization assistance.
- About 31 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 weatherization assistance to 37 percent for cooling assistance.
- About 23 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child aged five years old or less; compared to 19 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 19 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 highest three incidences of vulnerability group by type were (1) elderly households receiving weatherization assistance; (2) disabled households receiving cooling assistance; and (3) young child households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance. 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 Tables III-14 through Table III-18.

Table III-13. Percent of assisted households with at least one member who is vulnerable (elderly, disabled, or a young child, by type of assistance, FY 2010^{1 2}

Type of vulnerable household	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance
Elderly	28.9%	35.2%	16.5%	24.3%	38.7%
Disabled	31.1	37.4	29.1	30.9	26.7
Young child	23.1	21.3	28.7	28.1	18.5

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 98.1 percent for weatherization assistance to 100 percent for cooling, winter/year-round crisis assistance, and summer crisis assistance.

Table III-14. Percent of households receiving heating assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2010¹

State	All households assisted	Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total ²	7,361,264	28.9%	31.1%	23.1%
Alabama	84,166	31.8	38.8	20.8
Alaska	11,124	25.8	25.9	27.9
Arizona ³	29,462	18.7	39.0	35.4
Arkansas	70,535	26.5	50.0	15.8
California ³	184,987	33.3	36.6	24.7
Colorado	123,388	24.4	27.8	27.5
Connecticut ⁴	113,383	28.3	29.5	23.2
Delaware	20,265	23.2	15.8	23.9
Dist. of Col.	16,716	34.4	18.3	26.9
Florida	52,544	24.8	22.7	25.0
Georgia	169,519	43.5	30.5	15.8
Hawaii ³	8,265	39.6	33.0	23.4
Idaho	52,960	28.4	44.8	27.9
Illinois	299,002	22.8	20.1	22.9
Indiana	186,595	23.7	31.9	25.9
Iowa	101,272	27.2	44.2	26.4
Kansas ^{2 5}	50,946	--	37.5	26.5
Kentucky	118,048	27.9	52.0	15.9
Louisiana	34,710	37.7	43.4	18.7
Maine ⁶	62,358	38.9	24.3	16.0
Maryland ⁵	134,711	26.5	21.0	25.2
Massachusetts ⁵	206,488	32.8	26.0	20.4
Michigan	472,986	27.3	4.5	20.9
Minnesota	164,783	28.1	21.2	23.9
Mississippi	73,223	40.4	12.0	22.7
Missouri	168,826	21.1	32.9	25.5
Montana	26,921	24.9	34.0	23.3

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 Data for elderly households was not entirely available for 50,946 households.

³ Counts and percentages 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 Includes 74,912 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit.

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

⁶ Excludes 1,457 SNAP households that received \$5 in LIHEAP benefits

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State	All households assisted	Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Nebraska	41,759	8.3	19.5	49.9
Nevada ³	30,124	33.1	40.2	25.4
New Hampshire	47,215	23.6	29.8	18.0
New Jersey ⁷	306,074	39.4	18.5	18.2
New Mexico	52,557	30.7	43.1	23.6
New York ⁸	1,326,795	33.3	41.9	22.5
North Carolina	309,595	20.6	23.7	29.0
North Dakota	16,061	24.9	22.8	24.6
Ohio ⁹	414,193	29.4	32.8	20.7
Oklahoma	110,962	20.9	23.3	26.1
Oregon ¹⁰	92,375	28.5	26.0	22.5
Pennsylvania ¹¹	773,398	24.0	31.3	23.3
Rhode Island	37,161	32.6	23.1	18.9
South Carolina	29,767	42.7	37.5	18.9
South Dakota	22,285	35.8	21.6	23.0
Tennessee	77,402	52.1	68.0	28.7
Texas	16,063	39.8	51.1	20.4
Utah	51,100	21.4	37.5	33.3
Vermont ¹²	27,837	29.3	27.6	20.7
Virginia	143,628	32.5	44.4	22.7
Washington	87,064	20.4	29.7	27.2
West Virginia	79,947	10.3	21.3	25.8
Wisconsin ¹³	215,326	26.0	34.6	25.2
Wyoming	14,393	35.7	22.0	20.5

⁷ Excludes 254,600 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit.

⁸ Includes 319,014 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit.

⁹ Includes data for customers that were reported under heating assistance as being served through Lung Health Clinic.

¹⁰ Excludes data for 47,599 households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP ("Heat or Eat") benefit.

¹¹ Includes data for 9,110 SNAP households that received a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit.

¹² Includes 5,210 SNAP households that received a \$5 nominal LIHEAP benefit.

¹³ Includes data for 185,237 SNAP households that receive a nominal \$1 LIHEAP benefit.

Table III-15. Percent of households receiving cooling assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2010^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	908,946	35.2%	37.4%	21.3%
Alabama	53,544	32.4	37.0	20.7
Alaska	0	--	--	--
Arizona ³	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	39,697	38.9	61.3	10.6
California ³	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware ⁴	6,965	92.0	8.0	10.9
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--
Florida	71,720	28.1	19.9	24.8
Georgia	0	--	--	--
Hawaii ³	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--
Illinois	40,233	67.6	41.8	8.5
Indiana	114,891	29.2	37.7	23.4
Iowa	0	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--
Kentucky	27,675	27.3	52.2	17.8
Louisiana	74,638	32.8	39.5	21.3
Maine	0	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--
Mississippi	79,409	29.1	9.2	25.4
Missouri	0	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	--
Nebraska	7,006	42.5	41.0	11.0

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 applicable for states which did not provide separate cooling assistance.

³ Counts and percentages 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.

⁴ Room-sized air conditioners were provided to 358 households.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Nevada ³	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--
New Jersey	50,208	58.4	30.4	9.3
New Mexico	0	--	--	--
New York	3,155	17.6	12.8	2.3
North Carolina	0	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--
Ohio	0	--	--	--
Oklahoma	93,447	20.4	24.3	26.3
Oregon	0	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--
South Carolina	22,943	30.2	32.5	26.7
South Dakota	0	--	--	--
Tennessee	53,453	31.3	50.9	21.1
Texas	98,994	45.1	52.5	17.0
Utah	0	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--
Virginia	70,968	34.4	58.2	33.7
Washington	0	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--

Table III-16. 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 2010^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	2,100,323	16.5%	29.1%	28.7%
Alabama	25,505	32.3	46.3	31.5
Alaska	1,165	9.2	19.6	32.7
Arizona	6,570	24.9	51.1	47.2
Arkansas	30,528	9.7	29.6	25.4
California ³	102,692	15.9	27.8	35.1
Colorado ³	26,351	--	--	--
Connecticut ⁴	46,409	--	--	--
Delaware	2,776	19.0	25.0	25.9
Dist. of Col.	2,903	15.2	11.2	42.7
Florida	58,327	25.3	24.3	28.4
Georgia	80,543	12.6	16.8	27.8
Hawaii	0	--	--	--
Idaho	2,208	44.8	55.8	22.3
Illinois ³	52,195	--	--	--
Indiana	40,528	16.2	24.3	29.2
Iowa ³	7,102	27.2	44.2	26.4
Kansas ⁵	2,036	3.1	39.3	28.4
Kentucky	211,060	16.6	42.0	19.2
Louisiana ⁶	20,473	13.0	31.2	30.5
Maine ³⁷	5,202	17.7	26.1	24.1
Maryland ⁵	5,479	15.7	11.5	29.8
Massachusetts ⁵	18,841	29.7	24.6	29.9
Michigan ³	211,662	10.8	34.7	32.2
Minnesota ³⁸	80,460	16.3	16.6	29.0

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 changed post production or was not applicable for states which did not provide winter/year-round crisis assistance.

³ The following states provided emergency heating/cooling equipment repair or replacement services as part of crisis assistance: California (11,067 households [heating], 2,337 households [cooling], and 578 households [water heater repair/replacement]), Colorado (1,754 households), Connecticut (177 households), Idaho (674 households), Illinois (2,609 households), Iowa (--), Maine (102 households), Michigan (1,237 households), Minnesota (7,140 households), Missouri (230 households [heating] and 1,147 households [cooling]), New Jersey (4,140 households), New York (5,080 households received AC installation for medical necessity), North Carolina (1,879 households), North Dakota (275 households), Oregon (606 households), Rhode Island (264 households), South Dakota (339 households), Utah (1,663 households), Vermont (27 households received tank replacements), Washington (1,392 households), Wisconsin (759 households), and Wyoming (186 households).

⁴ Includes 10,982 households that received Safety Net Benefits.

⁵ Three states assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance.

⁶ Includes data for 134 households that were assisted by an Energy Special Needs Program.

⁷ Includes data for 102 households that received cleaning, tuning, and evaluation of furnaces.

⁸ Includes data for 5,272 households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Mississippi	3,652	34.0	16.1	32.4
Missouri ³	71,285	13.0	29.1	25.9
Montana	939	33.2	39.6	18.0
Nebraska	19,350	2.0	13.2	60.1
Nevada ⁹	3,289	--	--	--
New Hampshire	2,235	4.0	26.0	23.6
New Jersey ³¹⁰	43,167	17.8	17.1	25.7
New Mexico	27,455	12.5	29.9	36.6
New York ³	153,832	--	--	--
North Carolina ³	124,242	16.3	22.3	32.5
North Dakota ³	2,117	6.5	19.8	35.7
Ohio	187,317	13.7	24.9	28.2
Oklahoma	26,023	8.8	18.4	33.3
Oregon ³	14,182	24.5	23.2	27.9
Pennsylvania	131,996	22.3	36.2	26.7
Rhode Island ³	5,321	26.1	24.7	20.7
South Carolina	47,890	14.6	19.7	19.3
South Dakota ³	1,499	--	--	--
Tennessee	15,116	21.5	57.4	40.9
Texas	80,598	21.3	28.2	31.5
Utah ³	5,141	17.4	28.7	31.7
Vermont ³	7,758	12.1	30.3	28.4
Virginia	25,196	20.6	36.5	26.1
Washington ³	15,706	7.2	25.5	35.1
West Virginia	16,700	23.4	92.0	70.1
Wisconsin ³	25,349	17.2	35.7	32.6
Wyoming ³	1,953	--	--	--

⁹ Includes data for 15 households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

¹⁰ Excludes data for 799 households that received emergency furnace repair/replacement and 3,341 households that were assisted with furnace restarts/restoration/cold air infiltration.

Table III-17. Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2010^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	197,130	24.3%	30.9%	28.1%
Alabama	16,857	26.7	38.8	32.4
Alaska	0	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--
Arkansas	12,072	7.1	22.6	29.7
California	0	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--
Florida	68,520	19.5	21.6	30.8
Georgia	0	--	--	--
Hawaii	206	9.2	15.5	35.9
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	3,771	8.6	4.9	16.4
Missouri ³	43,939	11.1	29.0	37.4
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 applicable for states which did not provide summer crisis assistance.

³ Includes 1,147 households that received air conditioner units, and 28 households that received repairs of air conditioning units.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly	Disabled	Young child
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--
New Jersey	0	--	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--
Ohio	51,765	46.0	46.2	15.6
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. Percent of households receiving weatherization assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2010^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total ³	138,161	38.7%	26.7%	18.5%
Alabama ⁴	248	60.5	58.9	12.9
Alaska	703	16.9	8.1	16.1
Arizona	3,508	58.0	51.9	19.8
Arkansas	742	49.3	55.7	5.8
California	23,707	29.9	22.2	24.1
Colorado	3,950	28.3	25.1	15.6
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware	76	43.4	11.8	55.3
Dist. of Col.	344	2.9	18.0	27.0
Florida	972	79.4	43.2	11.9
Georgia	523	52.8	9.2	11.3
Hawaii	0	--	--	--
Idaho	1,538	35.0	46.0	23.0
Illinois	5,179	33.1	15.1	22.1
Indiana	2,628	21.0	18.7	10.7
Iowa	3,473	32.5	30.4	22.2
Kansas	1,482	26.1	19.3	24.3
Kentucky	0	--	--	--
Louisiana	449	56.8	43.2	15.6
Maine	2,421	46.0	23.0	14.0
Maryland	124	48.4	33.1	25.8
Massachusetts	12,720	61.4	29.3	11.3
Michigan	3,745	32.6	28.9	31.2
Minnesota	2,229	31.3	21.1	22.9
Mississippi	977	64.1	52.8	19.0
Missouri ³	818	--	--	--
Montana	992	32.6	34.0	20.0
Nebraska	703	41.7	33.9	18.2

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 weatherization assistance.

³ Percent distribution for elderly, disabled or young child households not available for 2,689 households (Missouri—818 households and Rhode Island—1,871 households).

⁴ FY 2009 funds were used.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Nevada	219	47.0	34.2	15.5
New Hampshire	196	50.0	39.3	12.2
New Jersey	899	40.2	4.1	15.6
New Mexico	380	28.4	15.8	26.3
New York ⁵	11,329	35.8	15.6	13.2
North Carolina	1,248	51.9	34.5	14.3
North Dakota ⁴	601	33.6	27.1	19.0
Ohio	11,308	38.0	28.0	17.2
Oklahoma	441	38.8	32.4	13.6
Oregon	1,266	41.2	36.7	21.9
Pennsylvania	6,457	29.8	24.9	15.7
Rhode Island ³	1,871	--	--	--
South Carolina	490	64.7	39.6	15.3
South Dakota	0	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--
Texas	6,698	45.3	32.3	17.1
Utah ⁴	1,390	29.6	31.8	31.8
Vermont	1,700	47.7	14.0	24.8
Virginia	3,452	58.8	33.8	13.1
Washington	5,945	31.6	19.8	14.3
West Virginia	2,505	36.7	51.5	14.9
Wisconsin	4,891	29.6	32.8	26.4
Wyoming	624	45.2	32.1	24.8

⁵ Weatherization assistance count excludes 1,236 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U.S. Department of Energy weatherization rules.

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 2010.

Types of LIHEAP Assistance

State LIHEAP grantees provided the following types of LIHEAP assistance in FY 2010:

- 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, 47 states provided separate winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance benefits; three 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.
- Three states provided combined heating and cooling assistance benefits; 17 states provided separate cooling assistance benefits; and seven states provided separate summer crisis assistance benefits. Four states provided both cooling and summer crisis assistance. Eighteen states provided year-round (i.e., 10-12 months) crisis assistance that may have assisted households facing energy crises during the summer.
- Twenty-two states provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacements/repairs.
- Forty-six states provided weatherization assistance, including three states that provided assistance with funds obligated from the previous Federal Fiscal Year.

Implementation of LIHEAP Assurances

To receive LIHEAP regular block grant funds in FY 2010, 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 and FY 2010 appropriations 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 and most of FY 2010. In no state did 75 percent of SMI fall below 150 percent of HHSPG, at least not for household sizes of below eight members. 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 three-quarters of the states set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at or above 150 percent of the poverty level for each type of LIHEAP assistance in FY 2010. The percentage of states that set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at 110 percent of the poverty level ranged from zero to four percent.

HHS’ *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2010* 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 2010

LIHEAP income eligibility standards (by percentage intervals of 2009 HHS Poverty Guidelines) ¹	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance ²	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance ³
Number of states	51	17	49	7	43
Household Income at or above 150%	78%	76%	85%	86%	95%
Household income between 111 - 149	18%	24%	17%	14%	5%
Household income at 110%	4%	0%	2%	0%	0%

The states' LIHEAP income eligibility standards (expressed as percentages of the 2009 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 2009 HHS Poverty Guidelines, by type of assistance and by state, FY 2010⁴

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis ⁵	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Alabama	175	175	175	175	175
Alaska	150	0	150	0	200
Arizona ⁶	200	--	200	0	200
Arkansas	150	150	150	150	150
California ⁶	260	--	260	0	260
Colorado	185	0	185	0	185
Connecticut	266	0	266	0	0
Delaware	200	200	200	0	200
Dist. of Col.	176	0	176	0	176
Florida	150	150	150	150	200
Georgia	187	0	187	0	187
Hawaii ⁶	150	--	0	150	0
Idaho	165	0	165	0	165
Illinois	150	150	150	0	200
Indiana	150	150	150	0	150
Iowa	150	0	150	0	200
Kansas ⁷	130	0	130	0	238

¹ The data was derived from HHS' *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2010*.

² Refers to winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance only. Includes three 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 Excludes three states that provided weatherization with FY 2009 funds.

⁴ Maximum annual income cutoffs for four-person households were obtained from HHS' *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2010*. The income cutoffs were converted into percentages of the 2009 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 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.

⁷ Expedited heating assistance was provided to households in a crisis fuel situation.

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State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis⁵	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Kentucky	130	130	130	0	0
Louisiana	167	167	167	0	200
Maine	200	0	200	0	200
Maryland ⁷	175	0	175	0	200
Massachusetts ⁷	254	0	254	0	254
Michigan	110	0	204	0	150
Minnesota	189	0	189	0	189
Mississippi	150	150	150	150	200
Missouri	135	0	135	135	200
Montana	200	0	200	0	200
Nebraska	125	125	125	0	200
Nevada ⁶	150	--	150	0	150
New Hampshire	241	0	241	0	200
New Jersey	225	225	225	0	200
New Mexico	150	0	150	0	200
New York	212	212	212	0	212
North Carolina	110	0	110	0	200
North Dakota	183	0	183	0	183
Ohio	200	0	200	200	200
Oklahoma	130	130	130	0	130
Oregon	184	0	184	0	184
Pennsylvania	150	0	150	0	150
Rhode Island	227	0	227	0	227
South Carolina	150	150	150	0	150
South Dakota	200	0	200	0	0
Tennessee	200	200	200	0	0
Texas	200	200	200	0	200
Utah	150	0	150	0	150
Vermont	125	0	150	0	200
Virginia	130	130	130	0	213
Washington	125	0	125	0	200
West Virginia	130	0	130	0	130
Wisconsin	204	0	204	0	204
Wyoming	198	0	198	0	198

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 2010, 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 level.

States tend 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 2010, 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 2010*.

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 2010.

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 2010, the applications indicated that:

- Grantees would reserve a specific amount or percentage of funds for crisis assistance until March 15, 2010. Most states set aside a percentage of their LIHEAP funds for a separate crisis component, which operated until March 15 or later. Note, though, that many crisis programs did not begin October 1, 2009 as they were dependent on funding availability;
- 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 2010;
- 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.

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 2010 of the LIHEAP programs in Illinois, North Carolina, Texas and Utah. Issues considered and negotiated with the grantees ranged from the obligation of funding to other entities, monitoring subgrantees, additional eligibility criteria, and several common minor issues found in the field.

In addition, HHS conducted "desk reviews" of grantees' applications to determine whether there was any indication from these applications that grantees are not in compliance with the LIHEAP statute. During FY 2010 HHS provided intensive technical assistance to LIHEAP grantees throughout the year, both in-depth training workshops and on an individual basis.

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. During FY 2010 HHS took major steps 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 had to discuss strategies to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. These assessments provided HHS with vital information about internal controls currently used in LIHEAP programs. These assessments identified best practices and systems needing improvement, and assisted HHS in formulating a comprehensive strategy to provide guidance to grantees to enhance their program integrity systems.

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 mostly 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 state-level data on LIHEAP assisted and applicant 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 2010 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 uniformly by states, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2010

Household characteristic	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance
Poverty level	99.6%	100.0%	99.5%	100.0%	98.1%
Elderly ¹	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1
Disabled ²	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1
Young child ³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1

As noted in Part III of the Report, HHS has been able to identify eight states that provided a total nominal LIHEAP benefit of \$923,381 to 897,163 SNAP households in FY 2010.⁴ Overall, the effect of the LIHEAP nominal benefits provided to SNAP households lowers the average heating assistance benefit at

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.

⁴ There may be additional states that provided nominal LIHEAP payments to SNAP households. HHS did not request the reporting of such households for FY 2010.

the national level for FY 2010.

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 2009. 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 2010, as LIHEAP obligations in FY 2010 could be spent in FY 2010 or later, depending on state law. The estimates provide a snapshot of how states obligated their FY 2010 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/2006pubs/tp-66.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 2010 became available in October 2010.

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 2010 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 [http://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/archive/pdf/DOE%20EIA-0555\(94\)-1.pdf](http://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/archive/pdf/DOE%20EIA-0555(94)-1.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/>.

Average Home Energy Consumption and Expenditures

Average heating and cooling consumption and expenditure estimates for FY 2010 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 2010 heating degree days, cooling degree days, 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 for the sample cases that represented all, non low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households.

Projections of Home 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 Calendar Year (CY) 2005; whereas this report covers FY 2010. HHS based such adjustments on changes in weather and prices from CY 2005 to FY 2010; 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 2010 using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FY 2010 projected consumption} = & \text{(2005 estimated heat consumption * HDD change) +} \\ & \text{(2005 estimated cooling consumption * CDD change) +} \\ & \text{(2005 estimated water heat consumption + 2005 estimated appliance} \\ & \text{consumption)} \end{aligned}$$

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 2010. It did so through the following formula, which it applied to each household and the applicable fuel:

$$\text{Preliminary expenditures.} = \text{2005 expenditures. * (FY 2010 projected consumption} \\ \text{2005 actual consumption)}$$

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

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 2010. For example, electricity prices increased by almost 18 percent from CY 2005 to FY 2010.

HHS used national price factors rather than state price factors to project expenditure data for FY 2010. It

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.

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.

Table A-2. National residential energy price factors for FY 2010

Fuel	Price factors for FY 2010 projections ⁶
Electricity	1.2162
Natural gas	0.8801
Fuel oil / kerosene	1.3088
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1.2943

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 recipient households;
- 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 considered.

- The 2005 RECS data for calendar year 2005 were updated to FY 2010 (October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010), using procedures that adjust the 2005 data to reflect the weather and fuel prices for FY 2010. 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 data in this *Notebook* with data in annual LIHEAP Reports to Congress prior to FY 1986, in which consumption and expenditure data were predicted 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

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 2011 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 2011 Monthly Energy Review*.

reliability of the estimates for such subgroups.

- 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 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC), conducted by the Bureau of the Census, provides, at national and regional levels, data on total household income as a specific dollar amount whereas RECS provides household income within dollar intervals. CPS's larger sample size and method of collecting income data result in more accurate income data than RECS income data. Therefore, the 2010 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 for this *Notebook*.⁷
- 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).⁸ 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.

Home 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.

⁷ Note that household-level energy and income data from RECS are used to calculate mean and median individual energy burden.

⁸ 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 2010 appropriation raised this criterion to 75 percent of SMI. This was done because (1) the 75 percent-of-SMI standard was non-permanent (it was not made part of the LIHEAP authorizing statute); and (2) doing so retained statistical consistency with prior years' reports.

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 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.

The following pages display Section K (the section which pertains to energy assistance) of the 2005 RECS questionnaire, the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2010*, and the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2010*.

Figure A-1. 2005 RECS energy assistance section

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
March 3	September9
April 4	October10
May.....5	November11
June 6	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.

Figure A-2. LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2010 (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) 2010, the period of October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010. 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: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/liheap/. The spreadsheet is page protected in order to keep the format uniform. The items requiring a response are not page protected. However, 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					
			2009 HHS Poverty Guidelines interval, based on gross income and household size						At least one household member who is a member of the following target groups:					
			Under 75%	75%-100% poverty	101%-125% poverty	126%-150% poverty	Over 150% poverty	At least one household member who is a member of the following target groups:	Disabled	Age 5 or under	Elderly, disabled or young child	At least one member who is	Age 2 years or under	Age 3 years through 5 years
Heating		0												
Cooling		0												
Winter/year round crisis		0												
Summer crisis		0												
Other crisis (specify)		0												
Weatherization		0												
Any type of LIHEAP assistance		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					Income data unavailable
			2009 HHS Poverty Guidelines interval, based on gross income and household size					
			Under 75%	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):

 =Not applicable

Figure A-3a. LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2010 (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-2011-01 at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/fiscal-year-2010-liheap-grantee-survey>

LIHEAP GRANTEE SURVEY FOR FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR (FFY) 2010

SECTION I. RESPONDENT DATA:

Respondent's Name: _____ Date: _____ Phone #: _____

SECTION II. ESTIMATED SOURCES OF LIHEAP FUNDS:

**All OF FFY 2010 (10/1/2009 TO 9/30/2010)
(Round off to Nearest Dollar)**

A. All Funds Except Leveraging Incentive Awards (Items 1-5)

1. FFY 2010 LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment (Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)
2. FFY 2010 Emergency Contingency Funds (Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)
3. All Funds Carried Over From FFY 2009 (except Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds)
4. Petroleum Violation Escrow (Oil Overcharge) Funds Obligated in FFY 2009

B. Leveraging Incentive Award (Item 5-6)

5. FFY 20110 Leveraging Incentive Award
6. FFY 2009 Leveraging Incentive Award Obligated in FFY 2010

C. Estimated Total Funds Available

7. Sum of Items 1-6. This should equal the sum in Section III, Item 11.

Notes:

Figure A-3b. LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2010 (Section III)

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-2011-01 at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/fiscal-year-2010-liheap-grantee-survey>

LIHEAP GRANTEE SURVEY FOR FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR (FFY) 2010

SECTION III. ESTIMATED USES OF LIHEAP FUNDS:

All OF FFY 2010 (10/1/2009 TO 9/30/2010)
(Round off to Nearest Dollar)

State:		A Total Funds/ Awards Funds	B Average Household Benefit	C Maximum Annual Dollar Income for 4-person Household as of 10/1/09 (Edit Check # 1)
A.	Type of LIHEAP Assistance			
1.	Heating Assistance Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0
2.	Cooling Assistance Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0
3.	Total Crisis Benefits =	Amount	\$0	xxxxxxxxxx
	BREAKDOWN OF CRISIS BENEFITS			xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
	Winter Crisis Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Summer Crisis Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Year-Round Crisis Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Other Crisis Benefits:	\$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
a.	?	\$0	\$0	\$0
b.	?	\$0	\$0	\$0
c.	?	\$0	\$0	\$0
4.	Weatherization Assistance Benefits* (Edit Check # 2)	\$0	xxxxxxxxxx	\$0
B.	Other Permitted Uses of LIHEAP funds			
5.	FFY 2010 Unobligated Funds (excluding funds in Item 6) Carried Over to FFY 2011 (Edit Check # 3)	\$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
6.	FFY 2010 Leveraging Incentive Award Obligated in FFY 2011	\$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
7.	Amount of FFY 2010 LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment Used to Identify, Develop & Demonstrate Leveraging Activities (Edit Check # 4)	\$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
8.	Amount for Assurance 16 Activities (Edit Check # 5)	\$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
9.	Amount for Administration/Planning Costs (Edit Check # 6)	\$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
C.	Estimated Total Uses of Funds			xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
10.	Sum of Items 1-9 in Column A. This should equal sum in Section II, Item 7 (Edit Check # 7)	\$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxxx indicate that no information is to be filled in for that item
Complete Survey by checking values for items 1-7 in "Survey Edit Checks" tab
Notes:

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. 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 reciprocity targeting indexes as its LIHEAP performance 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. 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

Tables B-1a and B-1b show the LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measures from FY 2007 through FY 2010. 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: In recent years, LIHEAP consistently has not targeted benefits to LIHEAP income eligible households with an elderly member—insofar as households with an elderly member to make up a lesser percentage of LIHEAP recipients than such households make up of LIHEAP income eligible households. The FY 2004 through FY 2009 targeting index scores fluctuated between 76 and 79. In FY 2010, the targeting index for households with elderly decreased to 74. This was below the goal of 78 and indicates that there was no improvement over the baseline targeting index score in those years and elderly households were not targeted compared to all households.

For measure 1B: In recent years, LIHEAP consistently has targeted benefits to income eligible households with a young child—insofar as households with a young child to make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP recipients than they do of LIHEAP income eligible households. The FY 2004 through FY 2008 targeting index scores showed a decrease in targeting households with young children. However, in FY 2009, the targeting index for households with a young child increased to 116, and in FY 2010, it increased further to 118.¹ This exceeded the goal of 110 and indicates that young child households have been targeted.

¹ If the new Federal LIHEAP maximum income standard – the greater of 150 percent of HHS Poverty Guidelines or 75 percent of State median income – were used in calculations, the targeting index would have been 74 for elderly households and 124 for young child households in FY 2010.

Table B-1a. LIHEAP performance measure 1A: Increase the targeting index of LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member 60 years or older, reported for FY 2003-FY 2010

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 10	78	74
FY 09	96	76
FY 08	96	76
FY 07	94	78

Table B-1b. LIHEAP performance measure 1B: Increase the targeting index of LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member 5 years old or younger, reported for FY 2003-FY 2010

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 10	110	118
FY 09	122	116
FY 08	122	109
FY 07	122	110

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 2010; special studies published as part of the annual LIHEAP reports to Congress;¹ and FY 2010 training and technical assistance (T&TA) activities.

FY 2010 LIHEAP Information Memoranda

The following federal LIHEAP information memoranda were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2010:

Memorandum No.	Date	Subject²
IM-2010-01	02/22/10	Treatment of Making Work Pay (MWP), Other Tax Credits and Refunds when Determining Eligibility
IM-2010-02	02/23/10	Three Year LIHEAP Compliance Review Monitoring Schedule: FY 2010 through FY 2012
IM-2010-03	03/16/10	LIHEAP Appropriations and Regular Block Grant Allocations for Fiscal Year (FY) 2010
IM-2010-04	03/17/10	LIHEAP Allocations from the FY 2010 Energy Emergency Contingency Fund - \$490 MILLION DISTRIBUTION ON JANUARY 20, 2010
IM-2010-05	03/25/10	Model Plan Application for LIHEAP Funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 (All Applications due September 1, 2010)
IM-2010-06	05/05/10	States are Strongly Encouraged to Exercise their Discretion to Require Social Security Numbers in Determining Eligibility for LIHEAP
IM-2010-07	05/06/10	Exclusions from Income when Determining LIHEAP Eligibility
IM-2010-08	05/11/10	Staffing Changes in the Division of Energy Assistance
IM-2010-09	05/12/10	State Median Income Estimates for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2010 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2011 LIHEAP Programs
IM-2010-10	06/04/10	Awards of FY 2010 LIHEAP Leveraging Incentive Grants
IM-2010-11	06/11/10	Availability of LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for Fiscal Year 2008
IM-2010-12	06/25/10	Awards of FY 2010 REACH Grants

¹ There is not a special study for this report.

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

IM-2010-13	07/21/10	Use of LIHEAP Funds Coordinated with Vendor Assistance Programs
IM-2010-14	08/06/10	Data on State-Level Reciprocity Targeting Indexes and Rankings for Elderly and Young Child Households that Received Heating Assistance in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2007

FY 2010 LIHEAP Action Transmittals

The following federal LIHEAP action transmittals were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2010:

Transmittal No.	Date	Subject³
AT-2010-01	10/08/09	Financial Reporting Requirement for All LIHEAP Grantees - SF 269A Report
AT-2010-02	11/27/09	LIHEAP Grantee Survey for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2009
AT-2010-03	01/07/10	Request for FY 2010 Applications for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH), Round 2
AT-2010-04	03/17/10	Implementing LIHEAP Outcome Performance Measures
AT-2010-05	04/02/10	Comments on extension of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for the LIHEAP Grantee Survey
AT-2010-06	06/08/10	Plan Supplement Required for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011: LIHEAP Program Integrity Plan – Application for LIHEAP Funding
AT-2010-07	06/18/10	State FY 2010 LIHEAP Household Administrative Data Matching
AT-2010-08	07/14/10	Carryover and Reallotment Report
AT-2010-09	07/22/10	LIHEAP Household Report for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2010
AT-2010-10	07/27/10	LIHEAP Application Requirements for FY 2011 and Deadline for All Applications of September 1, 2010
AT-2010-11	07/29/10	Estimates of Quarterly Obligations for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
AT-2010-12	08/05/10	Submission of leveraging reports on FY 2010 leveraging activities, in order to qualify for FY 2011 leveraging incentive fund grant awards and amendment of FY 2010 LIHEAP plans as necessary to add information on leveraging carried out in FY 2010

³ As presented here, the subject of each action transmittal is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2010

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 2010, the full \$300,000 was available for T&TA. HHS spent all of these funds for the following activities:

- **Operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse:** For awarding option year funds under the contract to the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) to continue operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse - \$237,146.
- **On-Call LIHEAP Technical Assistance Project:** For awarding option year funds under the contract to APPRISE, Inc. to continue providing OCS with timely and specialized technical assistance in the performance of LIHEAP statistical analytical, performance measurement and evaluative activities - \$10,441.
- **Technical Support Contract:** For awarding the contract that provides HHS with (1) updates to the LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook, the LIHEAP Annual Report to Congress, and the LIHEAP New Allocation formula and (2) two short-term studies and analyses - \$35,178.
- **Official travel for OCS Staff:** For OCS staff travel to on-site compliance reviews and national training workshops, panels and workgroups - \$14,269.
- **Conference Registration Fees:** For registering OCS staff to attend the Benefits Coordination and Collaboration Panel and the National Energy and Utility Affordability Association Conference - \$1,425.
- **Miscellaneous Training:** For various OCS staff training - \$1,100.

HHS planned to return the remaining \$441 to the Treasury.