

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2014

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

Acknowledgments

The Office of Community Services wishes to acknowledge the valuable contributions of the states (including the District of Columbia), Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and U.S. territories in providing data on their energy assistance programs. Also acknowledged are the valuable contributions of the Energy Information Administration in the U.S. Department of Energy in developing information used in this report on home energy usage and other characteristics of low income households and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) assisted households.

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Acronyms

AC	Air Conditioner
ACF	Administration for Children and Families
ASEC	Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS
AT	Action Transmittal
Btu	British Thermal Unit
CDD	Cooling Degree Day
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPS	Census Bureau's Current Population Survey
CR	Continuing Resolution
CY	Calendar Year
DEA	Division of Energy Assistance
DOE	Department of Energy
EIA	Energy Information Administration
FR	Federal Register
FY	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 - September 30)
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
HDD	Heating Degree Day
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HHSPG	HHS Poverty Guidelines
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning System
IM	Information Memorandum
LIIEAP	Low Income Energy Assistance Program
LIHEAP	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (typically Propane or Butane)
MIS	Management Information System
MMBtu	Millions of Btus
NA	Not Applicable
NASEO	National Association of State Energy Officials
NC	Not Calculated
NCAT	National Center for Appropriate Technology
NEADA	National Energy Assistance Directors' Association
NEUAC	National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981
OCS	Office of Community Services
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PIPP	Percentage of Income Payment Plan
P.L.	Public Law
REACH	Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program
RECS	EIA's Residential Energy Consumption Survey
SMI	State Median Income
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
T&TA	Training and Technical Assistance
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program
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) 2014 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)
- 153 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).

Sources of Program Funding

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 (Public Law (P.L.) 113-76) was signed into law on January 17, 2014. This Act provided funds for LIHEAP in FY 2014.

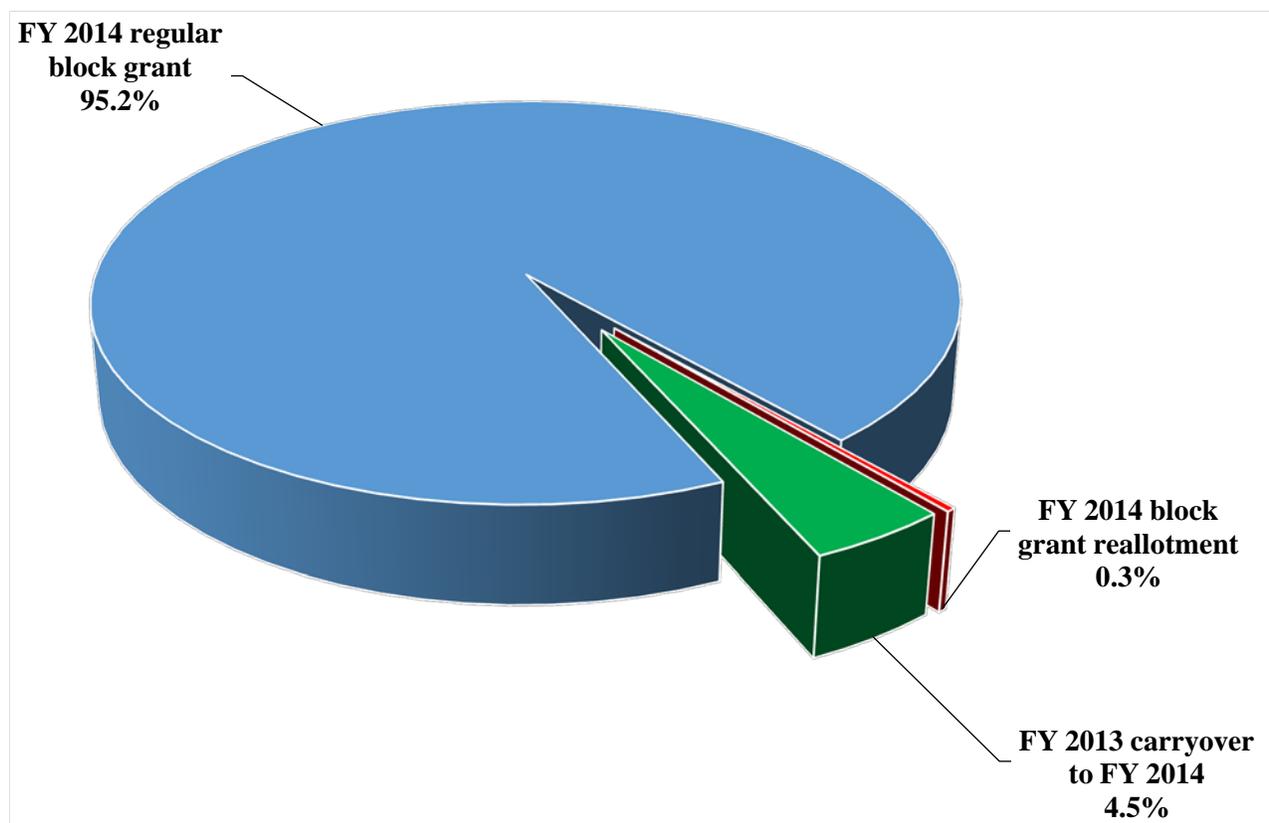
In total, \$3.425 billion was appropriated to LIHEAP. Of this amount: (1) \$491 million was allocated under the “new formula”; (2) \$2.907 billion was allocated under the “old formula”; (3) \$2,958,120 was set aside for Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) activities; and (4) approximately one percent (\$34.2 million) was transferred to other HHS programs to meet critical needs. P.L. 113-76 authorizes the Secretary of HHS to transfer up to one percent of any discretionary funds between appropriations.

As shown in Figure 1, regular block grant funds provided the largest share of federal LIHEAP funds available to the states for FY 2014. FY 2013 carryover funds provided the next-largest share, followed by FY 2013 reallocation funds.

The sources of LIHEAP funding included the following:

- Regular block grant allocations: 51 states received \$3.3 billion.
- Block grant re-allotments: 51 states received \$11 million.
- Funds carried over from the previous fiscal year: 41 states carried over \$158 million.

Figure 1. Percent of federal LIHEAP funds available to the states, by source, FY 2014



Uses of Program Funds

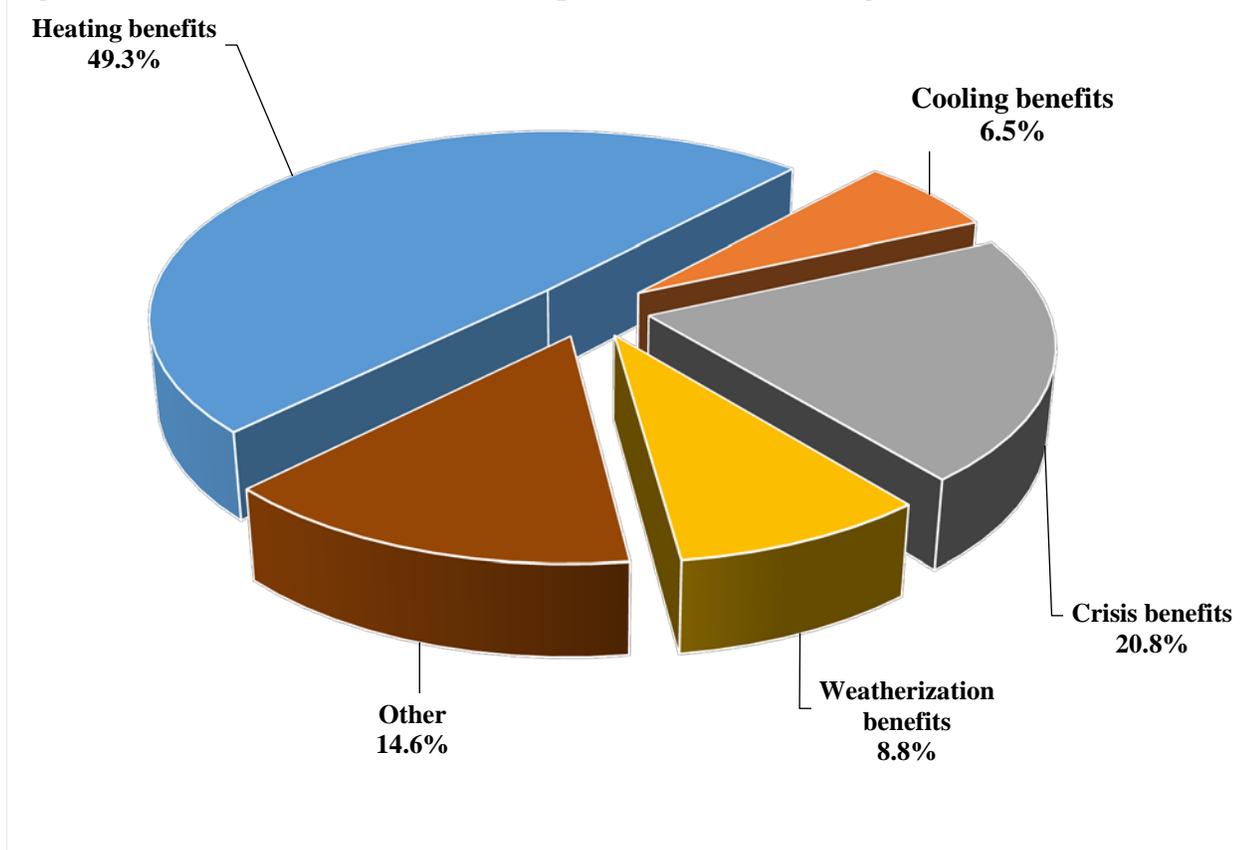
As authorized by the LIHEAP statute, states used available LIHEAP funds in FY 2014 for the following activities:

- Heating assistance: 51 states obligated an estimated \$1.7 billion.
- Cooling assistance: 19 states obligated an estimated \$226 million.
- Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance: 48 states obligated a separate \$727 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: 42 states obligated an estimated \$307 million.
- Administrative and planning costs: 51 states obligated an estimated \$307 million.
- Carryover of funds to FY 2015:¹ 41 states carried over an estimated \$145 million of unobligated FY 2014 funds into FY 2015.
- Development of leveraging programs: 5 states obligated an estimated \$0.3 million.
- Assurance 16 activities: 24 states obligated an estimated \$41 million.

¹ Carryover to FY 2015 includes \$4,289,352 of unobligated FY 2014 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations which one state (West Virginia) returned to the federal government.

As shown in Figure 2, 85.4 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 2014*



*“Other” in Figure 5 includes administrative funds (8.8 percent), carryover to FY 2015 (4.1 percent), Assurance 16 activities (1.2 percent), nominal payments (0.5 percent), development of leveraging funds (less than 0.1 percent), and funds used for management information systems (MIS) in Minnesota and Montana (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 40 percent of low income households’ residential energy expenditures in FY 2014. Appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted for about 37 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures. Water heating represented about 14 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures.

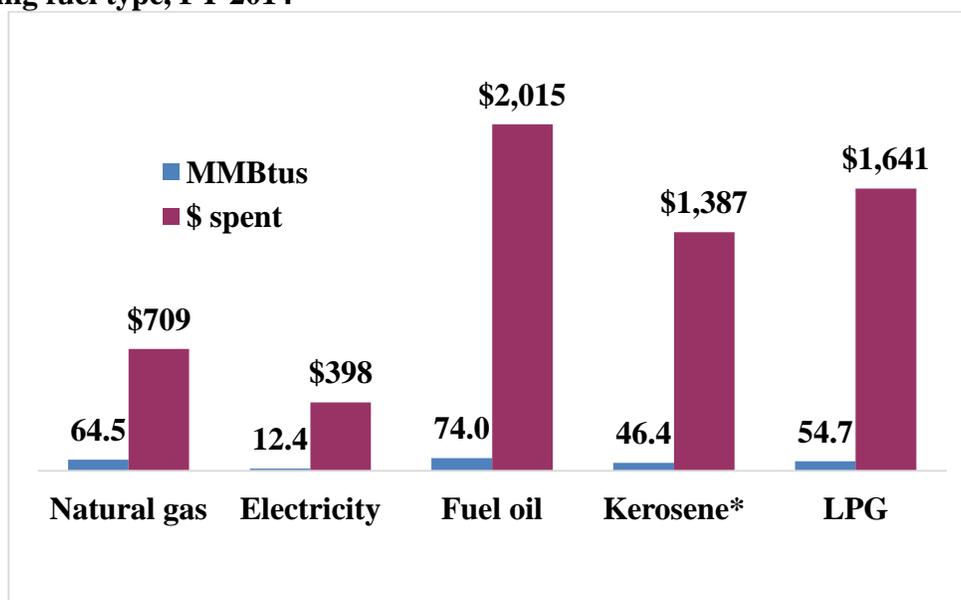
Of LIHEAP recipient households, the rates of primary home heating fuel usage in 2009 were as follows: 49.2 percent used natural gas, 29.3 percent used electricity, 11.3 percent used fuel oil, 1.1 percent used kerosene, 5.0 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 2.7 percent used some other form of heating such as wood or coal.²

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

² 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.

(MMBtus). A Btu is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

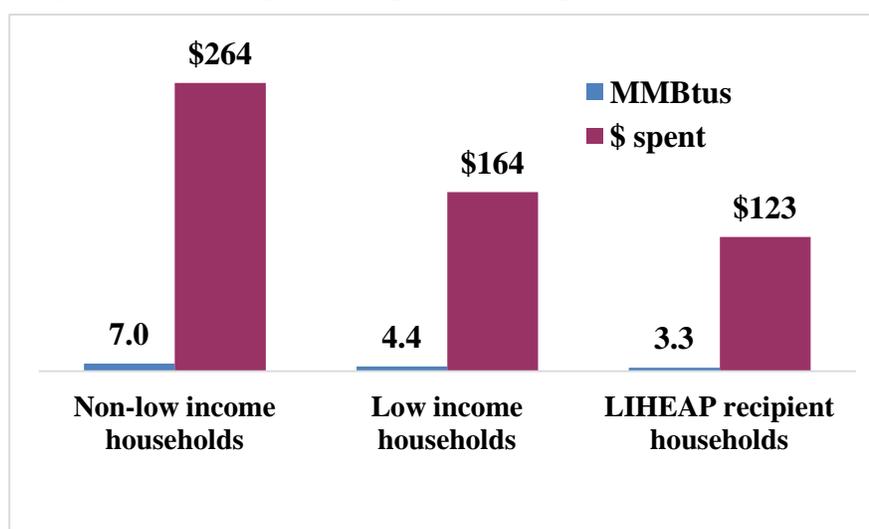
Figure 3. Average yearly LIHEAP recipient households' heating consumption and expenditures, by main heating fuel type, FY 2014



* = 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 2014 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 2014



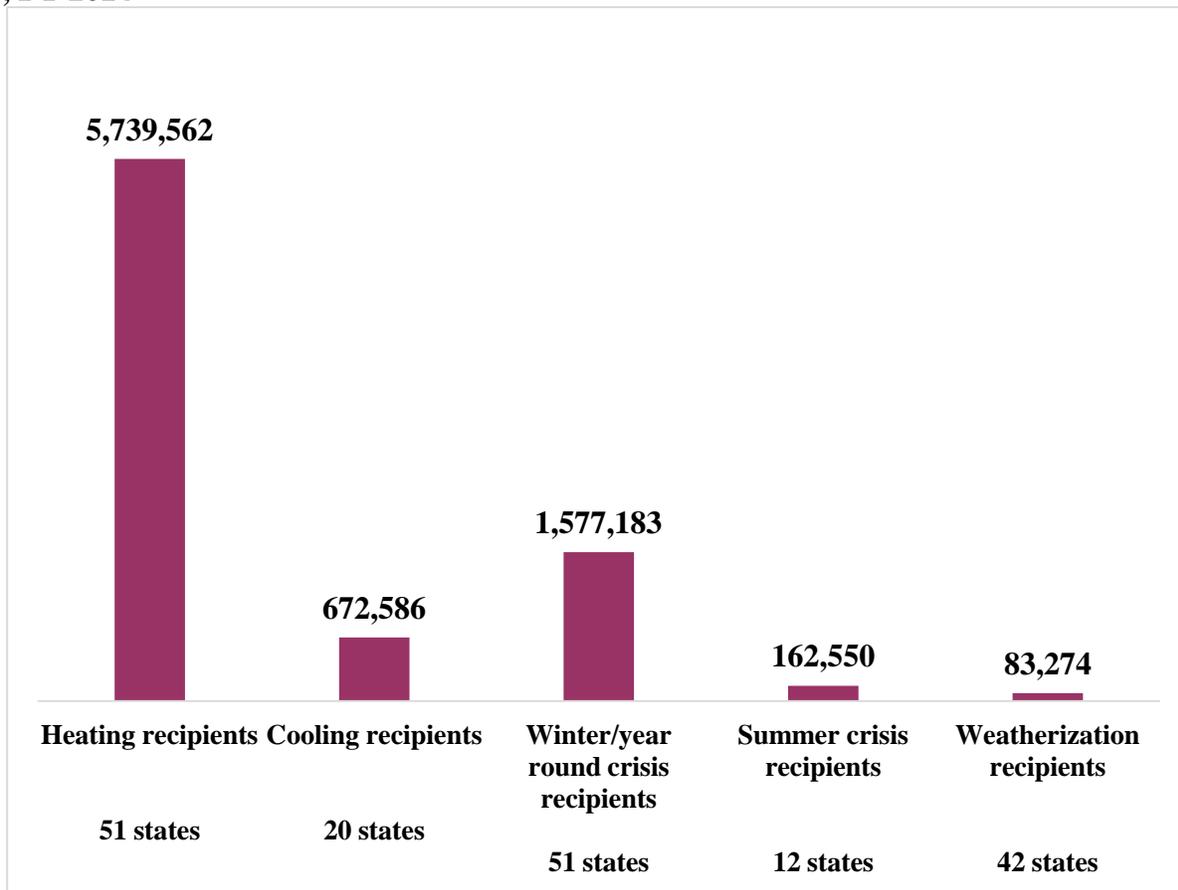
Household Data

State-specific data on LIHEAP recipient households are derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2014*.

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 2014 because seven 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 2014³



The estimated numbers of income eligible households in FY 2014 include:

- 38.5 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).
- 31.1 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.

³ 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.

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 6.3 million households received help with heating costs through heating or winter crisis assistance in FY 2014, compared to 6.4 million households in FY 2013.

The 6.3 million households who received help with heating costs through heating or winter crisis assistance in FY 2014 represent about 15 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum, and about 19 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). Section 4006 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79) raised the amount of such benefit that is required for such linkage to greater than \$20 annually. The amount of LIHEAP benefits for such households was typically a flat payment ranging from \$1 to \$5 per household. Fifteen states provided nominal LIHEAP benefits totaling an estimated \$18,052,546 to 4,826,848 households in FY 2014. The number of such assisted households is not included in data about 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 83.5 percent of HHSPG. By contrast, the median household poverty level of LIHEAP income eligible households, under the federal income maximum, was 114.4 percent (using 60 percent of SMI) of HHSPG.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

There was variation in states' FY 2014 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP fuel assistance. Such levels ranged from \$226 for summer crisis assistance to \$301 for heating assistance, which increased to \$366 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 decreased from 50.4 percent in FY 2013 to 45.9 percent in FY 2014. The decreased offset stemmed from an increase in home heating expenditures and an increase in fuel prices in FY 2014. The increase in home heating consumption between FY 2013 and FY 2014 was due to a substantially colder FY 2014 heating season.

Presence of Elderly, Disabled, and Young Children

About 32.6 percent of the households receiving heating assistance had at least one member aged 60 years or older. This is below the proportion of LIHEAP federal income eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum—that had at least one member aged 60 years or older (40.7 percent).

About 37.9 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one member with a disability. This is above the proportion of federal LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum—that had at least one member with a disability (28.0 percent). State definitions of "disability" vary.

About 19.0 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child aged five years

old or younger. This is above the proportion of LIHEAP federal income eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum—that had at least one member aged five years old or younger (16.9 percent).

Of the about 5.7 million households that received heating assistance in FY 2014, about 4.2 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 took major steps in FY 2014 to work with states to prevent fraud and abuse and to ensure LIHEAP program integrity: (1) HHS required all grantees to include a Program Integrity Assessment with their LIHEAP plans, which describes state strategies for fraud prevention and detection. (2) HHS formed a program integrity working group of grantees to pinpoint areas of vulnerability, disseminate best practices, and offer guidance to enhance program integrity systems. (3) HHS conducted fourteen onsite reviews and one desk review of LIHEAP at the state and tribal level.

Program Measurement Data

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

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

LIHEAP did not meet its FY 2014 performance goals for targeting heating assistance to elderly households or young child households. The targeting of elderly households increased from an indexed score of 74 in FY 2010 to 84 in FY 2013 before decreasing to an indexed score of 80 in FY 2014. 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. In FY 2013, the program achieved an indexed score of 117 with a target of 116. In FY 2014, the program achieved an indexed score of 112 with a target of 117.

LIHEAP supports Objective B of HHS's 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 2014 with state LIHEAP directors on ways to implement outcome-based performance measures.

⁴ Further LIHEAP information is available in HHS's FY 2015 Annual Performance Report and Performance Plan at <http://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/budget/fy2015/online-performance-appendix.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 thirty-second 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:

- Data from national household surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error(s).⁵ 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 received 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 received only heating assistance.
- Fiscal data reported by these states are estimates of the sources and uses of LIHEAP obligated funds.⁶ As estimates, the data are subject to change. The Department finds these estimates to be reasonably accurate guides to actual performance. Also, comparison of state fiscal estimates should be viewed cautiously as uniform definitions were not imposed on the states.
- LIHEAP household data reported by the states are not limited to households assisted with FY 2014 regular LIHEAP allotments but also include those households which were assisted in FY 2014 with LIHEAP funds from the following sources: FY 2013 regular LIHEAP allotments carried over to FY 2014 and obligated FY 2013 LIHEAP funds expended in FY 2014.
- Throughout the Report, table and figure formats have been modified to ensure that the document is compliant with the accessibility standards of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d), as amended.

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

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

LIHEAP Statistics

Tables 1a and 1b provide historical data on HHS's energy assistance programs.

Table 1a. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2013, all grantees

Statistic	LIEAP FY 81	LIHEAP FY 82	LIHEAP FY 83	LIHEAP FY 84	LIHEAP FY 85	LIHEAP FY 86	LIHEAP FY 87	LIHEAP FY 88	LIHEAP FY 89
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
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 1b. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2013, states only

Statistic	LIEAP FY 81	LIHEAP FY 82	LIHEAP FY 83	LIHEAP FY 84	LIHEAP FY 85	LIHEAP FY 86	LIHEAP FY 87	LIHEAP FY 88	LIHEAP FY 89
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	NA	NA	\$23	\$18	\$6	\$27	\$185	\$160	\$174
Total funds available (in billions) ³	\$1.74	\$1.86	\$2.15	\$2.23	\$2.26	\$2.14	\$2.12	\$1.82	\$1.63
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	7.1	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.2	5.9
Average household heating assistance benefit	NC ⁴	\$188	\$209	\$213	\$224	\$213	\$197	\$197	\$182
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$213	\$202	\$225	\$236	\$242	\$231	\$216	\$217	\$204
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.47	\$1.12	\$1.34	\$1.37	\$1.47	\$1.35	\$1.28	\$1.15	\$1.02
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$48	\$51	\$33	\$32	\$29	\$36	\$30	\$21	\$12
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$46 ⁵	\$139 ⁶	\$192	\$226	\$191	\$199	\$198	\$190	\$187
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	NA	\$136	\$195	\$187	\$227	\$193	\$220	\$170	\$148
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	NA	\$160	\$133	\$158	\$103	\$110	\$129	\$85	\$74
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$119	NC ⁴	\$150	\$157	\$164	\$169	\$173	\$153	\$146

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 tribes' set-asides (not shown above); LIHEAP funds carried over from the previous fiscal year (not shown above); oil overcharge funds; and, from FY 81 through FY 03 (not shown above), state and other funds used for LIEAP/LIHEAP.

⁴ NC – Not calculated

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

⁶ Excludes estimated obligations for five states.

Table 1a. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2013, all grantees (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 90	LIHEAP FY 91	LIHEAP FY 92	LIHEAP FY 93	LIHEAP FY 94	LIHEAP FY 95	LIHEAP FY 96	LIHEAP FY 97	LIHEAP FY 98
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.39	\$1.42	\$1.5	\$1.35	\$1.44	\$1.319 ⁷	\$0.90 ⁸	\$0.975	\$1.00
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$195	\$300	\$595	\$300	\$600	\$300	\$420	\$300
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$195	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$100	\$180	\$215	\$160
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ²	NA	NA	\$24.4	\$23.7	\$24.1	\$29	\$16.9	\$18.8	\$18.7

Table 1b. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2013, states only (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 90	LIHEAP FY 91	LIHEAP FY 92	LIHEAP FY 93	LIHEAP FY 94	LIHEAP FY 95	LIHEAP FY 96	LIHEAP FY 97	LIHEAP FY 98
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$111	\$98	\$79	\$57	\$19	\$13	\$7	\$8	\$9
Total funds available (in billions) ³	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.65	\$1.52	\$1.81	\$1.54	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.24
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.5	4.2	4.3	3.9
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$189	\$190	\$168	\$180	\$188	\$172	\$175	\$184	\$174
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$209	\$215	\$190	\$201	\$213	\$198	\$203	\$213	\$205
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.03	\$1.10	\$0.99	\$0.95	\$1.06	\$0.88	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.64
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$25	\$27	\$23	\$22	\$25	\$44	\$18	\$19	\$62
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$189	\$221	\$197	\$183	\$226	\$213	\$169	\$176	\$212
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$133	\$129	\$135	\$146	\$214	\$159	\$136	\$153	\$138
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$55	\$81	\$80	\$41	\$88	\$81	\$52	\$56	\$41
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$143	\$150	\$134	\$125	\$148	\$133	\$97	\$113	\$104

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

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

Table 1a. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2013, all grantees (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 99	LIHEAP FY 00	LIHEAP FY 01	LIHEAP FY 02	LIHEAP FY 03	LIHEAP FY 04	LIHEAP FY 05	LIHEAP FY 06	LIHEAP FY 07
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.40	\$1.70	\$1.79	\$1.79	\$1.85	\$1.98	\$1.98
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$0	\$99	\$298	\$181	\$181
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$600	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$175	\$300	\$300	\$100	\$0	\$999	\$277	\$180	\$181
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$99 ⁹	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$444	\$156	\$0	\$200	\$99	\$0	\$500	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ²	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$20.2	\$26.1

Table 1b. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2013, states only (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 99	LIHEAP FY 00	LIHEAP FY 01	LIHEAP FY 02	LIHEAP FY 03	LIHEAP FY 04	LIHEAP FY 05	LIHEAP FY 06	LIHEAP FY 07
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$5	\$3	\$2	\$4	\$4	\$0.7
Total funds available (in billions) ³	\$1.34	\$1.90	\$2.35	\$1.92	\$2.12	\$1.95	\$2.22	\$3.22	\$2.47
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.3
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$205	\$227	\$299	\$254	\$258	\$234	\$253	\$317	\$265
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$237	\$270	365	291	312	277	303	385	321
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$0.68	\$0.82	\$1.30	\$1.04	\$1.14	\$1.08	\$1.22	\$1.60	\$1.30
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$72	\$72	\$55	\$78	\$73	\$57	\$62	\$116	\$84
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$210	\$250	\$474	\$268	\$378	\$321	\$391	\$574	\$441
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$145	\$158	\$234	\$214	\$222	\$221	\$235	\$322	\$250
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$72	\$59	\$70	\$59	\$78	\$62	\$59	\$101	\$62
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$115	\$134	\$169	\$160	\$173	\$169	\$181	\$248	\$193

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

Table 1a. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2013, all grantees (continued)

pStatistic	LIHEAP FY 08	LIHEAP FY 09	LIHEAP FY 10	LIHEAP FY 11	LIHEAP FY 12	LIHEAP FY 13	LIHEAP FY 14
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.98	5.1	\$4.48	\$4.50	\$3.44	\$3.25	\$3.39
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$590	\$590	\$591	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$24.5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$4.48	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$611	\$590	\$591	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$24.5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$4.48	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ²	\$0 ¹⁰	\$23.2	\$591	\$0 ¹⁰	\$25.5	\$0 ¹⁰	\$0 ¹⁰

Table 1b. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2013, states only (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 08	LIHEAP FY 09	LIHEAP FY 10	LIHEAP FY 11	LIHEAP FY 12	LIHEAP FY 13	LIHEAP FY 14
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$0.2	\$5.4	\$0	\$0	\$0.06	\$0	\$0
Total funds available (in billions) ³	\$2.73	\$5.2	\$5.3	\$5.0	\$3.73	\$3.40	\$3.50
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	5.4	7.3	8.0	7.6	6.6	6.4	6.3
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$293	\$418	\$394	\$370	\$304	\$284	\$301
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	363	505	\$475	\$452	\$374	\$347	366
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.46	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$2.5	\$1.8	\$1.7	\$1.7
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$86	\$252	\$267	\$269	\$238	\$225	\$226
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$522	\$964	\$971	\$1,032	\$756	\$669	\$727
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$276	\$523	\$408	\$413	\$358	\$343	\$307
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$70	\$212	\$261	\$251	\$170 ¹¹	\$158 ¹²	\$145 ¹³
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$230	\$401	\$396	\$385	\$307	\$278	\$307

¹⁰ HHS's FY 2008 appropriations act did not include funds for Leveraging or REACH. In FY 2011, FY 2013, and FY 2014, 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.

¹² Carryover to FY 2014 includes \$10,876,417 of unobligated FY 2013 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations which 3 states returned or did not draw down from the federal government.

¹³ Carryover to FY 2015 includes \$4,289,352 of unobligated FY 2014 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations which one state (West Virginia) returned to the federal government.

I. Fiscal Data

Part I provides a national overview of the sources and uses of FY 2014 LIHEAP funds.

Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

LIHEAP appropriations were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2014, 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 2014, as described below and displayed in Table I-2.

Regular Block Grant Allocations

The President signed the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law (P.L.) 113-76) on January 17, 2014. This Act appropriated FY 2014 funds for Federal agencies including the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). One provision of P.L. 113-76 appropriated \$3,424,549,000 in LIHEAP regular block grant funds.

P.L. 113-76 also raised the amount available for Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) to \$2,988,000. HHS transferred \$29,880 of such funds and set aside the remaining \$2,958,120 for LIHEAP T&TA purposes (see the section entitled *Training and Technical Assistance Projections for FY 2014* for more background on T&TA activities).

After setting aside funds for T&TA, HHS distributed the remaining \$3,387,345,880 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).
- 153 direct-funded Indian tribes and tribal organizations (tribes).
- Five U.S. territories — specifically American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services transferred \$34,245,000, or approximately one percent of the total appropriation, to other HHS programs to meet critical needs, as authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014.

There was \$353.81 in unobligated FY 2014 regular block grant funds, all from T&TA. This resulted in an overall total of effectively \$3,390,303,646.19 in obligated funds.

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 2014 appropriation increased this amount to \$2,988,000. The Secretary of Health and Human Services transferred \$29,880 (approximately one percent) of such funds to other HHS programs. HHS set aside the remaining \$2,958,120 for T&TA projects and obligated all but \$353.81 of these funds. The remaining \$353.81 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 2014.

Summary of FY 2014 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 2014

Distribution	Number of grantees	Amount
Total funds	209	\$3,401,184,543
Total allocations and awards	209	3,398,226,423
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	3,342,378,799
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	153	38,856,491
Territories	5	16,991,133
Regular block grant allocations	209	3,387,345,880
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	3,331,674,305
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	153	38,734,845
Territories	5	16,936,730
FY 2013 reallocation awards	194	10,880,543
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	10,704,494
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	138	121,646
Territories	5	54,403
Training and technical assistance (T&TA)	NA	2,958,120

Other Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

In addition to federal LIHEAP regular block grant allocations, other sources of federal LIHEAP funds were available in FY 2014, as described below. These other funds constituted about five percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to states in FY 2014.

- **FY 2013 reallocation awards.** Three states and two tribes indicated in their *FY 2013 LIHEAP Carryover and Reallocation Reports* that they had FY 2013 LIHEAP funds available for reallocation, totaling \$10,880,453.¹ HHS redistributed that sum to LIHEAP grantees for use in FY 2014, per section 8626 of the LIHEAP statute. The funds were awarded on June 17, 2014, to all current LIHEAP grantees by distributing the total reallocated funds under the formula Congress set for FY 2014 funding, except grantees whose allocations would have been less than \$25 did not receive an award. A notice announcing the reallocated funds was published on August 7, 2014, on pages 46268-46269 of Vol. 79 of the Federal Register; it can be found at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-08-07/pdf/2014-18672.pdf>
- **LIHEAP carryover from FY 2013.** 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.

Table I-2. National estimates of net federal LIHEAP funds available to states, FY 2014²

(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	\$3,500,202,862	100.0%
FY 2014 regular block grant allocations	51	3,331,674,305	95.2
FY 2013 reallocation awards	51	10,704,494	0.3
FY 2013 funds carried over to FY 2014	41	157,824,063	4.5

¹ The grantees that reported funds available for reallocation included: Nebraska, South Carolina, Utah, Delaware Tribe of Indians, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.

² Regular block grant allocations and FY 2013 reallocation awards are actual dollars distributed by HHS.

Table I-3. State-specific estimates of federal LIHEAP funds available to states, FY 2014¹

State	FY 2014 regular block grant allocations	FY 2013 reallotment awards	Funds carried over from FY 2013	Total
Total	\$3,331,674,305	\$10,704,494	\$157,824,063	\$3,500,202,862
Alabama	48,548,665	92,489	2,910,642	51,551,796
Alaska	11,137,528	35,132	0	11,172,660
Arizona	21,710,839	41,351	271,816	22,024,006
Arkansas	27,504,709	71,047	0	27,575,756
California	152,269,054	495,255	0	152,764,309
Colorado	46,377,830	174,162	4,426,945	50,978,937
Connecticut	77,412,553	227,201	7,364,096	85,003,850
Delaware	13,016,330	30,157	1,250,307	14,296,794
Dist. of Col.	10,474,258	35,285	643,721	11,153,264
Florida	77,331,170	147,289	1,998,426	79,476,885
Georgia	61,157,824	116,485	5,866,140	67,140,449
Hawaii	6,158,927	11,731	400,039	6,570,697
Idaho	19,187,906	64,638	1,029,683	20,282,227
Illinois	167,457,747	628,853	13,885,536	181,972,136
Indiana	75,813,515	284,702	2,955,126	79,053,343
Iowa	53,734,767	201,790	2,493,904	56,430,461
Kansas	30,979,115	92,551	1,777,505	32,849,171
Kentucky	48,288,203	148,171	4,049,332	52,485,706
Louisiana	42,062,123	95,190	0	42,157,313
Maine	37,762,749	141,811	1,982,188	39,886,748
Maryland	68,513,491	173,965	6,313,751	75,001,207
Massachusetts	139,902,377	454,113	603,415	140,959,905
Michigan	164,447,924	593,442	16,458,478	181,499,844
Minnesota	114,540,746	430,134	9,744,940	124,715,820
Mississippi	30,063,107	79,676	667,648	30,810,431
Missouri	70,882,484	251,188	702,412	71,836,084
Montana	19,519,143	65,753	1,681,298	21,266,194
Nebraska	29,605,536	99,732	2,131,895	31,837,163
Nevada	11,103,694	21,149	1,096,374	12,221,217
New Hampshire	25,536,004	86,023	630,833	26,252,860
New Jersey	124,569,647	421,911	4,310,818	129,302,376
New Mexico	15,402,119	51,885	1,399,672	16,853,676
New York	366,647,950	1,376,869	0	368,024,819
North Carolina	86,700,772	201,654	0	86,902,426
North Dakota	19,528,509	65,786	1,899,364	21,493,659
Ohio	154,313,750	556,314	10,951,155	165,821,219
Oklahoma	33,696,653	77,819	3,265,034	37,039,506

¹ Regular block grant allocations and FY 2013 reallotment awards are actual dollars distributed by HHS.

State	FY 2014 regular block grant allocations	FY 2013 reallocation awards	Funds carried over from FY 2013	Total
Oregon	35,296,835	132,546	3,367,362	38,796,743
Pennsylvania	203,071,386	739,976	18,922,587	222,733,949
Rhode Island	23,745,387	74,597	2,197,839	26,017,823
South Carolina	38,824,818	73,948	3,833,546	42,732,312
South Dakota	17,546,796	59,109	730,675	18,336,580
Tennessee	58,039,595	150,094	0	58,189,689
Texas	128,686,252	245,103	0	128,931,355
Utah	23,580,248	79,435	2,249,283	25,908,966
Vermont	19,140,144	64,477	607,527	19,812,148
Virginia	81,877,330	211,909	7,479,153	89,568,392
Washington	56,992,084	214,021	0	57,206,105
West Virginia	29,107,918	98,056	2,386,999	31,592,973
Wisconsin	103,103,118	387,182	0	103,490,300
Wyoming	9,302,676	31,338	886,599	10,220,613

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

Prior to the passage of P.L. 113-76, Congress appropriated preliminary 2014 LIHEAP funding through a continuing resolution (CR). This CR allowed HHS to issue a set of 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 90 percent of such grantees' full-year allocations under the CR. The final LIHEAP appropriation allowed HHS to award the remaining funds according to all grantees' full year allocations (after the transfer).

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:

- 1) 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.

- 2) 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.
- 3) 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 2014, however, the formula for the full-year appropriation was based upon P.L. 113-76. Such formula called for \$491,000,000 to be distributed by the New Formula and the remainder (after deducting the transfer) to be distributed by the Old Formula. Because P.L. 113-76 did not amend the LIHEAP authorizing statute, it did not specify that this modification apply to fiscal years after FY 2014.

Table I-4 shows the each state's regular block grant allocations and FY 2013 reallotment awards to be used in FY 2014. There were no emergency contingency allotments in FY 2014.

Table I-4. LIHEAP regular block grant gross allocations, tribal set-asides, and net allocations, by state, FY 2014¹

State	Regular block grant – Gross allocations	Regular block grant – Tribal set-asides	Regular block grant – Net allocations	FY 2013 reallotment awards – Gross allocations	FY 2013 reallotment awards – Tribal set-asides	FY 2013 reallotment awards – Net allocations	Total net funds
Total	\$3,370,409,150	\$38,734,845	\$3,331,674,305	\$10,826,140	\$121,646	\$10,704,494	\$3,342,378,799
Alabama	48,885,209	336,544	48,548,665	93,110	621	92,489	48,641,154
Alaska	18,841,366	7,703,838	11,137,528	59,434	24,302	35,132	11,172,660
Arizona	23,641,470	1,930,631	21,710,839	45,029	3,678	41,351	21,752,190
Arkansas	27,504,709	0	27,504,709	71,047	0	71,047	27,575,756
California	153,591,640	1,322,586	152,269,054	499,506	4,251	495,255	152,764,309
Colorado	46,377,830	0	46,377,830	174,162	0	174,162	46,551,992
Connecticut	77,412,553	0	77,412,553	227,201	0	227,201	77,639,754
Delaware	13,016,330	0	13,016,330	30,157	0	30,157	13,046,487
Dist. of Col.	10,474,258	0	10,474,258	35,285	0	35,285	10,509,543
Florida	77,350,999	19,829	77,331,170	147,327	38	147,289	77,478,459
Georgia	61,157,824	0	61,157,824	116,485	0	116,485	61,274,309
Hawaii	6,158,927	0	6,158,927	11,731	0	11,731	6,170,658
Idaho	20,166,484	978,578	19,187,906	67,935	3,297	64,638	19,252,544
Illinois	167,457,747	0	167,457,747	628,853	0	628,853	168,086,600
Indiana	75,820,165	6,650	75,813,515	284,727	25	284,702	76,098,217
Iowa	53,734,767	0	53,734,767	201,790	0	201,790	53,936,557
Kansas	31,019,030	39,915	30,979,115	92,702	151	92,551	31,071,666
Kentucky	48,288,203	0	48,288,203	148,171	0	148,171	48,436,374
Louisiana	42,062,123	0	42,062,123	95,190	0	95,190	42,157,313
Maine	39,195,339	1,432,590	37,762,749	147,190	5,379	141,811	37,904,560
Maryland	68,513,491	0	68,513,491	173,965	0	173,965	68,687,456
Massachusetts	140,014,388	112,011	139,902,377	454,477	364	454,113	140,356,490
Michigan	165,443,927	996,003	164,447,924	597,041	3,599	593,442	165,041,366
Minnesota	114,540,746	0	114,540,746	430,134	0	430,134	114,970,880
Mississippi	30,120,190	57,083	30,063,107	79,827	151	79,676	30,142,783
Missouri	70,882,484	0	70,882,484	251,188	0	251,188	71,133,672
Montana	23,654,004	4,134,861	19,519,143	79,683	13,930	65,753	19,584,896

¹ Regular block grant allocations and FY 2013 reallotment awards are actual dollars distributed by HHS.

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State	Regular block grant – Gross allocations	Regular block grant – Tribal set-asides	Regular block grant – Net allocations	FY 2013 reallotment awards – Gross allocations	FY 2013 reallotment awards – Tribal set-asides	FY 2013 reallotment awards – Net allocations	Total net funds
Nebraska	29,623,498	17,962	29,605,536	99,762	30	99,732	29,705,268
Nevada	11,103,694	0	11,103,694	21,149	0	21,149	11,124,843
New Hampshire	25,536,004	0	25,536,004	86,023	0	86,023	25,622,027
New Jersey	124,569,647	0	124,569,647	421,911	0	421,911	124,991,558
New Mexico	16,734,368	1,332,249	15,402,119	56,373	4,488	51,885	15,454,004
New York	366,843,330	195,380	366,647,950	1,377,603	734	1,376,869	368,024,819
North Carolina	88,270,604	1,569,832	86,700,772	205,305	3,651	201,654	86,902,426
North Dakota	25,695,405	6,166,896	19,528,509	86,560	20,774	65,786	19,594,295
Ohio	154,313,750	0	154,313,750	556,314	0	556,314	154,870,064
Oklahoma	37,146,767	3,450,114	33,696,653	85,587	7,768	77,819	33,774,472
Oregon	35,944,777	647,942	35,296,835	134,983	2,437	132,546	35,429,381
Pennsylvania	203,071,386	0	203,071,386	739,976	0	739,976	203,811,362
Rhode Island	23,812,860	67,473	23,745,387	74,809	212	74,597	23,819,984
South Carolina	38,824,818	0	38,824,818	73,948	0	73,948	38,898,766
South Dakota	20,869,167	3,322,371	17,546,796	70,302	11,193	59,109	17,605,905
Tennessee	58,039,595	0	58,039,595	150,094	0	150,094	58,189,689
Texas	128,686,252	0	128,686,252	245,103	0	245,103	128,931,355
Utah	24,025,160	444,912	23,580,248	80,934	1,499	79,435	23,659,683
Vermont	19,140,144	0	19,140,144	64,477	0	64,477	19,204,621
Virginia	81,877,330	0	81,877,330	211,909	0	211,909	82,089,239
Washington	59,124,210	2,132,126	56,992,084	222,029	8,008	214,021	57,206,105
West Virginia	29,107,918	0	29,107,918	98,056	0	98,056	29,205,974
Wisconsin	103,103,118	0	103,103,118	387,182	0	387,182	103,490,300
Wyoming	9,619,145	316,469	9,302,676	32,404	1,066	31,338	9,334,014

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 on the next page shows the direct-funded tribes for each state and the amounts set aside from regular block grant allocations and FY 2013 reallotment funds to be used in FY 2014 for such tribes.

Table I-5. LIHEAP funding breakdown for direct-funded tribes and tribal organizations, FY 2014¹

Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	FY 2013 reallocation awards	Total
Total	\$38,734,845	\$121,646	\$38,856,491
Alabama - Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	10,438	0	10,438
Alabama - Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	154,966	295	155,261
Alabama - Poarch Band of Creek Indians	136,713	261	136,974
Alabama - United Cherokee Ani-Yun Wiya Nation	54,256	103	54,359
Alaska - Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	276,968	874	277,842
Alaska - Assn. of Village Council Presidents	2,697,932	8,510	2,706,442
Alaska - Bristol Bay Native Association	1,411,218	4,452	1,415,670
Alaska - Chuathbaluk Traditional Council	28,262	89	28,351
Alaska - Cook Inlet	338,674	1,068	339,742
Alaska - Kenaitze Indian Tribe	136,524	431	136,955
Alaska - Kodiak Area Native Association	45,220	143	45,363
Alaska - Kuskokwim Native Association	269,375	850	270,225
Alaska - Orutsararmuit Native Council	155,159	489	155,648
Alaska - Seldovia Village	13,217	42	13,259
Alaska - Tanana Chiefs Conference	1,460,347	4,607	1,464,954
Alaska - Tlingit & Haida Central Council	833,259	2,628	835,887
Alaska - Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	37,683	119	37,802
Arizona - Cocopah Tribe	15,692	30	15,722
Arizona - Colorado River Indian Tribes	49,019	96	49,115
Arizona - Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	158,357	302	158,659
Arizona - Navajo Nation	2,632,797	6,902	2,639,699
Arizona - Pascua Yaqui Tribe	60,493	115	60,608
Arizona - Quechan Tribe	38,144	120	38,264
Arizona - Salt River Pima Maricopa Ind. Cmty.	58,429	111	58,540
Arizona - San Carlos Apache Tribe	96,349	184	96,533
Arizona - White Mountain Apache Tribe	137,642	262	137,904
California - Berry Creek Rancheria	12,030	39	12,069
California - Bishop Paiute	45,344	147	45,491
California - Coyote Valley Pomo Band	9,995	33	10,028
California - Enterprise Rancheria	4,627	0	4,627
California - Hoopa Valley Tribe	82,916	270	83,186
California - Hopland Band	12,585	41	12,626
California - Karuk Tribe	60,151	196	60,347
California - Mooretown Rancheria	34,333	112	34,445
California - N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc. (NCIDC)	571,123	1,845	572,968
California - Pinoleville Rancheria	15,359	50	15,409
California - Pit River Tribe	72,089	234	72,323
California - Quartz Valley	7,219	0	7,219
California - Redding Rancheria	89,024	290	89,314
California - Redwood Valley	4,071	0	4,071
California - Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	82,731	269	83,000
California - Round Valley	53,211	173	53,384
California - S. Cal. Tribal Chairmen's Association	9,347	30	9,377
California - Sherwood Valley Rancheria	13,511	44	13,555
California - Southern Indian Health Council	7,866	26	7,892
California - Yurok Tribe	107,902	351	108,253

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

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Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	FY 2013 reallocation awards	Total
Idaho - Coeur d'Alene Tribe	61,004	206	61,210
Idaho - Nez Perce Tribe	141,165	476	141,641
Idaho - Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	776,409	2,615	779,024
Kansas - Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas	29,936	90	30,026
Kansas - United Tribes of Kansas & SE Nebraska	27,941	91	28,032
Maine - Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	170,500	640	171,140
Maine - Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	170,500	640	171,140
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Indian Township	325,321	1,222	326,543
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Pleasant Point	453,882	1,704	455,586
Maine - Penobscot Tribe	312,387	1,173	313,560
Massachusetts - Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	112,011	364	112,375
Michigan - Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	64,717	234	64,951
Michigan - Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	123,059	444	123,503
Michigan - Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	170,776	616	171,392
Michigan - Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	31,296	113	31,409
Michigan - Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	113,868	412	114,280
Michigan - Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	498,937	1,805	500,742
Mississippi - Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	57,083	151	57,234
Montana - Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	922,482	3,108	925,590
Montana - Blackfeet Tribe	1,053,100	3,548	1,056,648
Montana - Chippewa-Cree Tribe	269,419	908	270,327
Montana - Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes	1,032,686	3,479	1,036,165
Montana - Fort Belknap Community	371,439	1,251	372,690
Montana - Northern Cheyenne Tribe	485,735	1,636	487,371
New Mexico - Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos	28,289	95	28,384
New Mexico - Jicarilla Apache Tribe	28,180	95	28,275
New Mexico - Pueblo of Jemez	21,594	73	21,667
New Mexico - Pueblo of Laguna	56,144	189	56,333
New Mexico - Pueblo of Nambe	22,134	75	22,209
New Mexico - Pueblo of Zuni	102,788	346	103,134
New York - Seneca Nation	123,696	465	124,161
New York - St. Regis Mohawk Band	71,684	269	71,953
North Carolina - Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina	1,569,832	3,651	1,573,483
North Dakota - Spirit Lake Tribe	1,284,770	4,328	1,289,098
North Dakota - Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	1,783,806	6,010	1,789,816
North Dakota - Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	1,027,816	3,462	1,031,278
North Dakota - Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	2,312,586	7,790	2,320,376
Oklahoma - Absentee Shawnee Tribe	21,637	50	21,687
Oklahoma - Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	13,869	32	13,901
Oklahoma - Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	18,641	43	18,684
Oklahoma - Caddo Indian Tribe	21,748	50	21,798
Oklahoma - Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	1,344,479	3,098	1,347,577
Oklahoma - Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	70,458	162	70,620
Oklahoma - Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	181,005	417	181,422
Oklahoma - Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	508,169	1,171	509,340
Oklahoma - Citizen Band Potawatomi	46,405	65	46,470

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Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	FY 2013 reallocation awards	Total
Oklahoma - Comanche Indian Tribe	81,140	187	81,327
Oklahoma - Delaware Nation	3,991	0	3,991
Oklahoma - Delaware Tribe of Indians	36,172	83	36,255
Oklahoma - Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	3,991	0	3,991
Oklahoma - Fort Sill Apache Tribe	4,439	0	4,439
Oklahoma - Kialegee Tribal Town	3,991	0	3,991
Oklahoma - Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	18,863	43	18,906
Oklahoma - Kiowa Indian Tribe	67,906	156	68,062
Oklahoma - Miami Tribe	11,095	26	11,121
Oklahoma - Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	3,991	0	3,991
Oklahoma - Muscogee (Creek) Nation	339,198	782	339,980
Oklahoma - Osage Tribe	128,472	296	128,768
Oklahoma - Otoe-Missouria Tribe	10,208	0	10,208
Oklahoma - Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	3,991	0	3,991
Oklahoma - Pawnee Tribe	11,539	27	11,566
Oklahoma - Ponca Tribe	24,966	58	25,024
Oklahoma - Quapaw Tribe	27,296	63	27,359
Oklahoma - Sac & Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	23,926	55	23,981
Oklahoma - Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	67,241	155	67,396
Oklahoma - Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	13,204	30	13,234
Oklahoma - Shawnee Tribe	3,991	0	3,991
Oklahoma - Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	23,412	54	23,466
Oklahoma - Tonkawa Tribe	3,991	0	3,991
Oklahoma - United Keetowah	288,492	665	289,157
Oklahoma - Wichita & Affiliated Tribes	9,875	0	9,875
Oklahoma - Wyandotte Nation	8,322	0	8,322
Oregon - Conf. Tribe of Coos-Lower Umpqua	36,921	139	37,060
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,592	446	119,038
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,421	431	114,852
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,421	431	114,852
Oregon - Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	11,974	45	12,019
Oregon - Klamath Tribe	251,613	945	252,558
Rhode Island - Narragansett Indian Tribe	67,473	212	67,685
South Dakota - Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	588,510	1,983	590,493
South Dakota - Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	79,303	267	79,570
South Dakota - Oglala Sioux Tribe	1,218,759	4,106	1,222,865
South Dakota - Rosebud Sioux Tribe	959,982	3,234	963,216
South Dakota - Yankton Sioux Tribe	233,735	787	234,522
Utah - Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	98,892	333	99,225
Utah - Ute Tribe (Uintah & Ouray)	130,001	438	130,439
Washington - Colville Confederated Tribes	500,782	1,881	502,663
Washington - Hoh Tribe	8,442	32	8,474
Washington - Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	14,604	55	14,659
Washington - Kalispel Indian Community	14,604	55	14,659
Washington - Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	35,711	134	35,845
Washington - Lummi Indian Tribe	147,751	555	148,306
Washington - Makah Indian Tribe	115,234	433	115,667
Washington - Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	52,739	198	52,937
Washington - Nooksack Indian Tribe	40,560	152	40,712
Washington - Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	24,359	91	24,450
Washington - Quileute Tribe	47,063	177	47,240
Washington - Quinault Tribe	128,241	482	128,723

Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	FY 2013 reallocation awards	Total
Washington - Samish Tribe	48,659	183	48,842
Washington - Small Tribes Organization of W. Wash.	77,866	292	78,158
Washington - South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	164,484	618	165,102
Washington - Spokane Tribe	103,112	387	103,499
Washington - Suquamish Tribe	14,604	55	14,659
Washington - Swinomish Indians	62,494	235	62,729
Washington - Yakama Indian Nation	530,817	1,993	532,810
Wyoming - Eastern Shoshone of the Wind River	127,934	431	128,365
Wyoming - Northern Arapaho Nation	188,535	635	189,170

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 Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The territories are also eligible to receive emergency contingency, leveraging and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH) funds. .

From FY 1981 through FY 2013, 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. However, in FY 2014 the Secretary of Health and Human Services approved an increase to the total LIHEAP funding set aside for the territories’ programs to the statutory maximum of 0.50 percent of the total LIHEAP appropriation. The allocation distribution among the territories remained the same.

The five eligible territories received FY 2014 LIHEAP funds as indicated in Table I-6 below.

Table I-6. LIHEAP funding breakdown for territories, FY 2014¹

Territory	Regular block grant allocation	FY 2013 reallocation awards	Total
Total	\$16,936,730	\$54,403	\$16,991,133
American Samoa	280,177	900	281,077
Guam	614,279	1,973	616,252
Northern Mariana Islands	213,357	685	214,042
Puerto Rico	15,248,049	48,979	15,297,028
U.S. Virgin Islands	580,868	1,866	582,734

Uses of LIHEAP Funds

HHS obtained estimates of the states’ program obligations through the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2014*, 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.

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

Table I-7. National-level estimates of States' uses of federal LIHEAP funds, FY 2014¹

Uses of LIHEAP funds	Number of states	Estimated obligations	Percent of funds ²
Total	51	\$3,500,116,036 ³	100.0%
Heating assistance	51	1,726,776,525	49.3
Cooling assistance	19	225,904,489	6.5
Energy Crisis assistance ⁴	48	727,279,305	20.8
Weatherization assistance ⁵	42	306,902,004	8.8
Nominal payments ⁶	13	18,052,546	0.5
Carryover to FY 2015 ⁷	41	145,025,268	4.1
Development of leveraging resources	5	296,815	0.0 ⁸
Assurance 16 activities ⁹	24	40,869,415	1.2
Administrative and planning costs	51	307,049,733	8.8
Other ¹⁰	2	1,959,936	0.1

¹ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FY 2014*. 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 uses of funds in table I-7 and table I-8 does not match total sources of funds in table I-2 since Nebraska was unable to track \$86,827 of obligations for FY 2014

⁴ Excludes three states that provided expedited heating assistance benefits in winter fuel crisis situations. An additional two states provided expedited heating benefits in crisis situations but obligated funds for crisis assistance.

⁵ Forty-two states obligated funds for weatherization assistance. This total includes states that obligated funds during FY 2014 but did not expend them to weatherize households until FY 2015. Therefore, this total is not comparable to the total number of states that provided weatherization assistance, listed in Table III-1.

⁶ In FY 2014, OCS specifically instructed grantees to separate SNAP nominal payment obligations and recipient households from their heating assistance data.

⁷ Carryover to FY 2015 includes \$4,289,352 of unobligated FY 2014 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations which one state (West Virginia) returned to the federal government.

⁸ Less than 0.1 percent.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 'Other' refers to LIHEAP Management Information System (MIS) funds obligated by Minnesota and Montana.

Table I-8. Estimates of states' uses of federal LIHEAP funds, FY 2014, by state¹

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Nominal payments ²	Carryover to FY 2015	Development of leveraging resources ³	Assurance 16 activities ⁴	Administrative and planning costs	Other ⁵	Total
Total	\$1,726,776,525	\$225,904,489	\$727,279,305	\$306,902,004	\$18,052,546	\$145,025,268	\$296,815	\$40,869,415	\$307,049,733	\$1,959,936	\$3,500,116,036
Alabama	19,037,751	14,809,138	8,414,912	950,000	0	3,348,056	0	506,509	4,485,430	0	51,551,796
Alaska ⁶	9,377,201	0	0	0	0	765,055	0	0	1,030,404	0	11,172,660
Arizona	4,383,469	8,140,729	3,131,049	2,936,546	0	557,518	35,000	950,180	1,889,515	0	22,024,006
Arkansas	8,597,739	5,864,024	6,028,412	3,695,626	0	0	0	1,052,055	2,337,900	0	27,575,756
California ^{7 8 9 10}	46,524,758	0	47,465,475	35,021,882	0	790,020	121,815	7,613,453	15,226,906	0	152,764,309
Colorado ⁸	36,876,402	0	2,151,491	4,037,408	0	3,275,853	0	0	4,637,783	0	50,978,937
Connecticut ^{8 11}	45,432,387	0	26,794,509	0	2,001,000	1,977,926	0	1,179,059	7,618,969	0	85,003,850
Delaware ⁸	7,583,602	1,884,068	1,656,386	572,902	250,000	887,642	0	170,619	1,291,576	0	14,296,795
Dist. of Col.	6,871,649	287,839	1,633,086	1,479,634	0	0	0	0	881,056	0	11,153,264
Florida	13,562,034	14,939,757	30,787,982	8,447,254	0	5,591,103	0	0	6,148,755	0	79,476,885

¹ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2014*. See Appendix A for a copy of the survey.

² In FY 2014, OCS specifically instructed grantees to separate SNAP nominal payment obligations and recipient households from their heating assistance data.

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 Minnesota and Montana used for LIHEAP Management Information Systems (MIS).

⁶ Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

⁷ Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in California and Nevada; and energy assistance was provided in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. California, Nevada, and Hawaii reported such funds under heating assistance.

⁸ Energy crisis assistance benefits include funds for emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements for the following States: California (\$14,113,604), Colorado (\$1,621,521), Delaware (\$6,360), Idaho (\$895,680), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (\$1,158,940), Maryland (\$1,500,000), Maine (\$1,035), Michigan (not specified), Minnesota (\$5,734,273), Missouri ([furnace repair/replacement – \$17,625] and [air conditioner repair/replacement – \$22,972]), Montana (not specified), Nebraska (\$116,020), New Jersey (\$269,540), New York (\$3,416,048), North Carolina (\$5,199,020), North Dakota (\$3,042,000), Oregon (\$936,954), Pennsylvania (\$16,773,744), Rhode Island (\$1,200,000), South Carolina (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning Systems (HVACs); Air Conditioners (ACs); Blankets; and Throws – \$817,539), South Dakota (\$952,007), Texas (not specified), Utah (\$1,200,000), Washington (\$589,649), Wisconsin (\$2,424,274) and Wyoming (\$575,360).

⁹ California, Idaho, Montana, Texas, and Washington received a waiver for FY 2014 that increased from 15% to up to 25% of the maximum amount of LIHEAP funds available for weatherization or other energy-related home repairs.

¹⁰ California's energy crisis assistance funds include \$254,065 for Severe Weather Energy Assistance and Transportation Services.

¹¹ Connecticut's energy crisis assistance funds include \$15,418,405 for Safety Net Assistance for households in a life-threatening situation that were unable to secure shelter with adequate heat.

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State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Nominal payments ²	Carryover to FY 2015	Development of leveraging resources ³	Assurance 16 activities ⁴	Administrative and planning costs	Other ⁵	Total
Georgia ¹²	44,175,786	0	13,306,117	2,906,265	0	732,925	0	0	6,019,356	0	67,140,449
Hawaii ⁷	5,200,512	0	199,810	0	0	615,893	0	0	554,482	0	6,570,697
Idaho ^{8 9}	8,945,346	0	1,995,998	4,796,977	0	1,773,096	35,000	959,395	1,776,415	0	20,282,227
Illinois ^{8 12}	97,737,943	7,586,271	29,126,124	9,400,000	0	14,816,915	0	7,553,390	15,751,493	0	181,972,136
Indiana ¹³	42,960,819	4,162,914	8,581,508	9,958,940	0	4,810,786	0	2,275,725	6,302,651	0	79,053,343
Iowa ⁸	37,747,374	0	3,681,139	7,960,215	0	2,160,621	0	546,830	4,334,282	0	56,430,461
Kansas ⁶	23,908,864	0	0	4,716,735	0	1,472,087	0	0	2,751,485	0	32,849,171
Kentucky	16,696,833	0	23,689,347	4,294,221	0	3,595,998	0	0	4,209,307	0	52,485,706
Louisiana ¹²	12,433,940	14,631,055	4,215,731	6,323,597	0	0	0	337,259	4,215,731	0	42,157,313
Maine ⁸	27,600,849	0	366,054	4,701,985	24,861	2,917,254	0	485,289	3,790,456	0	39,886,748
Maryland ^{6 8}	64,404,794	0	1,500,000	0	0	2,245,064	0	0	6,851,349	0	75,001,207
Massachusetts ⁶	112,411,445	0	0	8,500,000	1,300,000	1,045,411	70,000	3,597,400	14,035,649	0	140,959,905
Michigan ^{8 14}	39,228,091	0	108,453,830	0	809,649	16,504,137	0	0	16,504,137	0	181,499,844
Minnesota ⁸	67,121,548	0	26,410,465	4,677,334	0	10,113,200	0	4,433,607	10,899,730	1,059,936	124,715,820
Mississippi	11,623,329	9,879,940	1,092,418	4,509,466	0	0	0	1,149,914	2,555,364	0	30,810,431
Missouri ⁸	44,798,525	0	16,690,511	2,163,092	0	1,350,628	0	0	6,833,328	0	71,836,084
Montana ^{8 9 12}	12,017,815	0	684,593	4,896,224	25,178	1,342,122	0	450,001	950,261	900,000	21,266,194
Nebraska ^{8 15 16}	15,560,367	4,108,025	3,152,889	3,007,948	0	2,960,553	0	0	2,960,554	0	31,750,336
Nevada ¹⁷	10,669,113	0	767,773	499,668	0	0	0	0	284,663	0	12,221,217
New Hampshire ⁶	20,898,786	0	820,246	500,000	0	857,701	0	687,500	2,488,627	0	26,252,860
New Jersey ⁸	79,168,217	10,192,880	18,337,547	8,000,000	259,116	1,065,461	0	0	12,279,155	0	129,302,376
New Mexico ¹⁸	7,302,801	4,003,413	1,899,647	1,368,000	0	734,415	0	0	1,545,400	0	16,853,676
New York ^{8 19}	234,184,576	2,322,312	62,790,514	31,602,552	5,293,029	0	0	0	31,831,836	0	368,024,819

¹² Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Montana, South Carolina, and Virginia obligated funds to the state's Weatherization Program for FY 2014 but some or all households were weatherized in FY 2015 with such funds.

¹³ Indiana's energy crisis assistance funds include \$1,574,867 of funds obligated to Energy Education, as there is no other line item to capture this cost and this has been a direct program expense for Indiana.

¹⁴ Michigan's energy crisis assistance funds include \$40,000,000 for the Michigan Energy Assistance Program and \$4,500,000 for deliverable fuel assistance

¹⁵ Nebraska's energy crisis assistance funds include \$409,976 for deposit assistance and \$97,550 for a fan program.

¹⁶ Nebraska was unable to track \$86,827 of obligations for FY 2014.

¹⁷ Nevada's energy crisis assistance funds include \$2,320 for crisis intervention.

¹⁸ New Mexico's reported obligations are the state's best estimate based on client benefit expenditures of LIHEAP funds to date.

¹⁹ New York's cooling assistance funds were used to assist households with medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY Homes and Community

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State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Nominal payments ²	Carryover to FY 2015	Development of leveraging resources ³	Assurance 16 activities ⁴	Administrative and planning costs	Other ⁵	Total
North Carolina ⁸	24,958,458	0	42,693,561	10,560,165	0	0	0	0	8,690,242	0	86,902,426
North Dakota ²⁰	13,699,642	0	3,875,157	0	0	1,959,430	0	0	1,959,430	0	21,493,659
Ohio	71,965,672	0	44,971,748	23,230,509	0	9,962,244	0	204,040	15,487,006	0	165,821,219
Oklahoma	6,864,907	18,789,623	5,110,043	1,500,000	0	1,547,486	0	0	3,227,447	0	37,039,506
Oregon ⁸	21,562,208	0	3,741,784	4,897,436	255,618	3,529,684	35,000	1,500,116	3,274,897	0	38,796,743
Pennsylvania ⁸	93,583,105	0	73,868,576	12,797,950	6,222,151	15,955,028	0	0	20,307,139	0	222,733,949
Rhode Island ⁸	10,887,823	0	8,503,598	2,400,000	566,402	710,000	0	650,000	2,300,000	0	26,017,823
South Carolina ^{8 12}	8,664,983	5,184,257	13,353,148	5,823,722	0	3,882,481	0	1,941,240	3,882,481	0	42,732,312
South Dakota ⁸	14,775,552	0	2,479,093	0	0	0	0	0	1,081,935	0	18,336,580
Tennessee ²¹	32,247,529	14,153,281	9,874,972	0	0	0	0	13,907	1,900,000	0	58,189,689
Texas ^{8 9}	2,399,897	73,039,025	16,478,018	23,940,876	0	245,103	0	0	12,828,436	0	128,931,355
Utah ⁸	15,963,611	0	1,883,176	3,536,590	0	2,323,557	0	0	2,202,032	0	25,908,966
Vermont	13,480,721	0	2,171,001	0	332,426	1,914,000	0	0	1,914,000	0	19,812,148
Virginia ¹²	43,575,918	11,925,938	9,476,782	11,053,440	0	5,327,391	0	0	8,208,923	0	89,568,392
Washington ^{8 9 22}	30,393,799	0	8,931,329	9,302,024	713,116	0	0	2,145,227	5,720,610	0	57,206,105
West Virginia	17,255,415	0	1,681,412	3,735,447	0	7,209,949	0	0	1,710,750	0	31,592,973
Wisconsin ⁸	63,721,392	0	21,292,387	10,799,272	0	1,530,250	0	0	6,146,999	0	103,490,300
Wyoming ⁸	5,731,228	0	1,067,957	1,400,102	0	621,225	0	466,700	933,401	0	10,220,613

Renewal Program.

²⁰ North Dakota energy crisis assistance funds include funds obligated for emergency furnace repairs and replacements but used to assist households in FY 2015.

²¹ Tennessee used year-round crisis benefits to provide winter/year-round crisis and summer crisis benefits to household in FY 2014.

²² Washington's energy crisis assistance funds include \$158,232 for Temporary Shelter Assistance and \$1,887 for other emergency services.

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 2014 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, home heating, and home cooling. By statute, LIHEAP targets assistance to that portion of total residential energy that covers home heating and home cooling costs. In FY 2014, home heating was 32 percent of the residential energy bill for low income households and home cooling made up 8 percent.

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 37 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households. Water heating expenditures represented about 14 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 37 percent of their annual residential expenditures for home heating, about five percentage points more than did the average low income household. LIHEAP recipient households spent five percent for home cooling, about 62.5 percent of the proportion spent by low income households.

Table II-1. Percent of household residential energy expenditures by major end use, FY 2014¹

End use	All households	Non-low income households	Low income households	LIHEAP recipient households
Home heating	30%	29%	32%	37%
Home cooling	10	11	8	5
Water heating	13	12	14	14
Refrigeration	8	7	8	7
Appliances	40	41	38	37
All uses ²	100	100	100	100

Average residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households were \$2,137, nearly 13 percent higher than that for all low income households. The mean individual residential energy burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 18.8 percent, about 0.4 percentage points higher than that for low income households.

Tables II-2a to II-2d present 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 2014, average residential energy consumption for all households was 92.4 million British Thermal Units (MMBtus) and average expenditures were \$2,199. The mean individual residential energy burden for all households was 8.6 percent of income. The definition of “mean individual burden” is explained in Appendix A.

Low income households had average residential energy consumption of 80.7 MMBtus, or about 13 percent less than all households, and average energy expenditures of \$1,894, or about 14 percent less than all households. Their mean individual residential energy burden was 18.4 percent, over twice that for all households and over five times that for non-low income households.

¹ Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2014 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 2014

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ¹	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ²	Median individual burden ³	Mean group burden ⁴
All fuels	92.4	\$2,199	8.6%	3.9%	3.0%
Natural gas	113.2	2,095	7.5	3.4	2.9
Electricity	60.8	1,917	9.0	3.9	2.6
Fuel oil	123.3	3,968	12.4	6.3	5.5
Kerosene	67.8	2,342	15.8	10.1	3.2
LPG ⁵	114.7	3,623	11.9	7.0	5.0

Table II-2b. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, non-low income households, FY 2014

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ¹	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ²	Median individual burden ³	Mean group burden ⁴
All fuels	98.7	\$2,363	3.3%	2.8%	2.4%
Natural gas	117.4	2,210	2.9	2.6	2.3
Electricity	66.2	2,099	3.2	2.8	2.2
Fuel oil	131.4	4,282	5.1	4.5	4.4
Kerosene	73.7	2,649	5.1	4.4	2.7
LPG ⁵	121.9	3,838	5.8	5.4	3.9

Table II-2c. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, low income households, FY 2014

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ¹	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ²	Median individual burden ³	Mean group burden ⁴
All fuels	80.7	\$1,894	18.4%	8.9%	10.0%
Natural gas	104.2	1,847	17.3	8.5	9.8
Electricity	52.2	1,623	18.4	8.3	8.6
Fuel oil	108.5	3,390	25.8	15.4	18.0
Kerosene	65.4	2,219	20.2	12.9	11.8
LPG ⁵	99.8	3,178	24.4	15.1	16.9

¹ A 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 2014 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 2014 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 2014, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2014 CPS ASEC.

⁵ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form, such as propane or butane.

Table II-2d. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, LIHEAP recipient households, FY 2014

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus)¹	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden²	Median individual burden³	Mean group burden⁴
All fuels	94.8	\$2,137	18.8%	9.5%	13.1%
Natural gas	115.3	1,974	17.7	8.4	12.1
Electricity	56.3	1,660	17.5	8.7	10.2
Fuel oil	116.8	3,647	23.4	15.0	22.4
Kerosene	85.7*	3,016*	19.0	14.5	18.5
LPG ⁵	102.4	3,312	28.9	19.7	20.3

Table II-3. Average annual residential energy expenditures and mean group burden by main heating fuel type, nationally, Census region, and household type, FY 2014¹

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	\$2,199	3.0%	\$2,095	2.9%	\$1,917	2.6%	\$3,968	5.5%	\$2,342	3.2%	\$3,623	5.0%
US - Non-low income households	2,363	2.4	2,210	2.3	2,099	2.2	4,282	4.4	2,649	2.7	3,838	3.9
US - Low income households ³	1,894	10.0	1,847	9.8	1,623	8.6	3,390	18.0	2,219	11.8	3,178	16.9
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	2,137	13.1	1,974	12.1	1,660	10.2	3,647	22.4	3,016 ⁵	18.5	3,312	20.3
Northeast - All households	\$2,964	3.7%	\$2,530	3.2%	\$1,951	2.4%	\$4,077	5.1%	\$2,570	3.2%	\$4,493	5.6%
Northeast - Non-low income households	3,213	2.9	2,710	2.4	2,132	1.9	4,413	4.0	2,951	2.7	4,780	4.3
Northeast - Low income households ³	2,520	12.0	2,225	10.6	1,656	7.9	3,426	16.3	2,404	11.5	3,726	17.8
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	2,620	14.5	2,161	11.9	1,618	8.9	3,684	20.3	3,156 ⁵	17.4	3,613 ⁵	19.9
Midwest - All households	\$2,142	3.1%	\$2,032	2.9%	\$1,704	2.4%	\$3,248	4.7%	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	\$3,864	5.5%
Midwest - Non-low income households	2,256	2.5	2,122	2.3	1,874	2.1	3,340	3.7	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	3,971	4.3
Midwest - Low income households ³	1,935	10.4	1,859	10.0	1,459	7.8	3,173	17.0	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	3,621	19.4
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	2,025	12.6	1,874	11.7	1,576	9.8	2,971 ⁵	18.5	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	3,242	20.2
South - All households	\$2,196	3.3%	\$2,289	3.4%	\$2,073	3.1%	\$3,649	5.4%	\$1,905	3.0%	\$3,217	4.8%
South - Non-low income households	2,380	2.7	2,471	2.8	2,241	2.5	3,801	4.3	2,060 ⁵	2.3	3,480	3.9
South - Low income households ³	1,859	10.8	1,882	10.9	1,780	10.3	3,329	19.3	1,981 ⁵	11.5	2,766	16.0
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	2,018	15.2	2,201	16.6	1,826	13.8	4,081 ⁵	30.8	2,168 ⁵	16.4	3,781 ⁵	28.5
West - All households	\$1,623	2.0%	\$1,641	2.1%	\$1,505	1.9%	\$3,288	4.1%	\$1,731 ⁵	2.2%	\$3,154	4.0%
West - Non-low income households	1,762	1.7	1,741	1.6	1,690	1.6	3,262	3.1	1,983 ⁵	1.9	3,339	3.1
West - Low income households ³	1,342	6.8	1,341	6.8	1,257	6.3	3,361 ⁵	17.0	1,461 ⁵	7.4	2,791	14.1
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	1,263	7.0	1,364	7.6	1,139	6.4	2,760 ⁵	15.4	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,730 ⁵	9.7

¹ Estimates are derived from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration (EIA), DOE. The 2009 RECS data have been adjusted for heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel price estimates for FY 2014. 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 CY 2013, as calculated from the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the 2014 Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for a discussion of energy burden calculations.

² 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

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 and exclusion of households that indicated in the 2009 RECS that no heating fuel was used.

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.

Other findings from the 2009 RECS show that non-low income households increased their use of electricity for home heating from 24.1 percent of households in September 1990 to 29.2 percent in 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 Tables II-5a to II-5d. In FY 2014, average home heating consumption for all households was 40.0 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$652, and mean individual home heating burden was 3.2 percent.

Low income households had average home heating consumption of 35.9 MMBtus (about 10 percent less than the average for all households) and average home heating expenditures of \$601 (about 8 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home heating burden for low income households was 7.3 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 47.3 MMBtus (about 18 percent higher than the average for all households), and average home heating expenditures were \$797 (about 22 percent higher than the average for all households). Mean individual home heating burden for LIHEAP households was 8.5 percent, 1.2 percentage points 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 32 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 2014*.

Table II-5a. Average annual household home heating data, all households by fuel type, FY 2014¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	40.0	\$652	3.2%	1.0%	0.9%
Natural gas	57.0	612	2.9	1.0	0.8
Electricity	11.8	378	2.5	0.8	0.5
Fuel oil	78.0	2,105	8.0	3.3	2.9
Kerosene	36.9	1,101	9.1	4.1	1.5
LPG ¹	58.0	1,709	6.7	3.2	2.4

¹ Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2014 heating degree days and fuel prices. Data represent home energy used from October 2013 through September 2014.

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 2014 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 2014 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 2014; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2014 CPS ASEC. See Appendix A for additional information.

Table II-5b. Average annual household home heating data, non-low income households by fuel type, FY 2014¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	42.2	\$680	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%
Natural gas	57.6	614	0.9	0.7	0.6
Electricity	12.4	393	0.6	0.5	0.4
Fuel oil	82.6	2,231	2.8	2.2	2.3
Kerosene	37.2	1,086	2.0	1.6	1.1
LPG ¹	60.9	1,794	2.8	2.3	1.8

Table II-5c. Average annual household home heating data, low income households by fuel type, FY 2014¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	35.9	\$601	7.3%	2.4%	3.2%
Natural gas	55.7	608	7.4	2.7	3.2
Electricity	10.9	353	5.6	1.8	1.9
Fuel oil	69.5	1,874	17.5	9.1	9.9
Kerosene	36.7	1,108	11.9	7.0	5.9
LPG ¹	52.1	1,535	14.6	7.1	8.1

Table II-5d. Average annual household home heating data, LIHEAP recipient households by fuel type, FY 2014¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	47.3	\$797	8.5%	3.3%	4.9%
Natural gas	64.5	709	8.7	2.9	4.4
Electricity	12.4	398	5.8	2.5	2.4
Fuel oil	74.0	2,015	14.6	8.7	12.4
Kerosene	46.4 ²	1,387 ²	9.2	6.1	8.5
LPG ¹	54.7	1,641	14.8	10.5	10.1

¹ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form, such as propane or butane.

² This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

Table II-6. Average annual household consumption of fuel for home heating, by major type of heating fuel, household type, nationally, and Census region, FY 2014¹

Census region	All fuels ² (MMBtus) ³	Natural gas (MMBtus)	Electricity (MMBtus)	Fuel oil (MMBtus)	Kerosene (MMBtus)	LPG ⁴ (MMBtus)
US - All households	40.0	57.0	11.8	78.0	36.9	58.0
US - Non-low income households	42.2	57.6	12.4	82.6	37.2	60.9
US - Low income households ⁵	35.9	55.7	10.9	69.5	36.7	52.1
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	47.3	64.5	12.4	74.0	46.4 ⁷	54.7
Northeast - All households	63.0	68.5	15.4	80.1	43.9	61.8
Northeast - Non-low income households	65.6	69.9	16.7	85.0	45.6	63.9
Northeast - Low income households ⁵	58.3	66.0	13.3	70.5	43.2	56.1
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	60.9	64.3	12.0	76.3	52.1 ⁷	56.9 ⁷
Midwest - All households	64.0	76.5	18.5	72.3	NC ⁸	75.5
Midwest - Non-low income households	66.6	78.2	20.6	72.0	NC ⁸	76.5
Midwest - Low income households ⁵	59.3	73.2	15.6	72.6	NC ⁸	73.3
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	62.6	77.6	16.7	58.8 ⁷	NC ⁸	58.8
South - All households	23.2	43.8	10.9	67.2	25.6	41.0
South - Non-low income households	25.1	45.9	11.3	71.2	23.6 ⁷	45.8
South - Low income households ⁵	19.7	39.2	10.2	58.8	26.0 ⁷	32.8
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	24.1	48.3	12.3	63.4 ⁷	12.0 ⁷	45.2 ⁷
West - All households	24.3	35.3	9.6	55.1	20.7 ⁷	49.1
West - Non-low income households	27.0	36.4	9.8	56.7	13.2 ⁷	49.5
West - Low income households ⁵	18.7	32.0	9.3	50.5 ⁷	28.7 ⁷	48.4
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	23.8	41.6	8.6	65.4 ⁷	NC ⁸	27.6 ⁷

¹ Developed from the 2009 RECS and adjusted for FY 2014 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 2014¹

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	\$652	0.9%	\$612	0.8%	\$378	0.5%	\$2,105	2.9%	\$1,101	1.5%	\$1,709	2.4%
US - Non-low income households	680	0.7	614	0.6	393	0.4	2,231	2.3	1,086	1.1	1,794	1.8
US - Low income households ³	601	3.2	608	3.2	353	1.9	1,874	9.9	1,108	5.9	1,535	8.1
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	797	4.9	709	4.4	398	2.4	2,015	12.4	1,387 ⁵	8.5	1,641	10.1
Northeast - All households	\$1,251	1.6%	\$896	1.1%	\$633	0.8%	\$2,168	2.7%	\$1,294	1.6%	\$2,200	2.8%
Northeast - Non-low income households	1,319	1.2	919	0.8	665	0.6	2,298	2.1	1,368	1.2	2,239	2.0
Northeast - Low income households ³	1,130	5.4	858	4.1	581	2.8	1,916	9.1	1,261	6.0	2,095	10.0
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	1,208	6.7	821	4.5	485	2.7	2,076	11.4	1,553 ⁵	8.6	2,047 ⁵	11.3
Midwest - All households	\$797	1.1%	\$722	1.0%	\$512	0.7%	\$1,810	2.6%	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	\$2,017	2.9%
Midwest - Non-low income households	818	0.9	730	0.8	543	0.6	1,840	2.0	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	2,052	2.2
Midwest - Low income households ³	759	4.1	707	3.8	466	2.5	1,785	9.6	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,936	10.4
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	799	5.0	757	4.7	498	3.1	1,433 ⁵	8.9	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,584	9.9
South - All households	\$462	0.7%	\$518	0.8%	\$356	0.5%	\$1,881	2.8%	\$804	1.2%	\$1,322	2.0%
South - Non-low income households	487	0.5	538	0.6	369	0.4	1,984	2.2	576 ⁵	0.6	1,453	1.6
South - Low income households ³	415	2.4	473	2.7	334	1.9	1,662	9.6	862 ⁵	5.0	1,096	6.3
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	490	3.7	561	4.2	387	2.9	1,989 ⁵	15.0	390 ⁵	2.9	1,438 ⁵	10.8
West - All households	\$323	0.4%	\$334	0.4%	\$278	0.3%	\$1,477	1.9%	\$612 ⁵	0.8%	\$1,374	1.7%
West - Non-low income households	345	0.3	345	0.3	286	0.3	1,511	1.4	381 ⁵	0.4	1,410	1.3
West - Low income households ³	279	1.4	301	1.5	266	1.3	1,383 ⁵	7.0	859 ⁵	4.3	1,302	6.6
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	305	1.7	367	2.0	256	1.4	1,629 ⁵	9.1	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	752 ⁵	4.2

¹ Expenditures shown in this table are derived from the 2009 RECS. The 2009 RECS data have been adjusted for heating degree days and fuel price estimates for FY 2014. 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 their homes are presented in Table II-9. In FY 2014, average home cooling consumption for all households that cooled their homes was 6.1 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$231, and mean individual home cooling burden was 1.0 percent.

Low income households that cooled had average home cooling energy consumption of 4.4 MMBtus (about 28 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures of \$164 (about 29 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for low income households was 2.1 percent, more than twice the average home cooling burden of all households and about five times that of non-low income households.

Average home cooling consumption for LIHEAP recipient households that cooled was 3.3 MMBtus (about 46 percent less than the average for all households), and average home cooling expenditures were \$123 (about 47 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 1.3 percent, about 30 percent higher than that for all households. On average, LIHEAP recipient households consumed about 17.5 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 2014

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%	6.1	\$231	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%
US - Non-low income households	94.3	7.0	264	0.3	0.4	0.2
US - Low income households ⁵	89.1	4.4	164	0.9	2.1	0.5
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	88.6	3.3	123	0.8	1.3	0.3
Northeast - All households	89.0%	2.2	\$114	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Northeast - Non-low income households	93.4	2.5	128	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northeast - Low income households ⁵	81.1	1.7	85	0.4	0.9	0.3
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	79.9	1.9	95	0.5	0.8	0.3
Midwest - All households	95.0%	3.1	\$101	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Midwest - Non-low income households	97.1	3.5	115	0.1	0.2	0.1
Midwest - Low income households ⁵	91.3	2.3	75	0.4	0.9	0.3
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	91.2	2.0	65	0.4	0.8	0.2
South - All households	98.7%	10.4	\$383	0.6%	1.7%	0.6%
South - Non-low income households	99.4	12.0	446	0.5	0.6	0.5
South - Low income households ⁵	97.3	7.3	266	1.5	3.7	1.2
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	99.5	6.2	214	1.6	2.5	0.8
West - All households	82.2%	4.5	\$182	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%
West - Non-low income households	83.7	5.1	206	0.2	0.3	0.1
West - Low income households ⁵	79.3	3.3	128	0.6	1.2	0.3
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	81.8	2.9	102	0.6	0.8	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 RECS. The 2009 RECS data have been adjusted for cooling degree days and electricity price estimates for FY 2014. 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 2014 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 2014* that was submitted to HHS as part of each grantee's application for FY 2015 LIHEAP funds. The above data sources are described in Appendix A.

Section 4006 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (P.L. 112-240) allowed states to link a nominal LIHEAP benefit to the utility allowance provided to households receiving benefits from the 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. Section 4006 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79) raised the amount of such benefit that is required for such linkage to greater than \$20 annually. 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. HHS has been able to identify fourteen states that provided nominal LIHEAP benefits totaling an estimated \$18,052,546 to 4,826,848 households in FY 2014. 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., elderly, disabled, or young child) regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households, and 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. Finally, an unduplicated count of the number of assisted households by vulnerable group for each type of LIHEAP assistance provided in FY 2014 was also required.

Forty-four states were able to provide an unduplicated count of assisted households for FY 2014. OCS is continuing to provide targeted training and technical assistance to grantees that are still trying to improve reporting capacity with other coordinating agencies providing services.

Some grantees have different data systems across different types of LIHEAP assistance, especially across different subgrantees. This situation 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 2014 are shown in Table III-1. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP by type of assistance in FY 2014 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 2014¹

Type of LIHEAP assistance	Number of states	Number of assisted households
Heating	51	5,739,562
Cooling	20	672,586
Winter/year-round crisis ²	51	1,577,183
Summer crisis	12	162,550
Weatherization ^{3 4}	42	83,274
Any type	51	NA ⁵

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 2014, because seven states were unable to provide reliable data for this category of households.

¹ These data are collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2014*. See Appendix A for a copy of the report.

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

⁴ Forty-two states provided weatherization assistance in FY 2014. This total includes states that weatherized households during FY 2014 with funds from FY 2013. Therefore, this total is not comparable to the total number of states that provided FY 2014 weatherization assistance benefits, listed in Table I-7.

⁵ Seven states were unable to report on households receiving 'Any type of LIHEAP assistance' in FY 2014.

Table III-2. Number of LIHEAP assisted households, by type of assistance and state, as reported by states, FY 2014¹

State	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter / year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any type of assistance ²
Total	5,739,562	672,586	1,577,183	162,550	83,274	NA
Alabama	58,010	52,877	13,118	13,465	116	89,251
Alaska ³	10,425	0	1,185	0	0	10,425
Arizona ⁴	9,282	17,237	2,374	4,409	468	NA
Arkansas	60,637	48,437	15,513	6,997	523	87,496
California ^{4 5 6 7}	136,526	--	74,367	0	14,739	219,178
Colorado ⁵	90,005	0	14,741	0	747	90,066
Connecticut ^{7 8}	102,681	0	35,428	0	0	102,681
Delaware ^{5 7}	15,864	10,185	2,504	0	96	16,445
Dist. of Col.	8,624	231	3,561	58	221	12,493
Florida	41,029	49,505	46,880	50,659	1,860	148,926
Georgia ⁹	122,861	0	38,945	0	NA	NA
Hawaii ⁴	8,937	--	592	0	0	9,529
Idaho ⁵	47,701	0	2,332	0	602	50,263
Illinois ⁵	264,080	56,807	50,898	0	1,816	335,843
Indiana	130,404	8,596	33,172	0	1,476	133,625
Iowa ⁵	85,267	0	6,662	0	1,544	93,994
Kansas ³	44,846	0	2,642	0	852	48,215
Kentucky	97,683	0	78,764	0	573	129,657
Louisiana	31,884	37,518	6,529	4,857	608	68,979
Maine ^{5 7}	39,333	0	6,213	0	1,601	39,571
Maryland ^{3 5}	117,748	0	4,303	0	0	117,748

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 seven states. Such instances are marked with "NA" as data were not available.

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 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 (6,228), Colorado (1,353), Delaware (1), Idaho (510), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (1,045), Maine (5), Maryland (110), Michigan (1,353), Minnesota (5,228), Missouri ([furnace repair and replacement – 59] and [A/C repair and replacement – 100]), Montana (not specified), Nebraska (153), New Jersey (5,724), New York (1,451), North Carolina (1,313), North Dakota (817), Oregon (302), Pennsylvania (7,261), Rhode Island (232), South Carolina (298), South Dakota (646), Texas (1,254), Utah (423), Washington (414), Wisconsin (838), and Wyoming (410).

⁶ California's crisis assistance counts exclude 121 households served with the state's Severe Weather Energy Assistance and Transportation Services.

⁷ The following states provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and reported the number of households assisted: California, 1,996,127 - \$0.10 benefits; Connecticut, 100,000 \$20.01 benefits; Delaware, 13,268 - \$20.01 benefits; Maine, 1,073 - \$5, \$21, or \$26 benefits; Massachusetts, 114,576 - \$1 or \$21; New Jersey, 259,116 - \$1 benefits; Michigan, 809,649 - \$1 benefits; Montana, 689 - \$25 or 5% of the amount of a regular LIHEAP benefit; New York, 252,049 - \$21 benefits; Oregon, 29,512 - \$1 or \$21 benefits; Pennsylvania, 449,664 - \$1, \$20.01, or \$21 to \$24 benefits; Rhode Island, 74,157 - \$1 or \$20.01 benefits; Vermont, 13,852 - \$21 benefits; Washington, 713,116 - \$1 benefits.

⁸ Connecticut's crisis assistance counts exclude 19,951 households that also received Safety Net Assistance.

⁹ Georgia's weatherization data are suppressed as the state's weatherization program was not able to report for the federal fiscal year.

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State	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter / year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any type of assistance ²
Massachusetts ^{3 7}	183,009	0	20,879	0	10,429	183,009
Michigan ^{5 7 10}	342,689	0	122,297	0	0	468,159
Minnesota ⁵	135,574	0	34,743	0	2,477	135,647
Mississippi	29,717	23,252	2,142	829	575	44,451
Missouri ⁵	140,243	0	47,821	24,432	257	148,453
Montana ^{5 7}	20,088	0	651	0	296	20,088
Nebraska ^{5 11}	36,226	8,813	9,820	0	322	NA
Nevada ^{4 12}	23,143	--	2,024	0	138	23,318
New Hampshire ³	36,011	0	1,801	0	166	36,011
New Jersey ^{5 7}	279,211	50,665	42,538	0	2,513	292,273
New Mexico	33,380	18,299	4,860	3,823	230	NA
New York ^{5 7 13}	1,124,817	3,247	252,074	0	5,878	1,202,723
North Carolina ⁵	120,040	0	103,837	0	1,759	184,206
North Dakota ^{5 14 15}	13,208	59	1,253	0	988	13,208
Ohio	420,118	0	149,588	37,808	13,414	431,254
Oklahoma	87,902	85,369	15,940	0	185	NA
Oregon ^{5 7}	64,799	0	6,426	0	944	65,402
Pennsylvania ^{5 7}	397,951	0	132,574	0	1,470	398,488
Rhode Island ^{5 7}	31,120	0	8,450	0	1,422	31,120
South Carolina ^{5 16}	18,903	10,607	22,545	11,852	438	53,664
South Dakota ⁵	23,111	0	1,406	0	0	24,517
Tennessee	81,825	8,962	12,239	3,361	0	106,387
Texas ⁵	15,621	113,960	57,491	0	4,602	NA
Utah	36,404	0	1,674	0	633	37,028
Vermont ⁷	28,151	0	5,460	0	0	28,151
Virginia	125,294	67,960	24,359	0	1,435	158,003
Washington ^{5 7 17}	57,514	0	15,127	0	1,646	73,967
West Virginia	75,035	0	6,475	0	458	NA
Wisconsin ^{5 18}	224,734	0	28,470	0	2,204	225,800
Wyoming ⁵	9,897	0	1,496	0	553	9,897

¹⁰ Michigan's crisis assistance counts exclude 4,508 households that received deliverable fuel assistance and 79,280 households that received assistance through the Michigan Energy Assistance Program.

¹¹ Nebraska's crisis assistance counts exclude 1,991 households that received deposit assistance and an estimated 4,870 households that received assistance through the state's fan program.

¹² Nevada's winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes 9 households assisted through the state's Crisis Intervention Program.

¹³ New York's cooling assistance households were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the New York State Homes and Community Renewal Program.

¹⁴ North Dakota's cooling program provided households with a documented medical need assistance towards the purchase of an air conditioner or fan. These households were assisted with emergency furnace repair and replacement funds.

¹⁵ North Dakota weatherized households with FY 2013 LIHEAP weatherization funds.

¹⁶ South Carolina's crisis assistance counts exclude 258 households that were provided air conditioners.

¹⁷ Washington's crisis assistance counts exclude 214 households that received Temporary Shelter Assistance and 13 households that received other emergency repairs.

¹⁸ Wisconsin's crisis assistance counts exclude 7,706 households that received assistance through the Keep WI Warm Fund.

Income Levels

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

Income Eligibility Guidelines

The SMI estimates for FY 2014 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2014 (October 1, 2013). They were published on May 15, 2013, on pages 28597-28599 of Vol. 78 of the *Federal Register (FR)*; they can be found at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-05-15/pdf/2013-11575.pdf>.

The HHSPG estimates for 2013 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2014 (October 1, 2013). They were published on January 24, 2013, on pages 5182-5183 of Vol. 78 of the *Federal Register (FR)*; they can be found at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-24/pdf/2013-01422.pdf>. The federal maximum standard for LIHEAP income eligibility guidelines in effect in FY 2014 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 2014 CPS ASEC data indicate that an estimated:

- 38.5 million households had incomes at or under the federal income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of the SMI; and
- 31.1 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.

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. Accounting for this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 6.3 million households received help with heating costs through heating or winter crisis assistance in FY 2014 compared to 6.4 million households in FY 2013.

The estimated 6.3 million households that received help with heating costs in FY 2014 represent about 16 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum, and about 20 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many states.

Estimated Income Levels

As shown in Table III-3, LIHEAP households receiving heating assistance were among the poorer households compared to LIHEAP income eligible households under federal or state income standards. Part of this population also may have received federal funds for home energy-related expenses from other sources, i.e., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, subsidized rent, or public housing. In Table III-3, the percent distributions of LIHEAP income eligible households were developed using the 2014 CPS ASEC and the percent distribution of LIHEAP heating assistance households were based on the states' *LIHEAP Household Reports* for FY 2014.

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 maxima if states used net income or calculated household income for several months in determining LIHEAP income eligibility.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2013 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 114.4 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households that are at or below the previous federal LIHEAP income maximum (60 percent SMI), using the 2014 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2013 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 98.9 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households under the stricter state LIHEAP income standards, using the 2014 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2013 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 83.5 percent for LIHEAP heating assistance households, based on data aggregated from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2014*.

Table III-3. Percent of LIHEAP income eligible households compared to LIHEAP heating assisted households, as estimated from the 2014 CPS ASEC and states' LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2014¹

Low Income Households	Under 75% of 2013 HHSPG	75%- 100% of 2013 HHSPG	101%- 125% of 2013 HHSPG	126%- 150% of 2013 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2013 HHSPG
At or below federal income maximum standard	26%	15%	15%	17%	27%
At or below state income standards	32	19	19	16	14
LIHEAP assisted households (heating assistance)	41	27	15	9	8

¹ Table is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2014* 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 2014 CPS ASEC.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

As shown in Table III-4, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2014 nationally among the types of assistance, as in previous years. The national average benefit was \$301 for heating assistance, which increased to \$366 when heating and winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance were combined. The national average benefit was \$359 for winter/year-round crisis assistance only. The national average benefit was \$336 for cooling assistance, and the national average benefit was \$226 for summer crisis assistance. The combined benefit (heating and winter/year-round crisis) represented a six percent increase from FY 2013 (\$346) to \$366. 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 2014¹

Type of assistance	Average household benefit	Household benefit range
Heating ²	\$301	\$78–\$1,024
Cooling	336	121–1,246
Winter/year-round crisis ³	359	211–1,060
Summer crisis	226	149–892

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 do not include funds used for nominal SNAP heating assistance as grantees were required to break out obligations and households assisted with nominal LIHEAP benefits for FY 2014.

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 2014^{1 2 3}

State	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance
Alabama	\$328	\$280	\$373	\$266
Alaska ⁴	899	0	--	0
Arizona ⁵	472	472	462	462
Arkansas	142	121	275	252
California ^{5 6 7}	312	--	443	0
Colorado ⁶	436	0	436	0
Connecticut ⁸	442	0	321	0
Delaware ⁶	478	185	659	0
Dist. of Col.	686	1,246	439	892
Florida	331	302	352	282
Georgia	338	0	342	0
Hawaii ⁵	565	--	337	0
Idaho ⁶	188	0	472	0
Illinois ⁶	496	150	576	0
Indiana	330	528	211	0
Iowa ⁶	443	0	378	0

¹ Household average benefits were gathered from the state estimates obtained from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2014*, as described in Appendix A of this report. States were not asked to estimate household average benefits for weatherization assistance. Such estimates would not be comparable to estimated average benefits for the other types of LIHEAP assistance due to the relatively larger role of labor and other support costs involved in weatherization and wide variations in how states define low-cost weatherization. The data does not reflect average benefits for furnace or air conditioner repair/replacement. A designation of "--" indicates for cooling assistance and for winter/year-round crisis assistance, that such states that did not provide a separate count (for the reasons described in footnotes 4 and 5).

² Average benefits are not comparable to calculations of the amount of obligated funds per household due to states obligating funds in one federal fiscal year but expending them in the next federal fiscal year.

³ Average benefits do not include funds used to provide nominal benefits to SNAP households or households assisted with such benefits as grantees were required to break out these obligations and households for FY 2014.

⁴ Winter/year-round households in Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, and Massachusetts received expedited heating assistance, so the average amount of winter/year-round assistance is not provided for those states. New Hampshire provided expedited heating benefits but elected to provide information on the average household winter crisis benefit.

⁵ Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in 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.

⁶ The following states provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits. The average household benefits are as follows: California (\$1,742), Colorado (\$436), Delaware (\$6,360), Idaho (\$1,756), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (\$1,109), Maine (\$207), Maryland (\$7,317), Michigan (not specified), Minnesota (\$1,099), Missouri ([furnace repair/replacement – \$299] and [air conditioner repair/replacement – \$230]), Montana (not specified), Nebraska (\$758), New Jersey ([furnace restart – \$100] and [furnace repair – \$625]), New York (\$2,072), North Carolina (\$3,963), North Dakota (\$1,741), Oregon (\$2,710), Pennsylvania (\$2,310), Rhode Island (\$5,000), South Carolina (\$710), South Dakota (\$1,474), Texas (not specified), Utah (\$4,712), Washington (\$1,385), Wisconsin (\$4,514), and Wyoming (\$2,500).

⁷ California's values exclude an average of \$670 for households that received services through the state's Severe Weather Energy Assistance and Transportation Services program.

⁸ Connecticut's values exclude an average of \$773 for households that received Safety Net Benefits as part of Connecticut's other crisis assistance.

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State	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance
Kansas ⁴	522	0	--	0
Kentucky	170	0	300	0
Louisiana	390	390	370	370
Maine ⁶	702	0	381	0
Maryland ⁴ ⁶	581	0	--	0
Massachusetts ⁴	717	0	--	0
Michigan ⁶ ⁹	111	0	523	0
Minnesota ⁶	495	0	595	0
Mississippi	391	425	367	369
Missouri ⁶	319	0	272	149
Montana ⁶	612	0	1,060	0
Nebraska ⁶ ¹⁰	423	462	251	0
Nevada ⁵ ¹¹	462	--	379	0
New Hampshire ⁴	658	0	658	0
New Jersey ⁶	299	200	381	0
New Mexico	219	219	219	219
New York ⁶ ¹²	227	692	450	0
North Carolina ⁶	251	0	312	0
North Dakota ⁶	1,024	0	219	0
Ohio	234	0	281	238
Oklahoma	78	220	321	0
Oregon ⁶	342	0	381	0
Pennsylvania ⁶	232	0	425	0
Rhode Island ⁶	650	0	1,000	0
South Carolina ⁶	552	607	511	581
South Dakota ⁶	968	0	453	0
Tennessee ¹³	450	450	450	0
Texas ⁶	154	641	287	0
Utah ⁶	383	0	264	0
Vermont	489	0	443	0
Virginia	347	175	389	0
Washington ⁶ ¹⁴	425	0	425	0
West Virginia	229	0	264	0
Wisconsin ⁶	302	0	450	0
Wyoming ⁶	577	0	329	0

⁹ Michigan's values exclude an average benefit of \$907 for the Michigan Energy Assistance Program and \$998 for deliverable fuels assistance.

¹⁰ Nebraska's values exclude an average benefit of \$206 for deposit assistance and \$20 for Nebraska's fan program.

¹¹ Nevada's values exclude an average benefit of \$258 for Nevada's crisis intervention.

¹² New York's average heating benefit was \$497 for households that pay an energy vendor directly for heat, \$35 for households that pay indirectly for heat in the form of rent, and the average overall regular benefit was \$227.

¹³ Tennessee used year-round crisis benefits to provide winter/year-round and summer crisis benefits to household in FY 2014.

¹⁴ Washington's values exclude an average benefit of \$739 for Washington's Temporary Shelter Assistance program.

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, primarily 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 2014 varied by Census region, as shown in Table III-6. Data for a reliable percent of cooling costs offset by LIHEAP assistance is not available.

Table III-6. Average percent offset of annual residential and heating costs for LIHEAP recipient households, nationally, and by Census region, FY 2014¹

Census region	Average LIHEAP household residential energy costs ²	Average LIHEAP household heating costs ²	Average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs ³	Percentage of residential energy costs offset by LIHEAP benefit ⁴	Percentage of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit ⁵
Total	\$2,137	\$797	\$366	17.1%	45.9%
Northeast	\$2,620	\$1,208	\$332	12.7%	27.5%
Midwest	\$2,025	\$799	\$363	17.9%	45.4%
South	\$2,018	\$490	\$395	19.6%	80.7%
West ⁶	\$1,263	\$305	\$450	35.6%	147.4%

Compared to FY 2013, LIHEAP benefits for heating costs offset a lower percentage of LIHEAP household heating expenditures, decreasing from 50 percent in FY 2013 to 46 percent in FY 2014, for the following reasons:

- Using adjusted data from EIA’s 2009 RECS, average home heating expenditures by LIHEAP households receiving benefits for heating costs in FY 2014 was projected to be \$797. Such adjusted data indicate that average home heating expenditures by LIHEAP households receiving heating assistance benefits increased about 15.8 percent between FY 2013 (\$688) and FY 2014 (\$797). Such average also increased by about 35.8 percent between FY 2012 (\$587) and FY 2014.
- An increase in home heating expenditures generally results from a colder winter, an increase in fuel prices, or both. The FY 2014 heating season was substantially colder than the FY 2013

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 Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2014* by the number of households that received heating and/or winter/year-round crisis assistance from states’ *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2014*.

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 three 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 resulted in a somewhat larger percentage of heating costs offset by LIHEAP heating benefits in the West Census Region.

heating season, which in turn was substantially colder than the FY 2012 heating season. Between FY 2013 and FY 2014, home heating consumption increased by about 9.9 percent for all households, 10.5 percent for low income households, and 11.0 percent for LIHEAP recipient households. Between FY 2012 and FY 2014, home heating consumption increased by about 30.3 percent for all households, 31.5 percent of low income households, and 33.2 percent for LIHEAP recipient households.

- The increase in home heating consumption between FY 2013 and FY 2014 was compounded by higher fuel prices in FY 2014. Between FY 2013 and FY 2014, a composite energy index of electricity, natural gas, and fuel oil prices increased by about 2.0 percent for households with income at or below 150 percent of Federal Poverty Guidelines. The composite energy index was about the same in FY 2014 as in FY 2012 for households with income at or below 150 percent of Federal Poverty Guidelines.

As noted above, the average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs increased by about six percent from \$346 in FY 2013 to \$366 in FY 2014. However, the offset percentage has decreased from FY 2013 to FY 2014 due to a large increase in home heating expenditures and a substantially colder winter in FY 2014.

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 are not 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 2014* 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 summer crisis assistance. The greatest percentage of assisted households over 150 percent of the poverty level received weatherization assistance.

Table III-7. Percent of assisted households, classified by 2013 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2014 ¹

2013 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals²	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance³
Under 75%	40.7%	44.3%	50.2%	53.5%	32.7%
75%-100%	27.2	32.1	21.8	21.4	20.3
101%-125%	15.2	14.8	13.8	13.7	15.3
126%-150%	9.2	5.9	8.2	8.5	12.5
Over 150%	7.6	2.9	5.9	3.0	18.7

¹ [1] These data are derived from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2014*. 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 2013 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.

² 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.

³ [1] Two states were unable to provide income data on a total of 502 weatherized households. As a result, percentages of weatherization assisted households by 2013 HHSPG add up to less than 100%.

[2] Weatherization data do 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.

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 2013 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2014¹

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2013 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2013 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2013 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2013 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2013 HHSPG
Total	5,739,562	40.7%	27.2%	15.2%	9.2%	7.6%
Alabama	58,010	42.9	31.2	17.0	8.9	0.0
Alaska ²	10,425	42.0	29.3	16.3	12.4	0.0
Arizona	9,282	65.9	17.4	8.4	5.0	3.2
Arkansas	60,637	26.2	41.3	15.0	7.6	9.9
California ^{3 4}	136,526	37.3	31.0	16.0	8.5	7.3
Colorado	90,005	38.0	26.9	20.6	14.6	0.0
Connecticut ⁴	102,681	37.9	2.5	13.6	12.5	33.5
Delaware ⁴	15,864	28.4	20.9	18.2	16.0	16.6
Dist. of Col.	8,624	54.9	19.4	9.7	6.3	9.7
Florida	41,029	53.0	26.3	13.3	7.5	0.0
Georgia	122,861	49.1	23.0	17.1	8.3	2.5
Hawaii ³	8,937	7.0	79.5	7.2	6.3	0.0
Idaho	47,701	34.7	24.1	15.0	11.0	15.2
Illinois	264,080	46.9	23.5	17.2	12.4	0.0
Indiana	130,404	43.8	26.9	17.5	11.8	0.0
Iowa	85,267	37.7	23.4	21.1	16.5	1.3
Kansas ²	44,846	36.4	36.9	22.9	3.8	0.0
Kentucky	97,683	67.6	20.8	10.5	1.1	0.0
Louisiana	31,884	35.9	37.0	14.7	8.4	4.0
Maine ⁴	39,333	19.7	29.0	22.7	18.9	9.7
Maryland ²	117,748	38.2	20.8	16.8	14.6	9.6
Massachusetts ^{2 4}	183,009	13.7	18.9	14.5	13.4	39.5
Michigan ⁴	342,689	50.1	35.5	12.5	1.8	0.1
Minnesota	135,574	32.5	18.4	15.9	13.6	19.6
Mississippi	29,717	59.0	24.3	11.2	5.0	0.4

¹ Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

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 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: California, 1,996,127 - \$0.10 benefits; Connecticut, 100,000 \$20.01 benefits; Delaware, 13,268 - \$20.01 benefits; Massachusetts, 114,576 - \$1 or \$21; Maine, 1,073 - \$5, \$21, or \$26 benefits; New Jersey, 259,116 - \$1 benefits; Michigan, 809,649 - \$1 benefits; Montana, 689 - \$25 or 5% of the amount of a regular LIHEAP benefit; New York, 252,049 - \$21 benefits; Oregon, 29,512 - \$1 or \$21 benefits; Pennsylvania, 449,664 - \$1, \$20.01, or \$21 to \$24 benefits; Rhode Island, 74,157 - \$1 or \$20.01 benefits; Vermont, 13,852 - \$21 benefits; Washington, 713,116 - \$1 benefits. These households are not included in the number of households served.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2013 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2013 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2013 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2013 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2013 HHSPG
Missouri	140,243	63.5	21.5	12.5	2.5	0.0
Montana ⁴	20,088	35.7	25.7	17.4	11.7	9.6
Nebraska	36,226	85.7	9.3	4.8	0.2	0.0
Nevada ³	23,143	32.4	32.6	20.4	13.0	1.6
New Hampshire ²	36,011	19.3	20.4	18.8	17.9	23.7
New Jersey ⁴	279,211	29.2	23.7	16.7	14.1	16.3
New Mexico	33,380	38.4	24.4	13.4	8.8	15.0
New York ⁴	1,124,817	39.2	33.2	11.8	6.6	9.2
North Carolina	120,040	62.0	22.1	14.4	1.4	0.0
North Dakota	13,208	28.8	19.6	16.1	12.4	23.2
Ohio	420,118	48.1	20.5	14.7	10.9	5.8
Oklahoma	87,902	51.8	42.3	5.9	0.0	0.0
Oregon ⁴	64,799	41.4	23.5	15.1	10.7	9.2
Pennsylvania ⁴	397,951	33.0	30.5	20.9	15.6	0.1
Rhode Island ⁴	31,120	21.7	20.9	16.9	14.3	26.3
South Carolina	18,903	39.6	33.2	17.9	9.3	0.0
South Dakota	23,111	28.6	27.7	20.8	14.0	8.8
Tennessee	81,825	45.6	31.0	16.7	6.7	0.0
Texas	15,621	59.4	26.2	14.3	0.0	0.0
Utah	36,404	46.9	26.8	16.1	10.2	0.0
Vermont ⁴	28,151	26.3	34.7	22.7	16.3	0.0
Virginia	125,294	44.1	31.7	19.9	4.3	0.0
Washington ⁴	57,514	46.2	36.3	17.4	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	75,035	51.0	30.5	16.9	1.6	0.0
Wisconsin	224,734	26.1	21.6	17.2	14.6	20.5
Wyoming	9,897	30.8	21.9	19.2	14.3	13.8

Table III-9. Percent of households receiving cooling assistance, classified by 2013 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2014^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2013 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2013 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2013 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2013 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2013 HHSPG
Total ²	672,586	44.3%	32.1%	14.8%	5.9%	2.9%
Alabama	52,877	49.1	27.5	15.4	8.0	0.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	17,237	66.0	17.4	8.4	5.0	3.2
Arkansas	48,437	21.9	44.9	16.2	6.8	10.2
California ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	10,185	24.2	22.2	19.9	16.9	16.7
Dist. of Col.	231	54.1	19.0	11.3	4.8	10.8
Florida	49,505	53.1	28.3	12.5	6.1	0.0
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	56,807	34.4	30.8	21.0	13.8	0.0
Indiana	8,596	33.2	26.9	22.5	17.4	0.0
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	37,518	37.7	34.8	14.7	8.4	4.4
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	23,252	64.5	21.2	9.7	4.2	0.4
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	8,813	96.1	2.6	1.1	0.1	0.1
Nevada ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	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 Counts and percent distributions exclude households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in 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.

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New Jersey	50,665	19.6	36.2	17.0	14.0	13.1
New Mexico	18,299	36.8	21.1	12.7	9.8	19.6
New York ⁴	3,247	33.0	34.3	12.4	8.1	12.1
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota ⁵	59	30.5	27.1	18.6	10.2	13.6
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	85,369	50.7	43.0	6.3	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	10,607	45.5	29.0	16.7	8.8	0.0
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	8,962	53.6	24.1	15.6	6.7	0.0
Texas	113,960	53.3	30.1	16.6	0.0	0.0
Utah	0	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	67,960	43.4	33.4	19.2	3.9	0.0
Washington	0	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

⁴ New York's cooling assistance households were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program.

⁵ North Dakota's cooling program provided households with a documented medical need assistance towards the purchase of an air conditioner or fan. These households were assisted with emergency furnace repair and replacement funds.

Table III-10. Percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance, classified by 2013 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2014 ¹

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2013 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2013 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2013 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2013 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2013 HHSPG
Total ¹	1,577,183	50.2%	21.8%	13.8%	8.2%	5.9%
Alabama	13,118	44.5	29.2	17.0	9.3	0.0
Alaska ²	1,185	64.9	20.7	9.7	4.7	0.0
Arizona	2,374	65.2	17.4	8.6	5.1	3.7
Arkansas	15,513	34.8	28.0	13.5	9.3	14.4
California ^{3 4}	74,367	51.4	20.6	11.8	8.0	8.3
Colorado ³	14,741	49.7	20.6	17.2	12.5	0.0
Connecticut ⁵	35,428	29.1	2.7	13.3	14.1	40.9
Delaware ³	2,504	26.3	21.6	19.7	14.9	17.6
Dist. of Col.	3,561	58.7	15.4	9.1	5.7	11.1
Florida	46,880	50.3	24.6	15.2	9.8	0.0
Georgia	38,945	67.3	14.3	10.3	6.1	2.1
Hawaii	592	9.3	76.5	6.8	7.4	0.0
Idaho ³	2,332	66.9	18.6	8.7	5.6	0.2
Illinois ³	50,898	55.3	19.0	14.9	10.8	0.0
Indiana	33,172	49.0	22.1	16.6	12.4	0.0
Iowa ³	6,662	37.7	23.4	21.1	16.5	1.3
Kansas ²	2,642	54.4	27.1	16.3	2.2	0.0
Kentucky	78,764	69.1	20.2	9.6	1.1	0.0
Louisiana	6,529	53.5	27.5	10.6	5.5	2.8
Maine ³	6,213	26.1	31.6	20.8	16.2	5.2
Maryland ^{2 3}	4,303	42.0	17.8	15.5	14.1	10.6
Massachusetts ²	20,879	21.4	17.3	13.9	12.2	35.2
Michigan ^{3 6}	122,297	75.8	11.8	6.7	3.7	2.0
Minnesota ³	34,743	37.9	16.2	14.1	12.2	19.6
Mississippi	2,142	66.7	20.4	8.6	4.2	0.2
Missouri ³	47,821	67.3	19.4	10.9	2.5	0.0

¹ Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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

³ The following states provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits: California (6,228), Colorado (1,353), Delaware (1), Idaho (510), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (1,045), Maine (5), Maryland (110), Michigan (1,353), Minnesota (5,228), Missouri ([furnace repair and replacement – 59] and [A/C repair and replacement – 100]), Montana (not specified), Nebraska (153), New Jersey (5,724), New York (1,451), North Carolina (1,313), North Dakota (817), Oregon (302), Pennsylvania (7,261), Rhode Island (232), South Carolina (298), South Dakota (646), Texas (1,254), Utah (423), Washington (414), Wisconsin (838), and Wyoming (410).

⁴ California's crisis assistance counts exclude 121 households served with the state's Severe Weather Energy Assistance and Transportation Services.

⁵ Connecticut's crisis assistance counts exclude 19,951 households that also received Safety Net Assistance.

⁶ Michigan's crisis assistance counts exclude 4,508 households that received deliverable fuel assistance and 79,280 households that received assistance through the Michigan Energy Assistance Program.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2013 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2013 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2013 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2013 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2013 HHSPG
Montana ³	651	33.8	26.4	18.6	12.0	9.2
Nebraska ^{3 7}	9,820	83.1	11.0	5.5	0.3	0.0
Nevada ⁸	2,024	44.4	25.0	16.1	12.6	1.9
New Hampshire ²	1,801	32.0	19.8	13.8	13.9	20.4
New Jersey ³	42,538	31.4	21.5	16.8	13.9	16.3
New Mexico	4,860	43.2	19.3	11.3	8.8	17.4
New York ³	252,074	34.0	31.5	16.4	8.0	10.2
North Carolina ³	103,837	69.2	14.6	8.9	7.3	0.0
North Dakota ³	1,253	43.9	15.9	14.0	8.5	17.7
Ohio	149,588	53.4	19.2	12.9	9.2	5.4
Oklahoma	15,940	62.6	30.1	7.3	0.0	0.0
Oregon ³	6,426	50.3	21.5	12.4	8.3	7.5
Pennsylvania ³	132,574	34.4	28.1	21.3	16.0	0.1
Rhode Island ³	8,450	22.2	18.9	17.0	14.1	27.8
South Carolina ^{3 9}	22,545	55.2	21.7	14.8	8.3	0.0
South Dakota ³	1,406	46.5	18.5	15.0	11.3	8.7
Tennessee	12,239	60.4	22.6	12.0	5.1	0.0
Texas ³	57,491	58.4	26.0	15.7	0.0	0.0
Utah ³	1,674	50.2	20.0	17.9	11.9	0.0
Vermont	5,460	26.3	34.7	22.7	16.2	0.0
Virginia	24,359	51.5	27.3	17.2	4.0	0.0
Washington ^{3 10}	15,127	61.0	24.6	14.4	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	6,475	59.5	27.5	11.7	1.3	0.0
Wisconsin ^{3 11}	28,470	28.0	21.5	17.5	13.8	19.2
Wyoming ³	1,496	48.6	18.9	14.0	8.0	10.5

⁷ Nebraska's crisis assistance counts exclude 1,991 households that received deposit assistance and 4,870 households that received assistance through the state's fan program.

⁸ Nevada's winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes 9 households assisted through the state's Crisis Intervention Program.

⁹ South Carolina's crisis assistance counts exclude 258 households that were provided air conditioners

¹⁰ Washington's crisis assistance counts exclude 214 households that received Temporary Shelter Assistance and 13 households that received other emergency repairs.

¹¹ Wisconsin's crisis assistance counts exclude 7,706 households that received assistance through the Keep WI Warm Fund.

Table III-11. Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance, classified by 2013 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2014^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2013 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2013 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2013 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2013 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2013 HHSPG
Total ²	162,550	53.5%	21.4%	13.7%	8.5%	3.0%
Alabama	13,465	54.1	23.6	14.8	7.5	0.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	4,409	65.1	17.4	8.6	5.1	3.8
Arkansas	6,997	31.6	26.7	13.7	9.8	18.1
California	0	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	58	55.2	15.5	13.8	5.2	10.3
Florida	50,659	52.8	22.3	15.1	9.8	0.0
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	4,857	57.6	23.9	9.9	5.3	3.3
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	829	74.9	16.2	6.3	2.5	0.1
Missouri	24,432	70.2	18.0	9.5	2.2	0.0
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	3,823	42.1	17.9	11.1	8.5	20.3

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.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2013 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2013 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2013 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2013 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2013 HHSPG
New York	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	37,808	42.6	22.3	16.2	12.4	6.5
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	11,852	62.1	18.7	11.9	7.3	0.0
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	3,361	62.3	20.2	11.5	6.1	0.0
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 2013 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2014^{1 2 3}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2013 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2013 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2013 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2013 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2013 HHSPG
Total ²	83,274	32.7%	20.3%	15.3%	12.5%	18.7%
Alabama	116	25.0	36.2	19.0	19.8	0.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	468	35.5	22.9	13.0	13.7	15.0
Arkansas	523	26.8	22.9	19.3	14.9	16.1
California	14,739	27.5	23.9	16.5	13.2	18.8
Colorado	747	36.1	20.7	18.6	16.3	8.2
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	96	17.7	15.6	15.6	20.8	30.2
Dist. of Col.	221	72.4	18.1	4.5	4.5	0.5
Florida	1,860	91.0	5.7	1.9	0.7	0.7
Georgia ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	602	31.7	27.7	19.3	20.8	0.5
Illinois	1,816	51.0	24.6	20.0	3.3	1.1
Indiana	1,476	35.6	25.7	18.7	20.0	0.0
Iowa	1,544	26.0	25.0	16.9	25.2	6.9
Kansas	852	34.7	28.9	27.3	4.9	4.1
Kentucky	573	30.2	32.6	17.8	11.5	7.9
Louisiana	608	18.8	28.6	17.3	17.4	17.9
Maine	1,601	16.0	29.7	22.7	19.2	12.4
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	10,429	6.3	11.7	12.6	14.8	54.5
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	2,477	24.2	16.9	17.6	17.9	23.4
Mississippi	575	39.0	28.9	17.9	11.5	2.8
Missouri	257	23.3	16.3	18.3	16.7	25.3
Montana	296	47.3	22.0	11.8	10.1	8.8
Nebraska	322	27.0	16.5	14.0	18.0	24.5

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. Washington and New Mexico were unable to provide income data on all weatherization households, so less than 100% of the data are reported.

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.

⁴ Georgia's weatherization data are suppressed as the state's weatherization program was not able to report on a federal fiscal year schedule.

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2013 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2013 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2013 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2013 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2013 HHSPG
Nevada	138	27.5	24.6	20.3	27.5	0.0
New Hampshire	166	13.3	22.9	16.3	24.1	23.5
New Jersey	2,513	15.0	21.2	15.9	16.8	31.1
New Mexico	230	20.0	28.7	15.2	10.4	25.2
New York	5,878	76.9	21.8	1.0	0.2	0.2
North Carolina	1,759	22.1	24.2	20.8	19.2	13.9
North Dakota ⁵	988	23.5	19.7	18.6	13.6	24.6
Ohio	13,414	42.0	17.3	15.4	12.7	12.5
Oklahoma	185	35.7	25.9	14.1	7.6	16.8
Oregon	944	23.8	19.4	18.8	17.7	20.3
Pennsylvania	1,470	22.3	20.3	17.6	18.3	21.5
Rhode Island	1,422	21.0	20.0	16.9	15.0	27.1
South Carolina	438	26.9	21.5	18.5	13.7	19.4
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	4,602	44.8	29.4	22.9	0.4	2.5
Utah	633	40.9	24.0	16.4	18.6	0.0
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,435	18.5	17.6	17.4	14.4	32.2
Washington	1,646	20.2	15.1	14.3	13.4	6.6
West Virginia	458	32.3	22.1	16.2	14.0	15.5
Wisconsin	2,204	21.7	15.4	15.5	16.7	30.7
Wyoming	553	32.7	15.2	20.3	15.9	15.9

Presence of Elderly, Disabled, and Young Children

The following information is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2014* 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 2014 CPS ASEC (as displayed in Table III-13):

- About 32.6 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one elderly member (i.e., 60 years or older), compared to 40.7 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 21.9 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance to 42.7 percent for weatherization assistance.
- About 37.9 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one disabled member (as defined by the states), compared to 28.0 percent of all low income households that have at least one disabled member under the federal income maximum. The percentage of

⁵ North Dakota weatherized households with FY 2013 LIHEAP weatherization funds.

assisted households with at least one disabled member, as defined by the states, ranged from 31.2 percent for weatherization assistance to 45.6 percent for cooling assistance.

- About 19.0 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child five years old or less; whereas 16.9 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 16.1 percent for weatherization assistance to 24.7 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance.

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 2014^{1 2 3}

Type of vulnerable household	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance ⁴	Any type of assistance
Elderly	32.6%	39.7%	21.9%	27.9%	42.7%	NA ⁵
Disabled	37.9	45.6	36.3	38.2	31.2	NA ⁵
Young child	19.0	20.0	24.7	23.4	16.1	NA ⁵
Elderly, Disabled or Young Child	73.7	74.3	63.9	69.1	67.7	NA ⁵

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.

Percentages are based on 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.
- 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.
- An unduplicated count of the number of assisted households by vulnerable group for each type of LIHEAP assistance provided in FY 2014.

¹ Data were derived from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2014*. 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 was 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 this data.

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

⁴ 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.

⁵ ‘NA’ indicates that data were not available or were reported incorrectly. Seven states were unable to provide a reliable unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance.

Table III-14. Percent of households receiving heating assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2014¹

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total	5,739,729	32.6%	37.9%	19.0%	73.7%
Alabama	58,010	39.9	49.2	15.7	75.4
Alaska ²	10,425	30.8	28.5	26.0	68.0
Arizona	9,282	22.2	47.1	31.9	68.4
Arkansas	60,637	32.2	60.7	15.0	75.5
California ^{3 4}	136,526	38.5	39.2	22.1	75.2
Colorado	90,005	27.8	31.2	22.5	67.4
Connecticut ⁴	102,681	31.0	30.9	20.3	66.3
Delaware ⁴	15,864	39.1	27.8	16.0	68.3
Dist. of Col.	8,624	25.0	7.1	24.5	56.6
Florida	41,029	30.6	29.8	25.2	68.6
Georgia	122,861	50.2	38.7	12.3	70.0
Hawaii ³	8,937	46.0	23.3	20.5	75.2
Idaho	47,701	28.1	42.7	23.4	70.7
Illinois	264,080	35.7	24.6	19.6	68.6
Indiana	130,404	29.2	37.6	20.7	71.0
Iowa	85,267	30.1	49.4	22.9	51.2
Kansas ²	44,846	28.3	43.4	21.5	74.0
Kentucky	97,683	31.3	52.4	16.1	72.8
Louisiana	31,884	45.6	52.7	13.3	79.9
Maine ⁴	39,333	47.8	28.6	11.9	73.2
Maryland ²	117,748	29.5	31.1	22.1	65.6
Massachusetts ^{2 4}	183,009	38.3	30.4	16.9	69.7
Michigan ⁴	342,689	20.9	5.6	20.2	44.8
Minnesota	135,574	28.6	35.1	21.9	69.6

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 Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

³ Counts and percent distributions include households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in 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 reported the number of households assisted: California, 1,996,127 - \$0.10 benefits; Connecticut, 100,000 \$20.01 benefits; Delaware, 13,268 - \$20.01 benefits; Maine, 1,073 - \$5, \$21, or \$26 benefits; Massachusetts, 114,576 - \$1 or \$21; New Jersey, 259,116 - \$1 benefits; Michigan, 809,649 - \$1 benefits; Montana, 689 - \$25 or 5% of the amount of a regular LIHEAP benefit; New York, 252,049 - \$21 benefits; Oregon, 29,512 - \$1 or \$21 benefits; Pennsylvania, 449,664 - \$1, \$20.01, or \$21 to \$24 benefits; Rhode Island, 74,157 - \$1 or \$20.01 benefits; Vermont, 13,852 - \$21 benefits; Washington, 713,116 - \$1 benefits.

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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	29,717	40.1	59.6	11.5	76.8
Missouri	140,243	26.1	51.5	20.7	73.9
Montana ⁴	20,088	32.1	38.1	17.2	70.5
Nebraska	36,226	10.8	24.0	33.6	66.7
Nevada ³	23,143	39.1	45.6	19.5	79.0
New Hampshire ²	36,011	25.2	38.1	15.9	69.1
New Jersey ⁴	279,211	36.7	21.3	18.8	65.1
New Mexico	33,380	30.9	50.1	20.7	75.2
New York ⁴	1,124,817	33.8	46.2	17.2	94.7
North Carolina	120,040	40.4	38.0	17.3	71.1
North Dakota	13,208	28.0	24.4	22.4	68.3
Ohio	420,118	29.3	36.3	16.2	64.6
Oklahoma	87,902	25.4	28.4	21.9	61.7
Oregon ⁴	64,799	34.4	36.3	21.4	72.3
Pennsylvania ⁴	397,951	33.0	51.0	20.7	76.3
Rhode Island ⁴	31,120	34.9	25.2	18.4	65.0
South Carolina	18,903	52.5	42.4	11.8	85.6
South Dakota	23,111	37.3	28.5	21.6	73.9
Tennessee	81,825	40.1	58.4	14.7	80.4
Texas	15,621	31.5	45.8	28.0	45.8
Utah	36,404	30.0	38.5	30.7	59.9
Vermont ⁴	28,151	35.5	29.6	19.5	81.7
Virginia	125,294	36.5	48.7	18.5	80.0
Washington ⁴	57,514	30.3	37.8	21.5	70.8
West Virginia	75,035	26.9	55.7	14.5	91.7
Wisconsin	224,734	30.1	37.0	21.9	70.6
Wyoming	9,897	39.0	40.8	18.7	76.7

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 2014^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total	672,586	39.7%	45.6%	20.0%	74.3%
Alabama	52,877	35.5	46.6	18.0	72.7
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--
Arizona	17,237	22.2	47.1	31.9	68.4
Arkansas	48,437	38.2	69.0	11.2	78.8
California ³	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware	10,185	57.6	37.8	22.2	96.2
Dist. of Col.	231	23.8	3.0	16.0	39.8
Florida	49,505	36.1	31.7	23.6	71.5
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--
Hawaii ³	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--
Illinois	56,807	68.1	35.4	11.1	97.3
Indiana	8,596	38.6	35.6	14.0	70.9
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	37,518	42.2	49.2	15.5	78.2
Maine	0	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	23,252	33.0	54.5	15.3	73.4
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	8,813	28.0	38.7	24.3	88.0
Nevada 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 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 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.

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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 Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	50,665	57.6	40.2	9.0	81.5
New Mexico	18,299	24.5	44.5	26.0	71.5
New York ⁴	3,247	36.7	43.7	5.2	64.3
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--
North Dakota ⁵	59	33.9	40.7	13.6	78.0
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	85,369	25.8	29.6	22.0	62.8
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	10,607	43.9	43.5	14.9	81.2
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	8,962	22.4	42.4	22.6	65.0
Texas	113,960	39.1	50.6	25.7	50.6
Utah	0	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--
Virginia	67,960	38.2	61.4	29.0	100.0
Washington	0	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--

⁴ New York's cooling assistance households were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the New York State Homes and Community Renewal Program.

⁵ North Dakota's cooling program provided households with a documented medical need assistance towards the purchase of an air conditioner or fan. These households were assisted with emergency furnace repair and replacement funds.

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 2014¹

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total	1,577,183	21.9%	36.3%	24.7%	63.9%
Alabama	13,118	38.6	57.4	24.9	85.6
Alaska ²	1,185	16.6	20.0	30.1	54.6
Arizona	2,374	20.9	47.0	36.4	68.0
Arkansas	15,513	14.5	35.8	15.1	51.3
California ^{3 4}	74,367	17.2	29.2	35.0	66.0
Colorado ³	14,741	9.7	19.5	34.0	55.3
Connecticut ^{3 5}	35,428	34.8	28.0	18.6	65.9
Delaware ³	2,504	43.1	27.6	13.2	67.1
Dist. of Col.	3,561	17.2	7.2	33.6	54.4
Florida	46,880	26.2	31.4	25.2	64.6
Georgia	38,945	17.3	24.4	22.8	43.8
Hawaii	592	13.5	17.4	36.7	57.3
Idaho ³	2,332	16.6	48.7	37.2	58.9
Illinois ³	50,898	18.0	22.7	25.4	56.8
Indiana	33,172	17.3	29.5	26.3	60.8
Iowa ³	6,662	30.1	49.4	22.9	51.1
Kansas ²	2,642	14.0	36.6	26.2	64.3
Kentucky	78,764	20.0	41.8	20.9	60.7
Louisiana	6,529	24.2	48.4	21.3	71.3
Maine ³	6,213	31.6	33.7	16.1	66.5
Maryland ^{2 3}	4,303	17.2	24.5	27.6	57.1
Massachusetts ²	20,879	21.6	29.4	24.4	61.8
Michigan ^{3 6}	122,297	16.5	39.0	31.9	68.4
Minnesota ³	34,743	18.9	32.6	27.1	64.4

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

² Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, and Massachusetts, and New Hampshire assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance.

³ The following states provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits: California (6,228), Colorado (1,353), Delaware (1), Idaho (510), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (1,045), Maine (5), Maryland (110), Michigan (1,353), Minnesota (5,228), Missouri ([furnace repair and replacement – 59] and [A/C repair and replacement – 100]), Montana (not specified), Nebraska (153), New Jersey (5,724), New York (1,451), North Carolina (1,313), North Dakota (817), Oregon (302), Pennsylvania (7,261), Rhode Island (232), South Carolina (298), South Dakota (646), Texas (1,254), Utah (423), Washington (414), Wisconsin (838), and Wyoming (410).

⁴ California’s crisis assistance counts exclude 121 households served with the state’s Severe Weather Energy Assistance and Transportation Services.

⁵ Connecticut’s crisis assistance counts exclude 19,951 households that also received Safety Net Assistance.

⁶ Michigan’s crisis assistance counts exclude 4,508 households that received deliverable fuel assistance and 79,280 households that received assistance through the Michigan Energy Assistance 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)
Mississippi	2,142	32.2	54.7	21.7	77.2
Missouri ³	47,821	18.0	39.8	21.9	62.5
Montana ³	651	41.0	44.4	15.1	77.3
Nebraska ^{3 7}	9,820	4.4	17.8	38.9	59.2
Nevada ⁸	2,024	20.2	36.8	32.2	70.6
New Hampshire ²	1,801	6.4	33.5	22.9	54.7
New Jersey ³	42,538	22.8	22.8	23.8	58.0
New Mexico	4,860	17.1	43.8	31.2	71.6
New York ³	252,074	26.4	49.6	20.6	73.6
North Carolina ³	103,837	20.1	26.8	28.0	60.0
North Dakota ³	1,253	7.9	24.8	31.9	57.9
Ohio	149,588	17.5	29.3	21.0	56.2
Oklahoma	15,940	19.4	28.7	23.2	58.6
Oregon ³	6,426	20.3	32.5	25.7	61.9
Pennsylvania ³	132,574	24.5	49.5	25.4	73.9
Rhode Island ³	8,450	37.4	26.8	17.7	66.6
South Carolina ^{3 9}	22,545	25.7	28.2	22.8	63.0
South Dakota ³	1,406	10.0	13.8	37.7	54.8
Tennessee	12,239	59.6	18.8	39.6	94.2
Texas ³	57,491	24.9	38.7	25.9	38.7
Utah ³	1,674	7.6	13.5	23.7	28.9
Vermont	5,460	23.2	37.1	20.3	75.8
Virginia	24,359	25.2	42.0	22.4	70.4
Washington ^{3 10}	15,127	13.2	29.8	29.1	60.2
West Virginia	6,475	4.6	12.3	9.1	23.8
Wisconsin ^{3 11}	28,470	32.4	40.5	21.3	73.3
Wyoming ³	1,496	16.2	35.3	27.7	64.4

⁷ Nebraska's crisis assistance counts exclude 1,991 households that received deposit assistance and an estimated 4,870 households that received assistance through the state's fan program.

⁸ Nevada's winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes 9 households assisted through the State's Crisis Intervention Program.

⁹ South Carolina's crisis assistance counts exclude 258 households that were provided air conditioners.

¹⁰ Washington's crisis assistance counts exclude 214 households that received Temporary Shelter Assistance and 13 households that received other emergency repairs.

¹¹ Wisconsin's crisis assistance counts exclude 7,706 households that received assistance through the Keep WI Warm Fund.

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 2014¹

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total	162,550	27.9%	38.2%	23.4%	69.1%
Alabama	13,465	33.3	50.9	27.0	81.1
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--
Arizona	4,409	20.9	47.0	36.4	68.0
Arkansas	6,997	9.0	31.0	15.3	42.7
California	0	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	58	31.0	20.7	17.2	67.2
Florida	50,659	23.7	30.0	25.0	62.9
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	4,857	19.1	44.1	27.4	70.7
Maine	0	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	829	21.1	48.0	30.8	77.1
Missouri	24,432	13.5	35.1	25.7	60.5
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.

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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	3,823	12.1	42.1	36.3	71.0
New York	0	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Ohio	37,808	52.6	48.7	12.6	83.9
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	11,852	17.4	24.4	29.3	60.0
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	3,361	13.0	52.5	46.5	91.4
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 2014¹

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child ² (percent assisted)
Total	83,274	42.7%	31.2%	16.1%	67.7%
Alabama	116	63.8	36.2	6.9	75.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--
Arizona	468	66.0	62.0	16.0	66.0
Arkansas	523	43.6	51.1	33.1	65.0
California	14,739	39.3	26.1	22.6	70.2
Colorado	747	32.1	34.9	19.3	70.3
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware	96	35.4	40.6	16.7	80.2
Dist. of Col.	221	90.5	4.1	0.5	91.0
Florida	1,860	51.5	29.8	11.8	64.2
Georgia ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--
Idaho	602	49.5	41.2	18.8	79.4
Illinois	1,816	33.7	17.3	20.2	62.0
Indiana	1,476	32.8	39.6	18.5	74.9
Iowa	1,544	33.4	35.0	24.3	47.5
Kansas	852	32.0	21.8	13.6	59.3
Kentucky	573	32.5	54.5	13.1	73.1
Louisiana	608	58.6	49.2	7.7	84.7
Maine	1,601	54.2	31.4	7.9	73.6
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	10,429	61.5	31.5	7.3	78.6
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	2,477	35.5	36.1	21.1	73.2
Mississippi	575	67.7	69.2	7.3	82.8
Missouri	257	47.9	47.1	12.5	79.4
Montana	296	29.1	30.7	17.2	62.5
Nebraska	322	34.8	35.1	25.5	81.7

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.

²Some states 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 Georgia’s weatherization data are suppressed as the state’s weatherization program was not able to report for the federal fiscal year.

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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)
Nevada	138	51.4	50.0	15.2	85.5
New Hampshire	166	60.8	50.0	22.9	99.4
New Jersey	2,513	63.4	10.1	19.5	87.3
New Mexico	230	42.2	35.2	10.4	85.7
New York	5,878	32.5	15.9	10.4	48.5
North Carolina	1,759	42.7	7.8	7.8	61.6
North Dakota ⁴	988	34.0	29.5	17.7	72.6
Ohio	13,414	35.9	37.7	14.0	68.8
Oklahoma	185	49.2	33.5	10.8	35.1
Oregon	944	49.5	34.5	12.8	74.2
Pennsylvania	1,470	40.8	41.2	17.3	78.0
Rhode Island	1,422	35.0	25.0	19.0	65.0
South Carolina	438	49.5	34.7	8.9	87.2
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--
Texas	4,602	42.5	41.4	23.3	42.5
Utah	633	39.7	34.4	44.4	72.0
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1,435	46.1	33.3	15.8	72.1
Washington	1,646	31.8	17.5	12.3	35.1
West Virginia	458	39.5	54.6	13.1	70.3
Wisconsin	2,204	36.1	32.2	20.1	71.1
Wyoming	553	40.1	37.1	21.7	75.6

⁴ North Dakota weatherized households with FY 2013 LIHEAP weatherization funds.

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 2014¹

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	89,251	35.3%	45.5%	19.8%	73.4%
Alaska	10,425	30.8	28.5	26.0	68.0
Arizona ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas	87,496	32.2	60.3	14.7	74.5
California	219,178	31.5	35.0	26.5	71.9
Colorado	90,066	27.9	31.2	22.5	67.4
Connecticut	102,681	31.0	30.9	20.3	66.3
Delaware	16,445	38.8	27.6	16.0	67.9
Dist. of Col.	12,493	22.8	7.1	26.0	53.4
Florida	148,926	31.8	29.0	22.7	66.3
Georgia ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	9,529	44.0	22.9	21.5	74.1
Idaho	50,263	27.6	42.0	23.4	68.2
Illinois	335,843	40.5	26.5	18.4	73.9
Indiana	133,625	28.9	37.4	20.9	70.9
Iowa	93,994	29.4	46.8	22.6	50.9
Kansas	48,215	27.6	42.7	21.7	73.3
Kentucky	129,657	26.8	46.3	18.3	68.4
Louisiana	68,979	40.8	49.3	15.9	77.5
Maine	39,571	47.6	28.4	12.0	24.5
Maryland	117,748	29.5	31.1	22.1	42.2
Massachusetts	183,009	38.3	30.4	16.9	69.7
Michigan	468,159	18.5	14.7	20.8	43.6
Minnesota	135,647	28.6	35.1	21.9	69.6
Mississippi	44,451	34.8	54.8	14.1	73.3
Missouri	148,453	25.4	49.9	21.4	73.0
Montana	20,088	32.1	38.1	17.2	70.5
Nebraska ⁵	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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.

³ Arizona cannot develop accurate statistics on the unduplicated count of households. Therefore such data are suppressed.

⁴ Georgia cannot provide an accurate number of weatherization households assisted for the federal fiscal year. Therefore the unduplicated number of households that received LIHEAP assistance is suppressed.

⁵ Nebraska has not developed effective procedures for comparing LIHEAP fuel assistance recipients with LIHEAP-funded weatherization recipients. Therefore the unduplicated number of households that received LIHEAP assistance is suppressed.

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Nevada	23,318	39.0	45.5	19.4	78.7
New Hampshire	36,011	25.2	38.1	15.9	69.1
New Jersey	292,273	38.3	22.6	18.1	66.2
New Mexico ⁶	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New York	1,202,723	33.7	47.7	17.1	94.2
North Carolina	184,206	31.4	31.7	22.1	65.7
North Dakota	13,208	28.0	24.4	22.4	68.3
Ohio	431,254	29.7	36.1	16.7	65.2
Oklahoma ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	65,402	34.6	36.3	21.3	72.3
Pennsylvania	398,488	33.0	51.0	20.7	76.3
Rhode Island	31,120	34.9	25.2	18.4	65.0
South Carolina	53,664	30.2	31.4	19.8	64.7
South Dakota	24,517	35.7	27.7	21.7	71.6
Tennessee	106,387	40.0	52.3	19.2	81.0
Texas ⁸	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utah	37,028	30.1	38.6	31.5	60.5
Vermont	28,151	35.5	29.6	19.5	81.7
Virginia	158,003	34.2	48.8	23.1	82.1
Washington	73,967	26.8	35.7	22.9	67.9
West Virginia ⁹	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	225,800	30.0	37.0	22.0	70.6
Wyoming	9,897	39.0	40.8	18.7	76.7

⁶ New Mexico has not developed effective procedures for comparing LIHEAP fuel assistance recipients with LIHEAP-funded weatherization recipients. Therefore the unduplicated number of households that received LIHEAP assistance is suppressed.

⁷ Oklahoma has not developed effective procedures for comparing LIHEAP fuel assistance recipients with LIHEAP-funded weatherization recipients. Therefore the unduplicated number of households that received LIHEAP assistance is suppressed.

⁸ Texas cannot develop accurate statistics on the unduplicated count of households. Therefore such data are suppressed.

⁹ West Virginia has not developed effective procedures for comparing LIHEAP fuel assistance recipients with LIHEAP-funded weatherization recipients. Therefore the unduplicated number of households that received LIHEAP assistance is suppressed.

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 2014.

Types of LIHEAP Assistance

State LIHEAP grantees allocated FY 2014 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, 48 states provided separate winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance benefits; three additional states provided winter/year-round crisis fuel benefits *only* through expedited access to heating assistance. Two states provided winter/year-round crisis fuel benefits through expedited access to heating assistance but obligated funds to crisis assistance.
- Three states provided combined heating and cooling assistance benefits; nineteen states provided separate cooling assistance benefits; and eleven states provided separate summer crisis benefits. Seventeen states provided year-round (i.e., 10-12 months) crisis benefits that may have assisted households facing energy crises during the summer.
- Twenty-seven states specified that they provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacement/repair benefits.
- Forty-two states provided weatherization assistance benefits, excluding states 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.

Implementation of LIHEAP Assurances

To receive LIHEAP regular block grant funds in FY 2014, 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, three-quarters or more of the states set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at or above 150 percent of the poverty level for heating, winter/year-round crisis and weatherization assistance. The percentage of states that set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at 110 percent of the poverty level ranged from zero percent to five percent, depending on the type of assistance provided.

HHS’s *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2014* 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 2014¹

LIHEAP income eligibility standards (by percentage intervals of 2013 HHS Poverty Guidelines)	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance²	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance³
Number of states	51	19	51	11	42
Household income at or above 150% (percentage of States)	75%	68%	76%	73%	88%
Household income between 111%–149% (percentage of States)	22	26	22	23	10
Household income at 110% (percentage of States)	4	5	2	0	2

¹ [1] These data are derived from HHS’s *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2014*.

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

² Refers to winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance only. Number of states and percentages includes Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire 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.

³ Percentages do not include states which served weatherization households in FY 2014 with FY 2013 weatherization funds. Percentages include Georgia, which had weatherization data suppressed because the state's weatherization program was not able to report on a federal fiscal year schedule.

The states' maximum LIHEAP income eligibility standards (expressed as percentages of the 2013 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 2014 HHS Poverty Guidelines, by type of assistance and by state, FY 2014^{1 2}

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis ³	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Alabama	150%	150%	150%	150%	150%
Alaska ⁴	150%	--	150%	--	--
Arizona	164%	164%	164%	164%	164%
Arkansas ⁵	145%	145%	145%	145%	203%
California ⁶	198%	--	198%	--	198%
Colorado	150%	--	150%	--	150%
Connecticut	263%	--	263%	--	--
Delaware	200%	200%	200%	--	200%
Dist. of Col.	224%	224%	224%	224%	224%
Florida ⁷	152%	152%	152%	152%	203%
Georgia	172%	--	172%	--	172%
Hawaii ^{6 8}	152%	--	152%	--	--
Idaho	150%	--	150%	--	150%
Illinois	150%	150%	150%	--	150%
Indiana	150%	150%	150%	--	150%
Iowa	150%	--	150%	--	200%
Kansas ⁴	130%	--	130%	--	130%
Kentucky	130%	--	130%	--	200%
Louisiana	176%	176%	176%	176%	200%
Maine	150%	--	150%	--	150%
Maryland ⁴	175%	--	175%	--	--

¹ Maximum annual income cutoffs for 4-person households were obtained from HHS's *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2014*. The income cutoffs were converted into percentages of the 2013 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 New Hampshire was provided to households in a crisis fuel situation.

⁵ Arkansas' weatherization program began after the 2014 HHSPG were published. Therefore the state used 200% of 2014 HHSPG as the income eligibility standard for the program.

⁶ Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in California and Nevada; and energy assistance was provided in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such funds under heating assistance. A cooling assistance eligibility standard of "--" is thus applied to each such State.

⁷ Florida's LIHEAP program began after the 2014 HHSPG were published. Therefore the state used 150% of 2014 HHSPG as the income eligibility standard for the program and 200% of 2014 HHSPG as the income eligibility standard for the state's weatherization program.

⁸ Hawaii's LIHEAP program began after the 2014 HHSPG were published. Therefore the state used 150% of 2014 HHSPG as the income eligibility standard for the program.

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State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis³	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Massachusetts ⁴	262%	--	262%	--	262%
Michigan	110%	--	150%	--	--
Minnesota	222%	--	222%	--	222%
Mississippi	147%	147%	147%	147%	147%
Missouri	135%	--	135%	135%	200%
Montana	176%	--	176%	--	200%
Nebraska	116%	116%	116%	--	200%
Nevada ⁶	150%	--	150%	--	150%
New Hampshire ⁴	200%	--	200%	--	200%
New Jersey	200%	200%	200%	--	200%
New Mexico	150%	150%	150%	150%	150%
New York	213%	213%	213%	--	213%
North Carolina	130%	--	147%	--	200%
North Dakota	210%	--	210%	--	--
Ohio ⁹	175%	--	175%	177%	203%
Oklahoma	110%	110%	110%	--	110%
Oregon	177%	--	177%	--	177%
Pennsylvania	150%	--	150%	--	150%
Rhode Island	224%	--	224%	--	224%
South Carolina	150%	150%	150%	150%	200%
South Dakota	175%	--	160%	--	--
Tennessee	150%	150%	150%	--	--
Texas	125%	125%	125%	--	125%
Utah	150%	--	150%	--	150%
Vermont	150%	--	150%	--	--
Virginia	130%	130%	130%	--	230%
Washington	125%	--	125%	--	212%
West Virginia	130%	--	130%	--	130%
Wisconsin	202%	--	202%	--	202%
Wyoming	196%	--	196%	--	196%

⁹ Ohio's LIHEAP program began after the 2014 HHSPG were published. Therefore the state used 175% of 2014 HHSPG as the income eligibility standard for summer crisis assistance and 200% of 2014 HHSPG as the income eligibility standard for the state's weatherization program.

Criteria for Targeting Benefits

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

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

States use a variety of factors and methods to take into account relative income, energy costs, family size, and need for home energy in determining benefit levels. In FY 2014, 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, 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’s *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2014*.

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 2014.

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 2014, the applications indicated that:

- Grantees would reserve a specific amount or percentage of funds for crisis assistance until March 15, 2014. 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 2014.
- 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 11 states: Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Virginia, and West Virginia. HHS also conducted on-site LIHEAP compliance reviews with three tribes: Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (WA), Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakama Nation (WA), and the Navajo Nation (AZ/NM/UT). Additionally, HHS completed a desk review of the Kuskokwim Native Association in Alaska.

The results showed some instances of serious non-compliance with federal requirements. The most notable issues found in some of the programs related to: inconsistent application of the benefit matrix across households; inconsistent application of citizenship/qualified alien status; inconsistent treatment of renters qualifying for assistance; improper accounting of vendor refunds in federal reports; inadequate monitoring of LIHEAP funds transferred to other state agencies for administration; inadequate follow-up on fraud allegations; inadequate monitoring of subgrantees and vendors including inadequate state controls to track funding obligation by subgrantees; inadequate opportunity for fair hearings by applicants; lack of adequate consumer protections with energy vendors; improper delegation of state responsibilities to subgrantees; administrative cost cap violations; lack of definitions and policies for "obligation" and "expenditure" of LIHEAP funds; and lack of distinction in state policies between types of crises. HHS is working with grantees to develop plans to correct these issues.

HHS uses the site visits as an opportunity to provide on-site technical assistance regarding areas of non-compliance and to share examples of approaches taken by other grantees. HHS also provides intensive technical assistance to LIHEAP grantees throughout the year, through in-depth training workshops and on an individual basis remotely and by follow-up technical assistance visits. This technical assistance process is a valuable tool to address potential compliance issues, often while proposals are in the development stage, to identify potential problems early on and work in partnership for continuous improvement. Furthermore, HHS works with stakeholder associations, state directors, and various HHS-sponsored work groups to resolve issues that were identified in the monitoring process.

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 major steps to work with LIHEAP grantees to prevent fraud and abuse and to ensure LIHEAP program integrity.

On April 13, 2012 the working group reported upon its findings, recommendations, and next steps in the report entitled [*LIHEAP PROGRAM INTEGRITY WORKING GROUP FINAL REPORT*](#).

In FY 2014, HHS received a cost-benefit analysis and recommendations from a contracted study regarding the possible implementation of certain third-party verification measures. Such recommendations consisted of the following:

- Giving grantees access to third party data;
- Guiding grantees on how to use third party verification data to increase program integrity;
- Guiding grantees on how to integrate third party data into existing systems and processes;
- Guiding tribal grantees on how to do the following:
 - Develop model system business requirements for tribal LIHEAP grantees, and provide guidance on how to use the data they collect;
 - Identify and provide training on how tribes can share information among tribally-administered public assistance programs, and engage a trusted tribal expert to assist with data exchange implementation; and
 - Help identify, develop, and disseminate model agreements for states, tribes, and the federal government to use in negotiating MOUs and contracts, and provide trainings that break down the model agreements into their component parts.

HHS is analyzing those data to determine the feasibility of further investments in this area. .

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 always comparable across states because states can define applicant households differently. Consequently, such data are excluded from this report. However, the reporting of such data 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 is not broken down by percentage of HHSPG, as it was not requested to be 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 2014 LIHEAP Household Report instructions included information on how to count such households, however, as discussed throughout this section of the report, a few states had great difficulty in calculating unduplicated counts of households for FY 2014.

Table A-1, on the next page, provides information for FY 2014 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 missing or unreliable data, their data were suppressed.

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 2014¹

Household characteristic	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any type of assistance
Poverty level	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.4%	NA ²
Elderly ³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.3
Disabled ⁴	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.3
Young child ⁵	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.3
Elderly, disabled or young child	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.3

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. 0970-0449). The data from this survey provides state-level estimates on the sources and uses of states' LIHEAP funds, average household benefits, and the maximum income cutoffs for a four-member household.

HHS conducted this survey in January 2015. 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 2014, as LIHEAP obligations in FY 2014 could be spent in FY 2015 or later, depending on state law. The estimates provide a snapshot of how states obligated their FY 2014 funds.

National Household Surveys

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

Data from national household surveys are subject to the following errors (for further information, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar13.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

¹ These data are derived from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2014*. Percentages of 100% indicate that states were able to provide complete information for the reported household characteristic. Percentages under 100% indicate that some states were unable to provide complete information for the reported household characteristic.

² This information was not collected from states.

³ "Elderly" refers to a household with at least one member who is 60 years old or older.

⁴ "Disability" refers to a household with at least one member who is disabled (the definition of "disability" is determined by each state).

⁵ "Young child" refers to a household with at least one member who is five years old or younger.

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 2014 became available in October 2014.

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 2014 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 provide 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 2014 (October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014), using procedures that adjust the 2009 data to reflect the weather and fuel prices for FY 2013. These procedures are comparable to those used for the FY 1986 - FY 2013 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 Supplement (CPS ASEC), 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 2014 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.⁶
- 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).⁷ 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 2014 were calculated at national and regional levels for all, non-low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households, for various fuels. The heating and cooling estimates were updated for each 2009 RECS sample case using FY 2014 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

⁶ Note that household-level energy and income data from RECS are used to calculate mean and median individual energy burden.

⁷ Households were classified as low income on the basis of (in addition to 150 percent of HHSPG) 60 percent of SMI.

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, the mean residential energy burden for all LIHEAP income eligible households in 2009 using the mean individual burden approach was 18.7 percent and using the mean group burden approach was 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 ten 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, although the individual burden statistic puts more emphasis on the experience of individual households and the group burden puts more emphasis on the share of group income that is used for energy.

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

The best way to furnish information on energy burden is to use all available statistics. For example, it would be informative to show the mean individual burden, the median individual burden, and the distribution of individual energy burdens, for all LIHEAP income eligible households, to indicate how

individual households are affected by energy costs. In addition, it would be useful to show the mean group burden to indicate what share of income is going to pay energy bills for the group as a whole.

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

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

Projections of Energy Consumption and Expenditures

HHS projected energy consumption (in Btus) and expenditures by adjusting such amounts for each household in the RECS micro data file from the RECS year to the year of this report. The RECS reported consumption for CY 2009; whereas this report covers FY 2014. HHS based such adjustments on changes in weather and prices from CY 2009 to FY 2014; in so doing, HHS assumed that households didn't change their energy use behavior (that is, their tendency to seek a specific indoor temperature) as a result of weather, price, or other changes.

HHS first projected consumption. It did so by adjusting CY 2009 heating and cooling end use consumption estimates (from the RECS)⁸ for changes in heating degree days (HDDs) and cooling degree days (CDDs) from CY 2009 to FY 2014 using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FY 2014 projected cons.} &= (2009 \text{ estimated heat cons.} * \text{HDD change}) + \\ & (2009 \text{ estimated cooling cons.} * \text{CDD change}) + \\ & (2009 \text{ estimated water heat cons.} + 2009 \text{ estimated appliance cons.}) \end{aligned}$$

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 2014. It did so through the following formula, which it applied to each household and the applicable fuel:

$$\text{Preliminary exp.} = 2009 \text{ exp.} * (\text{FY 2014 projected cons.} / 2009 \text{ actual cons.})$$

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

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 2014. For example, electricity prices increased by about 7.9 percent from CY 2009 to FY 2014.

⁸ 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.

Table A-2. National residential energy price factors for FY 2014

Fuel	Price factors for FY 2014 projections ¹
Electricity	1.0786
Natural gas	0.8850
Fuel oil / kerosene	1.5253
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1.3447

HHS used national price factors rather than state price factors to project expenditure data for FY 2014. 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 M (formerly Section K, the section which pertains to energy assistance) of the 2009 RECS questionnaire, the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2014* and the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2014*.

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 *December 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; and (3) EIA's website (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>) for LPG. Data on fuel consumption were obtained from: (1) EIA's *November 2014 Electric Power Monthly* for electricity and (2) EIA's *December 2014 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** **SCALEI** 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** **SCALEJ** 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 BUDGETPR 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

<input type="checkbox"/> NOFLAPR	April 2009.....	4	<input type="checkbox"/> NOFLOCT	October 2009.....	10
<input type="checkbox"/> NOFLMAY	May 2009.....	5	<input type="checkbox"/> NOFLNOV	November 2009.....	11
<input type="checkbox"/> NOFLJUN	June 2009.....	6	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 NOPYFIXREST 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 NOPYFIXREST 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 ALHTHFR 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 ALTLTFR 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 2014 (Long Format)

Household Report - Long Form

Page 1 of 3

OMB Clearance No.: 0970-0060 Expiration Date: 10/31/2014
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM LIHEAP HOUSEHOLD REPORT-LONG FORM

Grantee Information

Grantee Name:	FFY2013
Contact Person:	Phone:
Email Address:	

Instructions

The 50 States, District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are required to use the LIHEAP Household Report-Long Form in providing household counts for the designated Federal Fiscal Year. The Report consists of the following six sections that are to include unduplicated household counts for both LIHEAP assisted and LIHEAP applicant households.

- I. Number of Assisted Households
- II. Number of Assisted Households by Poverty Interval
- III. Number of Assisted Households by Vulnerable Population
- IV. Number of Applicant Households
- V. Number of Applicant Households by Poverty Interval
- VI. Number of Assisted Households by Young Child Age Category

Except for Section VI, the household counts for LIHEAP assisted and applicant households are required under the LIHEAP statute. Section VI is optional. If LIHEAP funds are used for any other type of service not listed in the sections below, describe the service and the total number of households assisted with that service in the Notes Section.

The required data for LIHEAP assisted households for each State are included in the Department's LIHEAP annual Report to Congress. The required 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.

Click [HERE](#) to read the expanded Household Report - Long Form Instructions.

Do the data below include estimated figures? If YES, select the appropriate box in column A of Section I and Section IV for each type of assistance that has at least one estimated data entry.	Select One <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
--	--

I. Number of Assisted Households

Number of assisted households		
Type of LIHEAP assistance	A. Select if estimated data	B. Total Number of Households
1. Heating	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Cooling	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Crisis		
a. Winter/Year Round	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Summer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. Emergency Furnace Repair & Replacement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

4. Weatherization	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Any type of LIHEAP assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	

II. Number of Assisted Households by Poverty Interval

HHS Poverty Guidelines for Calendar Year 2013					
Type of LIHEAP assistance	A. Under 75% poverty	B. 75%-100% poverty	C. 101%-125% poverty	D. 126%-150% poverty	E. Over 150% poverty
1. Heating					
2. Cooling					
3.Crisis					
a. Winter/Year Round					
b. Summer					
c. Emergency Furnace Repair & Replacement					
d.					
e.					
4. Weatherization					

III. Number of Assisted Households by Vulnerable Population

At least one households member who is a member of one the following target groups				
Type of LIHEAP assistance	A. 60 years or older (elderly)	B. Disabled	C. Age 5 years or under (young child)	D. Elderly, disabled, or young child
1. Heating				
2. Cooling				
3.Crisis				
a. Winter/Year Round				
b. Summer				
c. Emergency Furnace Repair & Replacement				
d.				
e.				
4. Weatherization				
5. Any type of LIHEAP assistance				

IV. Number of Applicant Households

Number of applicant households		
Type of LIHEAP assistance	A. Select if estimated data	B. Total Number of Households
1. Heating	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Cooling	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.Crisis		
a. Winter/Year Round	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Summer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. Emergency Furnace Repair & Replacement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Weatherization	<input type="checkbox"/>	

V. Number of Applicant Households by Poverty Interval

HHS Poverty Guidelines for Calendar Year 2013						
Type of LIHEAP assistance	A. Under 75% poverty	B. 75%-100% poverty	C. 101%-125% poverty	D. 126%-150% poverty	E. Over 150% poverty	F. Income data unavailable
1. Heating						
2. Cooling						
3.Crisis						
a. Winter/Year Round						
b. Summer						
c. Emergency Furnace Repair & Replacement						
d.						
e.						
4. Weatherization						

VI. Number of Assisted Households by Young Child Age Category (Optional)

At least one member who is		
Type of LIHEAP assistance	A. Age 2 years or under	B. Age 3 years through 5 years
1. Heating		
2. Cooling		
3.Crisis		
a. Winter/Year Round		
b. Summer		
c. Emergency Furnace Repair & Replacement		
d.		
e.		
4. Weatherization		

Notes

Certification

Certification: By signing this report, I certify that it is true, complete, and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)

a. Name of Authorized Official:	d. Telephone:
b. Title of Authorized Official:	e. Email address:
c. Signature of Authorized Official:	f. Date Submitted:

Figure A-3. LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FY 2014

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	OMB Clearance No.: 0970-0449 Expiration Date: 10/31/2017
LIHEAP Performance Data Form for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) LIHEAP Grantee Survey	

Section I - Grantee Information

Grantee Name	Date	Telephone Number
Contact Person	Email Address	

Section II - Reporting Requirements

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are required to complete the LIHEAP Grantee Survey Section of the LIHEAP Performance Data Form in providing estimates of sources and uses of funds, average benefits, and the maximum income cutoff in dollars for a 4-person household as of 10/1/13 for each type of LIHEAP assistance provided in FFY

PLEASE NOTE: HHS is asking for the grantee's obligation of funds, not expenditure of funds. The term "obligation" is as each grantee defines it. Unless indicated otherwise, definitions of terms should be those used by the grantee.

Timely response to questions on this Survey is mandatory. The Survey information will be used to respond to Congressional inquiries, to calculate LIHEAP benefit targeting, and to provide Federal Fiscal Year data for the Department's annual LIHEAP Report to Congress that is required under Section 2610 of Public Law 967-35, as amended. The data are also used in measuring LIHEAP 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.

Click [HERE](#) to read the expanded Grantee Survey Instructions.

Section III - Estimated Sources of LIHEAP Funds

All Possible Funding Sources	ALL OF FFY 2014 (10/01/2013 - 09/30/2014) Amount Rounded to the Nearest Dollar
A. All Funds Except Leveraging Incentive Awards (Items 1 - 8)	
1. FFY LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment (Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)	\$0
2. FFY Emergency Contingency Funds (Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)	\$0
3. LIHEAP Block Grant Funds Reallotted to FFY	\$0
4. Previous FFY Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds, not Subject to 10% Carryover Limit	\$0
5. Reserved	
6. All Funds Carried Over From Previous FFY (except Funds in item 4 and 10 in this Section)	\$0
7. Petroleum Violation Escrow (Oil Overcharge) Funds Obligated in FFY	\$0
8. FFY Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (R.E.A.Ch.) Program	\$0
B. Leveraging Incentive Award (Items 9 - 10)	
9. FFY Leveraging Incentive Award	\$0
10. Previous FFY Leveraging Incentive Award obligated in FFY	\$0
C. Estimated Total Sources of Funds (Items 1-10)	
11. Sum of Items 1-10. This should equal the sum in Section IV, Item 15.	\$0

Section IV - Estimated Uses of LIHEAP Funds

		ALL OF FFY 2014 (10/01/2013 - 09/30/2014) Amount Rounded to the Nearest Dollar				
All Possible Uses of Funds		Total Funds / Awards Funds	Average Household Benefit	Maximum Annual Dollar Income for 4- person Household as of 10/01/2013		
A Type of LIHEAP Assistance (Items 1-4)						
1. Heating Assistance Benefits						
2. Cooling Assistance Benefits						
3. Crisis Benefits by Type						
a. Winter Crisis Benefits						
b. Summer Crisis Benefits						
c. Year-Round Crisis Benefits						
d. Other Crisis Benefits:						
(1) Specify:						
(2) Specify:						
(3) Specify:						
4. Weatherization Assistance Benefits						
Bill Payment-Assisted Household Main Fuel						
All Households with 12 Consecutive Months of Bill Data (Main Fuel and Electric)		<i>All Households</i>	Electricity	Natural Gas	Fuel Oil	Propane
5. Average Annual Total LIHEAP Benefit per Household (including Heating, Cooling, Crisis, Supplemental Benefits)						
B. Other Permitted Uses of LIHEAP Funds (Items 6 - 14)						
6. Nominal Payments						
7. FFY Unobligated Funds (excluding funds in Items 8 & 9) Carried Over to next FFY						
8. FFY Allowable Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds, not Subject to 10% Carryover Limit, Obligated in next FFY						
9. FFY Leveraging Incentive Award Obligated in next FFY						
10. Reserved						
11. FFY LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment Used to Identify, Develop & Demonstrate Leveraging Incentive Activities						
12. Amount for Assurance 16 Activities						
13. FFY Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (R.E.A.Ch.) Program						
14. Administration/Planning Costs						
C. Estimated Total Uses of Funds (Items 1-4 and 6-14)						
15. Sum of Items 1-4 and 6-14. This should equal the sum in Section III. Column C, Item 11.						
Q1. Obligated funding for a given type of assistance in current FFY, but will serve households in the subsequent FFY						
Q2. Average Household Benefits are estimated due to unique program operation, rather than directly calculated						

Notes :

Certification

Certification: By signing this report, I certify that it is true, complete, and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)	
a. Name of Authorized Official:	d. Telephone:
b. Title of Authorized Official:	e. Email address:
c. Signature of Authorized Official:	f. Date Submitted:

B. Performance Measurement

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

Performance Goals

HHS has focused its annual LIHEAP performance goals on targeting the availability of LIHEAP heating assistance to vulnerable low income households.

HHS's 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 reciprocity targeting indices as LIHEAP performance measures. 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 LIHEAP heating assistance is targeted to these two groups of vulnerable households. The index values range from zero to infinity. On average, an index value less than 100, or greater than 100 determines whether the target group is ineffectively targeted, effectively targeted, respectively, in relation to that target group's representation in the total LIHEAP income eligible population.

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

Performance Measurement Data

Tables B-1a and B-1b show the LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measures from FY 2003 through FY 2014. 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 (to be reached). 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 recipient households than such households make up of LIHEAP income 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 an elderly member increased to 83, exceeding both the fiscal year target and the baseline targeting index score. In FY 2013, the targeting index score for households with an elderly member increased to 84, exceeding the baseline targeting index score but falling short of the fiscal year target of 85. In FY 2014, the targeting index score for households with an elderly member decreased to 80, exceeding the baseline targeting index score but falling short of the fiscal year target of 84.

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 recipient 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 increased to 122, but in FY 2012, it decreased to 114. In FY 2013, the targeting index score for households with a young child increased to 117, exceeding the fiscal year target of 116 but falling short of the baseline targeting index score. In FY 2014, the targeting index score for households with a young child decreased to 112, falling short of both the baseline targeting index score and the fiscal year target of 117.

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 2014)

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 14	84	80
FY 13	85	84
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 2014)

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 14	117	112
FY 13	116	117
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 works with stakeholders to establish uniform definitions relating to four new LIHEAP developmental performance measures, to evaluate grantees' ability to collect and report on new measures, and to utilize the performance data in managing their LIHEAP programs. Some of the PMIWG activities have included:

- Conducting a LIHEAP Performance Measures Needs Assessment Survey.
- Development of LIHEAP Process Guides on LIHEAP Performance Measurement Best Practices.
- Making annual presentations about LIHEAP Performance Measures at LIHEAP National Training conferences, National Energy Assistance Directors' Association (NEADA) meetings, and National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition (NEUAC) conferences.
- Communicating the latest developments of LIHEAP Performance Measures through periodic newsletters.
- Contributing to the development and enhancement of the LIHEAP Performance Measurement Website.
- Working with OCS to develop four new LIHEAP Developmental Performance Measures that were approved by OMB in November 2014.
- These four new LIHEAP Developmental Performance Measures include: 1) the benefit targeting index for high-burden LIHEAP recipient households; 2) the burden reduction targeting index for high-burden LIHEAP recipient households; 3) the number of LIHEAP recipient households for which LIHEAP restored home energy service; and 4) the number of LIHEAP recipient households for which LIHEAP prevented loss of home energy service.
- Serving as mentors on Performance Measures for other grantees that are working their way through the process.

The PMIWG will be active at least through September 2016. During the period from October 2014 through September 2015, the PMIWG met by teleconference ten times per year and in-person twice each year. PMIWG three committees were tasked with working on various aspects of Performance Management. These aspects included communication, system development, and training and technical assistance.

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 2014 and FY 2014 T&TA activities.

FY 2014 LIHEAP Information Memoranda

The following federal LIHEAP information memoranda were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2014:

Memorandum No.	Date	Subject¹
IM-2014-01	11/25/13	LIHEAP Compliance Review Monitoring Schedule: FY 2014
IM-2014-02	11/26/13	Common Findings from Compliance Reviews Conducted in FY 2011, FY 2012, and FY 2013
IM-2014-03	11/27/13	Best Practices Identified During Compliance Reviews Conducted in FY 2011, FY 2012, and FY 2013
IM-2014-04	4/3/14	American Community Survey Tabulation of LIHEAP Income-eligible Households
IM-2014-05	7/23/14	State Median Income Estimates for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2014 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2015 LIHEAP Programs
IM-2014-06	8/27/14	HHS Poverty Guidelines for Optional Use in FY 2014 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in FY 2015 LIHEAP Programs

FY 2014 LIHEAP Action Transmittals

The following federal LIHEAP action transmittals were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2014:

Transmittal No.	Date	Subject²
AT-2014-01	12/4/13	LIHEAP Grantee Survey for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2013
AT-2014-02	7/14/14	LIHEAP Carryover and Reallotment Report
AT-2014-03	7/17/14	LIHEAP Model Plan Application for FY 2015
AT-2014-04	8/26/14	Estimates of Quarterly Obligations for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
AT-2014-05	8/27/14	LIHEAP Household Report for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2014 - Short Form and Long Form

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.

Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2014

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 2014 appropriation increased this amount to \$2,988,000 and allowed HHS to award such projects to for-profit organizations. HHS transferred \$29,880 of such funds and set aside the remaining \$2,958,120 for LIHEAP T&TA purposes. HHS obligated all but \$353.81 of these funds for the following activities:

- **Ongoing technical support resources for grantees:** For awarding a new contract to the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) to continue operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse: \$247,863.00.
- **Training and new technical assistance for grantees:** For (1) awarding a new contract to Brilljent, LLC to provide on-site training, group training, and additional technical assistance resources; and (2) entering into an interagency agreement with NIH to provide conference logistical support: \$335,195.05.
- **Technical support for OCS:** For awarding a new contract to APPRISE, Incorporated to provide data updates, report writing, as-needed technical assistance, and other technical support for LIHEAP's federal administrative office (the Office of Community Services (OCS)): \$129,493.86.
- **Monitoring of grantees:** For awarding a new contract to the Grant Thornton, LLP to prioritize and take part in monitoring of grantees: \$858,036.34.
- **IT and general support:** For entering into inter-agency agreements that provide OCS with information technology support and general consulting support: \$759,811.04.
- **Official travel:** For sending HHS staff to (1) on-site compliance reviews in 11 states and three tribes, (2) LIHEAP-related conferences, and (3) other activities: \$97,050.82.
- **Training and Miscellaneous Office Expenses:** For (1) conference attendance fees; (2) document printing; (3) staff training; (4) personnel security charges; and (5) office supplies: \$40,966.31.
- **Web-Based Performance Management System:** For awarding a new contract to APPRISE, Incorporated to maintain and enhance the system that collects, stores, and reports upon LIHEAP performance measurement data and other program-related data: \$489,349.77.

The remaining \$353.81 in funds automatically reverts back to the Treasury after the five-year expenditure period for such funds expires.