

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2012

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



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES

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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)
MIS	Management Information System
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 (P.L.) 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 fiscal year (FY) 2012 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 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 2012, (Public Law (P.L.) 112-74) was signed into law on December 23, 2011. This Act provided funds for LIHEAP in FY 2012.

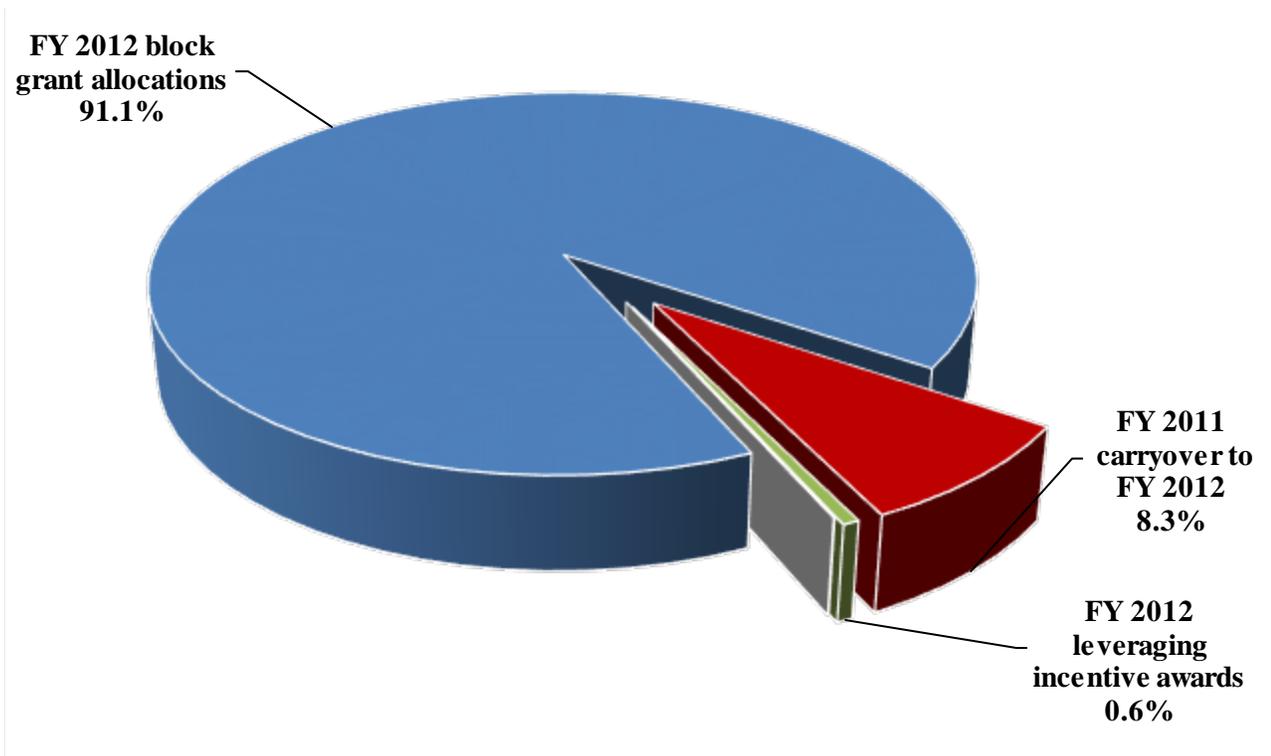
In total, \$3.478 billion was appropriated to LIHEAP, of which 0.189 percent was rescinded (\$6.6 million). Of the \$3.472 billion that was appropriated after the rescission, \$497 million was to be allocated under the “new formula” and \$2.974 billion allocated under the “old formula” The \$3.472 billion consisted of \$3,441,764,748 for the regular block grant fund (including \$35,933 from prior year block grant appropriations), \$25,500,000 in Leveraging incentive fund awards, \$1,448,970 in Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) awards; (6) and \$2,993,662 for Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) activities.

As shown in Figure 1, regular block grant funds provided the largest share of federal LIHEAP funds available to the states for FY 2012. FY 2011 carryover funds provided the next-largest share, followed by FY 2012 Leveraging incentive awards.

The sources of LIHEAP program funding included the following:

- Regular block grant allocations: 51 states received \$3.4 billion.
- Funds carried over from the previous fiscal year: 42 states carried over \$310.6 million.
- Leveraging awards: 35 states received \$20.9 million.

Figure 1. Percent of federal LIHEAP funds available to the states, by source, FY 2012¹



Uses of Program Funds

As authorized by the LIHEAP statute, states used available LIHEAP funds in FY 2012 for the following activities:

- Heating assistance: 51 states obligated an estimated \$1.8 billion.
- Cooling assistance: 18 states obligated an estimated \$238 million.
- Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance: 47 states obligated a separate \$756 million (estimated) for winter/year-round crisis, summer crisis, or other crisis assistance (excluding expedited access to heating assistance through heating assistance funding only).
- Low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair: 41 states obligated an estimated \$358 million.
- Administrative and planning costs: 51 states obligated an estimated \$307 million.
- Carryover of funds to FY 2013:² 37 states carried over an estimated \$170 million of FY 2012 funds into FY 2013.

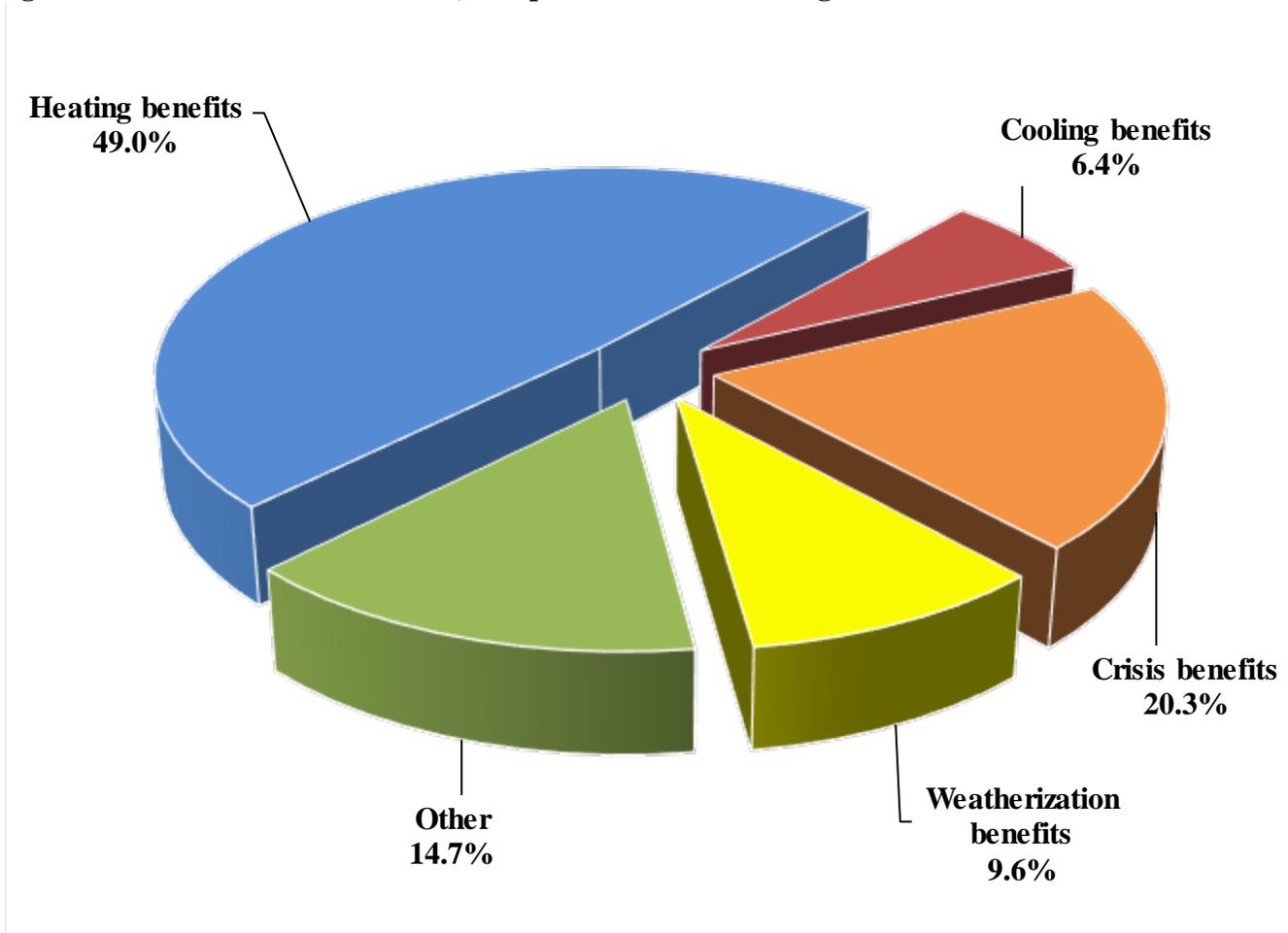
¹ "Other" includes Oil Overcharge funds available to the District of Columbia in FY 2012 (less than 0.01 percent) and FY2012 REACH funds (0.03 percent)

² Carryover to FY 2013 includes \$1,872,717 of LIHEAP funds available to West Virginia which the State failed to draw down.

- Development of Leveraging programs: 8 states obligated an estimated \$7 million.
- Assurance 16 activities: 25 states obligated an estimated \$47 million.³

As shown in Figure 2, 85.3 percent of LIHEAP funds were obligated by states for home energy benefits, with the largest portion spent on heating benefits.

Figure 2. LIHEAP assistance uses, as a percent of total funding FY 2012*



*“Other” includes administrative funds (8.2 percent), carry over to FY 2012 (4.6 percent), Assurance 16 activities (1.3 percent), unobligated Leveraging (0.4 percent), development of Leveraging funds (0.2 percent), and funds used for MIS in Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana (less than 0.1 percent).

Home Energy Data

LIHEAP assists households with the portion of residential energy costs attributable to home heating and cooling. Home heating and cooling represented about 36 percent of low income households’ residential energy expenditures in FY 2012. Appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted for about 41 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures. Water heating represented about 15 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures.

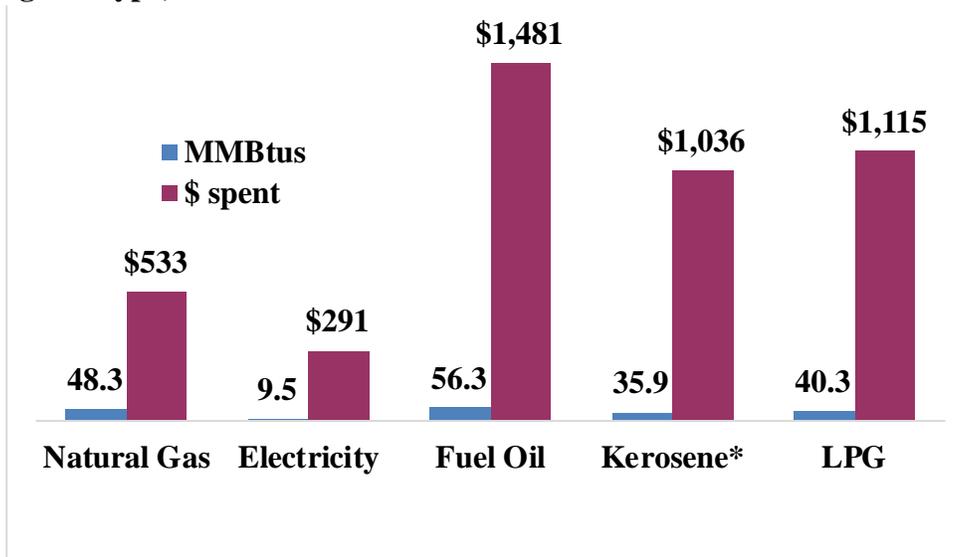
Of LIHEAP recipient households, the rates of primary home heating fuel usage in 2009 were as follows: 49.2 percent used natural gas, 29.3 percent used electricity, 11.3 percent used fuel oil, 1.1 percent used kerosene,

³ Assurance 16 activities consist of services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance.

5.0 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 2.7 percent used some other form of heating such as wood or coal.⁴

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.

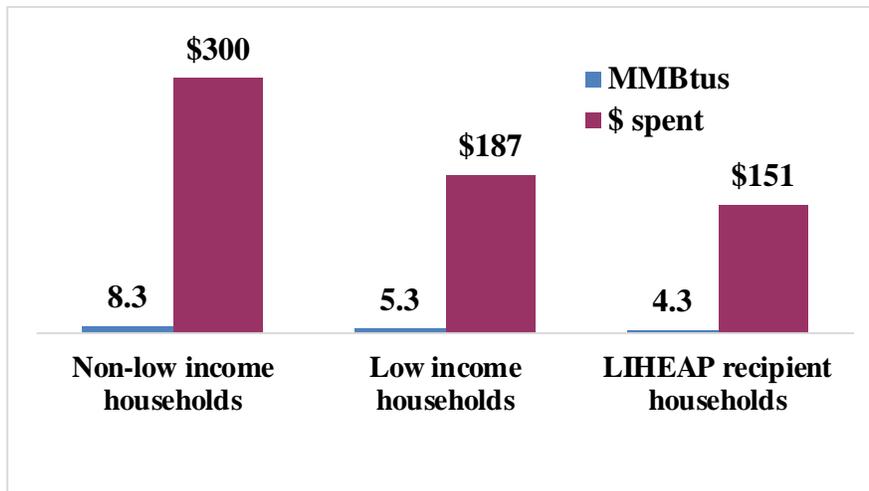
Figure 3. Average yearly LIHEAP recipient households' heating consumption and expenditures, by main heating fuel type, FY 2012



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

Based on unadjusted 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) data, 88.6 percent of LIHEAP recipient households cooled their homes, compared with 94.3 percent of non-low income households. As shown in Figure 4, in FY 2012 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, FY 2012



⁴ Data are derived from the 2009 RECS. Such data represent main heating fuel used in 2009. The sum of the percentages across fuel types may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

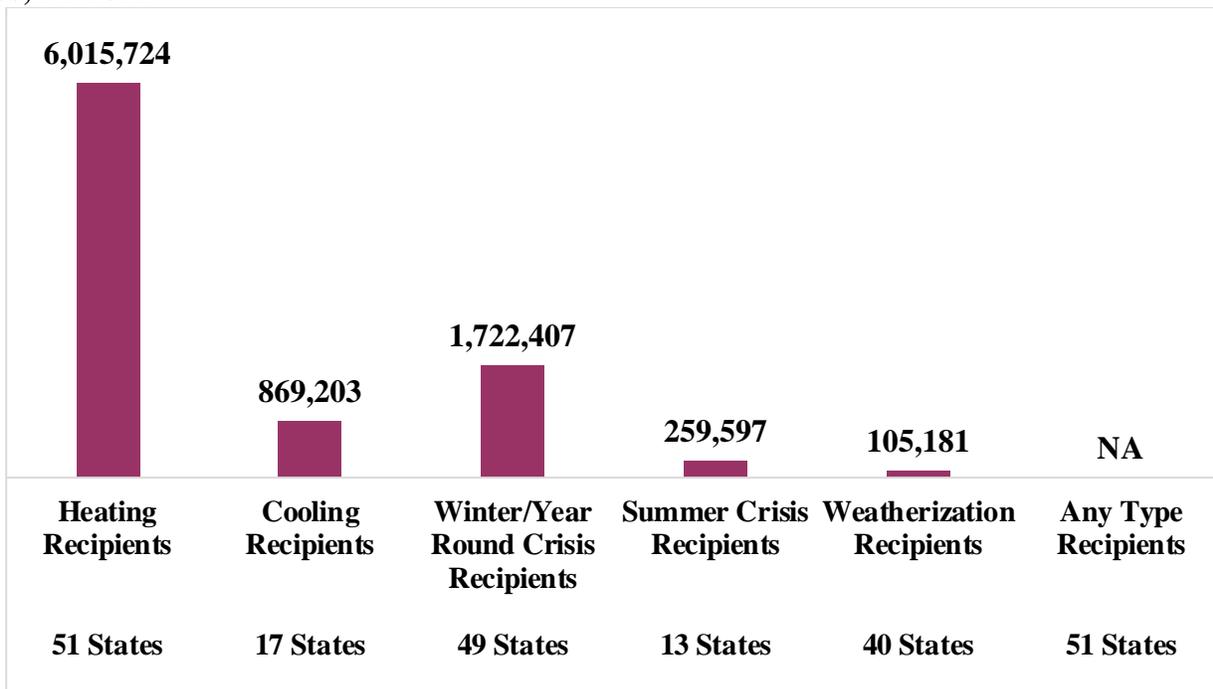
Household Data

State-specific data on LIHEAP recipient households are derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2012*.

Number of Households

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. Beginning in FY 2011, HHS asked states to report an unduplicated count of households receiving 'Any type of LIHEAP assistance', but HHS is unable to calculate a national total of such households in FY 2012 because four states were in the process of building the needed capacity to report a reliable unduplicated count of such households.

Figure 5. Number of LIHEAP recipient households, by type of assistance and number of states, FY 2012^{5 6}



The estimated numbers of income eligible households in FY 2012 include:

- 39.7 million households had incomes at or under the federal income maximum standard of the greater of 150 percent of HHS Poverty Guidelines (HHSPG) or 60 percent of State Median Income (SMI).
- 30.7 million households that had incomes at or 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 6.6 million households received help with heating costs through heating or winter crisis assistance in FY 2012, compared to 7.6 million households in FY 2011.

⁵ Winter/year-round crisis recipients includes data for households assisted by five states that provided winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance.

⁶ New Jersey weatherized 439 households with weatherization funds from FY 2011. Weatherization count does not include data from Georgia as the state's weatherization program was not able to report data on a FFY schedule.

The 6.6 million households who received help with heating costs through heating or winter crisis assistance in FY 2012 represent about 17 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum, and about 22 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 Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The amount of LIHEAP benefits for such households was typically a flat payment ranging from \$1 to \$5 per household. This coordination began in FY 2009 when the law took effect. Ten states that provided nominal LIHEAP benefits totaling \$2,668,566 to 2,630,294 households in FY 2012. The number of such assisted households is not included in data regarding total households assisted.

Income Levels of Households

Overall, households that received heating assistance were among the poorer households of the LIHEAP income eligible population. The median household poverty level of LIHEAP heating assistance recipient households was 83.9 percent of HHSPG. By contrast, the median household poverty level of LIHEAP income eligible households, under the federal income maximum, was 120.6 percent (using 60 percent of SMI) of HHSPG.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

There was wide variation in states' FY 2012 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP fuel assistance. Such levels ranged from \$225 for summer crisis assistance to \$304 for heating assistance, which increased to \$374 when heating and winter/year-round crisis benefits were combined.

LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs

The percentage of household heating expenditures offset by LIHEAP benefits increased from 56.0 percent in FY 2011 to 63.7 percent in FY 2012. The increased offset stemmed from a decrease in home heating expenditures. The decrease in home heating consumption between FY 2011 and FY 2012 was due to a substantially warmer FY 2012 heating season. However, the decrease in home heating consumption was partially offset by slightly higher fuel prices in FY 2012.

Presence of Elderly, Disabled, and Young Children

About 32 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 income maximum—that had at least one member aged 60 years or older (39 percent).

About 35 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 income maximum—that had at least one member with a disability (28 percent). State definitions of "disability" vary.

About 21 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 income maximum—that had at least one member aged five years old or younger (19 percent).

Of the about 6 million households that received heating assistance in FY 2012, about 4.1 million

households had at least one vulnerable member.

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

Program Integrity

HHS continued to require all grantees to include a Program Integrity Assessment with their annual LIHEAP plans, which describes grantee strategies for fraud prevention and detection. The LIHEAP Program Integrity Working Group concluded its discussions and issued a report with recommendations for new action, part of which formed the basis for a contract to explore third-party verification of household data for LIHEAP.

HHS conducted eight onsite reviews of LIHEAP at the state and tribal level and two desk reviews of LIHEAP at the tribal level.

Program Measurement Data

HHS tracked LIHEAP program performance according to the following objectives:⁷

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

While LIHEAP met its FY 2012 performance goal for targeting heating assistance to elderly households, it did not meet its goal for young child households. The targeting of elderly households has increased from an indexed score of 74 in FY 2010 to 83 in FY 2012. In FY 2010 and FY 2011, the LIHEAP program met its performance goals for targeting young child households, but in FY 2012, the program achieved an indexed score of 114 with a target of 124.

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 intended these proxies to be replaced by more outcome-focused measures and worked collaboratively through 2011 with state LIHEAP directors on ways to implement outcome-based performance measures.

The LIHEAP Performance Measures Implementation Work Group continued to meet throughout 2012 and provide feedback about challenges and solutions to new data collection by states.

⁷ Further information is available in ACF's FY 2012 Online Performance Appendix on pp. 5-7 at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/olab/2012_on_line_performance_finalreport_2012.pdf.

Introduction

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is one of seven block grants originally authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), Public Law (P.L.) 97-35, as amended. Implementation of LIHEAP is governed by regulations applicable to these block grant programs, as published at 45 Code of Federal Regulations (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 thirtieth annual report that HHS has issued to Congress on its energy assistance programs. 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 non-sampling error(s).¹ In addition, some data may not be reported because of large sampling error(s) or small numbers of sampled households.
- 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. Based on this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, this report provides estimates of the number of households that received help with heating costs. This number is therefore greater than the number of households that only received heating assistance.
- 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 2012 regular LIHEAP allotments but also include those households which were assisted in FY 2012 with LIHEAP funds from the following sources: FY 2012 Leveraging awards; FY 2011 regular LIHEAP allotments carried over to FY 2012; Oil Overcharge funds; and obligated FY 2011 LIHEAP funds expended in FY 2012.

¹ Sampling error is the result of chance error that results in estimating data, such as household income, from a sample rather than a complete count. Non-sampling error is the result of error that may occur during the data collection and processing phases of survey data.

² The 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 provide historical data on HHS's energy assistance programs.

Table 1a. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2012, all grantees

Statistic	LIHEAP 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	LIHEAP FY 91
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	\$1.42
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$195
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$0
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$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	\$195
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$0
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$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	NA

Table 1b. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2012, states only

Statistic	LIHEAP 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	LIHEAP FY 91
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	NA	NA	\$23	\$18	\$6	\$27	\$185	\$160	\$174	\$111	\$98
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	\$1.76
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	6.1
Average household heating assistance benefit	NC ⁴	\$188	\$209	\$213	\$224	\$213	\$197	\$197	\$182	\$189	\$190
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$213	\$202	\$225	\$236	\$242	\$231	\$216	\$217	\$204	\$209	\$215
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.47	\$1.12	\$1.34	\$1.37	\$1.47	\$1.35	\$1.28	\$1.15	\$1.02	\$1.03	\$1.10
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$48	\$51	\$33	\$32	\$29	\$36	\$30	\$21	\$12	\$25	\$27
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$46 ⁵	\$139 ⁶	\$192	\$226	\$191	\$199	\$198	\$190	\$187	\$189	\$221
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	NA	\$136	\$195	\$187	\$227	\$193	\$220	\$170	\$148	\$133	\$129
Carry over to next fiscal year (in millions)	NA	\$160	\$133	\$158	\$103	\$110	\$129	\$85	\$74	\$55	\$81
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$119	NC ⁴	\$150	\$157	\$164	\$169	\$173	\$153	\$146	\$143	\$150

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 tribal 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 LIHEAP/LEIAP.

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 statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2012, all grantees (continued)

Statistic	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	LIHEAP FY 01	LIHEAP FY 02
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.5	\$1.35	\$1.44	\$1.319 ⁷	\$0.90 ⁸	\$0.975	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.40	\$1.70
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$300	\$595	\$300	\$600	\$300	\$420	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$300	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$100	\$180	\$215	\$160	\$175	\$300	\$300	\$100
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$444	\$156	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ²	\$24.4	\$23.7	\$24.1	\$29	\$16.9	\$18.8	\$18.7	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$20.6

Table 1b. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2012, states only (continued)

Statistic	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	LIHEAP FY 01	LIHEAP FY 02
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$79	\$57	\$19	\$13	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$5
Total funds available (in billions) ³	\$1.65	\$1.52	\$1.81	\$1.54	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.24	\$1.34	\$1.90	\$2.35	\$1.92
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.4
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$168	\$180	\$188	\$172	\$175	\$184	\$174	\$205	\$227	\$299	\$254
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$190	\$201	\$213	\$198	\$203	\$213	\$205	\$237	\$270	365	291
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$0.99	\$0.95	\$1.06	\$0.88	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.64	\$0.68	\$0.82	\$1.30	\$1.04
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$23	\$22	\$25	\$44	\$18	\$19	\$62	\$72	\$72	\$55	\$78
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$197	\$183	\$226	\$213	\$169	\$176	\$212	\$210	\$250	\$474	\$268
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$135	\$146	\$214	\$159	\$136	\$153	\$138	\$145	\$158	\$234	\$214
Carry over to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$80	\$41	\$88	\$81	\$52	\$56	\$41	\$72	\$59	\$70	\$59
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$134	\$125	\$148	\$133	\$97	\$113	\$104	\$115	\$134	\$169	\$160

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

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

Table 1a. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2012, all grantees (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 03	LIHEAP FY 04	LIHEAP FY 05	LIHEAP FY 06	LIHEAP FY 07	LIHEAP FY 08	LIHEAP FY 09	LIHEAP FY 10	LIHEAP FY 11	LIHEAP FY 12
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.79	\$1.79	\$1.85	\$1.98	\$1.98	\$1.98	5.1	\$4.48	\$4.50	\$3.44
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$99	\$298	\$181	\$181	\$590	\$590	\$591	\$200	\$0
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24.5	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4.48	\$0	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$99	\$277	\$180	\$181	\$611	\$590	\$591	\$200	\$0
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$99 ⁹	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24.5	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$200	\$99	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4.48	\$0	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ²	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$20.2	\$26.1	0 ¹⁰	\$23.2	\$591	\$0 ¹⁰	\$25.5

Table 1b. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2012, states only (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 03	LIHEAP FY 04	LIHEAP FY 05	LIHEAP FY 06	LIHEAP FY 07	LIHEAP FY 08	LIHEAP FY 09	LIHEAP FY 10	LIHEAP FY 11	LIHEAP FY 12
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$3	\$2	\$4	\$4	\$0.7	\$0.2	\$5.4	\$0	\$0	\$0.06
Total funds available (in billions) ³	\$2.12	\$1.95	\$2.22	\$3.22	\$2.47	\$2.73	\$5.2	\$5.3	\$5.0	\$3.73
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	7.3	8.0	7.6	6.6
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$258	\$234	\$253	\$317	\$265	\$293	\$418	\$394	\$370	\$304
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	312	277	303	385	321	363	505	\$475	\$452	\$374
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.14	\$1.08	\$1.22	\$1.60	\$1.30	\$1.46	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$2.5	\$1.8
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$73	\$57	\$62	\$116	\$84	\$86	\$252	\$267	\$269	\$238
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$378	\$321	\$391	\$574	\$441	\$522	\$964	\$971	\$1,032	\$756
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$222	\$221	\$235	\$322	\$250	\$276	\$523	\$408	\$413	\$358
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$78	\$62	\$59	\$101	\$62	\$70	\$212	\$261	\$251	\$170 ¹¹
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$173	\$169	\$181	\$248	\$193	\$230	\$401	\$396	\$385	\$307

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

¹⁰ HHS' FY 2008 appropriations act did not include funds for Leveraging or REACH. In FY 2011, HHS decided not to set aside funding for Leveraging and REACH.

¹¹ Carryover to FY 2013 includes \$1,872,717 of LIHEAP funds available to West Virginia which the State failed to draw down.

I. Fiscal Data

Part I provides a national overview of the sources and uses of FY 2012 LIHEAP funds.

Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

LIHEAP appropriations were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2012, 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 2012, as described below and displayed in Table I-2.

Regular Block Grant Allocations

Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, (Public Law (P.L.) 112-74 on December 23, 2011. This Act appropriated FY 2012 funds for Federal agencies including the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). One provision of P.L. 112-74 appropriated \$3,478,246,000 in LIHEAP regular block grant funds; whereas another provision applied a 0.189 percent rescission to these funds, resulting in a final appropriation of \$3,471,672,115.

P.L. 112-74 also raised the amount available for Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) to \$3,000,000 (\$2,993,662 after the rescission). HHS set aside the full \$2,993,662 for T&TA activities (see the section entitled *Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2012* for more background on T&TA activities).

After setting aside funds for the Leveraging incentive (Leveraging) program (including the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) program) and T&TA HHS distributed \$3,441,728,815 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); and
- 151 direct-funded Indian tribes and tribal organizations (tribes).
- Five U.S. Territories — (American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

There was \$708 in unobligated regular block grant funds, all from T&TA. This resulted in an overall total of effectively \$3,471,671,407 in obligated funds.

Approximately \$3.1 million of FY 2011 LIHEAP funds were reallocated to all grantees in FY 2012. The funds were awarded on September 26, 2012 and treated as an amount appropriated for FY 2013. A notice announcing the reallocated funds was published on August 14, 2012, on pages 48524-48525 of Vol. 77 of the *Federal Register*; it can be found at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-08-14/pdf/2012-19827.pdf>.

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 FY2012, HHS reserved \$26,948,970 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 2012, HHS set aside \$25.5 million of this total for Leveraging awards and \$1,448,970 for REACH awards.

Grantees that participate in Leveraging 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 2012, HHS allocated such funds on the basis of grantee reports from FY 2010, as no funds were appropriated for Leveraging in FY 2011.

Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) 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 2012, HHS allocated close to \$1.5 million in REACH funds to three states, seven tribes, and one territory.

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 T&TA projects. LIHEAP’s FY 2012 appropriation increased this amount (after the 0.189 percent rescission) to \$2,994,330, of which HHS obligated \$2,993,662. The remaining \$708 in funds will automatically revert back to the Treasury after the five-year expenditure period for such funds expires.

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

- To make grants to state and public agencies and private nonprofit organizations.
- To enter into contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements or interagency agreements with states and public agencies (including federal agencies) and private nonprofit organizations OR to enter into contracts with private entities that do not qualify as 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.
- To conduct onsite compliance reviews of LIHEAP programs.

Appendix C lists the T&TA projects funded for FY 2012.

Summary of FY 2012 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 2012

Distribution	Number of grantees	Amount
Total funds	207	\$3,471,707,380
Total allocations and awards	207	3,468,713,718
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	3,420,669,012
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	151	43,323,593
Territories	5	4,721,113
Regular block grant allocations	207	3,441,764,748
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	3,398,674,610

Distribution	Number of grantees	Amount
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	151	38,429,025
Territories	5	4,661,113
Leveraging incentive fund awards	57	25,500,000
States	35	20,944,402
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	22	4,555,598
Territories	0	0
REACH awards	11	1,448,970
States	3	1,050,000
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	7	338,970
Territories	1	60,000
Training and technical assistance (T&TA)	NA	2,993,662

Other Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

In addition to federal LIHEAP allocations, several other sources of federal LIHEAP funds were available in FY 2012, as described below. These other funds constituted about nine percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to states in FY 2012.

- **LIHEAP carryover from FY 2011.** 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 funds, emergency contingency funds, and oil overcharge funds designated for LIHEAP) be held available for the next fiscal year.
- **Oil overcharge funds.** Petroleum violation funds are held in escrow by the Secretary of Energy from settlements of cases of oil price overcharges under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973. As a result of legislative or court action, DOE distributes portions of oil overcharge funds to the states and insular areas in instances when the parties actually injured by pricing violations could not be reimbursed directly. Such funds designated for LIHEAP are treated as federal LIHEAP appropriated funds.

Table I-2. National estimates of net federal LIHEAP funds available to states, FY 2012¹

(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	\$3,731,296,841	100.0%
FY 2012 regular block grant allocations ²	51	3,398,674,610	91.1
FY 2011 funds carried over to FY 2012	42	310,569,058	8.3
FY 2012 Leveraging incentive awards	35	20,944,402	0.6
Oil Overcharge funds	1	58,771	0.0 ³
REACH funds	3	1,050,000	0.0 ³

¹ Regular block grant allocations, Leveraging awards, and REACH funds are actual dollars distributed by HHS. Other amounts are estimated dollars as reported by States to HHS in the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2012*.

² Includes \$35,857 from prior year block grant appropriations.

³ Less than 0.1 percent.

Table I-3. State-specific estimates of federal LIHEAP funds available to states, FY 2012¹

State	FY 2012 regular block grant allocations ²	Funds carried over from FY 2011	FY 2012 leveraging awards	Oil overcharge Funds	REACH funds	Total
Total	\$3,398,674,610	\$310,569,058	\$20,944,402	\$58,771	\$1,050,000	\$3,731,296,841
Alabama	47,081,453	4,828,989	0	0	0	51,910,442
Alaska	10,641,269	0	664,795	0	0	11,306,064
Arizona	21,904,297	667,152	733,378	0	0	23,304,827
Arkansas	28,537,599	0	0	0	0	28,537,599
California	153,260,691	0	3,059,999	0	0	156,320,690
Colorado	47,308,863	4,205,011	188,732	0	0	51,702,606
Connecticut	79,532,717	115,379	362,883	0	0	80,010,979
Delaware	11,956,909	1,585,391	0	0	0	13,542,300
Dist. of Col.	10,687,258	101,461	0	58,771	0	10,847,490
Florida	78,020,203	29,341,442	0	0	0	107,361,645
Georgia	61,702,752	7,462,541	0	0	0	69,165,293
Hawaii	6,107,051	597,460	0	0	0	6,704,511
Idaho	19,578,114	2,682,744	37,391	0	0	22,298,249
Illinois	185,685,903	16,762,976	585,569	0	0	203,034,448
Indiana	79,999,789	9,858,756	180,300	0	350,000	90,388,845
Iowa	54,813,490	3,374,323	87,238	0	0	58,275,051
Kansas	32,118,641	4,392,412	0	0	0	36,511,053
Kentucky	46,423,561	71,799	57,875	0	0	46,553,235
Louisiana	43,421,892	0	0	0	0	43,421,892
Maine	38,520,853	273,119	178,307	0	0	38,972,279
Maryland	69,790,886	4,561,221	511,545	0	350,000	75,213,652
Massachusetts	132,679,542	6,403,063	1,244,838	0	0	140,327,443
Michigan	172,430,519	22,014,878	509,579	0	0	194,954,976
Minnesota	116,840,147	837,532	253,860	0	0	117,931,539
Mississippi	31,530,942	1,056,782	82,944	0	0	32,670,668
Missouri	68,231,961	9,672,892	0	0	0	77,904,853
Montana	19,916,121	2,701,781	\$221,932	0	0	22,839,834
Nebraska	30,207,907	1,699,544	0	0	0	31,907,451
Nevada	11,202,631	0	654,074	0	0	11,856,705
New Hampshire	26,055,292	1,916,217	566,668	0	0	28,538,177
New Jersey	136,747,299	11,046,204	2,742,449	0	0	150,535,952
New Mexico	15,715,345	0	28,763	0	0	15,744,108
New York	375,514,233	12,883,783	1,077,997	0	0	389,476,013
North Carolina	81,535,245	0	39,261	0	0	81,574,506
North Dakota	20,554,923	2,772,405	0	0	0	23,327,328
Ohio	165,465,332	22,980,427	1,562,104	0	0	190,007,863

¹ These data are collected from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2012*, with the exception of REACH funds which are not collected on the Survey. REACH fund amounts are actual dollars distributed by HHS. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

² Each state's regular block grant allocation includes funds from prior year block grant appropriations that were redistributed for FFY 2012.

State	FY 2012 regular block grant allocations²	Funds carried over from FY 2011	FY 2012 leveraging awards	Oil overcharge Funds	REACH funds	Total
Oklahoma	32,787,799	4,484,818	221,057	0	0	37,493,674
Oregon	36,012,532	4,484,736	497,146	0	0	40,994,414
Pennsylvania	209,550,638	25,678,541	3,060,000	0	0	238,289,179
Rhode Island	23,175,687	2,453,124	230,705	0	0	25,859,516
South Carolina	36,270,134	9,740,858	0	0	0	46,010,992
South Dakota	17,507,601	1,178,437	31,631	0	0	18,717,669
Tennessee	55,405,824	0	1,154	0	0	55,406,978
Texas	129,832,868	55,178,996	0	0	0	185,011,864
Utah	24,100,670	3,299,491	0	0	0	27,400,161
Vermont	19,529,370	172,813	111,399	0	0	19,813,582
Virginia	80,437,034	10,721,492	54,152	0	0	91,212,678
Washington	57,968,290	973,245	671,103	0	0	59,612,638
West Virginia	29,699,842	4,036,004	129,664	0	0	33,865,510
Wisconsin	105,172,909	0	303,910	0	350,000	105,826,819
Wyoming	9,501,782	1,298,819	0	0	0	10,800,601

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

Prior to the passage of P.L. 112-74, Congress appropriated preliminary 2012 LIHEAP funding through a series of continuing resolutions (CRs). These CRs allowed HHS to issue two awards of regular block grant funds to states, direct-funded tribes, and territories. Such awards occurred as soon as such grantees' LIHEAP applications were reviewed and found to be in accordance with the statutory requirements for completeness. To avoid impinging on Congress' final funding prerogatives, such awards were limited to 75 percent of such grantees' full-year allocations under the CRs. The final LIHEAP appropriation allowed HHS to award the remaining funds according to the states' quarterly requests and the other grantees' full year allocations.

In October and November of 2012, HHS also awarded to grantees \$35,933 from prior year block grant appropriations.

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.

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.
- 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 2012, however, the formula for the full-year appropriation was based upon P.L. 112-74. Such formula called for \$497,000,000 to be distributed by the New Formula and the remainder (after deducting the rescission) to be distributed by the Old Formula. Because P.L. 112-74 did not amend the LIHEAP authorizing statute, it did not specify that this modification apply to fiscal years after FY 2012.

HHS used the Old Formula to award the \$35,933 from prior year block grant appropriations. For administrative reasons, HHS set the minimum such award at \$25.

Table I-4 shows the each state’s regular block grant allocations. There were no emergency contingency allotments in FY 2012.

Table I-4. LIHEAP regular block grant gross allocations, tribal set-asides, and net allocations, by state, FY 2012¹

State	Regular block grant – Gross allocations	Regular block grant – Tribal set-asides	Regular block grant – Net allocations
Total	\$3,437,103,635	\$38,429,025	\$3,398,674,610
Alabama	47,407,825	326,372	47,081,453
Alaska	18,001,770	7,360,501	10,641,269
Arizona	23,852,119	1,947,822	21,904,297
Arkansas	28,537,599	0	28,537,599
California	154,576,092	1,315,401	153,260,691
Colorado	47,308,863	0	47,308,863
Connecticut	79,532,717	0	79,532,717
Delaware	11,956,909	0	11,956,909
Dist. of Col.	10,687,258	0	10,687,258
Florida	78,040,208	20,005	78,020,203
Georgia	61,702,752	0	61,702,752
Hawaii	6,107,051	0	6,107,051
Idaho	20,576,581	998,467	19,578,114
Illinois	185,685,903	0	185,685,903
Indiana	80,006,453	6,664	79,999,789
Iowa	54,813,490	0	54,813,490
Kansas	32,160,041	41,400	32,118,641
Kentucky	46,423,561	0	46,423,561

¹ Regular block grant allocations and Leveraging allocations are actual dollars distributed by HHS. Regular block grant allocations include funds from prior year block grant appropriations that were redistributed for FFY 2012.

State	Regular block grant – Gross allocations	Regular block grant – Tribal set-asides	Regular block grant – Net allocations
Louisiana	43,421,892	0	43,421,892
Maine	39,982,183	1,461,330	38,520,853
Maryland	69,790,886	0	69,790,886
Massachusetts	132,732,634	53,092	132,679,542
Michigan	173,451,638	1,021,119	172,430,519
Minnesota	116,840,147	0	116,840,147
Mississippi	31,590,812	59,870	31,530,942
Missouri	68,231,961	0	68,231,961
Montana	24,135,021	4,218,900	19,916,121
Nebraska	30,225,907	18,000	30,207,907
Nevada	11,202,631	0	11,202,631
New Hampshire	26,055,292	0	26,055,292
New Jersey	136,747,299	0	136,747,299
New Mexico	17,074,672	1,359,327	15,715,345
New York	375,714,335	200,102	375,514,233
North Carolina	83,011,536	1,476,291	81,535,245
North Dakota	26,217,935	5,663,012	20,554,923
Ohio	165,465,332	0	165,465,332
Oklahoma	36,094,642	3,306,843	32,787,799
Oregon	36,666,368	653,836	36,012,532
Pennsylvania	209,550,638	0	209,550,638
Rhode Island	23,241,540	65,853	23,175,687
South Carolina	36,270,134	0	36,270,134
South Dakota	21,293,555	3,785,954	17,507,601
Tennessee	55,405,824	0	55,405,824
Texas	129,832,868	0	129,832,868
Utah	24,513,724	413,054	24,100,670
Vermont	19,529,370	0	19,529,370
Virginia	80,437,034	0	80,437,034
Washington	60,311,125	2,342,835	57,968,290
West Virginia	29,699,842	0	29,699,842
Wisconsin	105,172,909	0	105,172,909
Wyoming	9,814,757	312,975	9,501,782

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, Leveraging awards, and REACH awards for such tribes.

Table I-5. LIHEAP funding breakdown for direct-funded tribes and tribal organizations, FY 2012¹

Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Leveraging award	REACH award	Total
Total	\$38,429,025	\$4,555,598	\$338,970	\$43,323,593
Alabama - Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	10,123	0	0	10,123
Alabama - Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	150,282	0	0	150,282
Alabama - Poarch Band of Creek Indians	133,356	0	0	133,356
Alabama - United Cherokee Ani-Yun Wiya Nation	52,616	0	0	52,616
Alaska - Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	264,623	0	0	264,623
Alaska - Assn. of Village Council Presidents	2,488,735	0	20,350	2,509,085
Alaska - Bristol Bay Native Association	1,348,318	0	0	1,348,318
Alaska - Cook Inlet	323,578	0	0	323,578
Alaska - Kenaitze Indian Tribe	130,439	0	0	130,439
Alaska - Kodiak Area Native Association	43,204	0	0	43,204
Alaska - Kuskokwim Native Association	373,353	0	0	373,353
Alaska - Orutsararmuit Native Council	148,243	0	0	148,243
Alaska - Seldovia Village	12,628	0	0	12,628
Alaska - Tanana Chiefs Conference	1,395,257	0	0	1,395,257
Alaska - Tlingit & Haida Central Council	796,120	0	60,000	856,120
Alaska - Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	36,003	0	0	36,003
Arizona - Cocopah Tribe	15,831	0	0	15,831
Arizona - Colorado River Indian Tribes	49,450	0	0	49,450
Arizona - Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	159,767	200,228	0	359,995
Arizona - Navajo Nation	2,670,963	0	0	2,670,963
Arizona - Pascua Yaqui Tribe	61,032	0	0	61,032
Arizona - Quechan Tribe	38,397	0	0	38,397
Arizona - Salt River Pima Maricopa Ind. Cmty.	58,949	0	0	58,949
Arizona - San Carlos Apache Tribe	97,207	0	0	97,207
Arizona - White Mountain Apache Tribe	138,867	0	0	138,867
California - Berry Creek Rancheria	12,107	0	0	12,107
California - Bishop Paiute	45,635	0	0	45,635
California - Coyote Valley Pomo Band	10,058	0	0	10,058
California - Enterprise Rancheria	4,657	0	0	4,657
California - Hoopa Valley Tribe	83,447	0	0	83,447
California - Hopland Band	12,666	0	0	12,666
California - Karuk Tribe	60,536	0	0	60,536
California - Mooretown Rancheria	34,552	0	0	34,552
California - N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc. (NCIDC)	559,156	0	0	559,156
California - Pinoleville Rancheria	15,457	0	0	15,457
California - Pit River Tribe	72,550	0	0	72,550
California - Quartz Valley	7,264	0	0	7,264
California - Redding Rancheria	89,594	0	0	89,594
California - Redwood Valley	4,098	0	0	4,098
California - Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	83,261	0	0	83,261
California - Round Valley	53,551	0	0	53,551
California - S. Cal. Tribal Chairmen's Association	9,406	0	0	9,406
California - Sherwood Valley Rancheria	13,597	0	60,000	73,597
California - Southern Indian Health Council	7,916	0	0	7,916
California - Yurok Tribe	108,593	0	0	108,593
Idaho - Coeur d'Alene Tribe	62,243	0	0	62,243
Idaho - Nez Perce Tribe	144,034	0	0	144,034

¹ These data are compiled from HHS' records of actual dollars distributed.

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Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Leveraging award	REACH award	Total
Idaho - Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	792,190	0	0	792,190
Kansas - United Tribes of Kansas & SE Nebraska	59,400	0	0	59,400
Maine - Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	173,920	0	0	173,920
Maine - Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	173,920	0	0	173,920
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Indian Township	331,848	0	0	331,848
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Pleasant Point	462,988	0	0	462,988
Maine - Penobscot Tribe	318,654	0	0	318,654
Massachusetts - Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	53,092	0	0	53,092
Michigan - Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	67,849	89,950	60,000	217,799
Michigan - Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	129,014	201,501	0	330,515
Michigan - Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	179,040	279,634	0	458,674
Michigan - Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	32,810	0	0	32,810
Michigan - Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	119,070	0	0	119,070
Michigan - Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	500,000	59,821	0	559,821
Mississippi- Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	59,870	0	0	59,870
Montana - Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	941,231	121,501	0	1,062,732
Montana - Blackfeet Tribe	1,074,504	150,116	0	1,224,620
Montana - Chippewa-Cree Tribe	274,895	233,902	0	508,797
Montana - Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes	1,053,675	189,361	0	1,243,036
Montana - Fort Belknap Community	378,988	0	0	378,988
Montana - Northern Cheyenne Tribe	495,607	0	0	495,607
New Mexico - Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos	28,863	0	0	28,863
New Mexico - Jicarilla Apache Tribe	28,753	0	0	28,753
New Mexico - Pueblo of Jemez	22,033	0	0	22,033
New Mexico - Pueblo of Laguna	57,286	0	0	57,286
New Mexico - Pueblo of Nambe	22,584	0	0	22,584
New Mexico - Pueblo of Zuni	104,877	0	0	104,877
New York - Seneca Nation	126,685	0	0	126,685
New York - St. Regis Mohawk Band	73,417	0	0	73,417
North Carolina - Lumbee Tribe	1,476,291	0	0	1,476,291
North Dakota - Spirit Lake Tribe	1,232,229	0	0	1,232,229
North Dakota - Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	1,662,756	0	0	1,662,756
North Dakota - Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	970,053	0	0	970,053
North Dakota - Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	2,044,977	0	0	2,044,977
Oklahoma - Absentee Shawnee Tribe	21,024	0	0	21,024
Oklahoma - Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	13,477	0	0	13,477
Oklahoma - Caddo Indian Tribe	21,132	0	0	21,132
Oklahoma - Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	1,306,388	55,942	0	1,362,330
Oklahoma - Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	68,462	0	0	68,462
Oklahoma - Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	175,878	255,308	0	431,186
Oklahoma - Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	493,772	563,308	45,143	1,102,223
Oklahoma - Citizen Band Potawatomi	27,601	36,558	0	64,159
Oklahoma - Comanche Indian Tribe	78,842	0	0	78,842
Oklahoma - Delaware Nation	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Delaware Tribe of Indians	35,148	0	45,143	80,291
Oklahoma - Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	0	48,334	52,334

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Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Leveraging award	REACH award	Total
Oklahoma - Fort Sill Apache Tribe	4,313	0	0	4,313
Oklahoma - Kialegee Tribal Town	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	18,328	0	0	18,328
Oklahoma - Kiowa Indian Tribe	65,982	0	0	65,982
Oklahoma - Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Muscogee (Creek) Nation	329,589	106,774	0	436,363
Oklahoma - Osage Tribe	124,833	0	0	124,833
Oklahoma - Otoe-Missouria Tribe	9,919	0	0	9,919
Oklahoma - Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Pawnee Tribe	11,213	0	0	11,213
Oklahoma - Ponca Tribe	24,258	0	0	24,258
Oklahoma - Quapaw Tribe	26,522	0	0	26,522
Oklahoma - Sac & Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	23,248	0	0	23,248
Oklahoma - Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	65,336	0	0	65,336
Oklahoma - Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	12,830	0	0	12,830
Oklahoma - Shawnee Tribe	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	22,749	0	0	22,749
Oklahoma - Tonkawa Tribe	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma - United Keetowah	280,318	0	0	280,318
Oklahoma - Wichita & Affiliated Tribes	9,595	0	0	9,595
Oklahoma - Wyandotte Nation	8,086	0	0	8,086
Oregon - Conf. Tribe of Coos-Lower Umpqua	37,000	0	0	37,000
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,845	0	0	118,845
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,665	0	0	114,665
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,665	0	0	114,665
Oregon - Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	12,000	0	0	12,000
Oregon - Klamath Tribe	256,661	0	0	256,661
Rhode Island - Narragansett Indian Tribe	65,853	0	0	65,853
South Dakota - Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	600,472	0	0	600,472
South Dakota - Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	80,915	111,476	0	192,391
South Dakota - Oglala Sioux Tribe	1,243,530	0	0	1,243,530
South Dakota - Rosebud Sioux Tribe	979,493	473,398	0	1,452,891
South Dakota - Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	396,056	308,185	0	704,241
South Dakota - Yankton Sioux Tribe	238,485	328,561	0	567,046
Utah - Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	60,000	0	0	60,000
Utah - Ute Tribe (Uintah & Ouray)	132,644	0	0	132,644
Washington - Colville Confederated Tribes	510,829	419,399	0	930,228
Washington - Hoh Tribe	8,460	0	0	8,460
Washington - Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	14,897	0	0	14,897
Washington - Kalispel Indian Community	14,897	0	0	14,897
Washington - Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	36,427	0	0	36,427
Washington - Lummi Indian Tribe	150,716	0	0	150,716
Washington - Makah Indian Tribe	117,545	0	0	117,545
Washington - Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	53,797	0	0	53,797
Washington - Nooksack Indian Tribe	41,373	0	0	41,373
Washington - Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	24,848	33,753	0	58,601
Washington - Puyallup Tribe	168,085	0	0	168,085
Washington - Quileute Tribe	48,007	0	0	48,007
Washington - Quinault Tribe	130,813	0	0	130,813
Washington - Samish Tribe	49,635	0	0	49,635
Washington - Small Tribes Organization of W. Wash.	79,429	0	0	79,429
Washington - South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	167,784	0	0	167,784

Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Leveraging award	REACH award	Total
Washington - Spokane Tribe	105,181	0	0	105,181
Washington - Suquamish Tribe	14,897	0	0	14,897
Washington - Swinomish Indians	63,748	86,000	0	149,748
Washington - Yakama Indian Nation	541,467	250,922	0	792,389
Wyoming - Eastern Shoshone of the Wind River	130,535	0	0	130,535
Wyoming - Northern Arapaho Nation	182,440	0	0	182,440

Territory Regular Block Grant Allocations

Section 8623(b)(1) of the LIHEAP statute mandates that, “after evaluating the extent to which each jurisdiction. . . requires assistance under this paragraph for the fiscal year involved,” HHS “shall apportion not less than one-tenth of 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 U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. These territories are also eligible to receive emergency contingency, Leveraging and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH) funds.

From FY 1981 through FY 2012, the territories received the same percentage of the total LIHEAP appropriation, approximately 0.14 percent, and the same relative shares of the funds based on such percentage. These percentages and shares were 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.” However, such percentages and shares may be changed upon the provision of such information.

The five eligible territories received FY 2012 LIHEAP funds as indicated in Table I-6 below.

Table I-6. LIHEAP funding breakdown for territories, FY 2012²

Territory	Regular block grant allocation	Leveraging award	REACH award	Total
Total	\$4,661,113	\$0	\$60,000	\$4,721,113
American Samoa	77,107	0	0	77,107
Guam	169,052	0	0	169,052
Northern Mariana Islands	58,717	0	60,000	118,717
Puerto Rico	4,196,380	0	0	4,196,380
U.S. Virgin Islands	159,857	0	0	159,857

² These data are compiled from HHS’ records of actual dollars distributed.

Uses of LIHEAP Funds

HHS obtained estimates of the states' program obligations through the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey for FY 2012*, 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. Two states and four tribes indicated in their *FY 2011 LIHEAP Carryover and Reallotment Report* that they had FY 2011 LIHEAP funds available for reallotment, totaling \$3,089,920. HHS redistributed that sum to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2012, per section 8626 of the LIHEAP statute.

Table I-7. National-level estimates of states' uses of federal LIHEAP funds, FY 2012¹

Uses of LIHEAP funds	Number of states	Estimated obligations	Percent of funds ²
Total	51	\$3,731,296,841 ³	100.0%
Heating assistance	51	1,828,764,738	49.0
Cooling assistance	18	238,475,763	6.4
Crisis assistance ⁴	47	756,167,259	20.3
Weatherization assistance ⁵	41	358,484,851	9.6
Carryover to following fiscal year ⁶	37	170,325,833	4.6
Development of leveraging programs	8	7,045,411	0.2
Unobligated leveraging	25	13,375,775	0.4
Assurance 16 activities ⁷	25	47,409,008	1.3
Administrative costs	51	306,702,748	8.2
Other ⁸	3	3,495,454	0.0 ⁹
REACH	3	1,050,000	0.0 ⁹

¹ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2012*. This Survey does not collect data on REACH funds that were awarded to three States. Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-2.

² Percentage distribution of uses of LIHEAP funds may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

³ Total includes \$2,688,566 in funds provided by ten States as LIHEAP nominal benefits to SNAP households. Six States and DC did not specify the amount of nominal benefits provided to SNAP households. This total also includes \$1,872,717 of LIHEAP funds available to West Virginia which the State failed to draw down.

⁴ Excludes four states that provided expedited heating assistance benefits in winter fuel crisis situations. Nevada also provides expedited heating assistance benefits but provides crisis benefits through a crisis intervention program and is therefore included in the total count of states providing crisis assistance.

⁵ 41 states obligated funds for weatherization assistance. This total includes States that obligated funds during FY 2012 but did not expend them to weatherize households until FY 2013. Therefore, this total is not comparable to the total number of States that provided weatherization assistance, listed in Table III-1.

⁶ Carryover to FY 2013 includes \$1,872,717 of LIHEAP funds available to West Virginia which the State failed to draw down.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 'Other' refers to LIHEAP Management Information System (MIS) funds obligated by Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana.

⁹ Less than 0.1 percent.

Table I-8. Estimates of states' uses of federal LIHEAP funds, FY 2012, by state¹

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2013 ²	Development of leveraging resources ³	Unobligated leveraging	Assurance 16 activities ⁴	Administrative and planning costs	Other ⁵	Total ⁶
Total	\$1,828,764,738	\$238,475,763	\$756,167,259	\$358,484,851	\$170,325,833	\$7,045,411	\$13,375,775	\$47,409,008	\$306,702,748	\$3,495,454	\$3,731,296,841
Alabama	18,526,657	15,271,242	9,352,265	0	4,096,432	0	0	382,950	4,280,896	0	51,910,442
Alaska ⁷	9,941,938	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	1,064,126	0	11,306,064
Arizona ⁸	12,624,208	0	3,156,052	3,050,815	667,152	35,000	733,378	941,527	2,096,695	0	23,304,827
Arkansas	9,875,926	3,531,499	7,567,334	4,277,786	0	0	0	665,583	2,619,471	0	28,537,599
California ^{8 9 10 11}	47,321,569	0	47,534,378	35,415,639	0	0	3,059,999	7,663,035	15,326,070	0	156,320,690
Colorado ⁹	39,269,400	0	1,290,157	2,365,443	3,857,988	0	188,732	0	4,730,886	0	51,702,606

¹ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2012*. This Survey does not collect data on REACH funds that were awarded to three States. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

² Carryover to FY 2013 includes \$1,872,717 of LIHEAP funds available to West Virginia which the State failed to draw down.

³ 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.

⁴ Funds obligated for Assurance 16 activities were 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.

⁵ "Other" funds were program funds that Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana used for LIHEAP Management Information Systems (MIS).

⁶ Total includes \$1,050,000 of funds from the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH) that were awarded to Indiana (\$350,000), Maryland (\$350,000), and Wisconsin (\$350,000). This total also includes \$1,872,717 of LIHEAP funds available to West Virginia which the State failed to draw down.

⁷ Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Energy crisis assistance benefits include funds for emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements for the following States: California (\$14,781,698), Colorado (\$1,190,228), Connecticut (\$121,959), Idaho (\$391,562), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (\$1,008,197), Maryland (\$1,500,000 paid as weatherization benefits), Michigan (\$1,070,753), Minnesota (\$6,123,974), Missouri ([furnace repair/replacement – \$42,285] and [air conditioner repair/replacement – \$140,131]), Nebraska (\$108,651), New Jersey ([furnace repair/replacement – \$174,966] and [furnace restart and cold air infiltration – \$2,037]), New York (\$6,108,448), North Carolina (\$6,704,127), Oregon (\$855,149), Pennsylvania (not specified), Rhode Island (\$2,000,000), South Carolina (\$371,122), South Dakota (\$718,036 paid as weatherization benefits), Washington (\$1,261,203), Wisconsin (\$305,766) and Wyoming (\$500,000).

¹⁰ California, Idaho, Indiana, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming received a waiver for FY 2012 that increased from 15% to up to 25% of the maximum amount of LIHEAP funds available for weatherization or other energy-related home repairs. Texas received a waiver for FY 2012 that increased the allowable maximum to 20%.

¹¹ The following States allocated funds to nominal benefits for SNAP households, but did not report the amount separately: California, District of Columbia, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington.

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State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2013 ²	Development of leveraging resources ³	Unobligated leveraging	Assurance 16 activities ⁴	Administrative and planning costs	Other ⁵	Total ⁶
Connecticut ^{9 12 13}	36,318,355	0	26,936,428	0	7,947,957	0	362,883	496,447	7,948,909	0	80,010,979
Delaware ¹³	9,006,107	1,863,913	130,673	0	1,195,690	0	0	21,615	1,324,301	0	13,542,300
Dist. of Col. ¹¹	6,842,594	615,616	852,906	418,735	1,059,874	0	0	0	1,057,765	0	10,847,490
Florida	18,641,974	19,449,517	49,050,222	10,431,071	3,535,044	0	0	0	6,253,817	0	107,361,645
Georgia	40,793,879	0	12,992,563	8,334,224	6,003,057	0	0	50,000	991,570	0	69,165,293
Hawaii ⁸	5,714,408	0	31,256	0	508,675	0	0	0	450,172	0	6,704,511
Idaho ^{9 10}	11,653,676	0	783,124	4,894,529	1,957,811	35,000	37,393	978,905	1,957,811	0	22,298,249
Illinois ⁹	107,486,999	11,148,750	16,821,963	26,460,241	17,346,429	0	0	7,420,565	16,349,501	0	203,034,448
Indiana ¹⁰	31,532,289	20,678,219	6,293,974	14,788,590	7,515,621	0	180,300	1,812,374	7,237,478	0	90,038,845
Iowa ⁹	39,429,254	0	2,299,011	8,222,023	2,988,250	0	87,238	650,000	4,599,275	0	58,275,051
Kansas ⁷	27,343,303	0	0	4,135,690	982,488	0	0	0	2,558,265	1,491,307	36,511,053
Kentucky	11,636,614	0	30,566,324	0	0	0	57,875	0	4,292,422	0	46,553,235
Louisiana ¹⁴	13,460,787	13,895,006	4,342,189	6,513,283	0	0	0	868,438	4,342,189	0	43,421,892
Maine ¹³	25,216,726	0	2,594,894	2,940,452	3,852,525	0	178,307	337,338	3,852,037	0	38,972,279
Maryland ^{7 9}	60,575,864	0	0	1,500,000	5,297,213	0	511,545	0	6,979,030	0	74,863,652
Massachusetts ^{7 13}	112,062,285	0	0	10,000,000	0	80,000	1,244,838	3,597,405	13,342,915	0	140,327,443
Michigan ^{9 13}	52,517,896	0	103,132,764	0	15,051,686	6,500,000	509,579	0	17,243,051	0	194,954,976
Minnesota ^{9 15}	65,220,831	0	21,417,453	11,684,014	5,708,827	0	0	4,843,564	8,052,703	1,004,147	117,931,539
Mississippi	13,309,826	9,638,150	1,152,168	4,579,641	0	0	82,944	1,212,809	2,695,130	0	32,670,668
Missouri ^{9 16}	39,555,430	0	26,122,419	1,000,000	4,408,734	0	0	0	6,818,270	0	77,904,853
Montana ^{10 11}	12,567,190	0	833,621	4,979,030	1,991,612	0	221,932	600,000	646,449	1,000,000	22,839,834

¹² Energy crisis assistance funds include \$11,481,248 for Safety Net Assistance for households in a life-threatening situation that were unable to secure shelter with adequate heat.

¹³ The following States allocated funds to nominal benefits for SNAP households and reported the amount: Connecticut, \$80,000; Delaware, \$30; Massachusetts, \$130,000 estimated, Maine, \$19,655; Michigan, \$863,877 estimated; New Jersey, \$280,992; New York, \$292,215; Pennsylvania, \$723,642; Vermont, \$28,155, and Wisconsin, \$250,000.

¹⁴ Year-round crisis assistance funds were also utilized to provide summer crisis assistance.

¹⁵ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$406,291 for the State's Reach Out for Warmth Program.

¹⁶ FY2012 weatherization funds were used to assist households in FY2013.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 2012: Part I. Fiscal Data

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2013 ²	Development of leveraging resources ³	Unobligated leveraging	Assurance 16 activities ⁴	Administrative and planning costs	Other ⁵	Total ⁶
Nebraska ^{9 17}	17,900,611	715,214	5,135,045	3,624,949	1,812,920	0	0	0	2,718,712	0	31,907,451
Nevada ^{7 8 18}	9,659,805	0	18,537	0	1,120,263	0	654,074	0	404,026	0	11,856,705
New Hampshire	23,545,327	0	601,102	500,000	663,514	0	566,668	625,000	2,036,566	0	28,538,177
New Jersey ^{9 13 19}	107,215,643	8,413,840	10,380,817	0	8,173,366	0	2,742,449	0	13,609,837	0	150,535,952
New Mexico	7,056,176	1,607,024	2,684,368	1,928,905	1,571,345	0	0	0	896,290	0	15,744,108
New York ^{9 13 20}	228,769,973	1,690,228	75,612,555	45,551,423	0	300,411	0	0	37,551,423	0	389,476,013
North Carolina ⁹	15,042,409	0	55,441,844	2,897,468	0	0	39,261	0	8,153,524	0	81,574,506
North Dakota ²¹	12,429,483	0	3,703,623	3,083,238	2,055,492	0	0	0	2,055,492	0	23,327,328
Ohio	79,677,151	0	59,360,505	24,819,799	16,099,591	0	0	0	10,050,817	0	190,007,863
Oklahoma ²²	3,504,266	21,655,571	3,117,888	3,450,000	3,430,557	0	221,057	0	2,114,335	0	37,493,674
Oregon ^{9 11}	25,881,141	0	3,147,149	3,601,253	3,601,253	35,000	497,146	1,530,532	2,700,940	0	40,994,414
Pennsylvania ¹³	144,045,195	0	29,172,997	24,000,000	18,695,859	0	0	0	22,375,128	0	238,289,179
Rhode Island ^{9 11}	14,331,249	0	5,047,562	3,450,000	0	0	230,705	500,000	2,300,000	0	25,859,516
South Carolina ⁹	9,575,126	8,535,822	15,958,276	5,440,520	1,450,805	0	0	1,813,506	3,236,937	0	46,010,992
South Dakota ⁹	16,589,656	0	432,754	718,036	102,479	0	0	0	874,744	0	18,717,669
Tennessee	26,875,679	10,977,390	11,506,463	0	0	0	1,154	538,633	5,507,659	0	55,406,978
Texas ¹⁰	10,201,104	71,277,993	53,831,119	25,641,992	0	0	0	7,627,682	16,431,974	0	185,011,864
Utah	14,633,057	0	4,274,954	3,615,100	2,410,067	0	0	57,291	2,409,692	0	27,400,161
Vermont ^{13 23}	12,048,568	0	4,080,855	0	1,583,684	25,000	111,399	0	1,964,076	0	19,813,582
Virginia	43,100,616	17,510,769	8,217,632	10,858,905	5,788,694	0	54,152	0	5,681,910	0	91,212,678

¹⁷ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$525,905 for deposit assistance

¹⁸ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$18,537 for crisis intervention.

¹⁹ Served weatherization households with FY 2011 weatherization funds

²⁰ Cooling assistance funds were used to assist households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the New York State Homes and Community Renewal Program. The count of these households is reported under weatherization assistance.

²¹ Energy Crisis assistance funds include \$3,000,000 for emergency furnace repairs and replacements. North Dakota subcontracted for emergency furnace repair or replacement at the end of the fiscal year. Therefore, these funds assisted households in FY 2013.

²² Oklahoma carried over \$3,278,780 of unobligated FY 2012 funds to FY 2013. The remaining \$151,777 of unobligated FY 2012 funds was returned to HHS.

²³ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$100,000 for non-compliant fuel tank replacement.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 2012: Part I. Fiscal Data

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2013²	Development of leveraging resources³	Unobligated leveraging	Assurance 16 activities⁴	Administrative and planning costs	Other⁵	Total⁶
Washington ^{9 10 11}	29,707,661	0	11,068,913	10,159,323	0	35,000	671,103	2,173,809	5,796,829	0	59,612,638
West Virginia ²⁴	18,925,151	0	4,778,828	3,364,840	4,842,701	0	129,664	0	1,824,326	0	33,865,510
Wisconsin ^{9 13}	74,034,642	0	12,257,984	13,112,449	0	0	0	0	6,071,744	0	105,476,819
Wyoming ^{9 10}	5,569,064	0	1,081,351	2,375,445	950,178	0	0	0	824,563	0	10,800,601

²⁴ West Virginia carried over \$2,969,984 of unobligated FY 2012 funds to FY 2013. The remaining \$1,872,717 of available FY 2012 funds was not drawn down.

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) 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), which has energy consumption and expenditures data for calendar year (CY) 2009. For this report, the 2009 home heating and cooling consumption and expenditures have been adjusted to reflect FY 2012 weather and fuel prices. Therefore, any residential energy or home energy consumption and expenditure data presented in Part II have been adjusted from the 2009 RECS for years after 2009.

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 home 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 2012, home heating was 26 percent of the residential energy bill for low income households, and home cooling made up 10 percent.

Low income households had average residential energy consumption of 72.8 MMBtus, or 13.5 percent less than all households, and average energy expenditures of \$1,716, or 14.8 percent less than all households. Their mean individual residential energy burden was 17.5 percent, over twice that for all households and over five times that for non-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 40 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 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 SMI.
- **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 home heating and a lower proportion for home cooling than did other groups. LIHEAP recipient households spent 30 percent of their annual residential expenditures for home heating, four percentage points more than did the average low income household. LIHEAP recipient households spent seven percent for home cooling, about 70 percent of the proportion spent by low income households.

Table II-1. Percent of household residential energy expenditures by major end use, FY 2012¹

End use	All households	Non-low income households	Low income households	LIHEAP recipient households
Home heating	24%	24%	26%	30%
Home cooling	12	13	10	7
Water heating	14	13	15	15
Refrigeration	8	8	8	8
Appliances	42	43	41	40
All uses ²	100	100	100	100

Average residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households were \$1,906, over 11 percent higher than that for all low income households. The mean individual residential energy burden was 17.8 percent, 0.3 percentage points higher than that for low income households.

Table 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 2012, average residential energy consumption for all households was 84.2 million British Thermal Units (MMBtus) and average expenditures were \$2,013. The mean individual residential energy burden for all households was 8.1 percent of income. The definition of “mean individual burden” is explained in Appendix A.

¹ Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2012 heating degree days and cooling degree days.

² All uses may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table II-2a. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, all households, FY 2012

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ¹	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ²	Median individual burden ³	Mean group burden ⁴
All fuels	84.2	\$2,013	8.1%	3.7%	2.9%
Natural gas	101.2	1,948	7.2	3.3	2.8
Electricity	59.2	1,786	8.7	3.8	2.6
Fuel oil	105.9	3,381	11.1	5.6	4.9
Kerosene	60.1	2,028	14.4	9.5	2.9
LPG ⁶	102.1	3,059	10.6	6.0	4.4

Table II-2b. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, non-low income households, FY 2012

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ¹	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ²	Median individual burden ³	Mean group burden ⁴
All fuels	90.3	\$2,173	3.1%	2.7%	2.3%
Natural gas	105.6	2,068	2.8	2.5	2.2
Electricity	64.5	1,961	3.1	2.6	2.1
Fuel oil	113.3	3,665	4.5	4.0	3.9
Kerosene	66.4	2,336	4.6	3.9	2.5
LPG ⁶	108.9	3,254	5.0	4.6	3.4

Table II-2c. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, low income households, FY 2012

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ¹	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ²	Median individual burden ³	Mean group burden ⁴
All fuels	72.8	\$1,716	17.5%	8.4%	9.0%
Natural gas	91.6	1,691	16.6	8.0	8.8
Electricity	50.6	1,503	17.8	7.9	7.9
Fuel oil	92.3	2,857	23.4	13.4	14.9
Kerosene	57.6	1,905	18.4	10.8	10.0
LPG ⁶	87.9	2,657	21.9	13.2	13.9

Table II-2d. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, LIHEAP recipient households, FY 2012

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus)¹	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden²	Median individual burden³	Mean group burden⁴
All fuels	83.9	\$1,906	17.8%	9.0%	11.7%
Natural gas	100.0	1,790	17.0	7.8	11.0
Electricity	54.0	1,523	16.9	8.1	9.3
Fuel oil	99.9	3,081	20.9	13.1	18.9
Kerosene	75.7 ⁵	2,607 ⁵	16.9	13.3	16.0
LPG ⁶	89.2	2,747	25.8	16.5	16.8

¹ 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.

² Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2012 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for information on calculation of energy burden.

³ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2012 adjusted RECS data.

⁴ Mean group energy burden has been calculated by (1) calculating average residential energy expenditures from the 2009 RECS for each group of households; (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2012; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2012 CPS ASEC.

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

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

Table II-3. Average annual residential energy expenditures and mean group burden by main heating fuel type, nationally, Census region, and household type, FY 2012¹

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 ²	LPG percent
US - All households	\$2,013	2.9%	\$1,948	2.8%	\$1,786	2.6%	\$3,381	4.9%	\$2,028	2.9%	\$3,059	4.4%
US - Non-low income households	2,173	2.3	2,068	2.2	1,961	2.1	3,665	3.9	2,336	2.5	3,254	3.4
US - Low income households ³	1,716	9.0	1,691	8.8	1,503	7.9	2,857	14.9	1,905	10.0	2,657	13.9
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	1,906	11.7	1,790	11.0	1,523	9.3	3,081	18.9	2,607 ⁵	16.0	2,747	16.8
Northeast - All households	\$2,620	3.4%	\$2,306	3.0%	\$1,758	2.3%	\$3,472	4.6%	\$2,198	2.9%	\$3,783	5.0%
Northeast - Non-low income households	2,853	2.7	2,482	2.3	1,931	1.8	3,774	3.5	2,554	2.4	4,064	3.8
Northeast - Low income households ³	2,207	10.3	2,006	9.4	1,475	6.9	2,887	13.5	2,041	9.6	3,031	14.2
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	2,287	13.3	1,954	11.3	1,465	8.5	3,103	18.0	2,713 ⁵	15.7	2,947 ⁵	17.1
Midwest - All households	\$1,903	2.9%	\$1,835	2.8%	\$1,537	2.3%	\$2,655	4.0%	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	\$3,143	4.7%
Midwest - Non-low income households	2,015	2.3	1,929	2.2	1,700	1.9	2,736	3.1	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	3,244	3.6
Midwest - Low income households ³	1,698	8.9	1,656	8.7	1,303	6.8	2,589	13.6	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	2,912	15.2
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	1,774	11.0	1,656	10.3	1,402	8.7	2,477 ⁵	15.3	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	2,668	16.5
South - All households	\$2,038	3.1%	\$2,156	3.3%	\$1,930	2.9%	\$3,138	4.8%	\$1,744	2.7%	\$2,745	4.2%
South - Non-low income households	2,217	2.5	2,337	2.6	2,092	2.4	3,272	3.7	1,867 ⁵	2.1	2,966	3.4
South - Low income households ³	1,711	9.8	1,750	10.0	1,646	9.4	2,857	16.4	1,713 ⁵	9.8	2,365	13.5
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	1,852	14.3	2,050	15.8	1,674	12.9	3,562 ⁵	27.4	1,970 ⁵	15.2	3,259 ⁵	25.1
West - All households	\$1,579	2.1%	\$1,610	2.2%	\$1,464	2.0%	\$3,187	4.3%	\$1,709 ⁵	2.3%	\$2,913	3.9%
West - Non-low income households	1,718	1.7	1,709	1.7	1,647	1.6	3,161	3.2	1,933 ⁵	1.9	3,111	3.1
West - Low income households ³	1,300	6.4	1,315	6.5	1,218	6.0	3,258 ⁵	16.1	1,470 ⁵	7.3	2,526	12.5
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	1,230	6.6	1,334	7.2	1,111	6.0	2,652 ⁵	14.2	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,601 ⁵	8.6

¹ Estimates are derived from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 2009 RECS data have been adjusted for heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel price estimates for FY 2012. Expenditures represent the costs for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG delivered and billed costs for natural gas and electricity. Expenditure data 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 2011, as calculated from the 2012 CPS ASEC. See Appendix A for a discussion of energy burden calculations.

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

³ Households with annual incomes under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 97-35.

⁴ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2009 RECS.

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

⁶ NC = No cases in the 2009 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

The unadjusted 2009 RECS data in Table II-4 show that about half of the households in each income group used natural gas as their main heating fuel. Non-low income households used natural gas at the highest rate among all household groups, 51.4 percent, followed by LIHEAP recipient households, 49.2 percent. Low income households used electricity as their primary fuel type at the highest rate among all households groups, 36.7 percent, while LIHEAP recipient households used electricity at the lowest rate, 29.3 percent. LIHEAP recipient households tended to use fuel oil and kerosene more frequently than did households in other groups.

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

Census region	Natural gas	Electricity	Fuel oil	Kerosene	LPG	Other ²
US - All households	49.0%	33.6%	6.1%	0.4%	4.9%	2.9%
US - Non-low income households	51.4	31.9	6.1	0.2	5.1	2.9
US - Low income households ³	44.4	36.7	6.1	0.9	4.6	3.0
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	49.2	29.3	11.3	1.1	5.0	2.7
Northeast - All households	51.9%	11.5%	27.5%	1.5%	3.6%	3.9%
Northeast - Non-low income households	51.1	11.2	28.4	0.7	4.1	4.5
Northeast - Low income households ³	53.4	12.2	26.0	2.9	2.7	2.7
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	53.0	10.3	28.4	2.9	4.1	1.3
Midwest - All households	69.0%	17.6%	1.8%	NC ⁵	8.2%	3.2%
Midwest - Non-low income households	70.4	16.1	1.3	NC ⁵	8.8	3.2
Midwest - Low income households ³	66.4	20.3	2.9	NC ⁵	7.0	3.0
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	66.4	17.0	3.2	NC ⁵	9.8	3.6
South - All households	31.7%	57.4%	1.4%	0.4%	4.5%	2.1%
South - Non-low income households	33.8	56.4	1.5	0.1	4.4	1.8
South - Low income households ³	27.9	59.3	1.3	0.8	4.7	2.7
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	28.0	62.0	2.9	0.6	2.2	3.1
West - All households	54.8%	28.3%	0.5%	0.1%	3.3%	3.2%
West - Non-low income households	61.5	24.2	0.6	0.1	3.3	3.0
West - Low income households ³	41.2	36.4	0.4	0.2	3.4	3.8
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	45.9	37.7	0.8	NC ⁵	2.8	3.8

Other findings from the 2009 RECS show that non-low income households increased their use of electricity

¹ Data are derived from the 2009 RECS. Such data represent main heating fuel used in 2009. 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 2009 RECS.

⁵ NC = No cases in the 2009 RECS household sample.

for home heating from 24.1 percent of households in September 1990 to 29.2 percent in 2005 to 31.9 percent in 2009. Low income households increased their use of electricity as the main heat source from 20 percent in September 1990 to 31.8 percent in 2005 to 36.7 percent in 2009. LIHEAP recipient households' use of electricity as their main heat source rose from 14.4 percent in September 1990 to 19.0 percent in 2005 to 29.3 percent in 2009.

Home Heating Consumption, Expenditures, and Burden

Average annual home heating consumption, expenditures, and burden by fuel type for all, non-low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households are presented in Table II-5a to II-5d. In FY 2012, average home heating consumption for all households was 30.7 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$489, and mean individual home heating burden was 2.5 percent.

Low income households had average home heating consumption of 27.3 MMBtus (about 11 percent less than the average for all households) and average home heating expenditures of \$447 (about 9 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home heating burden for low income households was 5.7 percent, over twice as much as the average home heating burden for all households and more than seven times the average home heating burden for non-low income households.

Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 35.5 MMBtus (about 16 percent higher than the average for all households), and average home heating expenditures were \$587 (about 20 percent higher than the average for all households). Mean individual home heating burden for LIHEAP households was 6.7 percent, about one percentage point higher than the average for low income households and over twice the average for all households. Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was about 30 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 2012*.

Table II-5a. Average annual household home heating data, all households by fuel type, FY 2012¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	30.7	\$489	2.5%	0.8%	0.7%
Natural gas	43.7	471	2.3	0.8	0.7
Electricity	9.2	281	1.9	0.6	0.4
Fuel oil	59.8	1,558	6.4	2.5	2.2
Kerosene	28.8	831	7.0	3.1	1.2
LPG ⁷	43.8	1,191	5.0	2.3	1.7

Table II-5b. Average annual household home heating data, non-low income households by fuel type, FY 2012¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	32.5	\$512	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Natural gas	44.4	475	0.7	0.5	0.5
Electricity	9.7	293	0.5	0.4	0.3
Fuel oil	63.6	1,659	2.1	1.7	1.8
Kerosene	29.5	830	1.5	1.2	0.9
LPG ⁷	46.1	1,254	2.0	1.6	1.3

Table II-5c. Average annual household home heating data, low income households by fuel type, FY 2012¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	27.3	\$447	5.7%	1.9%	2.3%
Natural gas	42.1	462	5.9	2.1	2.4
Electricity	8.5	263	4.3	1.4	1.4
Fuel oil	52.8	1,374	14.3	6.8	7.2
Kerosene	28.6	832	9.2	5.4	4.3
LPG ⁷	39.1	1,061	11.3	5.3	5.5

Table II-5d. Average annual household home heating data, LIHEAP recipient households by fuel type, FY 2012¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	35.5	\$587	6.7%	2.4%	3.6%
Natural gas	48.3	533	6.9	2.3	3.3
Electricity	9.5	291	4.3	1.8	1.8
Fuel oil	56.3	1,481	11.8	6.7	9.1
Kerosene	35.9 ⁶	1,036 ⁶	7.2	4.7	6.4
LPG ⁷	40.3	1,115	11.1	7.4	6.8

¹ Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2012 heating degree days and fuel prices. Data represent home energy used from October 2011 through September 2012.

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 heating energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2012 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for information on energy burden calculation.

⁴ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual heating energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2012 adjusted RECS data.

⁵ Mean group heating energy burden has been calculated by (1) calculating average home heating energy expenditures from the 2009 RECS for each group of households; (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2012; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2012 CPS ASEC. See Appendix A for additional information.

⁶ This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

⁷ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form, such as propane or butane.

Table II-6. Average annual household consumption of fuel for home heating, by major type of heating fuel, household type, nationally, and Census region, FY 2012¹

Census region	All fuels ² (MMBtus) ³	Natural gas (MMBtus)	Electricity (MMBtus)	Fuel oil (MMBtus)	Kerosene (MMBtus)	LPG ⁴ (MMBtus)
US - All households	30.7	43.7	9.2	59.8	28.8	43.8
US - Non-low income households	32.5	44.4	9.7	63.6	29.5	46.1
US - Low income households ⁵	27.3	42.1	8.5	52.8	28.6	39.1
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	35.5	48.3	9.5	56.3	35.9 ⁷	40.3
Northeast - All households	47.8	51.6	11.8	61.3	33.9	47.5
Northeast - Non-low income households	49.8	52.6	12.8	65.3	35.7	49.4
Northeast - Low income households ⁵	44.2	49.8	10.1	53.7	33.2	42.6
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	46.1	48.3	9.1	58.2	40.5 ⁷	43.2 ⁷
Midwest - All households	45.5	54.2	13.2	51.8	NC ⁸	53.8
Midwest - Non-low income households	47.3	55.5	14.7	51.7	NC ⁸	54.5
Midwest - Low income households ⁵	42.1	51.9	11.0	51.8	NC ⁸	52.2
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	44.8	55.7	11.8	41.5 ⁷	NC ⁸	41.8
South - All households	17.1	32.1	8.1	52.4	19.6	29.9
South - Non-low income households	18.5	33.6	8.4	55.9	18.3 ⁷	33.4
South - Low income households ⁵	14.4	28.7	7.5	45.2	19.9 ⁷	23.9
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	18.0	35.8	9.1	50.1 ⁷	8.4 ⁷	34.2 ⁷
West - All households	24.1	34.9	9.8	56.3	22.7 ⁷	46.7
West - Non-low income households	26.8	36.0	10.1	57.8	14.5 ⁷	48.0
West - Low income households ⁵	18.6	31.8	9.4	52.0 ⁷	31.4 ⁷	44.2
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	22.8	39.3	8.8	65.5 ⁷	NC ⁸	26.2 ⁷

¹ Developed from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, and adjusted for FY 2012 for heating degree days.

² Weighted average of natural gas, electricity, fuel oil, kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gas space heating consumption. Consumption data are 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 Households with income under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 97-35.

⁶ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2009 RECS.

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

⁸ NC = No cases in the 2009 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, nationally, and Census region, FY 2012¹

Census region	All fuels	All fuels	Natural gas	Natural gas	Electricity	Electricity	Fuel oil	Fuel oil	Kerosene	Kerosene	LPG ²	LPG
US - All households	\$489	0.7%	\$471	0.7%	\$281	0.4%	\$1,558	2.2%	\$831	1.2%	\$1,191	1.7%
US - Non-low income households	512	0.5	475	0.5	293	0.3	1,659	1.8	830	0.9	1,254	1.3
US - Low income households ³	447	2.3	462	2.4	263	1.4	1,374	7.2	832	4.3	1,061	5.5
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	587	3.6	533	3.3	291	1.8	1,481	9.1	1,036 ⁵	6.4	1,115	6.8
Northeast - All households	\$930	1.2%	\$679	0.9%	\$462	0.6%	\$1,601	2.1%	\$963	1.3%	\$1,556	2.0%
Northeast - Non-low income households	982	0.9	695	0.6	485	0.5	1,702	1.6	1,029	1.0	1,592	1.5
Northeast - Low income households ³	839	3.9	652	3.1	424	2.0	1,407	6.6	935	4.4	1,460	6.8
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	894	5.2	620	3.6	354	2.1	1,525	8.9	1,164 ⁵	6.8	1,427 ⁵	8.3
Midwest - All households	\$556	0.8%	\$516	0.8%	\$348	0.5%	\$1,250	1.9%	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	\$1,321	2.0%
Midwest - Non-low income households	571	0.6	522	0.6	371	0.4	1,272	1.4	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,344	1.5
Midwest - Low income households ³	529	2.8	505	2.6	316	1.7	1,231	6.4	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,269	6.6
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	560	3.5	547	3.4	337	2.1	978 ⁵	6.1	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,035	6.4
South - All households	\$331	0.5%	\$381	0.6%	\$253	0.4%	\$1,418	2.2%	\$596	0.9%	\$890	1.4%
South - Non-low income households	350	0.4	396	0.4	263	0.3	1,505	1.7	435 ⁵	0.5	980	1.1
South - Low income households ³	296	1.7	348	2.0	236	1.4	1,236	7.1	636 ⁵	3.6	735	4.2
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	356	2.7	418	3.2	274	2.1	1,516 ⁵	11.7	264 ⁵	2.0	1,001 ⁵	7.7
West - All households	\$317	0.4%	\$336	0.5%	\$274	0.4%	\$1,459	2.0%	\$647 ⁵	0.9%	\$1,218	1.6%
West - Non-low income households	341	0.3	347	0.3	284	0.3	1,490	1.5	403 ⁵	0.4	1,275	1.3
West - Low income households ³	271	1.3	304	1.5	261	1.3	1,372 ⁵	6.8	907 ⁵	4.5	1,106	5.5
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	295	1.6	353	1.9	254	1.4	1,574 ⁵	8.5	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	669 ⁵	3.6

¹ Expenditures shown in this table are derived from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 2009 RECS data have been adjusted for heating degree days and fuel price estimates for FY 2012. Expenditures represent the costs for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG delivered, and billed costs for natural gas and electricity used. Expenditure data are not collected for other fuels. 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, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

³ Households with annual incomes under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 97-35.

⁴ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2009 RECS.

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

⁶ NC = No cases in the 2009 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 are 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 92.5 percent of households in 2009 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, 2009¹

Presence of cooling	All households	Non-low income households	Low income households ²	LIHEAP recipient households ³
Cooling ⁴	92.5%	94.3%	89.1%	88.6%
None ⁵	7.5	5.7	10.9	11.4

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 2012, average home cooling consumption for all households that cooled was 7.3 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$262, and mean individual home cooling burden was 1.1 percent.

Low income households had average home cooling energy consumption of 5.3 MMBtus (about 27 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures of \$187 (about 29 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for low income households was 2.5 percent, more than twice the average home cooling burden of all households and more than six times that of non-low income households.

Average home cooling consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 4.3 MMBtus (about 41 percent less than the average for all households), and average home cooling expenditures were \$151 (about 42 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 1.7 percent, nearly 55 percent higher than that for all households. On average, LIHEAP recipient households consumed about 19 percent fewer Btus for cooling than did all low income households.

¹ Data are derived from the 2009 RECS.

² Households with annual incomes under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Public law 97-35.

³ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2009 RECS.

⁴ 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).

⁵ Represents households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those defined by the 2009 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, nationally, and Census region, FY 2012

Census region	Percent that cool ¹	Consumption ² (MMBtus) ³	Expenditures ²	Mean group burden ⁴	Mean individual burden ⁴	Median individual burden ⁴
US - All households	92.5%	7.3	\$262	0.4%	1.1%	0.3%
US - Non-low income households	94.3	8.3	300	0.3	0.4	0.2
US - Low income households ⁵	89.1	5.3	187	1.0	2.5	0.6
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	88.6	4.3	151	0.9	1.7	0.5
Northeast - All households	89.0%	3.1	\$155	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%
Northeast - Non-low income households	93.4	3.5	174	0.2	0.2	0.1
Northeast - Low income households ⁵	81.1	2.4	117	0.5	1.3	0.4
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	79.9	2.8	131	0.8	1.1	0.4
Midwest - All households	95.0%	4.9	\$152	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%
Midwest - Non-low income households	97.1	5.5	173	0.2	0.2	0.2
Midwest - Low income households ⁵	91.3	3.5	112	0.6	1.4	0.4
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	91.2	3.1	98	0.6	1.2	0.3
South - All households	98.7%	11.7	\$411	0.6%	1.9%	0.7%
South - Non-low income households	99.4	13.6	479	0.5	0.7	0.5
South - Low income households ⁵	97.3	8.3	285	1.6	4.1	1.3
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	99.5	7.2	234	1.8	2.8	1.0
West - All households	82.2%	4.9	\$187	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%
West - Non-low income households	83.7	5.6	214	0.2	0.3	0.1
West - Low income households ⁵	79.3	3.5	130	0.6	1.3	0.3
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	81.8	3.3	111	0.6	0.9	0.3

¹ Cooling includes central and room air-conditioning, as well as non-air-conditioning cooling devices (e.g., ceiling fans, evaporative coolers). Excludes households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those recorded by the 2009 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

² Consumption and expenditures are derived from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 2009 RECS data have been adjusted for cooling degree days and electricity price estimates for FY 2012. Expenditures represent billed costs for electricity used.

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 Represents the percent of household income used for home cooling energy expenditures. See text in Appendix A for definitions of different energy burden statistics.

⁵ Households with annual incomes under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 97-35.

⁶ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2009 RECS.

III. Household Data

Part III provides household data (as described in the Introduction) required under section 8629(a) of the LIHEAP statute. National level data about LIHEAP income eligible and assisted households are included in this section of the report. National LIHEAP income eligible data are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the 2012 Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC) and the 2009 RECS. National and state level data about assisted households also are included in this report. State-level data on LIHEAP assisted households are derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2012* that was submitted to HHS as part of each grantee's application for FY 2013 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 assistance from the Department of Agriculture's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The amount of LIHEAP benefits for such households was typically a flat payment ranging from \$1 to \$5 per household. This coordination began in FY 2009 when the law took effect. Through this coordination of benefits, such households could receive a larger SNAP benefit. Starting in FY 2011, HHS asked for states to provide a separate count of such households. For the states that provided such counts, HHS reported such households in footnote 7 of Table III-2. The number of such assisted households makes it difficult to make comparisons with fiscal years prior to FY 2009, when such coordination did not occur.

As in the previous federal fiscal year, states were required to provide an unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households (including LIHEAP weatherization assistance). However, this unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance was not broken down by percentage of HHSPG, as it was not requested from the states. Separate unduplicated counts of the number of assisted households with any vulnerable members, (i.e., either elderly, disabled, or young child) regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households, and as an unduplicated count of the number of assisted households having at least one vulnerable member, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households were also required.

Forty-six grantees were able to provide an unduplicated count of assisted households for FY 2012. However, two of these grantees could not provide accurate unduplicated counts of assisted households that contained at least one vulnerable member. This was an improvement in the number of grantees that are producing reliable unduplicated counts from FY 2011 and OCS is providing targeted training and technical assistance to those grantees that are still trying to improve reporting capacity with other coordinating agencies providing services.

Some grantees have different systems across different types of LIHEAP assistance, especially across different subgrantees. This posed a challenge for synthesizing the data to ensure that grantees could count a given household once regardless of type of assistance provided.

Number of Households

The national numbers of households receiving LIHEAP by type of assistance in FY 2012 are shown in Table III-1. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP by type of assistance in FY 2012 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 2012¹

Type of LIHEAP assistance	Number of states	Number of assisted households
Heating ²	51	6,015,724
Cooling	17	869,203
Winter/year-round crisis ³	49	1,722,407
Summer crisis	13	259,597
Weatherization ⁴	40	105,181
Any Type	51	NA ⁵

The count of heating assisted households may be boosted in part by states that provide restricted LIHEAP benefits to households that were eligible to receive benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

As seen in Table III-1 and Table III-2, the total unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance could not be accurately calculated for FY 2012, because five states were unable to provide reliable data for this category of households.

¹ These data are collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2012*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Report.

² 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 a nominal LIHEAP benefit.

³ Includes data for households assisted by five States that provided winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance.

⁴ 40 States provided weatherization assistance in FY 2012. This total includes States that weatherized households during FY 2012 with funds from FY 2011. Therefore, this total is not comparable to the total number of States that provided weatherization assistance benefits, listed in Table I-7.

⁵ Five States were unable to report on households receiving 'Any type of LIHEAP assistance' in FY 2012.

Table III-2. Number of LIHEAP assisted households, by type of assistance and state, as reported by states, FY 2012¹

State	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter / year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any type of Assistance ²
Total	6,015,724	869,203	1,722,407	259,597	105,181	NA
Alabama	54,368	55,005	14,154	16,674	0	91,908
Alaska ³	10,797	0	779	0	126	10,873
Arizona ⁴	34,394	--	9,922	0	688	34,394
Arkansas	64,310	46,139	22,117	15,389	880	90,075
California ^{4 5 6}	166,763	--	85,880	0	22,519	262,861
Colorado ⁵	100,796	0	17,179	0	2,627	100,796
Connecticut ^{5 7 8}	100,416	0	38,459	0	0	100,416
Delaware ^{7 9}	18,661	6,474	310	1,026	0	18,974
Dist. of Col. ⁶	5,922	769	3,942	215	84	9,857
Florida	57,645	66,105	68,503	67,486	2,933	202,823
Georgia ¹⁰	119,621	0	37,764	0	NA	157,385
Hawaii ⁴	9,819	--	0	169	0	9,988
Idaho ⁵	48,990	0	3,754	0	478	51,447
Illinois ⁵	282,467	74,323	42,856	0	2,969	366,386
Indiana	134,165	137,718	32,106	0	1,686	142,687
Iowa ⁵	88,418	0	5,837	0	4,440	95,677
Kansas ³	51,342	0	2,341	0	1,034	54,654
Kentucky	109,453	0	96,768	0	0	148,630
Louisiana	24,141	51,475	4,488	11,055	208	77,112
Maine ⁷	50,682	0	3,884	0	822	50,746

¹ A designation of “--” applies to those States that did not provide a separate count for cooling assistance for the reasons described in footnote 4 and 15.

² An unduplicated national total of households receiving any type of LIHEAP assistance is not available as data were not reported or reported incorrectly by four States. Such instances are marked with “NA.”

³ Households were assisted in winter fuel crisis assistance through expedited heating assistance.

⁴ Heating assistance household counts include, and cooling assistance counts exclude, households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; households in Hawaii received energy assistance with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These States reported such households under heating assistance.

⁵ The following States provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits: California (7,962), Colorado (1,217), Connecticut (22), Idaho (704), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (1,212), Maryland (293 – served with weatherization benefits), Michigan (487), Minnesota (5,641), Missouri ([furnace repair/replacement – 159] and [air conditioner repair/replacement – 494]), Nebraska (120), New Jersey (3,068), New York (not specified), North Carolina (1,501), Oregon (344), Pennsylvania (5,423), Rhode Island (175), South Carolina (not specified), South Dakota (557 – served with weatherization benefits), Washington (824), Wisconsin (not specified), and Wyoming (153).

⁶ The following States provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and did not report the number of households assisted: California, District of Columbia, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington.

⁷ The following States provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and reported the number of households assisted: Connecticut, 80,000 \$1 benefits; Delaware, six \$5 benefits (included in household count); Massachusetts, 130,000 estimated \$1 benefits; Maine, 3,931 \$5 benefits; Michigan, 863,877 - \$1 benefits; New Jersey, 280,992 - \$1 benefits; New York, 292,215 - \$1 benefits (included in household count); Pennsylvania, 723,642 - \$1 benefits; Vermont, 5,631 - \$5 benefits (included in household count); Wisconsin, 250,000 estimated \$1 benefits.

⁸ Connecticut’s crisis assistance counts exclude 17,679 households that also received Safety Net Assistance.

⁹ Cooling assistance counts include households that received electric benefits or a room-size air conditioner.

¹⁰ Weatherization data are suppressed as the State’s weatherization program was not able to report data on a FFY schedule.

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State	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter / year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any type of Assistance²
Maryland ^{3 5}	123,863	0	4,596	0	293	123,863
Massachusetts ^{3 7}	200,303	0	19,416	0	12,969	200,303
Michigan ^{5 7}	413,893	0	209,656	0	0	540,655
Minnesota ^{5 11}	163,195	0	36,974	1,140	1,964	163,413
Mississippi	18,612	12,070	1,598	816	673	32,248
Missouri ⁵	147,002	0	65,397	44,032	0	166,600
Montana ⁶	22,189	0	658	0	1,476	22,283
Nebraska ^{5 12}	38,457	5,788	17,231	0	403	NA
Nevada ^{3 4 13}	27,244	--	0	0	0	27,299
New Hampshire	38,021	0	1,283	0	193	38,021
New Jersey ^{5 7 14}	275,139	51,406	24,066	0	439	287,891
New Mexico	39,635	9,948	17,674	5,904	451	73,612
New York ^{5 7 15}	1,186,913	--	157,372	0	13,984	1,195,680
North Carolina ⁵	68,468	0	160,659	0	107	200,095
North Dakota	13,807	0	1,290	0	551	13,807
Ohio ¹⁶	459,286	0	155,338	84,369	7,874	NA
Oklahoma	47,566	93,106	14,040	0	352	115,380
Oregon ^{5 6}	73,726	0	10,846	0	783	74,132
Pennsylvania ^{5 7}	392,336	0	105,183	0	951	393,130
Rhode Island ^{5 6}	31,886	0	5,910	0	1,478	31,886
South Carolina ^{5 17}	22,150	14,928	15,288	11,322	589	65,893
South Dakota ⁵	25,216	0	816	0	557	26,034
Tennessee	47,526	64,532	32,973	0	0	145,031
Texas	14,311	99,955	75,519	0	6,513	NA
Utah	41,849	0	3,856	0	1,224	NA
Vermont ^{7 18}	37,668	0	7,190	0	0	38,970
Virginia	145,517	79,462	20,023	0	2,471	178,931
Washington ^{5 6}	65,115	0	18,975	0	2,322	85,944
West Virginia	75,257	0	18,648	0	438	NA
Wisconsin ^{5 6 19}	214,968	0	26,955	0	3,886	218,303
Wyoming ⁵	11,436	0	1,934	0	746	11,436

¹¹ Summer crisis assistance count specifies households assisted through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

¹² Nebraska's crisis assistance count excludes 1,164 households that also received deposit assistance.

¹³ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes 55 households assisted through the State's Crisis Intervention Program.

¹⁴ Served weatherization households with FY 2011 weatherization funds.

¹⁵ Weatherization assistance count includes 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. Weatherization assistance count excludes vacant units.

¹⁶ The State's Lung Health Clinic assisted 460 customers.

¹⁷ South Carolina's crisis assistance count excludes 1,616 households that were assisted with Special utility assistance for elderly and/or disabled households.

¹⁸ Vermont's crisis count excludes 57 households assisted by the State's Non-compliant Fuel Tank Replacement program.

¹⁹ Wisconsin's crisis assistance count excludes 4,315 households that received educational services, payment from the State fuel fund, and other types of assistance.

Income Levels

Income Eligibility Guidelines

The SMI estimates for FY 2012 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2012 (October 1, 2011). They were published on April 18, 2011, on pages 21750-21752 of Vol. 76 of the *Federal Register (FR)*; they can be found at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-04-18/pdf/2011-8993.pdf>

The HHSPG estimates for FY 2011 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2012 (October 1, 2011). They were published on January 20, 2011, on pages 3637-3638 of Vol. 76 of the *Federal Register (FR)*; they can be found at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-01-20/pdf/2011-1237.pdf> The federal maximum standard for LIHEAP income eligibility guidelines in effect in FY 2012 were the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of SMI.

Estimated Number of LIHEAP Income Eligible Households

The number of LIHEAP income eligible households in each state cannot be estimated precisely. Typically, states operate LIHEAP only for part of a year. No source provides seasonal, state-specific data on income and categorical eligibility for LIHEAP. Also, states may use gross household income or net household income in determining LIHEAP income eligibility. Furthermore, a state may annualize one or more months of a household's income to test against its LIHEAP income standard. Given these qualifications, the 2012 CPS ASEC data indicate that an estimated:

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

An estimated 6.6 million households received help with heating costs in FY 2012. These households represent about 17 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum, and about 22 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many states. The estimate is based on approximately 6 million heating assistance recipients plus one-third of approximately 1.7 million winter/year-round crisis recipients because previous studies indicated that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance also received regular heating assistance.

Estimated Income Levels

As shown in Table III-3, LIHEAP households receiving heating assistance were among the poorer households compared to LIHEAP income eligible households under federal or state income standards. Part of this population also may have received federal funds for home energy-related expenses from other sources, i.e., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, subsidized rent, or public housing. In Table III-3, the percent distributions of LIHEAP income eligible households were developed using the 2012 CPS ASEC and the percent distribution of LIHEAP heating assistance household were based on the states' *LIHEAP Household Reports* for FY 2012.

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

- Comparison of poverty level distributions between CPS ASEC data and state-reported data should be viewed with caution as there may be differences in how the two data sources count household income.

- Some assisted households may have gross incomes that exceed the federal or state income maximums if states used net income or calculated household income for several months in determining LIHEAP income eligibility.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2011 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 120.6 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households that are at or below the previous federal LIHEAP income maximum (60 percent SMI), based on the 2012 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2011 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 100 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households under the stricter state LIHEAP income standards, using the 2012 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2011 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 83.9 percent for LIHEAP heating assistance households, based on data aggregated from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2012*.

Table III-3. Percentages by income category of two types of income-eligible households and of heating recipient households, as estimated from the 2012 CPS ASEC and states' LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2012¹

Household Category	Under 75% of 2011 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2011 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2011 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2011 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2011 HHSPG
Households that are eligible when eligibility is set at or below 60% of State Median Income	25%	14%	15%	15%	31%
Households that are eligible when eligibility is set at the state LIHEAP maximum	32	18	18	15	17
Households that received LIHEAP heating assistance	41	25	16	10	9

¹ Table is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2012* and weighted data on LIHEAP income eligible households – those eligible under the federal income maximum (the greater of 60 percent of SMI and 150 percent of HHSPG) – from the 2012 CPS ASEC.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

As shown in Table III-4, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2012 nationally among the types of assistance, as in previous years. The national average benefit was \$304 for heating assistance, which increased to \$374 when heating and winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance were combined. The national average benefit was \$370 for winter/year-round crisis assistance only. The national average benefit was \$274 for cooling assistance, and the national average benefit was \$225 for summer crisis assistance. The combined benefit (heating and winter/year-round crisis) represented a 17 percent decrease from FY 2011 (\$452) to \$374. State-level benefit data are shown in Table III-5.

Table III-4. Estimated average and range of LIHEAP fuel assistance benefit levels, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2012¹

Type of assistance	Average household benefit	Household benefit range
Heating ²	\$304	\$80–\$1,161
Cooling	274	123–776
Winter/year-round crisis ³	370	104–928
Summer crisis	225	100–590

¹ Weatherization average household benefits are not included as the data would not be comparable as indicated in footnote 1 in Table III-5.

² The data may not necessarily include funds used for nominal SNAP heating assistance.

³ The data do not reflect funds used for furnace or air conditioner repairs/replacements.

Table III-5. Estimated household average benefits for fuel assistance, by type of assistance and by state, FY 2012¹

State	Heating assistance ²	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance
Alabama	\$340	\$278	\$343	\$269
Alaska ³	928	0	928	0
Arizona ⁴	441	--	409	0
Arkansas	189	192	323	367
California ^{4 5}	314	--	414	0
Colorado ⁵	348	0	350	0
Connecticut ^{5 6}	362	0	397	0
Delaware	490	264	300	100
Dist. of Col.	733	533	395	348
Florida	323	294	397	324
Georgia	342	0	342	0
Hawaii ⁴	582	--	0	185
Idaho ⁵	238	0	104	0
Illinois ⁵	454	150	524	0
Indiana	233	150	195	0
Iowa ⁵	446	0	221	0
Kansas ³	509	0	509	0
Kentucky	140	0	295	0
Louisiana	333	333	NA ⁷	0
Maine ⁵	498	0	361	0

¹ Household average benefits were gathered from the State estimates obtained from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2012*, 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 do not reflect average benefits for furnace or air conditioner repair/replacement. A designation of "--" indicates for cooling assistance, that such States that did not provide a separate count for such assistance (for the reasons described in footnote 4).

² The data may not necessarily include funds used for nominal SNAP heating assistance.

³ Winter/year-round households in Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Nevada receive expedited heating assistance, so the average amount of Winter/year-round assistance would be equal to average heating benefits in those States.

⁴ 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.

⁵ The following States provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits: California (\$1,860), Colorado (\$851), Connecticut (\$5,544), Idaho (\$556), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (\$832), Maryland (\$3,946 – served with weatherization benefits), Michigan (\$2,199), Minnesota (\$1,086), Missouri [(furnace repair/replacement – \$497) and (air conditioner repair/replacement – \$218)], Nebraska (\$905), New Jersey (\$620), New York (\$1,884), North Carolina (\$3,186), Oregon (\$2,486), Pennsylvania (not specified), Rhode Island (\$4,500), South Carolina (\$230), South Dakota (not specified – served with weatherization benefits), Washington (\$1,531), Wisconsin (\$3,200), and Wyoming (not specified).

⁶ Excludes an average of \$649 for households that received Safety Net Benefits as part of other crisis assistance.

⁷ The average household benefit cannot be determined for Crisis Assistance. Eligible households can receive a benefit amount equal to the amount of the disconnect notice, up to \$475.

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State	Heating assistance²	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance
Maryland ^{3 5}	475	0	475	0
Massachusetts ³	622	0	622	0
Michigan ⁵	127	0	486	0
Minnesota ^{5 8}	400	0	403	0
Mississippi	384	387	435	443
Missouri ⁵	269	0	404	202
Montana	546	0	901	0
Nebraska ^{5 9}	231	123	335	0
Nevada ^{3 4 10}	390	--	390	0
New Hampshire	730	0	730	0
New Jersey ^{5 11}	384	160	375	0
New Mexico	178	162	114	113
New York ^{5 12}	470	776	438	0
North Carolina ⁵	235	0	366	0
North Dakota	900	0	177	0
Ohio	174	0	286	171
Oklahoma	80	229	221	0
Oregon ⁵	403	0	207	0
Pennsylvania ⁵	363	0	272	0
Rhode Island ⁵	420	0	400	0
South Carolina ⁵	432	572	583	590
South Dakota ⁵	1,161	0	332	0
Tennessee	450	450	450	0
Texas	868	729	354	0
Utah	317	0	224	0
Vermont ¹³	685	0	337	0
Virginia	296	220	410	0
Washington ⁵	433	0	496	0
West Virginia	229	0	276	0
Wisconsin ⁵	348	0	289	0
Wyoming ⁵	487	0	301	0

⁸ Summer crisis assistance average benefit specifies households assisted through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

⁹ Excludes an average benefit of \$452 for deposit assistance.

¹⁰ Excludes an average benefit of \$337 for crisis intervention.

¹¹ Served weatherization households with FY 2011 weatherization funds.

¹² Cooling assistance funds were used to assist households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit). The count of these households are reported under weatherization assistance.

¹³ Excludes an average benefit of \$1,750 for Non-Compliant Fuel Tank Replacement.

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, in meeting their immediate home energy needs. LIHEAP is not intended to pay or offset the entire home energy costs of low income households. Rather, LIHEAP supplements other resources available to households for paying home energy costs. The percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP assistance in FY 2012 varied by Census region, as shown in Table III-6. Data for a reliable percent of cooling costs offset by LIHEAP assistance are not available.

Table III-6. Average percent offset of annual residential and heating costs for LIHEAP recipient households, nationally, and by Census region, FY 2012¹

Census region	Average LIHEAP household residential energy costs ²	Average LIHEAP household heating costs ²	Average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs ³	Percentage of residential energy costs offset by LIHEAP benefit ⁴	Percentage of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit ⁵
Total	\$1,906	\$587	\$374	19.6%	63.7%
Northeast	\$2,287	\$894	344	15.1	38.5
Midwest	\$1,774	\$560	352	19.8	62.9
South	\$1,852	\$356	459	24.8	129.0
West ⁶	\$1,230	\$295	401	32.6	135.9

Compared to FY 2011, LIHEAP benefits for heating costs offset a higher percentage of LIHEAP household heating expenditures, increased from 56 percent in FY 2011 to 64 percent in FY 2012, for the following reasons:

- Using adjusted data from EIA's 2009 RECS, average home heating expenditures from LIHEAP households receiving benefits for heating costs in FY 2012 was projected to be \$587. Such adjusted data indicate that average home heating expenditures by LIHEAP households receiving heating assistance benefits decreased by 27 percent between FY 2011 (\$807) and FY 2012 (\$587).
- A decrease in home heating expenditures generally results from a warmer winter, a decrease in fuel prices, or both. The FY 2012 heating season was substantially warmer than the FY 2011 heating season. Between FY 2011 and FY 2012, home heating consumption decreased 26.4 percent for all households, 31.1 percent for low income households, and 37.3 percent for LIHEAP recipient households.

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 are derived from the 2009 RECS.

³ Average benefit was calculated by dividing the sum of State estimates of obligated funds for heating and winter/year-round crisis assistance from States' *LIHEAP Grantee Surveys for FY 2012* by the number of households receiving heating and/or winter/year-round crisis assistance from States' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2012*.

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 West Census Region.

- The decrease in home heating consumption between FY 2011 and FY 2012 was partially offset by higher fuel prices in FY 2012. Between FY 2011 and FY 2012, a composite energy index of electricity, natural gas, and fuel oil prices increased 3.7 percent for households with income at or below 150 percent of Federal poverty guidelines.

As noted above, the average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs decreased by about 17 percent from \$452 in FY 2011 to \$374 in FY 2012. However, the offset percentage has increased from FY 2011 to FY 2012 due to a large decrease in home heating expenditures.

Household Characteristics

States are required to report on the number and income levels of households assisted and the number of assisted households having at least one member who is elderly (i.e., 60 years old or older), disabled, or a young child (i.e., five years old or younger). In addition, states are required to report on the number and income levels of households applying for LIHEAP assistance, not just those households that received 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 national and state-specific tables which show the number of households receiving each type of LIHEAP assistance, by household poverty levels. This section also includes national and state-specific tables that show for each type of assistance the percentage of LIHEAP recipient households that contained at least one elderly or disabled member or young child. Table III-19 shows for households receiving any type of LIHEAP assistance the percentage of LIHEAP assisted households that had at least one elderly or disabled member or young child and that had any such members. The information is derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2012* that was submitted to HHS. As shown by the state-reported data in Table III-7, the greatest percentage of assisted households under 75 percent of poverty received winter/year-round or summer crisis assistance. The greatest percent of assisted households over 150 percent of the poverty level received weatherization assistance.

Table III-7. Percent of assisted households, classified by 2011 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2012⁷

2011 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals ⁸	Heating assistance ⁹	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance ¹⁰	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance ¹¹
Under 75%	41.0%	44.1%	54.7%	54.7%	36.8%
75%-100%	25.3	31.3	18.6	20.2	18.0
101%-125%	15.5	15.4	12.6	12.6	13.5

⁷ [1] These data are derived from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2012*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Report.

[2] 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 are provided. Uniform data on households classified by intervals of the 2011 HHSPG ranged from 99.4 percent for weatherization assistance to 100 percent for heating, cooling, winter/year-round crisis and summer crisis assistance, as indicated in Appendix A, Table A-1. Some percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

⁸ Poverty percentages are computed using gross household incomes 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.

⁹ One State was unable to provide income data for 65 heating assisted households.

¹⁰ One State was unable to provide income data on 310 year-round crisis households.

¹¹ Four States were unable to provide income data for some of their weatherized households. As a result, percentages of weatherization assisted households by 2011 HHS poverty guidelines add up to less than 100%.

2011 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals ⁸	Heating assistance ⁹	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance ¹⁰	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance ¹¹
126%-150%	9.7	7.4	7.4	7.8	12.1
Over 150%	8.5	1.8	6.7	4.7	19.0

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

Table III-8. Percent of households receiving heating assistance, classified by 2011 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2012¹

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2011 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2011 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2011 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2011 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2011 HHSPG
Total	6,015,724	41.0%	25.3%	15.5%	9.7%	8.5%
Alabama	54,368	46.0	28.7	16.3	9.0	0.0
Alaska ²	10,797	40.7	28.1	18.0	13.2	0.0
Arizona ³	34,394	40.1	31.1	19.2	9.5	0.0
Arkansas	64,310	34.2	34.2	14.6	7.3	9.7
California ^{3 4}	166,763	38.3	28.0	15.6	8.4	9.7
Colorado	100,796	38.0	26.4	20.0	15.6	0.0
Connecticut ⁵	100,416	34.7	2.5	13.5	13.0	36.3
Delaware ⁵	18,661	26.9	22.2	18.5	14.6	17.7
Dist. of Col. ⁴	5,922	59.9	19.1	9.2	6.1	5.7
Florida	57,645	62.6	21.9	9.7	5.1	0.6
Georgia	119,621	53.9	23.7	14.5	6.2	1.8
Hawaii ³	9,819	20.3	68.1	5.8	5.8	0.0
Idaho	48,990	87.0	13.0	0.1	0.0 ⁶	0.0 ⁶
Illinois	282,467	42.1	26.7	17.9	13.3	0.0
Indiana	134,165	41.6	27.9	18.2	12.4	0.0 ⁶
Iowa	88,418	36.3	23.9	21.2	17.2	1.4
Kansas ²	51,342	37.7	36.1	22.8	3.4	0.0 ⁶
Kentucky	109,453	67.5	20.5	10.7	1.3	0.0

¹ Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding. Also, Montana was unable to provide income data on 65 heating assisted households, so less than 100% of the data are reported.

² Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

³ 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.

⁴ The following States provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and did not report the number of households assisted: California, District of Columbia, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington.

⁵ The following States provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and reported the number of households assisted: Connecticut, 80,000 - \$1 benefits; Delaware, six - \$5 benefits (included in household count); Massachusetts, 130,000 estimated \$1 benefits, Maine, 3,931 - \$5 benefits; Michigan, 863,877 - \$1 benefits; New Jersey, 280,992 - \$1 benefits; New York, 292,215 - \$1 benefits (included in household count); Pennsylvania, 723,642 - \$1 benefits; Vermont, 5,631 - \$5 benefits (included in household count); Wisconsin, 250,00 estimated \$1 benefits.

⁶ Less than 0.1 percent.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2011 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2011 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2011 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2011 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2011 HHSPG
Louisiana	24,141	37.2	35.3	15.3	8.4	3.9
Maine ⁵	50,682	21.0	27.5	22.9	18.8	9.8
Maryland ²	123,863	38.2	20.2	17.0	14.5	10.1
Massachusetts ^{2 5}	200,303	13.7	18.5	14.5	13.6	39.7
Michigan ⁵	413,893	45.1	31.3	15.8	6.6	1.1
Minnesota	163,195	33.5	20.0	15.7	13.4	17.3
Mississippi	18,612	47.6	28.3	14.2	7.7	2.2
Missouri	147,002	63.0	21.7	12.7	2.5	0.0
Montana ⁴	22,189	35.2	21.3	16.6	13.4	13.2
Nebraska	38,457	65.5	24.4	10.0	0.0 ⁶	0.0 ⁶
Nevada ^{2 3}	27,244	41.5	36.7	15.2	3.5	3.0
New Hampshire	38,021	19.4	19.9	18.6	17.3	24.8
New Jersey ⁵	275,139	28.7	22.7	16.8	14.3	17.5
New Mexico	39,635	45.2	30.4	15.3	9.0	0.0 ⁶
New York ⁵	1,186,913	45.2	27.1	10.4	6.7	10.6
North Carolina	68,468	56.4	26.6	15.3	1.8	0.0
North Dakota	13,807	29.2	20.1	17.2	12.6	20.9
Ohio ⁷	459,286	47.3	19.2	14.2	10.7	8.6
Oklahoma	47,566	47.2	47.4	5.5	0.0	0.0
Oregon ⁴	73,726	24.0	16.5	22.5	14.5	22.6
Pennsylvania ⁵	392,336	30.3	30.7	21.5	17.5	0.0 ⁶
Rhode Island ⁴	31,886	19.0	19.5	16.3	15.2	30.0
South Carolina	22,150	44.0	29.2	17.4	9.4	0.0 ⁶
South Dakota	25,216	28.0	25.5	19.5	12.8	14.1
Tennessee	47,526	49.8	28.4	14.6	7.2	0.0
Texas	14,311	58.0	15.1	22.8	2.9	1.3
Utah	41,849	54.6	23.3	14.2	7.9	0.0
Vermont ⁵	37,668	25.3	27.3	18.1	14.1	15.2
Virginia	145,517	44.3	30.8	20.3	4.6	0.0 ⁶
Washington ⁴	65,115	29.6	22.0	48.4	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	75,257	50.6	30.2	17.2	1.9	0.0 ⁶
Wisconsin ⁴	214,968	25.9	21.9	17.2	14.6	20.4
Wyoming	11,436	29.5	20.0	17.5	14.8	18.2

⁷ The State's Lung Health Clinic assisted 460 customers.

Table III-9. Percent of households receiving cooling assistance, classified by 2011 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2012^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2011 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2011 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2011 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2011 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2011 HHSPG
Total ²	869,203	44.1%	31.3%	15.4%	7.4%	1.8%
Alabama ³	55,005	47.6	27.8	15.7	8.8	0.3
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	46,139	23.7	44.0	15.7	6.8	9.9
California ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware ⁵	6,474	13.9	28.4	24.2	18.6	14.9
Dist. of Col.	769	60.9	22.6	7.8	4.8	3.9
Florida	66,105	55.4	25.7	12.6	6.2	0.0 ⁶
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	74,323	25.1	41.0	20.5	13.4	0.0
Indiana	137,718	41.7	27.7	18.1	12.5	0.0 ⁶
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	51,475	43.0	32.1	13.9	7.5	3.5
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	12,070	49.6	27.8	13.0	7.5	2.1
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--	--

¹ "--" indicates that such data are 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 Alabama's percentage distributions may be slightly skewed as 176 households' income changed during the Federal Fiscal Year and could not be removed from the calculated distribution.

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

⁵ Cooling assistance count includes households that received electric benefits and households that received a room-size air conditioner.

⁶ Less than 0.1 percent.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2011 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2011 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2011 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2011 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2011 HHSPG
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	5,788	45.8	33.1	21.1	0.0	0.0 ⁶
Nevada ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	51,406	19.0	33.3	17.8	15.2	14.7
New Mexico	9,948	49.9	25.4	15.3	9.4	0.0
New York ⁷	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	93,106	51.1	41.2	7.7	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	14,928	49.3	26.2	16.2	8.3	0.0
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	64,532	48.6	30.7	14.1	6.6	0.0
Texas	99,955	68.9	15.5	13.5	1.7	0.5
Utah	0	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	79,462	39.7	37.1	19.3	3.9	0.0 ⁶
Washington	0	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

⁷ Cooling assistance count excludes 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. The count of these households are reported under weatherization assistance.

Table III-10. Percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance, classified by 2011 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2012^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2011 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2011 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2011 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2011 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2011 HHSPG
Total ²	1,722,407	54.7%	18.6%	12.6%	7.4%	6.7%
Alabama	14,154	51.0	26.0	14.8	8.2	0.0
Alaska ³	779	66.6	18.6	9.6	5.1	0.0
Arizona	9,922	38.2	31.7	19.7	10.3	0.0
Arkansas	22,117	43.9	22.7	11.1	8.2	14.0
California ⁴	85,880	49.2	20.0	11.8	8.3	10.7
Colorado ⁴	17,179	51.3	19.8	16.0	12.9	0.0
Connecticut ^{4 5}	38,459	26.9	2.3	13.0	14.1	43.7
Delaware ⁶	310	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dist. of Col.	3,942	58.0	15.1	9.4	7.5	10.1
Florida	68,503	59.3	16.0	10.3	7.1	7.3
Georgia	37,764	71.3	13.8	8.4	4.9	1.6
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho ⁴	3,754	64.6	19.1	9.2	5.1	2.0
Illinois ⁴	42,856	53.0	20.9	14.9	11.1	0.0
Indiana	32,106	46.4	22.3	17.8	13.5	0.0 ⁷
Iowa ⁴	5,837	43.6	22.8	17.1	11.9	4.6
Kansas ³	2,341	50.9	28.7	18.2	2.2	0.0
Kentucky	96,768	68.6	20.4	9.7	1.3	0.0
Louisiana	4,488	59.3	22.3	9.9	4.9	3.5
Maine	3,884	28.6	29.1	21.3	16.3	4.7
Maryland ^{3 4}	4,596	42.6	17.1	15.0	14.0	11.2
Massachusetts ³	19,416	22.2	16.7	13.6	12.2	35.2
Michigan ⁴	209,656	72.0	11.2	7.2	4.4	5.2
Minnesota ⁴	36,974	43.3	17.6	13.6	10.7	14.8
Mississippi	1,598	49.9	28.6	13.8	5.8	2.0
Missouri ⁴	65,397	67.7	18.7	11.1	2.6	0.0

¹ A designation of "--" applies to those states that do not provide winter/year round crisis assistance.

² Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Also, Delaware was unable to provide income data on year-round crisis households, so less than 100% of the data are reported.

³ Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

⁴ The following states provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits: California (7,962), Colorado (1,217), Connecticut (22), Idaho (704), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (1,212), Maryland (293 – served with weatherization benefits), Michigan (487), Minnesota (5,641), Missouri ([furnace repair/replacement – 159] and [air conditioner repair/replacement – 494]), Nebraska (120), New Jersey (3,068), New York (not specified), North Carolina (1,501), Oregon (344), Pennsylvania (5,423), Rhode Island (175), South Carolina (not specified), South Dakota (557 – served with weatherization benefits), Washington (824), Wisconsin (not specified), and Wyoming (153).

⁵ Connecticut's crisis assistance counts exclude 17,679 households that also received Safety Net Assistance.

⁶ Poverty level data for year-round crisis households is not available.

⁷ Less than 0.1 percent.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2011 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2011 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2011 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2011 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2011 HHSPG
Montana	658	32.4	26.3	16.1	13.8	11.4
Nebraska ^{4 8}	17,231	69.5	22.2	8.2	0.0	0.0 ⁷
Nevada ^{3 9}	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	1,283	34.3	19.7	15.4	12.5	18.2
New Jersey ⁴	24,066	32.7	20.0	16.8	13.9	16.6
New Mexico	17,674	59.2	21.7	12.1	7.0	0.0
New York ⁴	157,372	35.1	23.2	14.0	9.4	18.4
North Carolina ⁴	160,659	69.6	16.2	9.9	4.4	0.0
North Dakota	1,290	46.7	16.7	12.9	8.8	15.0
Ohio	155,338	53.2	18.5	12.0	8.6	7.6
Oklahoma	14,040	69.3	24.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Oregon ⁴	10,846	32.8	16.9	18.5	12.3	19.6
Pennsylvania ⁴	105,183	31.4	28.5	22.3	17.7	0.1
Rhode Island ⁴	5,910	23.1	18.7	15.2	14.4	28.6
South Carolina ^{4 10}	15,288	62.8	19.0	11.4	6.7	0.0 ⁷
South Dakota ⁴	816	44.2	20.5	12.7	9.7	12.9
Tennessee	32,973	62.2	18.5	13.9	5.4	0.0
Texas	75,519	71.3	13.5	13.1	1.5	0.5
Utah	3,856	56.2	21.5	13.2	9.1	0.0
Vermont ¹¹	7,190	24.9	21.8	17.5	14.9	20.9
Virginia	20,023	52.1	26.5	17.3	4.2	0.0 ⁷
Washington ⁴	18,975	44.6	19.3	36.0	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	18,648	60.5	26.1	11.9	1.4	0.0 ⁷
Wisconsin ^{4 12}	26,955	33.5	21.6	15.5	11.9	17.6
Wyoming ⁴	1,934	47.6	18.7	13.0	10.6	10.1

⁸ Nebraska's crisis assistance count excludes 1,164 households that also received deposit assistance.

⁹ Nevada assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance but did not provide a breakdown of the number of households assisted through expedited heating assistance. Winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes 55 households assisted through the state's Crisis Intervention Program.

¹⁰ South Carolina's crisis assistance count excludes 1,616 households that were assisted with special utility assistance for elderly and/or disabled households.

¹¹ Vermont's crisis count excludes 57 households assisted by the state's Non-compliant Fuel Tank Replacement program.

¹² Wisconsin's crisis assistance count excludes 4,315 households that received educational services, payment from the state fuel fund, and other types of assistance.

Table III-11. Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance, classified by 2011 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2012^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2011 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2011 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2011 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2011 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2011 HHSPG
Total ²	259,597	54.7%	20.3%	12.6%	7.8%	4.7%
Alabama ³	16,674	52.7	24.8	14.6	8.0	0.3
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	15,389	39.7	22.2	12.0	8.3	17.7
California	0	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	1,026	28.8	25.6	17.3	15.1	13.2
Dist. of Col.	215	49.8	15.3	14.0	9.8	11.2
Florida	67,486	52.0	21.1	14.2	9.1	3.7
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	169	22.5	64.5	3.6	9.5	0.0
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	11,055	63.8	20.2	8.8	4.9	2.4
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota ⁴	1,140	43.3	16.5	13.4	10.0	16.8
Mississippi	816	59.6	24.4	9.2	4.9	2.0
Missouri	44,032	69.8	17.9	10.0	2.3	0.0
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--

¹ "--" indicates that such data are 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 Alabama's percentage distributions may be slightly skewed as 59 households' income changed during the Federal Fiscal Year and could not be removed from the calculated distribution.

⁴ Summer crisis assistance count specifies households assisted through the Reach Out for Warmth Program

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2011 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2011 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2011 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2011 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2011 HHSPG
New Jersey	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	5,904	62.1	19.6	11.7	6.6	0.0
New York	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	84,369	48.2	20.0	14.1	10.2	7.5
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	11,322	74.3	16.9	3.0	5.7	0.0
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 2011 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2012^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2011 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2011 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2011 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2011 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2011 HHSPG
Total ²	105,019	36.8%	18.0%	13.5%	12.1%	19.0%
Alabama	0	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	126	44.4	21.4	19.8	9.5	4.8
Arizona	688	12.1	23.3	32.7	32.0	0.0
Arkansas	880	23.1	25.6	20.8	12.7	17.8
California	22,519	25.4	23.6	15.8	12.8	22.4
Colorado	2,627	41.6	21.7	18.3	18.3	0.0
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	84	40.5	20.2	19.0	8.3	11.9
Florida	2,933	89.3	7.4	2.3	0.7	0.3
Georgia ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	478	28.2	29.1	17.2	16.1	9.4
Illinois	2,969	52.7	22.1	15.6	6.3	3.3
Indiana	1,686	34.0	20.6	20.7	22.2	2.5
Iowa	4,440	26.8	19.9	21.4	24.8	7.1
Kansas	1,034	24.7	15.7	12.5	12.6	34.6
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	208	18.8	24.5	21.6	13.0	22.1
Maine	822	19.0	23.0	20.1	16.7	12.2
Maryland	293	61.1	9.6	9.2	8.9	11.3
Massachusetts	12,969	5.9	10.4	12.2	15.0	56.4
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,964	22.4	17.5	17.1	17.1	26.0
Mississippi	673	35.4	32.7	23.8	6.2	1.9
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	1,476	31.6	18.6	14.4	13.8	18.2
Nebraska	403	28.8	15.6	17.4	13.6	24.6
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--	--

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

² Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding. Also, Maine, Montana, Oklahoma, and Washington were unable to provide income data on all weatherization households, so less than 100% of the data are reported.

³ Weatherization data are suppressed as the state's weatherization program was not able to report on a FFY schedule.

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2011 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2011 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2011 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2011 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2011 HHSPG
New Hampshire	193	13.5	18.7	16.6	22.8	28.5
New Jersey ⁴	439	20.3	13.2	16.9	14.4	35.3
New Mexico	451	37.9	23.5	13.1	12.0	13.5
New York ⁵	13,984	81.7	15.8	1.4	0.6	0.6
North Carolina	107	18.7	20.6	20.6	19.6	20.6
North Dakota	551	25.0	20.5	18.1	12.9	23.4
Ohio	7,874	43.7	15.7	11.2	11.4	18.0
Oklahoma	352	23.3	9.4	5.1	5.4	3.4
Oregon	783	28.0	17.1	12.6	16.1	26.2
Pennsylvania	951	24.8	19.7	16.5	18.3	20.7
Rhode Island	1,478	46.5	2.8	5.5	30.9	14.3
South Carolina	589	23.3	19.2	22.8	15.4	19.4
South Dakota	557	20.5	26.8	22.6	21.9	8.3
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	6,513	46.5	17.3	15.3	9.1	11.7
Utah	1,224	42.7	21.4	19.9	15.9	0.0
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	2,471	24.7	21.5	20.2	9.8	23.8
Washington	2,322	27.8	19.6	21.7	14.9	2.8
West Virginia	438	36.8	22.8	16.9	9.8	13.7
Wisconsin	3,886	21.3	17.9	16.5	15.2	29.1
Wyoming	746	28.2	14.3	16.4	14.9	26.3

Presence of Elderly, Disabled, and Young Children

The following information is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2012* and weighted data on LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum (the greater of 60 percent of SMI and 150 percent of HHSPG)—from the 2012 CPS ASEC (as displayed in Table III-13):

- About 32 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 income maximum. The percentage of assisted households with at least one elderly member ranged from 18 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance to 39 percent for weatherization assistance.
- About 35 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one disabled member, compared to 28 percent of all low income households that have at least one disabled

⁴ Weatherized households with FY 2011 weatherization funds

⁵ Weatherization assistance count includes 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the New York State Homes and Community Renewal Program. Weatherization assistance count excludes vacant units.

member under the federal income maximum. The percentage of assisted households with at least one disabled member, as defined by the states, ranged from 24 percent for weatherization assistance to 43 percent for cooling assistance.

- About 21 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child five years old or less; whereas 19 percent of all low income households have at least one child five years old or less under the federal income maximum. The percentage of assisted households with at least one young child ranged from 18 percent for weatherization assistance to 28 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance.

Seven states were unable to provide a reliable unduplicated count of households who received any type of LIHEAP assistance with at least one member who is vulnerable, as shown in Table III-13. Of these states, five had difficulty providing a reliable unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance and six states had difficulty providing a reliable unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance and contained each of the vulnerable groups. Due to these constraints, some percentages of assisted households with at least one member who is vulnerable could not be calculated in the following tables.

Table III-13. Percent of assisted households with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child by type of assistance, FY 2012¹

Type of vulnerable household	Heating assistance ²	Cooling assistance ²	Winter/year-round crisis assistance ²	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any type of assistance ³
Elderly	32.3%	37.2%	17.7%	23.4%	38.8%	NA ³
Disabled	34.8	42.4	31.9	32.1	24.3	NA ³
Young child	21.1	19.6	28.3	24.6	18.4	NA ³
Elderly, Disabled or Young Child	68.6	74.7	63.1	59.6	NA ³	NA ⁴

State-level percentages of households assisted data by type of vulnerable household (elderly, disabled, and young child), by type of LIHEAP assistance are shown in Table III-14 through Table III-18.

¹ [1]Data were derived from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2012*. 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 are provided. Uniform data on households classified as vulnerable were 100 percent for all types of assistance. However, uniform data for an unduplicated count of vulnerable members in each household was much lower. As discussed on the previous page, some states were unable to provide these data.

² Vulnerable data do not include data from one agency in Tennessee which was unable to provide a count of assisted vulnerable households separated by each type of LIHEAP assistance.

³ ‘NA’ indicates that data were not available or were reported incorrectly.

⁴ An unduplicated national percent of households with at least one vulnerable member receiving any type of LIHEAP assistance is not available as data were not reported or were reported incorrectly by six states.

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 2012¹

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total	6,015,724	32.3%	34.8%	21.1%	68.6%
Alabama	54,368	36.5	46.4	17.9	73.7
Alaska ⁴	10,797	27.9	30.1	27.2	68.3
Arizona ²	34,394	20.1	43.7	30.4	67.0
Arkansas	64,310	31.9	49.8	13.1	68.1
California ^{2 3}	166,763	33.1	37.7	24.1	72.4
Colorado ⁴	100,796	24.9	30.3	25.9	67.8
Connecticut ⁵	100,416	30.9	31.2	20.8	66.6
Delaware ⁵	18,661	34.4	22.1	19.5	74.4
Dist. of Col. ³	5,922	29.1	18.0	21.9	57.4
Florida	57,645	27.9	20.6	20.5	55.1
Georgia	119,621	56.4	38.2	11.2	78.3
Hawaii ²	9,819	40.1	21.7	24.7	75.7
Idaho	48,990	30.8	44.9	24.9	76.1
Illinois	282,467	33.6	26.0	18.3	65.8
Indiana	134,165	28.4	37.2	22.5	71.5
Iowa	88,418	29.4	48.3	23.9	48.7
Kansas ⁴	51,342	26.7	37.5	23.8	71.2
Kentucky	109,453	30.2	52.8	17.9	74.0
Louisiana	24,141	44.7	48.1	14.5	79.2
Maine ⁵	50,682	41.9	26.9	14.9	70.6
Maryland ⁴	123,863	28.1	25.6	24.2	63.9
Massachusetts ^{4 5}	200,303	35.7	28.5	18.7	68.3
Michigan ⁵	413,893	28.3	3.5	20.5	51.1
Minnesota	163,195	29.9	33.0	25.5	71.2
Mississippi	18,612	32.5	50.5	18.3	69.7

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

³ The following states provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and did not report the number of households assisted: California, District of Columbia, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington.

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

⁵ The following states provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and reported the number of households assisted: Connecticut, 80,000 - \$1 benefits; Delaware, six - \$5 benefits (included in recipient count); Massachusetts, 130,000 estimated benefits, Maine, 3,931 - \$5 benefits; Michigan, 863,877 - \$1 benefits; New Jersey, 280,992 - \$1 benefits; New York, 292,215 - \$1 benefits (included in recipient count); Pennsylvania, 723,642 \$1 - benefits; Vermont, 5,631 - \$5 benefits (included in recipient count); Wisconsin, 250,000 estimated \$1 benefits.

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Missouri	147,002	24.1	39.7	22.6	67.9
Montana ³	22,189	30.0	39.8	20.0	72.1
Nebraska	38,457	8.2	25.2	48.6	79.2
Nevada ^{2 4}	27,244	27.9	39.9	27.0	72.0
New Hampshire	38,021	24.3	35.0	16.8	66.9
New Jersey ⁵	275,139	36.4	20.3	19.5	65.3
New Mexico	39,635	32.4	45.4	21.3	71.9
New York ⁵	1,186,913	35.6	40.5	22.5	69.9
North Carolina	68,468	45.9	37.9	14.6	74.6
North Dakota	13,807	26.8	24.7	22.8	68.3
Ohio ⁶	459,286	28.2	35.6	17.6	64.8
Oklahoma	47,566	33.0	28.6	25.4	70.0
Oregon ³	73,726	30.7	34.9	23.0	71.0
Pennsylvania ⁵	392,336	34.0	47.2	20.1	77.4
Rhode Island ³	31,886	35.6	25.6	18.8	66.4
South Carolina	22,150	44.4	39.7	16.9	74.9
South Dakota	25,216	35.0	23.5	23.5	71.0
Tennessee ⁷	47,526	30.4	50.8	15.5	67.6
Texas	14,311	40.5	44.2	19.4	96.1
Utah	41,849	26.1	43.6	31.7	56.9
Vermont ⁵	37,668	29.2	27.3	20.7	72.2
Virginia	145,517	33.3	45.4	21.8	79.2
Washington ³	65,115	25.3	36.8	24.0	69.0
West Virginia	75,257	26.3	60.2	17.4	85.3
Wisconsin ³	214,968	28.7	36.5	23.2	70.5
Wyoming	11,436	38.0	36.2	19.9	75.4

⁶ The state's Lung Health Clinic assisted 460 customers.

⁷ Vulnerable data do not include data from one agency in Tennessee which was unable to provide a count of assisted vulnerable households separated by each type of LIHEAP assistance.

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 2012^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total	869,203	37.2%	42.5%	19.6%	74.7%
Alabama	55,005	32.4	43.1	19.9	71.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--
Arizona ³	0	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	46,139	38.2	57.7	13.1	77.3
California ³	0	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware ⁴	6,474	75.3	35.8	1.7	93.2
Dist. of Col.	769	28.2	16.8	19.8	55.4
Florida	66,105	27.6	21.4	22.4	57.3
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--
Hawaii ³	0	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--
Illinois	74,323	65.2	42.0	11.7	96.8
Indiana	137,718	28.0	36.7	22.7	71.0
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	51,475	36.0	45.2	19.7	75.3
Maine	0	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	12,070	26.2	47.2	21.4	68.3
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--
Montana	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 are not applicable for states which did not provide separate cooling assistance.

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 Cooling assistance counts include households that received electric benefits and households that received a room-sized air conditioner.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Nebraska	5,788	45.7	39.9	9.9	93.6
Nevada ³	0	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	51,406	57.1	36.1	9.7	80.4
New Mexico	9,948	21.8	35.2	28.4	66.0
New York ⁵	0	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	93,106	22.6	26.4	24.8	61.2
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	14,928	32.8	40.6	20.2	71.7
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Tennessee ⁶	64,532	35.0	54.9	14.3	70.4
Texas	99,955	46.6	54.6	15.0	68.0
Utah	0	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--
Virginia	79,462	33.9	58.3	34.0	100.0
Washington	0	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--

⁵ Cooling assistance count excludes 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. The count of these households is reported under weatherization assistance.

⁶ Vulnerable data do not include data from one agency in Tennessee which was unable to provide a count of assisted vulnerable households separated by each type of LIHEAP assistance.

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 2012^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total	1,722,407	17.7%	31.9%	28.3%	63.1%
Alabama	14,154	32.9	54.3	27.6	84.0
Alaska ³	779	9.2	18.1	33.6	54.2
Arizona	9,922	19.1	45.2	32.1	65.5
Arkansas	22,117	11.8	30.2	21.0	52.0
California ⁴	85,880	14.7	27.8	35.0	63.4
Colorado ⁴	17,179	8.0	19.5	38.7	58.4
Connecticut ^{4 5}	38,459	33.8	27.6	19.8	65.6
Delaware ⁶	310	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dist. of Col.	3,942	15.4	11.0	30.9	50.9
Florida	68,503	23.3	24.6	24.4	43.6
Georgia	37,764	17.3	25.6	23.9	55.3
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--
Idaho ⁴	3,754	11.9	36.4	34.9	66.9
Illinois ⁴	42,856	15.2	25.3	24.7	55.5
Indiana	32,106	17.2	28.1	27.9	60.9
Iowa ⁴	5,837	26.3	46.1	25.5	47.4
Kansas ³	2,341	14.4	35.5	28.8	65.6
Kentucky	96,768	18.4	42.6	22.8	65.2
Louisiana	4,488	17.6	40.0	24.7	64.4
Maine	3,884	24.4	31.0	21.5	63.8
Maryland ^{3 4}	4,596	14.1	16.3	30.9	53.0
Massachusetts ³	19,416	17.4	27.2	27.7	60.3
Michigan ⁴	209,656	13.7	38.4	32.2	67.4
Minnesota ⁴	36,974	18.8	31.1	32.8	67.2

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 are not applicable for states which did not provide separate winter/year-round crisis assistance.

³ Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Nevada assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance.

⁴ The following states provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits: California (7,962), Colorado (1,217), Connecticut (22), Idaho (704), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (1,212), Maryland (293 – served with weatherization benefits), Michigan (487), Minnesota (5,641), Missouri [(furnace repair/replacement – 159) and (air conditioner repair/replacement – 494)], Nebraska (120), New Jersey (3,068), New York (not specified), North Carolina (1,501), Oregon (344), Pennsylvania (5,423), Rhode Island (175), South Carolina (not specified), South Dakota (557 – served with weatherization benefits), Washington (824), Wisconsin (not specified), and Wyoming (153).

⁵ Connecticut’s crisis assistance counts exclude 17,679 households that also received Safety Net Assistance.

⁶ Vulnerable data for year-round crisis households are not available.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Mississippi	1,598	26.3	41.8	16.8	59.2
Missouri ⁴	65,397	15.4	31.7	21.7	55.9
Montana	658	35.6	45.4	14.4	74.8
Nebraska ^{4 7}	17,231	1.9	18.1	59.9	76.6
Nevada ^{3 8}	0	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	1,283	5.1	35.4	22.7	55.5
New Jersey ⁴	24,066	20.1	20.8	26.4	57.2
New Mexico	17,674	13.6	33.0	33.8	64.9
New York ⁴	157,372	19.8	30.3	29.4	64.2
North Carolina ⁴	160,659	16.2	29.9	29.9	57.1
North Dakota	1,290	8.2	23.6	34.1	60.3
Ohio	155,338	15.6	28.9	23.6	56.9
Oklahoma	14,040	9.0	17.7	31.5	51.1
Oregon ⁴	10,846	16.4	31.3	28.6	62.5
Pennsylvania ⁴	105,183	24.2	46.8	25.6	74.5
Rhode Island ⁴	5,910	30.5	27.3	21.8	65.8
South Carolina ^{4 9}	15,288	19.4	23.4	28.3	54.6
South Dakota ⁴	816	6.7	13.1	37.1	51.6
Tennessee ¹⁰	32,973	21.1	48.5	32.2	79.2
Texas	75,519	21.0	30.6	29.3	80.3
Utah	3,856	14.2	29.2	29.1	62.7
Vermont ¹¹	7,190	26.1	19.3	41.4	79.9
Virginia	20,023	21.3	39.8	25.6	70.2
Washington ⁴	18,975	9.2	29.4	31.2	59.1
West Virginia	18,648	9.4	44.3	27.9	58.3
Wisconsin ^{4 12}	26,955	20.2	36.4	29.5	69.1
Wyoming ⁴	1,934	18.0	32.6	29.7	66.1

⁷ Nebraska's crisis assistance count excludes 1,164 households that also received deposit assistance.

⁸ Nevada assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance but did not provide a breakdown of the number of households assisted through expedited heating assistance. Winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes 55 households assisted through the state's Crisis Intervention Program.

⁹ South Carolina's crisis assistance count excludes 1,616 households that were assisted with special utility assistance for elderly and/or disabled households.

¹⁰ Vulnerable data do not include data from one agency in Tennessee which was unable to provide a count of assisted vulnerable households separated by each type of LIHEAP assistance.

¹¹ Vermont's crisis count excludes 57 households assisted by the state's Non-compliant Fuel Tank Replacement program.

¹² Wisconsin's crisis assistance count excludes 4,315 households that received educational services, payment from the state fuel fund, and other types of assistance.

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 2012¹

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total	259,597	23.4%	32.1%	24.6%	59.6%
Alabama	16,674	28.1	49.9	29.9	81.3
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	15,389	7.3	26.1	25.6	49.7
California	0	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware	1,026	26.8	24.3	13.2	55.4
Dist. of Col.	215	16.3	9.3	31.6	51.2
Florida	67,486	22.3	25.9	26.3	44.5
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	169	10.7	7.1	32.0	43.8
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	11,055	10.5	32.4	33.1	62.0
Maine	0	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--
Minnesota ²	1,140	17.6	25.6	37.9	67.9
Mississippi	816	15.1	29.8	21.9	50.6
Missouri	44,032	11.3	27.4	26.0	54.4
Montana	0	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	0	--	--	--	--

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

[2] A designation of “--” indicates that such data are not applicable for states which did not provide separate summer crisis assistance.

² Summer crisis assistance count specifies households assisted through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
New Mexico	5,904	9.5	27.2	39.2	62.9
New York	0	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Ohio	84,369	36.4	39.0	18.0	71.9
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	11,322	16.3	22.6	31.9	55.7
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 2012¹

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child ² (percent assisted)
Total	105,019	38.8%	24.3%	18.4%	NA
Alabama	0	--	--	--	--
Alaska	126	25.4	14.3	51.6	67.5
Arizona	688	51.9	54.1	13.4	73.8
Arkansas	880	19.9	37.3	1.5	47.3
California	22,519	34.6	22.6	22.9	65.2
Colorado	2,627	40.6	35.8	23.7	79.7
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	84	63.1	33.3	14.3	78.6
Florida	2,933	63.6	34.6	12.2	76.8
Georgia ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--
Idaho	478	42.9	49.0	16.7	91.4
Illinois	2,969	26.6	20.7	20.4	59.8
Indiana	1,686	34.8	34.8	20.3	94.7
Iowa	4,440	28.2	30.8	24.0	48.5
Kansas	1,034	25.1	15.2	19.2	52.5
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	208	55.8	48.1	11.5	78.8
Maine	822	42.2	23.7	13.7	67.0
Maryland	293	22.9	14.0	6.8	36.9
Massachusetts	12,969	59.6	27.0	8.0	75.5
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	1,964	34.8	33.3	23.7	73.3
Mississippi	673	47.5	37.7	8.3	NA
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--
Montana	1,476	29.8	33.5	18.8	66.8

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

[2] A designation of “--” indicates that such data are not applicable for states which did not provide weatherization assistance. [3] Weatherization data does not represent complete national data since Georgia’s weatherization data are suppressed because the state’s weatherization program was not able to report for the federal fiscal year.

² Georgia and Mississippi reported unreliable or missing data for this category, and this percentage cannot be reported accurately due to this constraint. NA in state-reported percentages indicates that this state could not provide reliable data in this category.

³ Weatherization data are suppressed as the state’s weatherization program was not able to report on a FFY schedule.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child² (percent assisted)
Nebraska	403	32.8	36.5	25.6	72.2
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	193	52.8	43.0	12.4	77.2
New Jersey ⁴	439	44.6	15.5	17.3	64.5
New Mexico	451	34.6	16.2	24.4	75.2
New York ⁵	13,984	40.6	10.8	22.2	54.6
North Carolina	107	50.5	5.6	5.6	65.4
North Dakota	551	37.0	28.5	16.0	72.6
Ohio	7,874	22.2	16.1	9.7	29.9
Oklahoma	352	38.4	33.0	17.6	71.9
Oregon	783	33.7	27.6	20.1	65.4
Pennsylvania	951	40.4	33.6	37.5	85.9
Rhode Island	1,478	32.7	17.8	14.0	53.9
South Carolina	589	45.0	28.9	11.0	47.5
South Dakota	557	45.6	30.9	14.9	74.3
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--
Texas	6,513	41.7	28.8	20.4	89.6
Utah	1,224	6.1	18.5	20.1	36.4
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--
Virginia	2,471	55.2	33.6	14.8	92.8
Washington	2,322	32.3	16.1	20.9	63.9
West Virginia	438	39.0	42.7	12.3	68.5
Wisconsin	3,886	32.2	30.3	23.1	69.7
Wyoming	746	42.0	38.9	21.2	81.6

⁴ Weatherized households with FY 2011 weatherization funds.

⁵ Weatherization assistance count includes 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. Weatherization assistance count excludes vacant units.

Table III-19. Percent of households receiving any type of assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2012¹

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alabama	91,908	31.4%	43.0%	22.0%	72.0%
Alaska	10,873	27.9	30.0	27.3	68.2
Arizona	34,394	20.1	43.7	30.4	67.0
Arkansas	90,075	32.0	50.9	17.6	71.6
California	262,861	27.7	33.4	27.3	69.1
Colorado	100,796	24.9	30.3	25.9	67.8
Connecticut	100,416	30.9	31.2	20.8	66.6
Delaware	18,974	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dist. of Col.	9,857	23.7	15.2	25.4	54.8
Florida	202,823	26.1	24.2	20.6	46.7
Georgia	157,385	47.0	35.1	14.2	72.8
Hawaii	9,988	39.6	21.5	24.8	75.2
Idaho	51,447	30.3	44.7	24.9	78.3
Illinois	366,386	39.6	29.3	17.1	72.6
Indiana	142,687	27.9	36.6	22.8	71.0
Iowa	95,677	27.6	45.6	25.1	47.7
Kansas	54,654	26.1	37.0	24.0	70.6
Kentucky	148,630	25.2	46.5	20.3	69.2
Louisiana	77,112	34.8	43.6	19.9	74.1
Maine	50,746	41.8	26.9	14.9	28.9
Maryland	123,863	28.1	25.6	24.2	39.5
Massachusetts	200,303	35.7	28.5	18.7	68.3
Michigan	540,655	25.5	17.3	28.2	62.5
Minnesota	163,413	29.8	33.0	25.5	71.2
Mississippi	32,248	26.5	47.8	19.2	NA
Missouri	166,600	22.4	37.2	23.6	65.9
Montana	22,283	30.0	39.9	20.1	72.1
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	27,299	28.0	39.9	26.9	72.1
New Hampshire	38,021	24.3	35.0	16.8	66.9
New Jersey	287,891	38.0	21.5	18.8	66.3

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 Too many states provided missing or unreliable data for these percentages to be calculated. The lack of calculated percentages is marked with "NA" in this row.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
New Mexico	73,612	24.6	39.4	26.7	68.7
New York	1,195,680	35.4	40.4	22.7	70.0
North Carolina	200,095	24.3	25.7	25.9	61.6
North Dakota	13,807	26.8	24.7	22.8	68.3
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	115,380	22.7	26.0	26.5	62.2
Oregon	74,132	30.8	35.0	23.1	71.2
Pennsylvania	393,130	34.0	47.2	20.1	77.3
Rhode Island	31,886	35.5	25.6	18.8	66.4
South Carolina	65,893	32.2	34.3	22.5	66.5
South Dakota	26,034	34.1	23.2	24.0	70.4
Tennessee	145,031	31.8	54.9	20.3	73.6
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	38,970	29.2	27.0	21.4	72.5
Virginia	178,931	31.7	45.9	26.4	81.9
Washington	85,944	21.9	34.8	25.4	66.5
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	218,303	28.4	36.3	23.5	70.3
Wyoming	11,436	38.0	36.2	19.9	75.4

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 2012.

Types of LIHEAP Assistance

State LIHEAP grantees allocated FY 2012 funds for the following types of LIHEAP assistance:

- All states provided either heating assistance or home energy benefits that did not distinguish between heating and cooling assistance.
- All states furnish crisis assistance of some kind.
- For households facing winter/year-round energy crises, 45 states provided separate winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance benefits; five additional states provided winter/year-round crisis fuel benefits *only* through expedited access to heating assistance.
- Four states provided combined heating and cooling assistance benefits; eighteen¹ states provided separate cooling assistance benefits; and ten states provided separate summer crisis benefits. Fifteen states provided year-round (i.e., 10-12 months) crisis benefits that may have assisted households facing energy crises during the summer.
- One state provided crisis benefits in the summer only.
- Twenty-two states provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacements/repairs. However, two states utilized weatherization benefits to provide such services.
- Forty-one states provided weatherization assistance benefits, excluding one state that provided assistance with funds obligated from the previous federal fiscal year and including one state whose weatherization data are suppressed because the state's weatherization program was not able to report on a federal fiscal year schedule.

¹ New York State's cooling assistance funds were used to assist 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. The count of these households are reported under weatherization assistance.

Implementation of LIHEAP Assurances

To receive LIHEAP regular block grant funds in FY 2012, 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 DOE's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) rules for its weatherization component.
- 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 60 percent of SMI. 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. The percentage of states that set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at 110 percent of the poverty level ranged from zero percent to six percent.

HHS' *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2012* 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. Percent of states selecting various maximum LIHEAP income eligibility standards, FY 2012¹

LIHEAP income eligibility standards (by percentage intervals of 2011 HHS Poverty Guidelines)	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance²	Winter/year- round crisis assistance³	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance⁴
Number of states	51	18	50	11	41
Household income at or above 150% (percentage of states)	76%	78%	80%	91%	90%
Household income between 111%–149% (percentage of states)	18	17	16	9	7
Household income at 110% (percentage of states)	6	6	4	0	2

¹ [1] These data are derived from HHS' *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2012*.

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

² Percentages include New York. However, cooling assistance funds were used to assist 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. The count of these households is reported under weatherization assistance.

³ Refers to winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance only. Number of States and percentages includes Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Nevada that provided expedited heating assistance for crisis fuel situations through heating assistance funds only. Percentage intervals exclude other types of crisis assistance that for the most part involved furnace repair or replacements.

⁴ Percentages do not include New Jersey which served weatherization households in FY 2012 with FY 2011 weatherization funds. Percentages include Missouri, which served weatherization households in FY 2013 with FY 2012 weatherization funds, and Georgia, which had weatherization data suppressed because the State's weatherization program is not run on a Federal Fiscal Year schedule.

The states' maximum LIHEAP income eligibility standards (expressed as percentages of the 2011 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 2011 HHS Poverty Guidelines, by type of assistance and by state, FY 2012^{1 2}

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter/year-round crisis Assistance ³	Summer crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance
Alabama	150%	150%	150%	150%	--
Alaska ⁴	150	--	150	--	150
Arizona ⁵	186	--	186	--	186
Arkansas	151	151	151	151	200
California ⁵	211	--	211	--	211
Colorado	150	--	150	--	150
Connecticut	274	--	274	--	--
Delaware	200	200	200	200	--
Dist. of Col.	187	187	187	187	200
Florida	150	150	150	150	200
Georgia	185	--	185	--	185
Hawaii ⁵	150	--	--	150	--
Idaho	167	--	167	--	167
Illinois	150	150	150	--	200
Indiana	150	150	150	--	150
Iowa	150	--	150	--	200
Kansas ⁴	130	--	130	--	130
Kentucky	130	--	130	--	--
Louisiana	176	176	176	--	200
Maine	170	--	170	--	170
Maryland ⁴	175	--	175	--	175
Massachusetts ⁴	269	--	269	--	269
Michigan	110	--	197	--	--
Minnesota	193	--	193	--	193
Mississippi	150	150	150	150	200

¹ Maximum annual income cutoffs for four-person households were obtained from HHS' *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2012*. The income cutoffs were converted into percentages of the 2011 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.

² A designation of "--" indicates that such data are not applicable for States which did not provide that type of assistance.

³ 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.

⁴ Expedited heating assistance in Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Nevada was provided to households in a crisis fuel situation.

⁵ 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.

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter/year-round crisis Assistance³	Summer crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance
Missouri ⁶	135	--	135	135	200
Montana	177	--	177	--	200
Nebraska	116	116	116	--	116
Nevada ^{4 5}	110	--	110	--	--
New Hampshire	200	--	200	--	200
New Jersey	200	200	200	--	--
New Mexico	150	150	150	150	200
New York ⁷	220	220	220	--	220
North Carolina	130	--	150	--	200
North Dakota	199	--	199	--	199
Ohio	200	--	200	200	200
Oklahoma	110	110	110	--	110
Oregon	194	--	194	--	194
Pennsylvania	150	--	150	--	150
Rhode Island	235	--	235	--	235
South Carolina	150	150	150	150	150
South Dakota	200	--	160	--	160
Tennessee	150	150	150	--	--
Texas	125	125	125	--	125
Utah	150	--	150	--	150
Vermont	185	--	200	--	--
Virginia	130	134	130	--	230
Washington	125	--	125	--	206
West Virginia	130	--	130	--	200
Wisconsin	209	--	209	--	209
Wyoming	204	--	204	--	204

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,

⁶ FY2012 weatherization funds were used to assist households in FY2013.

⁷ Cooling assistance funds were used to assist 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. The count of these households is reported under weatherization assistance.

and need for home energy in determining benefit levels. In FY 2012, the most common measures for varying heating benefits were fuel type, energy consumption or cost, household size, and income as a percentage of the poverty level. Other factors used included the presence of a “vulnerable” person (e.g., elderly, disabled, or young children), housing type, and the amount of energy subsidy from another program. Presence of an elderly person or young child in the household as a benefit determinant has become more common in response to provisions of the Human Services Amendments of 1994, which added energy “needs” as a factor in determining benefits.

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

As part of its work under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993 and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, HHS has been developing a series of performance indicators that can be used to measure LIHEAP performance in targeting vulnerable low income households. See Appendix B for ACF’s approach to LIHEAP performance measurement. The status of this work is also described in HHS’ *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2012*.

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 2012.

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.
- 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 2012, the applications indicated that:

- Grantees would reserve a specific amount or percentage of funds for crisis assistance until March 15, 2012. Most states set aside a percentage of the state's LIHEAP funds for a separate crisis component, which operated until March 15 or later.
- Grantees would designate the actual or imminent loss of home energy as emergencies. With rare exceptions, states required applicant households to document their energy crisis situation, as well as meet other eligibility criteria. A utility shut-off notice or documentation from a delivered fuel vendor that a household's fuel was or was about to be depleted are examples of such documentation. Several 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 2012.
- 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 generally would use the amount needed to alleviate the emergency, up to a set

maximum, in determining the assistance to be provided in such an emergency; and grantees would keep emergency components open after March 15, reprogram unexpended funds reserved for crises back into other LIHEAP components, or include the funds in their carryover amount. Funds unexpended for crisis by March 15 or, if later, the close of the crisis component, were used for other components or carried over into the next federal fiscal year.

HHS Monitoring of LIHEAP Grantee Programs

Audits

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

Compliance Reviews

Sections 8627 and 8628a of the LIHEAP statute establish a number of oversight and enforcement responsibilities for HHS. 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. HHS also has a general responsibility to conduct onsite compliance reviews of LIHEAP.

HHS conducted on-site LIHEAP compliance reviews with 5 states: Delaware, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Alaska, and Vermont. HHS also conducted on-site LIHEAP compliance reviews with three tribes: Narragansett Indian Tribe (RI), Association of Village Council Presidents (AK), and Tanana Chiefs Conference (AK). Additionally, HHS conducted desk reviews for Spirit Lake Tribe and Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

The results showed some instances of serious non-compliance with federal requirements. The most notable issues found in some of the programs related to: proper accounting of vendor refunds in federal reports; monitoring of LIHEAP funds transferred to other state agencies for administration; adequate follow-up on fraud allegations; appropriate delegation of program administration; inadequate procurement controls; monitoring of subgrantees and vendors; and distinction in state policies between types of crises. HHS is working with grantees to develop plans to correct these issues.

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

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 of the grantee's LIHEAP by the Division of

Energy Assistance. The Department has taken steps to work with LIHEAP grantees to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse, and to ensure LIHEAP program integrity.

On April 13, 2012, the LIHEAP Program Integrity Working Group of LIHEAP grantees and stakeholders reported upon its findings after a one-year examination into challenges in preventing improper payments. The Working Group issued its recommendations for next steps in the [LIHEAP PROGRAM INTEGRITY WORKING GROUP FINAL REPORT](#). Based on this report, HHS issued a contract in FY 2012 to further investigate the recommendations of the Working Group with respect to strengthening third-party verification of LIHEAP applicant household data. Under the two-year contract, the contractor conducted a cost-benefit analysis and researched the feasibility of accessing certain third-party electronic data verification 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.
- 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 are not comparable across states. This is because states can define applicant households differently. Consequently, such data are excluded from this report. However, the reporting of such data still is required as part of the LIHEAP grantee application.

Starting in FY 2011, states were required to provide an unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households (including LIHEAP weatherization assistance). However, this unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance was not broken down by percentage of HHSPG, as it was not requested from the states.

Separate unduplicated counts of the number of assisted households with any vulnerable members, i.e., either elderly, disabled, or young child, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households, as well as an unduplicated count of the number of assisted households having at least one vulnerable member, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households were also required.

FY 2012 LIHEAP Household Report instructions included information on how to count such households, however, as discussed throughout this section of the report, some states had great difficulty in calculating unduplicated counts of households for FY 2012, as shown in Table A-1.

Table A-1, on the next page, provides information for FY 2012 on the percentage of assisted households for which complete data exists for poverty levels, elderly, disabled, young children, and unduplicated vulnerable households as reported by the states. If a state reported incomplete or unreliable data, then such data was excluded from this report. All states were able to report complete data on households receiving heating, cooling, and crisis assistance. Some states, however, were unable to provide complete data on those households receiving weatherization or those that received any type of assistance. The

categories for which states reported incomplete or unreliable data appear in Table A-1 as less than 100 percent.

As depicted in Table A-1, all states fully reported their counts of households that received Heating Assistance, Cooling Assistance, Winter/Year- Round Crisis Assistance and Summer Crisis Assistance. Furthermore, they fully reported such counts broken out by income and vulnerability status. However, not all states fully reported their counts of households that received Weatherization Assistance by income or vulnerability status. Only about 99.4 percent of households that received such assistance by income or any type of vulnerability status were so reported. Furthermore, not all states fully reported their counts of households that received any type of assistance by any status; only between 72.4 percent and 73 percent of such households were so reported.

Table A-1. Percent of assisted households by poverty level, elderly, disabled, young children, and vulnerable household as reported uniformly by states, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2012¹

Household characteristic	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any type of LIHEAP assistance ²
Poverty level	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.4%	NA ³
Elderly ⁴	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.0
Disabled ⁵	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.0
Young child ⁶	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.0
Elderly, Disabled or Young Child	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	72.4

LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section

All states are required annually to complete the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section* (OMB Clearance No. 0970-0076). The data from this survey provide 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 2012. 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 2012, as LIHEAP obligations in FY 2012 could be spent in FY 2012 or later, depending on state law. The estimates provide a snapshot of how states obligated their FY 2012 funds.

¹ These data are derived from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2012*. Percentages of 100% indicate that all households covered by that characteristic were reported to HHS by the States that served them. Percentages under 100% indicate that less than all such households were reported to HHS by such States.

² Receipt of LIHEAP assistance regardless of the type(s) of assistance provided to a household.

³ This information was not collected from States.

⁴ "Elderly" refers to a household with at least one member who is 60 years old or older.

⁵ "Disability" refers to a household with at least one member who is disabled (the definition of "disability" is determined by each State).

⁶ "Young child" refers to a household with at least one member who is five years old or younger.

National Household Surveys

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

Data from national household surveys are subject to the following errors (for further information, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar12.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.
- **Non-sampling 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 non-sampling error component of the total error of survey estimates. Non-sampling 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 non-sampling 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 <http://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 were used to prepare performance statistics for FY 2012 became available in October 2012.

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 (DOE). 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 where 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 2009 RECS is the thirteenth in a series of surveys. For the 2009 RECS, approximately 12,083 households were interviewed, including 724 verified LIHEAP recipient households. Home energy data have been adjusted to FY 2012 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 2009 RECS are available from the EIA website at: <http://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2009/>.

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 2009 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.
- 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 2009 RECS data provides the most current and comprehensive data on residential energy use by low income households, several significant limitations must be addressed:

- The 2009 RECS data for CY 2009 were updated to FY 2012 (October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012), using procedures that adjust the 2009 data to reflect the weather and fuel prices for FY 2012. These procedures are comparable to those used for the FY 1986 - FY 2011 annual LIHEAP Reports to Congress. However, the reader should exercise caution in comparing the data in this report 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 reliability of the estimates for such subgroups.
- The household is a basic reporting unit for the RECS and LIHEAP. The RECS employs the Census Bureau's 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 (CPS ASEC) Supplement, conducted by the Census Bureau, provides, at national and regional levels, data on total household income as a specific dollar amount whereas RECS provides household income data 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 2012 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 report.⁷
- Households were classified in the 2009 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.

Average Home Energy Consumption and Expenditures

Average heating and cooling consumption and expenditure estimates for FY 2012 were calculated at

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.

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 2009 RECS sample case using FY 2012 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and price inflators applied to the original expenditure data, as well as the regression formula developed from the 2009 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.

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 of households. The first is the “mean individual burden” approach and the second is the “mean group burden” approach. While these approaches appear to be similar, they give quite different values.

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

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

Using the “mean group burden” approach, energy burden is computed as follows: (1) total energy expenditures for all 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.

According to the 2009 RECS, in 2009, the mean residential energy burden for all LIHEAP income eligible households using the mean individual burden approach was 18.7 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, 2009 RECS households with incomes of \$10,000 or less had average residential energy expenditures of \$1,556, while those with incomes between \$20,000 and \$35,000 had average residential energy expenditures of \$1,714. Thus, households which had more than twice as much income spent only 10 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 18.7 percent. By contrast, the median of the distribution of residential energy burdens from the 2009 RECS was 9.2 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 more households than justified as LIHEAP income eligible. Based on the 2009 RECS, the estimate of LIHEAP income eligible households for CY 2009 was 39.7 million. Based on the 2010 CPS ASEC, the estimate of LIHEAP income eligible households for CY 2009 was 37.1 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 Interpretation

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 the type of analysis being conducted, for example:

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

Projections of Energy Consumption and Expenditures

HHS projected energy consumption (in Btus) and expenditures by adjusting such amounts for each household in the RECS micro data file from the RECS year to the year of this report. The RECS reported consumption for CY 2009; whereas this report covers FY 2012. HHS based such adjustments on changes in weather and prices from CY 2009 to FY 2012; in so doing, HHS assumed that households did not 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 2009 heating and cooling end use consumption estimates (from the RECS)⁹ for changes in heating degree days (HDDs) and cooling degree days (CDDs) from CY 2009 to FY 2012 using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FY 2012 projected cons.} &= (2009 \text{ estimated heat cons.} * \text{HDD change}) + \\ & (2009 \text{ estimated cooling cons.} * \text{CDD change}) + \\ & (2009 \text{ estimated water heat cons.} + 2009 \text{ estimated appliance cons.}) \end{aligned}$$

⁹ EIA developed the CY 2009 end use consumption estimates using data from the 2009 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.

HHS next projected expenditures. It did so by adjusting CY 2009 actual expenditures for projected changes in consumption and actual changes in fuel prices from CY 2009 to FY 2012. It did so through the following formula, which it applied to each household and the applicable fuel:

$$\text{Preliminary exp.} = 2009 \text{ exp.} * (\text{FY 2012 projected cons.} / 2009 \text{ actual cons.})$$

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

Table A-2 shows the price changes in the form of national price factors that HHS used to make its projections. The price factors show the actual change in the average price of a fuel from CY 2009 to FY 2012. For example, electricity prices increased by 3.2 percent from CY 2009 to FY 2012.

Table A-2. National residential energy price factors for FY 2012

Fuel	Price factors for FY 2012 projections ¹
Electricity	1.0316
Natural gas	0.8917
Fuel oil / kerosene	1.4735
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1.2340

HHS used national price factors rather than state price factors to project expenditure data for FY 2012. It did so because the use of national price factors causes little difference in such projections. HHS determined this to be the case for FY 1993/1994. For that period, the state electricity price factors varied between 0.3 percent and 1.2 percent; whereas the national average price factor was 0.8 percent. Likewise, the state natural gas price factors varied between 1.7 percent and 2.8 percent; whereas the national average price factor was two percent.

The following pages display Section K (the section which pertains to energy assistance) of the 2009 RECS questionnaire, the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2012* and the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2012*.

¹ HHS developed the price factors in this table from fuel price and consumption data. Data on fuel prices were obtained from: (1) EIA's *April 2013 Monthly Energy Review* for electricity and natural gas; (2) Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the U.S. City Average, Fuel Oil #2, Series ID APU000072511, for fuel oil/kerosene; (3) EIA's website (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>) for LPG. Consumption data were obtained from: (1) EIA's *March 2013 Electric Power Monthly* for electricity and (2) EIA's *April 2013 Monthly Energy Review* for natural gas, fuel oil/kerosene, and LPG.

Figure A-1. 2009 RECS Energy Assistance Section

Section M: ENERGY ASSISTANCE (formerly section K)

M-1a **EnergySecureA** **SCALEB** Place show card 45 in front of the respondent. Some households may have faced challenges in paying home energy bills. The following questions ask about challenges your household may have had paying home energy bills or maintaining heating and cooling equipment. When thinking about these questions, include all of your experiences in 2009, even in homes different from the one you live in now.

Please look at Card 45. In 2009 how often did your household reduce or forgo expenses for basic household necessities, such as medicine or food, due to your home energy bill?

- Almost every month..... 1
- Some months..... 2
- 1 or 2 months..... 3
- Never..... 4

M-1b **EnergySecureB** **SCALEG** In 2009 how often did your household keep your home at a temperature that you felt was unsafe or unhealthy?

- Almost every month..... 1
- Some months..... 2
- 1 or 2 months..... 3
- Never..... 4

M-1c **EnergySecureC** **SCALEH** In 2009 how often did your household pay an amount less than what you owed on your home energy bill, because you were unable to afford the whole home energy bill?

- Almost every month..... 1
- Some months..... 2
- 1 or 2 months..... 3
- Never..... 4

M-1d **EnergySecureD** **SCALEE** When home energy bills are not paid on time, it is common for energy utilities and suppliers to send late notices. If the bill is very late, they will send a disconnect, shut-off, or non-delivery notice. How often did you receive a disconnect, shut-off, or non-delivery notice?

- Almost every month..... 1
- Some months..... 2
- 1 or 2 months..... 3
- Never..... 4

M-1d1 [If EnergySecureD=1,2,3, Don't Know, Refuse] **PayArrange** **PAYARRNG** Did you enter into a payment arrangement with your energy utility or supplier in response to the disconnect shut-off, or non-delivery notice?

- Yes..... 1
- No..... 0

M-1e **EnergySecureE** **SCALEC** In order to pay your home energy bill, how often did you need to use a payday loan, a tax refund, anticipation loan, a car title loan, or another type of short-term, high-interest loan?

- Almost every month..... 1

Some months 2
 1 or 2 months..... 3
 Never 4

M-2 BudgetPay BUDGETPP Some energy utilities and suppliers offer *budget* payment plans that allow a household to pay the same amount on the home energy bill each month. In 2009 did your household use a *budget* plan for any home energy bill?

Yes..... 1
 No 0

M-3 LIHEAPAsst ENERGYAID There are assistance programs that help households pay home energy bills and help households pay for the repair or replacement of their heating or cooling equipment. In 2009 did your household receive this type of assistance?

Yes..... 1
 No 0

M-4 [if USEEL=1] NoPayElec NOPY In 2009 was your electricity ever disconnected because you were unable to pay your home energy bill?

Yes..... 1
 No 0

M-4a [if NoPayElec=1] MonthsNoElec During which of the following months did your household lose the use of your electricity because the service was disconnected? PROBE: Any others?

<input type="checkbox"/> NOELJAN	January 2009.....	1	<input type="checkbox"/> NOELJUL	July 2009.....	7
<input type="checkbox"/> NOELFEB	February 2009.....	2	<input type="checkbox"/> NOELAUG	August 2009.....	8
<input type="checkbox"/> NOELMAR	March 2009.....	3	<input type="checkbox"/> NOELSEP	September 2009.....	9
<input type="checkbox"/> NOELAPR	April 2009.....	4	<input type="checkbox"/> NOELOCT	October 2009.....	10
<input type="checkbox"/> NOELMAY	May 2009.....	5	<input type="checkbox"/> NOELNOV	November 2009.....	11
<input type="checkbox"/> NOELJUN	June 2009.....	6	<input type="checkbox"/> NOELDEC	December 2009.....	12

M-4b [if NoPayElec=1 and ELWARM=1] NoHeatE NOPYEL While your electricity was disconnected, was there a time when you wanted to use your main source of heat but were unable to?

Yes..... 1
 No 0

M-4b1 [if LIHEAPAsst=1 and NoHeatE=1] RestoreHeatE NOPYELREST You mentioned receiving home energy assistance. Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore the heating to your home?

Yes..... 1
 No 0

M-4c [if ELCOOL=1 and NoPayElec=1] NoCoolE NOPYELAC While your electricity was disconnected, was there a time when you wanted to use your air-conditioner but were unable to?

Yes..... 1
 No 0

M-4c1 [If LIHEAPAsst=1 and NoCoolE=1] RestoreCoolE NOPYELACREST Did receiving home energy assistance help you to restore cooling to your home?

Yes..... 1
 No 0

M-5 [If USENG=1] NoPayGas NONG In 2009 was your natural gas service ever disconnected because you were unable to pay your home energy bill?

Yes..... 1
 No 0

M-5a [If NoPayGas=1] MonthsNoGas During which of the following months did your household lose the use of your natural gas because the service was disconnected? PROBE: Any others?

NONGJAN	January 2009.....	1	NONGJUL	July 2009.....	7
NONGFEB	February 2009.....	2	NONGAUG	August 2009.....	8
NONGMAR	March 2009.....	3	NONGSEP	September 2009.....	9
NONGAPR	April 2009.....	4	NONGOCT	October 2009.....	10
NONGMAY	May 2009.....	5	NONGNOV	November 2009.....	11
NONGJUN	June 2009.....	6	NONGDEC	December 2009.....	12

M-5b [If NoPayGas=1 and UGWARM=1] NoHeatG NOPYNG While your natural gas service was disconnected, was there a time when you wanted to use your main source of heat but were unable to?

Yes..... 1
 No 0

M-5b1 [If LIHEAPAsst=1 and NoHeatG=1] RestoreHeatG NOPYNGREST Earlier, you mentioned receiving home energy assistance. Did receiving home energy assistance help you to restore heating to your home?

Yes..... 1
 No 0

M-6 [If USEFO=1 or USEKERO=1 or USELP=1 or USEWOOD=1] NoPayFuel NOFUEL In 2009 did your fuel oil, kerosene, propane, or wood ever run out because you were unable to pay for a home energy delivery?

Yes..... 1
 No 0

M-6a [If NoPayFuel=1] MonthsNoFuel During which of the following months did your household lose the use of your fuel oil, kerosene, propane, or wood because delivery was disconnected? PROBE: Any others?

NOFLJAN	January 2009.....	1	NOFLJUL	July 2009.....	7
NOFLFEB	February 2009.....	2	NOFLAUG	August 2009.....	8
NOFLMAR	March 2009.....	3	NOFLSEP	September 2009.....	9

NOFLAPR April 2009.....	4	NOFLOCT October 2009.....	10
NOFLMAY May 2009.....	5	NOFLNOV November 2009.....	11
NOFLJUN June 2009.....	6	NOFLDEC December 2009.....	12

M-6b [If NOFUEL=1 and (FOWARM=1 or KRWARM=1 or LPWARM=1 or WDWARM=1)] **NoHeatF**
NOPYFL When you ran out of your fuel oil, kerosene, propane, or wood was there a time when you wanted to use your main source of heat but were unable to?

Yes..... 1
 No..... 0

M-6b1 [If LIHEAPAsst=1 and NoHeatF=1] **RestoreHeatF** **NOPYFLREST** You mentioned receiving home energy assistance. Did receiving home energy assistance help you to restore heating to your home?

Yes..... 1
 No..... 0

M-7 [If HeatingHome=1] **HeatBroken** **NOHTBRK** Now, let's talk about problems you may have had with your heating or cooling equipment.

In 2009 were you unable to use your main heating equipment because it was broken?

Yes..... 1
 No..... 0

M-7a [If HeatBroken=1] **HeatFixed** **HTFIX** Was your heating equipment fixed or replaced in 2009?

Yes..... 1
 No..... 0

M-7b [If LIHEAPAsst=1 and HeatFixed=1] **HeatFixAssis** **NOPYFIXRES** Did receiving home energy assistance help you to fix or replace your heating equipment?

Yes..... 1
 No..... 0

M-8 [If TypeofAirCoolEquip=1,3] **CACBroken** **NOCACBRK** In 2009 were you unable to use your central air conditioner because it was broken?

Yes..... 1
 No..... 0

M-8a [If CACBroken=1] **CACFixed** **CACFIX** Was your central air conditioner fixed or replaced in 2009?

Yes..... 1
 No..... 0

M-8b [If LIHEAPAsst=1 and CADFixed=1] **CACFixAssis** **NOPYFIXRES** Did receiving home energy assistance help you to fix or replace your central air conditioner?

Yes..... 1
 No..... 0

M-9 [If TypeofAirCoolEquip=2,3] **RACBroken** **NOWWACBRK** In 2009 were you unable to use any room air conditioning unit because it was broken?

Yes..... 1
No 0

M-9a [If RACBroken=1] **RACFixed** **WWACFIX** Was your room air conditioning unit fixed or replaced in 2009?

Yes..... 1
No 0

M-9b [If LIHEAPAsst=1 and RACFixed=1] **RACAssis** **WWACAID** Did receiving home energy assistance help you to fix or replace your room air conditioning?

Yes..... 1
No 0

M-10a [If EnergySecureB=1,2,3] **MedicalAttnC** **COLDMA** Now I would like to ask you a few questions about how your home heating and cooling has affected the health of your household members. In 2008:

In 2009 did anyone in your household need medical attention because your home was too cold?

Yes..... 1
No 0

M-10a1 [If MedicalAttnC=1] **MedicalAttnCOld** **COLDMA60** You responded that someone in your household needed medical attention. Were any of the people who needed medical attention 60 years or older?

Yes..... 1
No 0

M-10a2 [If MedicalAttnC=1] **MedicalAttnCYoung** **COLDMA5** Were any of the people who needed medical attention 5 years old of younger?

Yes..... 1
No 0

M-10b [If EnergySecureB=1,2,3] **MedicalAttnH** **HOTMA** In 2009 did anyone in your household need medical attention because your home was too hot?

Yes..... 1
No 0

M-10b1 [If MedicalAttnH=1] **MedicalAttnHOld** **HOTMA60** You responded that someone in your household needed medical attention. Were any of the people who needed medical attention 60 years or older?

Yes..... 1
No 0

M-10b2 [If MedicalAttnH=1] [MedicalAttnHYoung] [HOTMA5] Were any of the people who needed medical attention 5 years old of younger?

Yes..... 1
No..... 0

M-10c [If CARRYEL=1 or CARRYKER=1 or RANGE=1 or OUTGRILL=1 or CHIMNEY=1] [AltHeatFire] [ALHTFR] In 2009 did any fire start in your home as a result of using an alternate heating source, such as space heaters, your kitchen stove or oven, an outdoor grill, or your fireplace?

Yes..... 1
No..... 0

M-10c1 [If AltHeatFire=1] [AltHeatFireVic] [HTFRNUM] How many individuals needed medical attention because of the fire?

Enter Number

M-10d [If NoPayElec=1] [AltLightFire] [ALTLFR] In 2009 did any fire start in your home as a result of using an alternate lighting source, such as candles or kerosene lanterns?

Yes..... 1
No..... 0

M-10d1 [If AltLightFire=1] [AltLightFireVic] [LTFRNUM] How many individuals needed medical attention because of the fire?

Enter Number

M-11 [IVCOMMMFILTER] If you have any comments that might suggest that the data collected in the energy assistance section should be analyzed by central office staff, enter 1. if you have no comments regarding the quality of data entered in this section, enter 2.

I have comments regarding the quality of data in this section 1
I do not have comments 2

M-11a [If IVCOMMMFILTER=1] [IverCommentsM] [IVCOMMM] 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 2012 (Long Format)

LIHEAP Household Report for-Federal Fiscal Year 2012--Long Form Expiration Date: 10/31/2014

OMB Control No. 0970-0060

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

The LIHEAP Household Report--Long Form is for use by the 50 States, District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This report provides household counts for both LIHEAP recipient and applicant households for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2012, the period of October 1, 2011 - September 30, 2012. The Long Form for this report consists of the following parts: (A) LIHEAP Assisted Households and (B) LIHEAP Applicant Households. Data on assisted households are included in the Department's LIHEAP Report to Congress for FFY 2012. The data are also used in measuring LIHEAP targeting performance under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993, as amended by the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010. As the reported data are aggregated, the information in this report is not considered to be confidential. Submit the completed Excel spreadsheet to LIHEAPsubmission@acf.hhs.gov

REQUIRED DATA must be reported under the LIHEAP statute. REQUESTED DATA can be reported (at the state's option) in response to House Report 103-483 and Senate Report 103-251. Both the LIHEAP Household Report--Long Form (FFY 12_LIHEAP_Long_Form.xls) and the Instructions (FFY 12_LIHEAP_Long_Form_Instructions.pdf) can be downloaded in the Forms sections of the Office of Community Services' LIHEAP web site at: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/liheap/. This Excel spreadsheet is page protected to keep the format uniform. The items requiring a response are not page protected, such as "State-Reported Total" household counts. However, other areas of this spreadsheet cannot be modified. For example, the "Calculated Total" cannot be entered as that cell contains a protected formula that automatically adds the number of households under the poverty intervals as data is entered across each row.

Do the data below include estimated figures? NO YES If YES, mark "X" in the second column below for each type of assistance that has at least one estimated data entry.

A. LIHEAP ASSISTED HOUSEHOLDS The 2011 HHS Poverty Guidelines are available at: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/guidance/information_memoranda/m11-08.html

Type of LIHEAP assistance	Mark "X" for estimated data	REQUIRED DATA										REQUESTED DATA		
		Number of assisted households		2011 HHS Poverty Guideline Interval, based on gross income and household size					At least one household member who is a member of the following target groups:				At least one member who is	
		State-Reported Total	Calculated Total	Under 75% poverty	75%-100% poverty	101%-125% poverty	126%-150% poverty	Over 150% poverty	60 years or older (elderly)	Disabled	Age 5 years or under (young child)	Elderly, disabled, or young child	Age 2 years or under	Age 3 years through 5 years
1. Heating			0											
2. Cooling			0											
3. Winter/year round crisis			0											
4. Summer crisis			0											
5. Other crisis (describe below)			0											
6. Weatherization			0											
7. Any type of LIHEAP assistance														

Include any notes below for section A (Indicate type of assistance and item). For example, explain briefly why the state-reported total does not equal the calculated total of cooling assisted households. - Not applicable

B. LIHEAP APPLICANT HOUSEHOLDS (regardless of whether assisted)

Type of LIHEAP assistance	Mark "X" for estimated data	REQUIRED DATA								
		Number of applicant households		2011 HHS Poverty Guideline Interval, based on gross income and household size						Income data unavailable
		State-Reported Total	Calculated Total	Under 75% poverty	75%-100% poverty	101%-125% poverty	126%-150% poverty	Over 150% poverty		
1. Heating			0							
2. Cooling			0							
3. Winter/year round crisis			0							
4. Summer crisis			0							
5. Other crisis (specify)			0							
6. Weatherization			0							

Include any notes below for section B (Indicate type of assistance and item). For example, explain briefly why the number of applicant households is less than or equal to the corresponding number of assisted households.

Figure A-3b. LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2012 (Section III)

Form No. ACF-284

OMB Clearance No. 0970-0076

Expiration Date: 04/30/2014

SECTION III. ESTIMATED USES OF LIHEAP FUNDS:				All of FFY 2012 (10/1/2011 TO 9/30/2012)		
State: State of OZ				I	II	III
				Total Funds/ Awards Funds	Average Household Benefit	Maximum Annual Dollar Income for 4-person Household as of 10/1/11 (Edit Check # 1)
				(Round off to Nearest Dollar)		
A.	Type of LIHEAP Assistance					
1.	Heating Assistance Benefits			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2.	Cooling Assistance Benefits			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3.	Total Crisis Benefits =		Amount	\$0.00	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
	BREAKDOWN OF CRISIS BENEFITS					
	Winter Crisis Benefits		\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
	Summer Crisis Benefits		\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
	Year-Round Crisis Benefits		\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
	Other Crisis Benefits:		\$0.00		xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
	a.	Emergency furnace repair or replacement	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
	b.	?	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
	c.	?	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00
4.	Weatherization Assistance Benefits (Edit Check # 2)			\$0.00	xxxxxxxxxx	\$0.00
B.	Other Permitted Uses of LIHEAP funds					
5.	FFY 2012 Unobligated Funds (excluding funds in Item 6) Carried Over to FFY 2013 (Edit Check # 3)			\$4,298.00	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
6.	FFY 2012 Leveraging Incentive Award Obligated in FFY 2013			\$0.00	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
7.	Amount of FFY 2012 LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment Used to Identify, Develop & Demonstrate Leveraging Activities (Edit Check # 4)			\$0.00	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
8.	Amount for Assurance 16 Activities (Edit Check # 5)			\$0.00	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
9.	Amount for Administration/Planning Costs (Edit Check # 6)			\$0.00	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
C.	Estimated Total Uses of Funds					
10.	Sum of Items 1-9 in Column A. This should equal sum in Section II, Item 6 (Edit Check # 7)			\$4,298.00	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. In addition, ACF has set an annual efficiency goal based on administrative costs.

HHS' current annual LIHEAP performance objectives are to:

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

Performance Measures

ACF has developed the following set of performance measures:

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

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

Performance Measurement Data

Table B-1a and B-1b shows the LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measures from FY 2003 through FY 2012. The first column shows the fiscal year. The second column shows the performance targets to be reached and the third column shows the targeting index scores that were actually achieved. In FY 2003, LIHEAP began collecting data on these three measures, and set baseline targets. A baseline is a benchmark used as a basis for comparison.

For measure 1A, LIHEAP consistently has not targeted benefits to LIHEAP income eligible households with an elderly member—insofar as LIHEAP recipient households with an elderly member do not make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP recipients than such households make up of LIHEAP eligible households. The FY 2004 through FY 2011 targeting index scores fluctuated between 73 and 79. In FY

2012, the targeting index score for households with elderly household members increased to 83, exceeding both the fiscal year target and the baseline targeting index score. This indicates that there was a slight improvement over the baseline targeting index score in those years.

For measure 1B, LIHEAP consistently has targeted benefits to income eligible households with a young child—insofar as LIHEAP recipient households with a young child do make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP recipients households than such households make up 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 2011, the targeting index for households with a young child increased to 122, but in FY 2012, it decreased to 114, below the fiscal year target of 124.

Table B-1a. LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measure 1A: Increase the reciprocity targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member 60 years or old (reported for FY 2003-FY 2012)

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 12	80	83
FY 11	75	78
FY 10	78	74
FY 09	96	76
FY 08	96	76
FY 07	94	78
FY 06	92	77
FY 05	84	79
FY 04	82	78
FY 03	Baseline	79

Table B-1b. LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measure 1B: Maintain the reciprocity targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member five years or younger (reported for FY 2003-FY 2012)

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 12	124	114
FY 11	110	122
FY 10	110	118
FY 09	122	117
FY 08	122	110
FY 07	122	110
FY 06	122	112
FY 05	122	113
FY 04	122	115
FY 03	Baseline	122

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 energy service.

In April 2010, HHS established a follow-up group, the LIHEAP Performance Measures Implementation Work Group (PMIWG), consisting of state LIHEAP directors and HHS staff. The PMIWG will be active long-term to oversee the selection and implementation of the first PMIWG's proposed LIHEAP outcome measures. HHS issued guidance (LIHEAP-IM-2011-11) which alerted state LIHEAP grantees to the progress of the PMIWG in developing tools for states to initiate more robust, outcome-based performance measures. The guidance also sought state volunteers to test the measures recommended by the PMIWG. Additionally, the PMIWG engaged state grantees at conferences in discussions about the value of the recommended measures, and challenges and solutions to implementing them. The PMIWG met throughout 2012 and provided feedback on grantee potential solutions to challenges facing states in collecting new data for LIHEAP.

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 2012; special studies published as part of the annual LIHEAP reports to Congress; and FY 2012 T&TA activities.

FY 2012 LIHEAP Information Memoranda

The following federal LIHEAP information memoranda were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2012:

Memorandum No.	Date	Subject¹
IM-2012-01	2/1/12	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2008
IM-2012-02	2/1/12	Update to the LIHEAP Allocation Formula for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2012
IM-2012-03	2/17/12	State-Level Reciprocity Targeting Indexes for Elderly and Young Child Households
IM-2012-04	2/24/12	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Poverty Guidelines for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2012 Federal Energy Assistance Programs and Mandatory Use in FFY 2013 Federal Energy Assurances Programs
IM-2012-05	3/22/12	Model Plan Application for LIHEAP Funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 (All Applications due September 1, 2012)
IM-2012-06	3/15/12	State Median Income Estimates for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2012 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2013 LIHEAP Programs
IM-2012-07	9/28/12	Grant Awards for the FY 2012 Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH)
IM-2012-08	10/4/12	Grant Awards for the FY 2012 Leveraging Incentive Program

FY 2012 LIHEAP Action Transmittals

The following federal LIHEAP action transmittals were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2012:

Transmittal No.	Date	Subject²
AT-2012-01	10/14/11	Financing Reporting Requirement for All LIHEAP Grantees – SF 425 Report
AT-2012-02	11/30/11	LIHEAP Grantee Survey for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2011

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

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

AT-2012-03	1/31/12	Request for FY 2012 Applications for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH)
AT-2012-04	7/12/12	Carryover and Reallotment Report
AT-2012-05	7/12/12	LIHEAP Application Requirements for FY 2013 and Deadline of September 4, 2012 for All Applications
AT-2012-06	7/12/12	Estimates of Quarterly Obligations for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
AT-2012-07	8/3/12	Household Report for FFY 2012-Short Form and Long Form

Special Study

HHS commissioned APPRISE Incorporated to conduct a special study of how the home energy needs of low income households changed over the period from 2001 to 2009. This study made use of the national Residential Energy Consumption Surveys (*RECS*) that were conducted in 2001, 2005, and 2009. The study looked at whether there were changes in home energy consumption, prices, expenditures, or burden that affected the need for and performance of the LIHEAP program.

The study fulfilled three main objectives:

- **Consumption:** It assessed whether there were any underlying changes in the way that low income households use energy, and how such changes relate to the goals of the LIHEAP program.
- **Expenditures:** It examined how changes in home energy consumption and energy prices together affected the distribution of home energy expenditures for low income households, and looked at whether those differences changed the need for LIHEAP in any meaningful way.
- **Energy Burden:** It documented both the average home energy burden and the distribution of home energy burden for 2001, 2005, and 2009, and assessed whether changes in either the average value or the distribution would put new demands on the LIHEAP program in terms of targeting program benefits.

The final report of this study is in Section V of the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2012*. This report may be downloaded from ACF's website at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-home-energy-notebooks>.

Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2012

Section 8628a of the LIHEAP statute authorizes HHS to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for T&TA projects that may be awarded through grants, contracts, or jointly financed cooperative agreements with states, public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. LIHEAP's FY 2012 appropriation increased this amount (after the 0.189 percent rescission) to \$2,994,330 which allowed HHS to substantially expand its technical assistance, training, and program monitoring activities. HHS set aside the full \$2,994,330 and obligated \$2,993,622 of these funds for the following activities³:

- **Ongoing technical support resources for grantees:** For exercising the option on an existing contract to the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) to continue operation of the

³ Most of the first eight activities that were funded by FFY 2012 T&TA funds took place in FFY 2013.

LIHEAP Clearinghouse: \$277,275;

- **Training and new technical assistance for grantees:** For awarding a new contract to the National Energy Assistance Directors' Association (NEADA) to provide on-site training, group training, and additional technical assistance resources: \$405,009;
- **Ongoing technical assistance for OCS:** For exercising the option on an existing contract to APPRISE, Incorporated to provide as-needed LIHEAP technical assistance for LIHEAP's federal administrative office (the Office of Community Services (OCS)): \$19,228;
- **Technical support for OCS:** For modifying a previous contract and awarding a new contract to APPRISE, Incorporated to provide data updates, report writing, and other technical support for OCS: \$97,359;
- **Monitoring of grantees:** For awarding a new contract to the National Association For State Community Services Programs (NASCS) to prioritize and take part in monitoring of grantees: \$694,891;
- **Accountability and third-party verification support for grantees:** For awarding a new contract to NEADA to identify the costs and methods for third-party applicant verification systems: \$394,431;
- **Data collection:** For awarding a new contract to APPRISE, Incorporated to develop a system that collects, stores, and reports upon LIHEAP performance measurement data: \$499,080;
- **Contract management assistance:** For entering into an inter-agency agreement with the Department of the Interior to assist HHS with managing the new LIHEAP contracts: \$161,950;
- **Information technology support:** For entering into an inter-agency agreement with ACF's Office of Information Services to provide information technology support to OCS: \$353,649;
- **Official travel:** For sending HHS staff to: (1) on-site compliance reviews in Alaska, Delaware, Louisiana, Rhode Island, and Vermont; (2) LIHEAP-related conferences: \$50,888; and
- **Training and Miscellaneous Office Expenses:** For (1) conference attendance fees; (2) document printing; (3) staff training; and (4) office supplies: \$39,862.

The remaining \$708 in funds automatically reverts back to the Treasury after the five-year expenditure period for such funds expires.