LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2006

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

ACF ..... Administration for Children and Families
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
CRs ..... Continuing Resolutions
DOE ..... Department of Energy
EEES ..... Energy Efficiency Education Services
EIA ..... Energy Information Administration
FR ..... Federal Register
FY ..... Fiscal Year (October 1 - September 30)
GPRA ..... Government Performance and Results Act
HDD ..... Heating Degree Day
HHS ..... Department of Health and Human Services
HSRA ..... Human Services Reauthorization Act
IM ..... Information Memorandum
LIEAP ..... Low Income Energy Assistance Program
LIHEAP ..... Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
NA ..... Not applicable
NCAT ..... National Center for Appropriate Technology
NOAA ..... National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OMB ..... Office of Management and Budget
OBRA ..... Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981
REACH ..... Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program
RECS ..... EIA's Residential Energy Consumption Survey
T & TA ..... Training and Technical Assistance
WAP ..... DOE's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program

Executive Summary

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is authorized by title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), Public Law 97-35, as amended. LIHEAP is one of the seven block grants originally authorized by OBRA and is administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) reauthorized the LIHEAP program through Fiscal Year (FY) 2007.

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

The Federal sources of LIHEAP program funding and States' uses of LIHEAP program funding for FY 2006 are described below. Further information is included in Part II and Appendices B, C, F, and G of this Report.

Sources of program funding

There were $3.22 billion in Federal LIHEAP funds available in FY 2006 from the following sources:

- **FY 2006 regular LIHEAP block grant allotments.** In FY 2006, Congress funded LIHEAP through a series of continuing resolutions (CRs), and appropriations in December 2005 and March 2006, resulting in a total of $2.48 billion in available LIHEAP block grant funds.

  HHS awarded the FY 2006 Federal LIHEAP block grants to the following grantees:

  - the 50 States and the District of Columbia;[1]
  - 140 Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations; and
  - five U.S. Insular Areas (American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

- **FY 2006 emergency contingency fund allotment.** In FY 2006, Congress appropriated $679.96 million in LIHEAP emergency contingency funds through the same actions as the regular LIHEAP block grant.

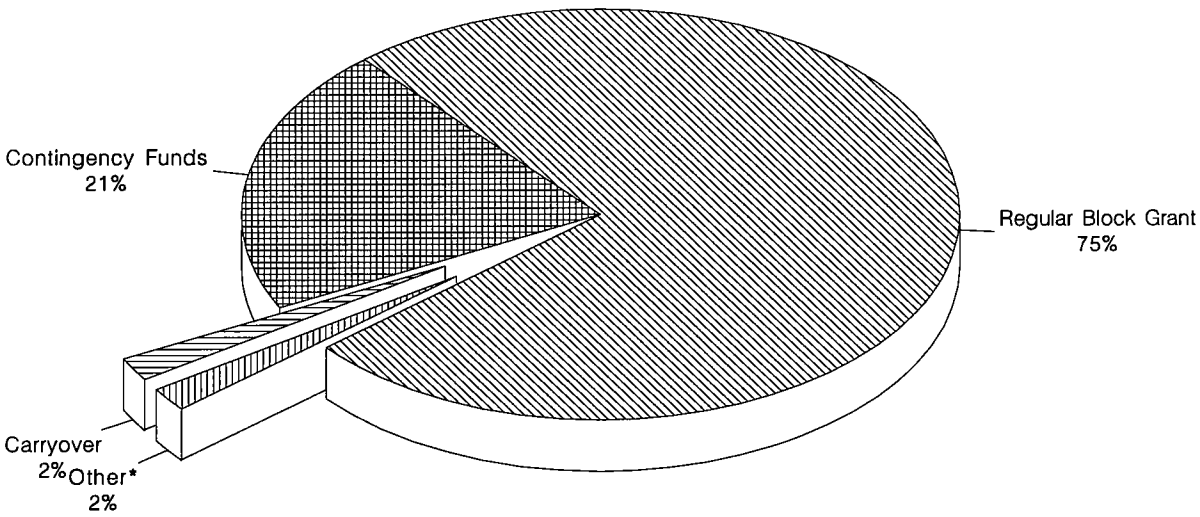
  In addition, $20.35 million of the FY 2005 emergency contingency funds that were not released in FY 2005 (Public Law 108-447) were available in FY 2006. These "no-year" funds were available until expended.

[1]As used in the remainder of this summary, "States" refers to any of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Fiscal data are not reported on Indian Tribal and Insular Area LIHEAP programs unless noted otherwise.

- **FY 2006 LIHEAP leveraging incentive awards**. HHS awarded $20.2 million in leveraging incentive fund awards in FY 2006 to 35 States, 28 Indian Tribes/Tribal Organizations, and one Insular Area.
- **FY 2006 Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program (REACH) awards**. HHS awarded $6.74 million in FY 2006 for REACH. These funds were awarded to four States, 14 Indian Tribes/Tribal Organizations, and two Insular Areas.
- **Carryover of FY 2005 LIHEAP funds**. Thirty-six States carried over about $60.5 million in FY 2005 LIHEAP funds to FY 2006.
- **Unobligated FY 2005 emergency contingency funds**. States could choose to obligate September 2005 emergency contingency funds (without regard to carryover limitation of funds) in FY 2005 or FY 2006. Four States made $19.4 million in unobligated FY 2005 emergency contingency funds available for obligation in FY 2006.
- **Unobligated FY 2005 LIHEAP leveraging incentive awards**. Thirty States made $16.9 million in unobligated FY 2005 LIHEAP leveraging incentive awards available for obligation in FY 2006.
- **Oil overcharge funds**. Two States obligated $3.6 million of oil overcharge funds for LIHEAP in FY 2006 under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973.

Figure 1 shows that the regular LIHEAP net block grant allotments (after set-asides for Indian Tribal grants) provided the largest percent of Federal LIHEAP funds available to the States.[2]

Figure 1. Percent of Federal LIHEAP funds available to States, by source, FY 2006



*Includes unobligated FY 2005 emergency contingency funds (0.6%), unobligated FY 2005 leveraging incentive awards (0.5%), FY 2006 leveraging incentive awards (0.6%), FY 2006 REACH funds (0.1%), and oil overcharge funds (0.1%).

[2]Although not provided directly to the States, HHS set aside $294,250 in LIHEAP block grant funds for training and technical assistance activities.

Uses of program funds

As authorized by the LIHEAP statute, States used available LIHEAP funds in FY 2006 for the following activities:

- **Heating assistance**. Fifty-one States obligated $1.6 billion.
- **Cooling assistance**. Sixteen States obligated $116 million (excluding three States that provided combined heating and cooling assistance benefits).
- **Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance**. Forty-nine States obligated $574 million for crisis assistance (48 States obligated $530 million for winter/year-round crisis assistance, eight States obligated $44 million for summer crisis assistance, and seven States provided both types of crisis assistance). Six States provided crisis fuel assistance through expedited access to heating assistance benefits. Thirteen States provided emergency furnace or air conditioner repairs/replacements.
- **Low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair** (not to exceed 15 percent of funds payable to a grantee or up to 25 percent with a waiver from HHS).[3] Forty-five States obligated $322 million, with eight States reaching the funding cap.
- **Administrative and planning costs** (not to exceed 10 percent of funds payable). Fifty-one States obligated $248 million with 14 States reaching the funding cap.
- **Carryover of funds to FY 2007** (not to exceed 10 percent of funds payable). Thirty-six States carried over $101 million to FY 2007, with six States reaching the funding cap.
- **Unobligated FY 2006 emergency contingency funds**. States could choose to obligate emergency contingency funds received from the March 2006 release of $500 million and the September 2006 release of $79.96 million (without regard to carryover limitation of funds) in FY 2006 or FY 2007. Eighteen States made $203 million available for obligation in FY 2007.
- **Identification, development, or demonstration of leveraging programs** (not to exceed the larger of $35,000 or 0.08 percent of net funds, after set-asides for Indian Tribal grants). Nine States obligated $587,000 to identify, develop, and demonstrate leveraging programs.
- **Unobligated FY 2006 leveraging incentive funds** (made available for obligation in FY 2007). States could choose to obligate FY 2006 leveraging funds (without regard to carryover limitation of funds) in FY 2006 or FY 2007. Twenty-five States made $13 million available for obligation in FY 2007.
- **Assurance 16 activities**. States can choose to provide services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance (not to exceed five percent of net funds, after set-asides for Indian Tribal grants).[4] Twenty-four States obligated $38 million for such services.
- **REACH activities**. REACH funds are available on a competitive basis to LIHEAP grantees to help low income households reduce their energy vulnerability. Four States obligated $4.1 million for such activities.

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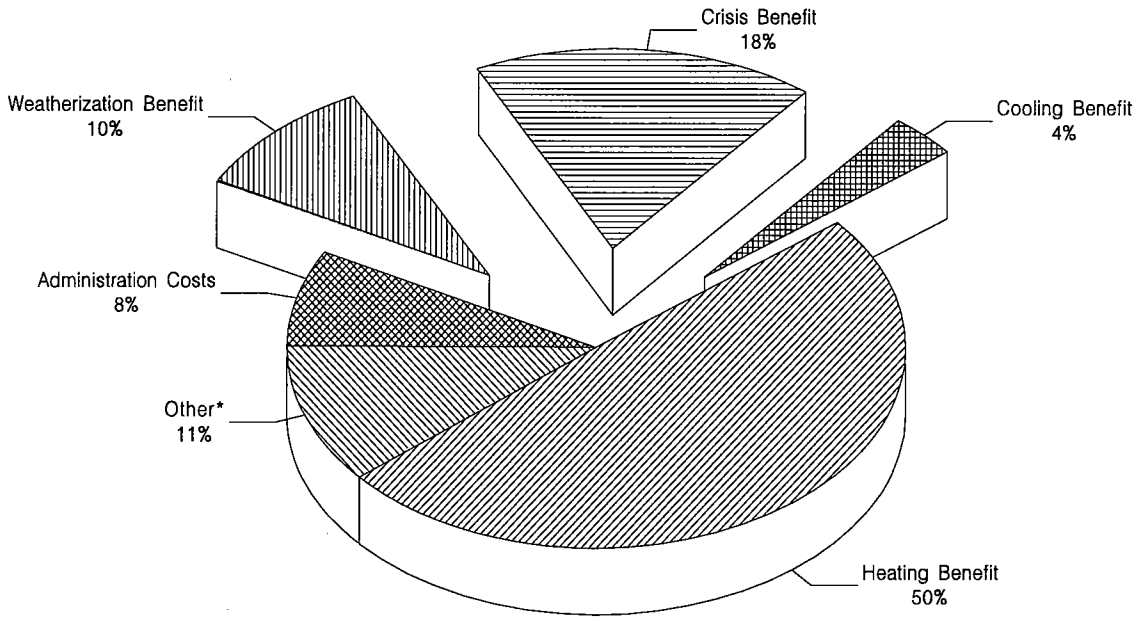
[3]HHS approved weatherization waiver requests from four States for FY 2006.

[4]Section 2605(b)(16) of the LIHEAP statute indicates that Assurance 16 services include: "needs assessments, counseling, and assistance with energy vendors. . . ."

Figure 2 shows that 82 percent of LIHEAP funds were obligated by States for home energy assistance, with the largest portion used for heating assistance.

Figure 2. Percent of Federal LIHEAP funds used by States, by use, FY 2006



*Includes block grant funds carried over to FY 2007 (3.1%), unobligated leveraging funds that were obligated in FY 2007 (0.4%), unobligated emergency contingency funds that were obligated in FY 2007 (6.3%), and LIHEAP funds used for: identifying, developing, and demonstrating leveraging programs (less than 0.1%), Assurance 16 activities (1.2%), REACH activities (0.1%), and State LIHEAP management information systems (less than 0.1%). Total does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Home energy data

LIHEAP only assists households with the portion of residential energy costs attributable to home heating and cooling. Space heating and cooling represented about 45 percent of low income, residential energy expenditures in FY 2006. Appliances, including such uses as refrigeration, lights, and cooking, accounted for about 40 percent of residential energy expenditures. Water heating expenditures represented about 15 percent of residential expenditures.

The *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2006* supplements this Report. In addition to low income home energy trends, the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2006* includes detailed national and regional statistics and analyses on home energy consumption, expenditures, and burden for (1) all, (2) non-low income, (3) low income, and (4) LIHEAP recipient households.

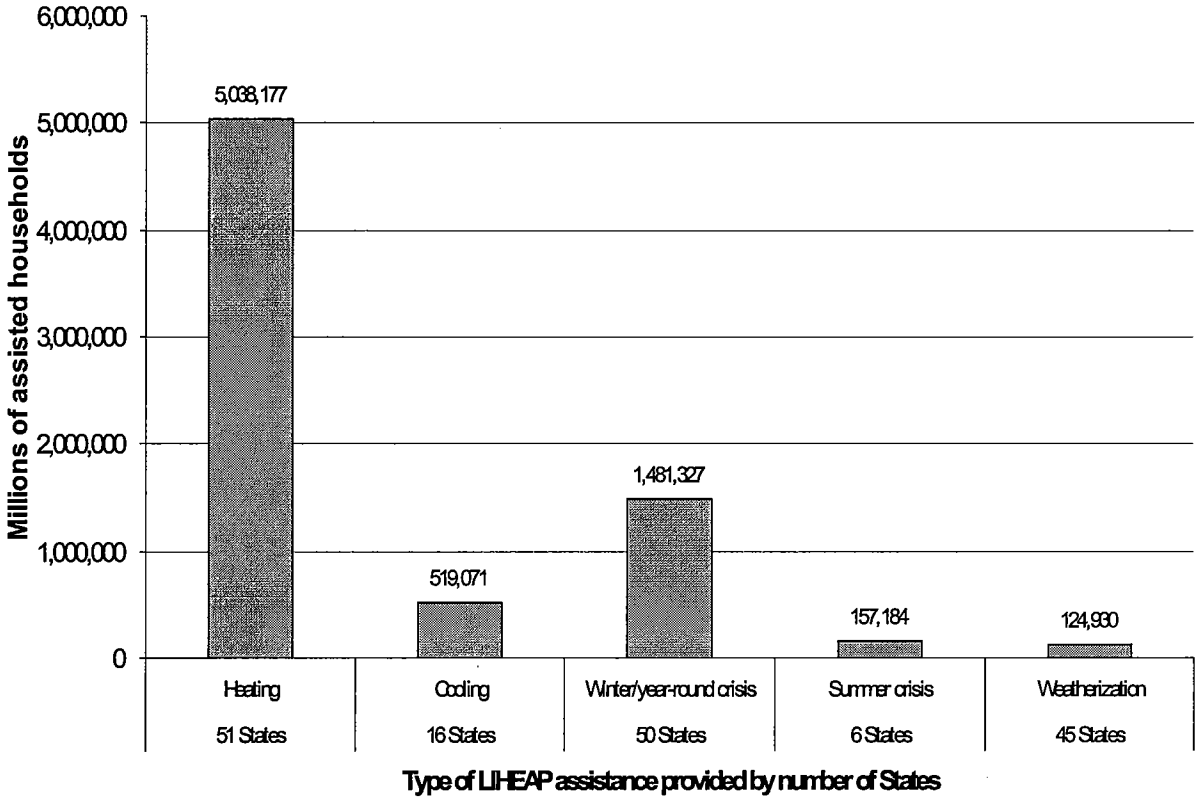
Household data

Information on LIHEAP household data is described below. Further information is included in Part III and Appendices B and C of this Report.

Assisted households

The total unduplicated number of households receiving LIHEAP assistance cannot be calculated because some households received more than one type of LIHEAP assistance. Figure 3 shows the number of households assisted by the States through LIHEAP, by type of assistance, in FY 2006.

Figure 3. Number of LIHEAP assisted households by type of assistance and number of States, FY 2006



An estimated 5.5 million households received help with heating costs through heating or winter/year-round crisis assistance in FY 2006 compared to 5.3 million households in FY 2005.[5] These 5.5 million households represent about 16 percent of 34.4 million households with incomes under the Federal maximum LIHEAP income standard and about 23 percent of 24.6 million households with incomes under the stricter LIHEAP income standards adopted by many States.[6]

Overall, households that received heating assistance were among the poorer households (median household poverty level of 80 percent) within the LIHEAP income eligible population (median household poverty level of 121 percent) under the Federal maximum income standard. In part, this

[5]Previous State estimates indicate that about one-third of the national total of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance do not also receive heating assistance. This number of households is added to the national total of households receiving heating assistance when referring to the total number of households receiving help with heating costs.

[6]The Federal maximum income standard for LIHEAP is the greater of 150 percent of the Federal poverty level or 60 percent of State median income.

reflects the fact that 30 percent of the States set income eligibility standards below 150 percent of the poverty level for their FY 2006 heating assistance programs.

About 31 percent of the households receiving heating assistance had at least one member 60 years or older, which is below the proportion (40 percent) of LIHEAP income eligible households that had at least one member 60 years or older.

About 30 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one member with a disability, which is above the proportion (27 percent) of LIHEAP income eligible households that had at least one member with a disability.[7]

About 21 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child five years or younger, which is above the proportion (19 percent) of LIHEAP income eligible households that had at least one child five years old or under.

The percent of LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member who was elderly, disabled, or a child five years or under varied among the various types of LIHEAP assistance in FY 2006 as follows:

- Households receiving cooling assistance had the highest concentration of elderly members (40 percent) compared to other types of LIHEAP assistance.
- Households receiving cooling assistance had the highest concentration of disabled members (38 percent) compared to other types of LIHEAP assistance.
- Households receiving summer crisis assistance had the highest concentration of young children (52 percent) compared to other types of LIHEAP assistance.

Household benefits

There was a wide variation in States' FY 2006 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP fuel assistance, ranging from $223 for cooling assistance to $358 for winter/year-round crisis. The national average household benefit in FY 2005 was $317 for heating assistance, which increased to $385 when the non-overlap of heating and winter/year-round crisis benefits were combined. In comparison, the national average household benefit in FY 2005 was $253 for heating assistance, which increased to $303 when heating and winter/year-round crisis benefits were combined.

Average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP heating assistance households increased by about 22 percent from FY 2005 ($754) to FY 2006 ($922). Compared to FY 2005, home heating expenditures for households heating with natural gas increased by almost 19 percent; households heating with electricity increased by over 26 percent; and households heating with fuel oil increased by almost 16 percent. The weather was 10 percent warmer in FY 2006 than in FY 2005, indicating that the increase in home heating expenditures was due primarily to heating fuel prices which increased on average 18 percent from FY 2005 to FY 2006.

[7]Because of differences in the way States may define disabled, caution must be exercised in comparing the percentage of recipient households having at least one disabled member to the percentage of income eligible households having at least one disabled member.

LIHEAP assistance with heating costs offset a higher percentage of LIHEAP heating expenditures, rising from 40 percent in FY 2005 to 42 percent in FY 2006. The higher offset was due in large part to the 27 percent increase in the average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs from $303 in FY 2005 to $385 in FY 2006.

Program implementation data

Information on the manner in which States carried out four statutory assurances, as required by section 2610(b)(1) of the LIHEAP statute, is described below. Further information is included in Part IV and Appendix I. As part of its monitoring process, HHS is continuing to review compliance issues identified below.

Household eligibility

Section 2605(b)(2) of the LIHEAP statute establishes as the Federal LIHEAP maximum income standard for each State the amount equal to the greater of 150 percent of the Federal poverty level for a State or 60 percent of the State's median income. Grantees are prohibited from setting income eligibility levels lower than 110 percent of the poverty level.

The percent of States which set LIHEAP income eligibility at or above 150 percent of the poverty level ranged from 69 percent for cooling assistance to 78 percent for weatherization assistance. The percent of States which set LIHEAP income eligibility at 110 percent of the poverty level ranged from zero percent for summer crisis and weatherization assistance to six percent for heating and cooling assistance.

By and large, grantees comply with these household eligibility requirements.

Criteria for targeting benefits

Section 2605(b)(5) of the LIHEAP statute requires LIHEAP grantees to:

> provide, in a timely manner, that the highest level of assistance will be furnished to those households which have the lowest incomes and the highest energy costs or needs in relation to income, taking into account family size, except that the State may not differentiate in implementing this section between categorically eligible and income eligible households.

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 2006, 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 were presence of a "vulnerable" person (e.g., elderly, disabled, or a child five years or younger), 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 of 1993, HHS has been developing a series of performance indicators that can be used to measure LIHEAP performance in targeting vulnerable low income households. The current status of this work is described in the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2006.*

Treatment of income eligible households and owners/renters

Section 2605(b)(8) of the LIHEAP statute prohibits LIHEAP grantees from limiting assistance to categorically eligible households, thus excluding income eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits. HHS is not aware of any grantees that excluded income eligible households, as a class, from receiving LIHEAP benefits in FY 2006.

This section of the LIHEAP statute also requires LIHEAP grantees to treat owners and renters equitably. Generally, grantees are in substantial compliance with the requirements for the treatment of income eligible households and owners/renters.

Energy crisis intervention

Section 2605(c)(1) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees to provide information to HHS about energy crisis intervention activities as part of their applications for LIHEAP funds. Overall, the applications indicated that most grantees planned to do the following in FY 2006:

- Grantees would reserve for energy crisis intervention a specific amount or percentage of funds until March 15.

- 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.

- Grantees would use the amount needed to alleviate the emergency, up to a set maximum, in determining the assistance to be provided in such an emergency.

- 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.

Generally, grantees are in substantial compliance with energy crisis intervention requirements.

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 and administered by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).[1] LIHEAP is administered within HHS through the Administration for Children and Families (ACF).

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.

Beginning with Fiscal Year (FY) 1980, HHS has administered energy assistance programs under the statutes cited in table 1.

Table 1. Legal citations for energy assistance programs administered at the Federal level by HHS

Statute and date of enactment	Public law	Title	Citation	Fiscal years authorized	Program name
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1980–11/27/79	96-126	—	Supplemental Energy Allowance Program for the Low Income Population	1980	Energy Assistance Program (EAP)
Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980–4/2/80	96-223	III	Home Energy Assistance Act of 1980	1981	Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP)
Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA)–8/13/81	97-35	XXVI	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981	1982-1984	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984 (HSRA)–10/30/84	98-558	VI	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended	1985-1986	LIHEAP
Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986 (HSRA)–9/30/86	99-425	V	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended	1987-1990	LIHEAP
Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (HSRA)–11/3/90	101-501	VII	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended	1991-1994	LIHEAP
National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993–6/10/93	103-43	XX	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended	1995	LIHEAP

[1]Implementation of the LIHEAP program is governed by regulations applicable to these HHS block grant programs, as published at 45 CFR Part 96.

Statute and date of enactment	Public law	Title	Citation	Fiscal years authorized	Program name
Human Services Amendments of 1994–5/18/94	103-252	III	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended	1995-1999	LIHEAP
Coats Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998–10/27/98	105-285	III	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended	2000-2004	LIHEAP
Energy Policy Act of 2005–8/8/05	109-58	I	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended	2005-2007	LIHEAP

Reauthorization provisions effective in FY 2006

Reauthorizing the LIHEAP program for FY 2005 through FY 2007, the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Public Law 109-58, includes the following provisions relevant to LIHEAP:

1. Title I. Subtitle B

   - Sec. 121(a) – Increases the authorization of the LIHEAP program from $2.0 billion to "$5.1 billion for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2007."

   - Sec. 121(b) – Adds a new section 2612 to the LIHEAP statute to authorize participants to purchase renewable fuels with LIHEAP benefits.

2. Title XVIII - Studies

   - Sec. 1804 – Requires the Secretary of HHS to submit a report to Congress on how LIHEAP could be used more effectively to prevent loss of life from extreme temperatures and that HHS should consult with all states on this issue in the preparation of the Report.[2]

Purpose of report

This Report on the FY 2006 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program is submitted in accordance with section 2610 of title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, as amended by title VI of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984,[3] title V of the Human

[2]This Report was submitted to Congress on February 15, 2007.

[3]Title VI of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-558) added to section 2610 the requirement that the Secretary provide for the collection of data on the number of LIHEAP recipient households containing one or more elderly or disabled persons and on the amount, cost, and type of fuels used for households eligible for LIHEAP assistance. This amendment applies to data collected and compiled after the enactment of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984. Section 2610 also was amended to require that, beginning with the report to Congress for FY 1985, HHS submit to Congress by a specific date, i.e., June 30 of each fiscal year, a detailed compilation of the data it is required to collect for the prior fiscal year.

Services Reauthorization Act of 1986,[4] and title III of the Human Services Amendments of 1994.[5] Section 2610 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act (Public Law 97-35, as amended) states:

> (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);[6] and
>
> (2) the impact of each State's program on recipient and eligible households.

Data sources and caveats

This is the twenty-sixth annual Report that the Department has issued on its energy assistance programs to Congress.[7] Summary program statistics for FY 1981 - FY 2006 are included in table 2 on pages 6 and 7. Like the FY 1982 through FY 2004 Reports, this Report reflects Federal regulatory policy and data collection strategy to minimize the Federal burden on the States to the extent allowed by the block grant statutes. This Report relies on both required reports from grantees

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[4]Title V of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-425) added the requirement that the Secretary report on the manner in which States carry out the requirements of clauses (2), (5), (8), and (15) of section 2605(b) and the impact of each State's program on recipient and eligible households. These amendments became effective beginning with the *LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 1986.*

[5]Title III of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-252) added the requirement that the Secretary provide for the collection of data on the number of LIHEAP recipient households containing young children and on the number and income levels of households that apply for LIHEAP assistance.

[6]The Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-425) deleted section 2605(b)(15) of the LIHEAP statute, but added similar requirements in section 2605(c)(1), effective in FY 1988. The 1990 amendments to the statute enacted as part of the Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-501), added a new section 2605(b)(15) to the LIHEAP statute that became effective in FY 1992, relating to outreach and intake sites in certain States.

[7]HHS has submitted annual LIHEAP reports to Congress in accordance with section 2610 of P.L. 97-35. A parallel provision in section 309 of P.L. 96-223, the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980, was the basis for a report to Congress on the FY 1981 Low Income Energy Assistance Program.

and data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the 2006 Current Population Survey and the U.S. Department of Energy's 2001 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS). Household survey data are displayed nationally and by the four U.S. Census regions shown in Figure 4. An overview of LIHEAP data collection activities can be found at Appendix A.

The following caveats are noted about the data in this Report:

- Some data in this Report may not match given totals exactly due to rounding.
- Data from the ASEC to the 2006 Current Population Survey and the 2001 RECS are subject to sampling and nonsampling error(s).[8]
- Some data from the RECS may not be reported because of large sampling error(s) or small number of sampled households.
- Fiscal data reported by the States are estimates of the sources and uses of LIHEAP obligated funds.[9] 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 2006 regular LIHEAP allotments and LIHEAP emergency contingency allotments, but also include those households which were assisted in FY 2006 with LIHEAP funds from the following sources: FY 2006 leveraging incentive awards; unobligated FY 2005 leveraging incentive awards and unobligated emergency contingency funds obligated in FY 2006; FY 2005 regular LIHEAP allotments carried over to FY 2006; oil overcharge funds; and obligated FY 2005 LIHEAP funds expended in FY 2006.

The remainder of this Report is organized into the following four parts, which are supplemented by Appendices A-I:

Part	Subject
I	Program Fiscal Data
II	Home Energy Data
III	Household Data
IV	Program Implementation Data

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

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

Figure 4. U.S. Census Regions

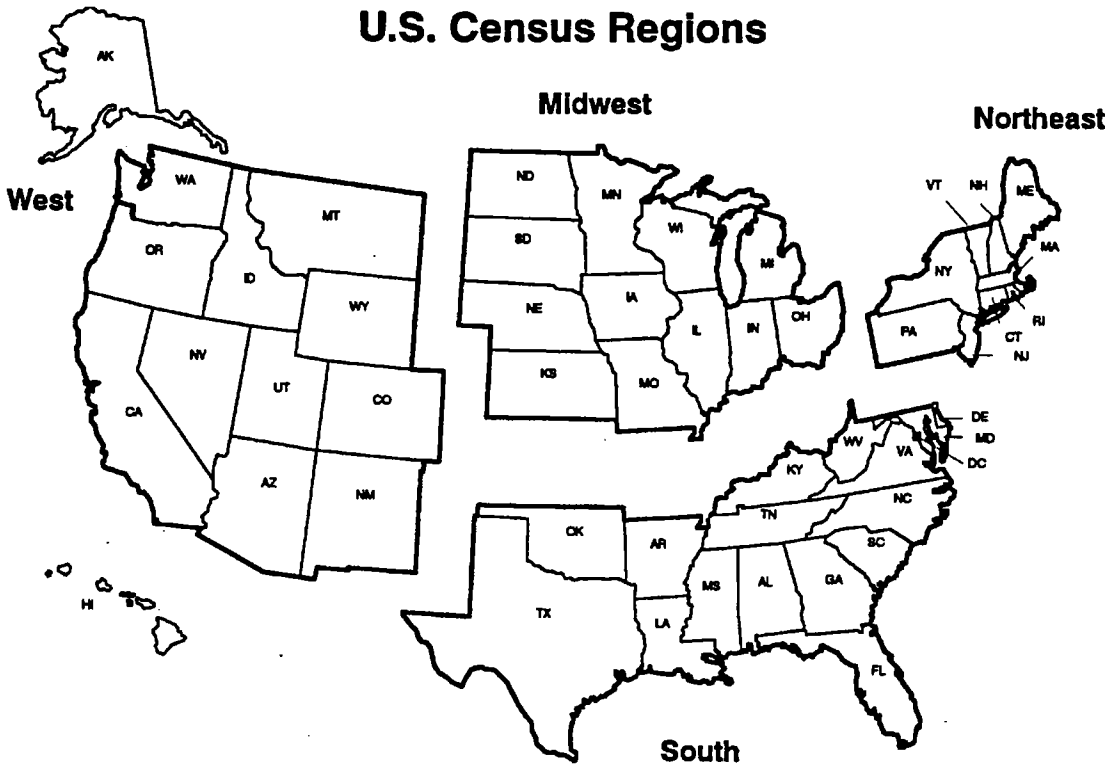

Table 2. Annual report statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, FY 1981 - FY 2006

Statistic	LIEAP	LIHEAP											
	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
Regular appropriations (billions)[1]	$1.85	$1.75	$1.975	$1.875	$2.1	$2.1[2]	$1.825	$1.532	$1.383	$1.393	$1.415	$1.500	$1.346
Contingency appropriations (millions)[1]	$0	$2	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$195	$300	$595
Supplemental appropriations (millions)[1]	$0	$0	$0	$200	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50	$0	$0	$0
Contingency supplemental appropriations (millions)[1]	$0	$123	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Contingency funds released (millions)[1]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$195	$0	$0
Supplemental funds released (millions)[1]	$0	$123	$0	$200	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50	$0	$0	$0
Contingency supplemental funds released (millions)[1]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Leveraging incentive awards (millions)[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	$0	$23.7
Oil overcharge funds (millions)	NA	NA	$23	$18	$6	$27	$185	$160	$174	$111	$98	$79	$57
Total funds available (billions)[4]	$1.74	$1.86	$2.15	$2.23	$2.26	$2.14	$2.12	$1.82	$1.63	$1.63	$1.76	$1.65	$1.52
Households assisted (millions) with heating costs	7.1	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.6
Average household heating assistance benefit	NC	$188	$209	$213	$224	$213	$197	$197	$182	$189	$190	$168	$180
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	$213	$202	$225	$236	$242	$231	$216	$217	$204	$209	$215	$190	$201
Heating benefits (billions)	$1.47	$1.12	$1.34	$1.37	$1.47	$1.35	$1.28	$1.15	$1.02	$1.03	$1.10	$0.99	$0.95
Cooling benefits (millions)	$48	$51	$33	$32	$29	$36	$30	$21	$12	$25	$27	$23	$22
Crisis benefits (millions)	$46[5]	$139[6]	$192	$226	$191	$199	$198	$190	$187	$189	$221	$197	$183
Weatherization benefits (millions)	NA	$136	$195	$187	$227	$193	$220	$170	$148	$133	$129	$135	$146
Carryover to next fiscal year (millions)	NA	$160	$133	$158	$103	$110	$129	$85	$74	$55	$81	$80	$41
Administrative costs (millions)	$119	NC	$150	$157	$164	$169	$173	$153	$146	$143	$150	$134	$125

[1]The statistics on Federal appropriations are for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Indian Tribes, and Insular Areas. Except for the data on Federal appropriations, the remaining data in this table are for the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2]$2.01 billion after Gramm-Rudman-Hollings rescission and reallotment.

[3]Leveraging incentive funds are included as part of the Federal regular appropriations. Beginning in FY 1996, up to 25 percent of the leveraging incentive funds could be earmarked for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program (REACH).

[4]Includes Federal LIHEAP allotment net of Indian set-asides (not shown above), LIHEAP funds carried over from the previous fiscal year (not shown above), oil overcharge funds, and State and other funds used for LIHEAP.

[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 5 States.

Table 2 - continued

Statistic	LIHEAP												
	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06
Regular appropriations (billions)[7]	$1.43	$1.319	$0.900[9]	$0.975	$1.000	$1.100	$1.100	$1.400	$1.70	$1.79	$1.79	$1.85	$1.98
Contingency appropriations (millions)[1]	$390	$9[8]	$300	$420	$300	$300	$300	$300	$300	$200	$99	$277	$179
Supplemental appropriations (millions)[1]	$300	$600	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$500
Contingency supplemental appropriations (millions)[1]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$600	$300	$0	$0	$0	$0	$500
Contingency funds released (millions)[1]	$300	$100	$180	$215	$160	$175	$300	$300	$100	$200	$99	$277	$179
Supplemental funds released (millions)[1]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$500
Contingency supplemental funds released (millions)[1]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$444	$156	$0	$0	$99	$277	$500
Leveraging incentive awards (millions)[3]	$24.1	$29	$16.0	$18.8	$17.7	$19.6	$18.9	$19.2	$19.0	$18.9	$18.9	$20.6	$20.2
Oil overcharge funds (millions)	$19	$13	$7	$8	$9	$2	$3	$1	$5	$3	$2	$4	$4
Total funds available (billions)[4]	$1.81	$1.54	$1.20	$1.20	$1.24	$1.34	$1.90	$2.35	$1.92	$2.12	$1.95	$2.22	$3.22
Households (millions) assisted with heating costs	6.0	5.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5
Average household heating assistance benefit	$188	$172	$175	$184	$174	$205	$227	$299	$254	$258	$234	$253	$317
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	$213	$198	$203	$213	$205	$237	$270	$365	$291	$312	$277	$303	$385
Heating benefits (billions)	$1.06	$0.88	$0.70	$0.75	$0.64	$0.68	$0.82	$1.30	$1.04	$1.14	$1.08	$1.22	$1.60
Cooling benefits (millions)	$25	$44	$18	$19	$62	$72	$72	$55	$78	$73	$57	$62	$116
Crisis benefits (millions)	$226	$213	$169	$176	$212	$210	$250	$474	$268	$378	$321	$391	$574
Weatherization benefits (millions)	$214	$159	$136	$153	$138	$145	$158	$234	$214	$222	$221	$235	$322
Carryover to next fiscal year (millions)	$88	$81	$52	$56	$41	$72	$59	$70	$59	$78	$62	$59	$101
Administrative costs (millions)	$148	$133	$97	$113	$104	$115	$134	$169	$160	$173	$169	$181	$248

[7]The statistics on Federal appropriations are for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Indian Tribes, and Insular Areas. Except for the data on Federal appropriations, the remaining data in this table are for the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

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

I. Program Fiscal Data

Part I provides a national overview of the FY 2006 sources and uses of LIHEAP funds, Federal funding activities, and Federal audit requirements.

Sources of Federal LIHEAP funds

The purpose of LIHEAP, as stated by section 2602(a) of the LIHEAP statute, as amended, is "to assist low-income households, particularly those with the lowest income, that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs." The statute defines home energy as "a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings."

A total of $3.22 billion in Federal LIHEAP funds was available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2006, as described below. The largest portion of these funds represent the distribution of regular and emergency contingency LIHEAP appropriations that are displayed in table 3 on page 12. Several other sources of Federal LIHEAP funds also were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2006, as described below and displayed in table 4 on page 13.[1]

Regular LIHEAP block grant allotments

In FY 2006, HHS provided assistance through distributing regular LIHEAP block grants to:

- the 50 States and the District of Columbia;
- 140 Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations; and
- five Insular Areas (American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

In FY 2006, Congress appropriated $2.48 billion in regular LIHEAP block grants through the following series of actions:

1. **October 2005**. At the beginning of FY 2006 (October 1, 2005), Congress passed a series of continuing resolutions (CRs), which provided a percentage of funds for regular LIHEAP grants based on the FY 2005 regular LIHEAP appropriation level of $1.84 billion.

   The FY 2006 funds available under the CRs enabled HHS to make first quarter grant awards to States, Indian Tribes/Tribal Organizations, and Insular Areas. The amount of funds available under the CRs allowed HHS to honor up to 95 percent of the States' first quarter allocation percentage requests. The Indian Tribes/Tribal Organizations and Insular Areas received 95 percent of their annual allocations.

2. **December 2005**. The President signed the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-149) on December 30, 2005.

[1]Although not provided directly to the States, HHS set aside $294,250 in LIHEAP block grant funds for training and technical assistance activities. Further information about these activities is described in Appendix B of this Report.

This Act appropriated funds for HHS programs, including an appropriation of $2 billion in regular LIHEAP block grant funds for LIHEAP in FY 2006. However, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-148) applied a one percent rescission that affected many Federal programs, resulting in net appropriations of $1.98 billion in regular LIHEAP block grant funds in FY 2006. These regular block grant funds were allocated to the States using percentages derived from a formula that was developed when LIHEAP was originally authorized (the "old" formula).

Shortly after the FY 2006 appropriations bill was signed on December 30, HHS recalculated the regular LIHEAP block grant allocations based on the revised appropriations level of $1.98 billion and began making additional grant awards to all LIHEAP grantees. These additional awards reflected the increased funding above the CR level. Second quarter grants began to be awarded on January 2, 2006.

3. **March 2006**. On March 20, 2006, the President signed Public Law 109-204 to make available funds included in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program for Fiscal Year 2006. The Act provided a supplemental appropriation of $1 billion to LIHEAP, of which $500 million was designated as regular LIHEAP block grant funds. This $1 billion was shifted from the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-171), where the LIHEAP funds had previously been appropriated for FY 2007. The one percent rescission, which was applied to the December appropriation, did not affect these funds. However, the Act provided that none of the $1 billion could be used by LIHEAP grantees for administration/planing costs. This supplemental in regular LIHEAP block grant funds (the "March" supplemental) resulted in a total FY 2006 appropriation of $2.48 billion in regular LIHEAP block grant funds.

   As the total amount of regular LIHEAP block grant funds exceeded $1.975 billion, Section 2604 of the LIHEAP statute required HHS to allocate funds to the States by using a different formula (the "new formula") than that used for the October 2005 CR and December 2006 regular LIHEAP block grant appropriation. This was the first time since FY 1986 that the new block grant formula was used to calculate State allocations (see Appendix B for a description of the "new formula"). Under the new formula, the States' gross allocations are based on their share of low income home energy expenditures, subject to two "hold-harmless" provisions that guarantee minimum amounts and minimum allocation shares to many of the States.

   HHS immediately issued additional regular LIHEAP block grant awards to States, Indian Tribes/Tribal Organizations, and the Insular Areas. Many grantees received the additional funds as part of their third quarter grant awards.

LIHEAP emergency contingency funds

The Human Services Amendments of 1994 (Public Law 103-252) amended section 2602(e) of the LIHEAP statute to provide for a permanent authorization of an emergency contingency fund. Under this provision, up to $600 million may be appropriated each fiscal year, in addition to other funds that may be appropriated, "to meet the additional home energy assistance needs of one or more States arising from a natural disaster or other emergency."

In FY 2006, Congress appropriated LIHEAP emergency contingency funds through the following series of funding actions:

1. **December 2005**. The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-149) provided for a LIHEAP

appropriation of $183 million for energy emergency contingency purposes. Public Law 109-149 further provided that the emergency contingency funds appropriated for FY 2006 were "to remain available until September 30, 2006."

However, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-148) also applied a one percent rescission to these LIHEAP emergency contingency funds in FY 2006. After applying the one percent rescission, $181.17 million in energy emergency contingency funds were available for FY 2006. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (Public Law 108-447) had previously provided that the FY 2006 emergency contingency funds were "to remain available until expended."

On January 5, 2006, HHS released $100 million in emergency contingency funds to the States, Indian Tribes/Tribal Organizations, and Insular Areas because of the record increases in the costs of home heating fuel prices–particularly for fuel oil, natural gas, and liquefied petroleum gas (i.e. propane)–during the winter.

2. **March 2006**. As stated above, Public Law 109-204 provided a LIHEAP supplemental appropriation of $1 billion, of which $500 million were designated as emergency contingency funds. The requirements for the $500 million contingency release in March 2006 differed somewhat from the rules governing the use of the emergency contingency funds that were released in January 2006 as follows:

   - The normal LIHEAP obligation rules were waived for the $500 million emergency contingency fund release. (However, all of these funds had to be obligated no later than September 30, 2007).

   - The $500 million could not be used for administration/planning costs. However, these funds could be counted in the base for calculating the grantee's maximum administration/planning costs for FY 2006, FY 2007, or both fiscal years; these costs had to be paid from other LIHEAP funds, such as the pre-supplemental regular block grant funds and/or the January 2006 emergency contingency distribution.

   - The $500 million were not subject to the 10 percent carryover limit, and could not be added to the base on which the carryover limit for regular funds was calculated. Except for administration/planning costs, these emergency funds could be used for any other purpose authorized under LIHEAP, including heating assistance, cooling assistance, crisis assistance and weatherization, subject to normal LIHEAP restrictions.

   - The one percent recission that was applied to the December appropriation did not affect these funds.

   HHS released the full $500 million of the supplemental emergency contingency funds on March 23, 2006 to 25 States because of the continuing high costs of home heating fuels. With this release, a total of $101.52 million in emergency contingency funds remained available for FY 2006.

   In June 2006, funds were transferred from several HHS programs, including $1.21 million in LIHEAP emergency contingency funds, for the HHS Medicare Program. After this transfer, $100.31 million remained available for emergency contingency allotments for the remainder of FY 2006.

3. **September 2006**. On September 12, 2006, HHS released $79.96 million to 14 States because of large increases in home heating oil prices that were anticipated for the upcoming winter. These funds were targeted to the States that had the coldest temperatures during the past heating season. The method for allotting these funds provided that:

   - Fifteen percent or more of an eligible State's low income households had to use heating oil as its primary heating fuel,[2] and
   - An eligible State's average population-weighted temperature from October 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006 had to be at or below 47 degrees Fahrenheit.

   These LIHEAP emergency contingency funds had no special restrictions on their use. Grantees could use these funds for any purpose authorized under LIHEAP, including heating assistance, cooling assistance, crisis assistance, weatherization, and administration/planning costs, subject to LIHEAP statutory restrictions. Because these funds were released close to the end of FY 2006, the Department waived the requirement that 90 percent of these funds had to be obligated by September 30, 2006. However, all of these funds had to be obligated no later than September 30, 2007 (i.e., before the end of FY 2007). As the funds were not subject to the 10 percent carryover limit for regular block grant funds, they could not be added to the base on which the carryover limit for regular funds was calculated for FY 2006.

In addition, there were $20.35 million of emergency contingency funds that were not released in FY 2005 (Public Law 108-447). These "no-year" funds were available until expended and were not released in FY 2006. Therefore, these funds could be released beyond FY 2006 in the event of a heating or cooling emergency.

LIHEAP leveraging incentive funds

The conference report (H.Rpt. 109-337) associated with Public Law 109-149 provided that up to $27.5 million was to be set aside for leveraging incentive grant awards. After applying the one percent rescission and making the aforementioned transfer to the Medicare Program, $26.9 million was available for leveraging incentive grant awards. As allowed by the LIHEAP statute, HHS set aside the full 25 percent ($6.74 million) of these funds for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program awarded. Consequently, $20.2 million was available for leveraging incentive awards in FY 2006.

LIHEAP leveraging incentive funds reward grantees that add private or non-Federal public resources to provide home energy benefits to low income households beyond what could be provided with Federal resources. Under the statute, grantees desiring leveraging incentive funds must submit a report to HHS each fiscal year that quantifies the amount of leveraging accomplished by the grantee the prior fiscal year, less any costs incurred by the grantee to leverage such resources and any costs imposed on Federally-eligible households. Leveraging incentive funds are awarded for activities that took place in the prior fiscal year (e.g., leveraging activities that occurred in FY 2005 were the basis for making leveraging incentive grant awards in FY 2006).[3] HHS awarded the $20.2 million in leveraging incentive funds to 35 States, 28 Indian Tribes/Tribal Organizations, and one Insular Area.

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[2]The heating fuel data were derived from special tabulations of the 2000 Decennial Census, as described at: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/program_stats/data/decennial_census.html

[3]HHS calculated the net value of countable leveraged resources to be $2,041,735,056 for FY 2006.

Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program funds

The 1994 amendments to the LIHEAP statute (Public Law 103-252) provide that up to 25 percent of leveraging incentive funds may be designated for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program (REACH). As described in Appendix B, these awards are used to implement innovative plans through local community-based agencies to help LIHEAP eligible households reduce their energy vulnerability.

As noted above, HHS set aside $6.74 million (the full 25 percent) in FY 2006 for REACH and awarded REACH grants to four States, 14 Indian Tribes/Tribal Organizations, and two Insular Areas. Of this amount, a total of $214,436 was awarded to one State ($100,000), four Indian Tribes ($64,436) and the two Insular Areas ($50,000) to operate separate Energy Efficiency Education Services Programs. Finally, $186,108 was awarded to nine FY 2004 and FY 2005 State REACH grantees for second and third year REACH administrative costs.[4]

Table 3. Distribution of LIHEAP appropriations, FY 2006[1/] (see also tables B-2 in Appendix B, C-1 in Appendix C, F-2 in Appendix F, and G-1 in Appendix G)

Distribution	Number of grantees	Amount
Total funds	196	$3,159,685,000
Total allotments and awards		3,159,390,750
States	51	3,118,751,111
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	140	36,796,920
Insular areas	5	3,842,719
Regular block grant allotments		2,452,478,000
States (excludes Tribes & Insular areas)	51	2,423,021,635
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	140	26,135,023
Insular areas	5	3,321,342
Emergency contingency allotment		679,960,000
States	51	672,935,430
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	140	6,889,142
Insular areas	5	135,428
Leveraging incentive fund awards		20,214,562
States	35	18,507,938
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	28	1,670,675
Insular areas	1	35,949
REACH awards		6,738,188
States	4	4,100,000
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	14	2,102,080
Insular areas	2	350,000
States' second & third year administrative costs	9	186,108
Training & technical assistance (T & TA)	NA	294,250

[1/]Data are qualified further by appendix tables listed in parentheses.

[4]States could request up to 2.5 percent of their original REACH grant to cover administrative costs for the second and third years of their three-year REACH projects.

Other sources of Federal LIHEAP funds

In addition to the FY 2006 LIHEAP appropriations, several other sources of Federal LIHEAP funds were available in FY 2006 for LIHEAP, as described below. These other funds constituted about two percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to States in FY 2006.[5]

- **Carryover of FY 2005 LIHEAP funds.** Section 2607(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute provides that a LIHEAP grantee may request that up to 10 percent of its funds payable (i.e., LIHEAP block grant, emergency contingency funds, and oil overcharge funds designated for LIHEAP) be held available for the next fiscal year.
- **Unobligated FY 2005 emergency contingency funds.** States could choose to use FY 2005 unobligated emergency contingency funds received from the September 2005 release (without regard to carryover limitation of funds) in FY 2005 or FY 2006.
- **Unobligated FY 2005 leveraging incentive awards.** Block grant regulations provide that leveraging incentive awards are available for obligation during the fiscal year in which they are awarded to a grantee until the end of the following fiscal year without regard to the limitation on carryover of LIHEAP funds.
- **Oil overcharge funds.** Petroleum violation funds are held in escrow by the Secretary of Energy from settlements of cases of oil price overcharges under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973. As a result of legislative or court action, the Department of Energy distributes portions of oil overcharge funds to the States and Insular Areas in instances when the parties actually injured by pricing violations could not be directly reimbursed. Such funds designated for LIHEAP are treated as Federal LIHEAP appropriated funds. The amount of available oil overcharge funds is nearly exhausted. Consequently, relatively few oil overcharge dollars were obligated in FY 2006 for LIHEAP.

Table 4. National estimates of amounts and percent of Federal LIHEAP funds available to States, FY 2006[1/] (see also table C-1 in Appendix C for State-specific estimates of LIHEAP funds available to States)

Funding source	Number of States	Amount of funds[2/]	Percent of funds
Total		$3,218,999,483	100.0
FY 2006 net regular block grant allotments	51	2,423,021,635	75.3
FY 2006 net emergency contingency allotments	51	672,935,430	20.9
Carryover of FY 2005 LIHEAP funds	36	60,504,868	1.9
Unobligated FY 2005 emergency contingency funds	4	19,420,839	0.6
FY 2006 leveraging incentive awards	35	18,507,938	0.6
Unobligated FY 2005 leveraging incentive awards	30	16,908,773	0.5
FY 2006 basic REACH awards	4	4,100,000	0.1
Oil overcharge funds	2	3,600,000	0.1

[1/]The amounts of Federal net regular block grant allotments, net emergency contingency allotments, and leveraging incentive awards are actual dollars distributed by HHS. The other amounts are estimated dollars as reported by States to HHS in the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2006* that was initiated in February 2007.
[2/]Excludes amounts for direct grants to Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations and Insular Areas.
[3/]Excludes $186,108 awarded to States for second and third year REACH administrative costs.

[5]As used in the remainder of Part I, "States" refers to the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Uses of Federal LIHEAP funds

The LIHEAP statute authorizes the following uses of Federal funds, as described below:

- **Heating assistance**. Section 2602(a) of the LIHEAP statute authorizes HHS to make LIHEAP grants to assist eligible households in meeting the costs of "home energy," which is defined in section 2603(6) as "a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings."

- **Cooling assistance**. Section 2602(a) of the LIHEAP statute authorizes HHS to make LIHEAP grants to assist eligible households in meeting the costs of "home energy," which is defined in section 2603(6) as "a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings."

- **Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance**. Section 2604(c) of the LIHEAP statute provides that, of the funds available to it, a LIHEAP grantee is to reserve for energy crisis intervention "a reasonable amount based on data from prior years. . . until March 15 of each program year. . . ." Section 2603(3) of the LIHEAP statute defines "energy crisis" as "weather-related and supply shortage emergencies and other household energy-related emergencies."

  Section 2603(1) of the LIHEAP statute defines the term, "emergency," to mean: (A) a natural disaster; (B) a significant home energy supply shortage or disruption; (C) a significant increase in the cost of home energy, as determined by the Secretary; (D) a significant increase in home energy disconnections reported by a utility, a State regulatory agency, or another agency with necessary data; (E) a significant increase in participation in a public benefit program such as the food stamp program carried out under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*), the national program to provide Supplemental Security Income carried out under title XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1381 *et seq.*), or the State Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program carried out under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), as determined by the head of the appropriate Federal agency; (F) a significant increase in unemployment, layoffs, or the number of households with an individual applying for unemployment benefits, as determined by the Secretary of Labor; or (G) an event meeting such criteria as the Secretary, in the discretion of the Secretary, may determine to be appropriate.

- **Low-cost residential weatherization and other energy-related home repair**. Section 2605(k) of the LIHEAP statute provides that up to 15 percent of the funds allotted or available to a LIHEAP grantee for a fiscal year may be used for "low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair."[6] After March 31 of each fiscal year, LIHEAP grantees may request HHS to grant a waiver that increases the maximum amount of LIHEAP funds allotted or available that may be used for weatherization or other energy-related home repair from 15 percent to up to 25 percent.[7] Eight States reached the funding limit for FY 2006.

- **Administration and planning costs**. Section 2605(b)(9) of the LIHEAP statute provides that a LIHEAP grantee may use up to 10 percent of funds payable to it for a fiscal year for planning and

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[6]Weatherization funding also is available from the Department of Energy's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP). WAP was funded at $242.6 million in FY 2006, and weatherized 104,283 housing units in Program Year 2006. Some of these units were assisted with both LIHEAP and WAP funds. However, an unduplicated count is unavailable on the number of households weatherized through both LIHEAP and WAP funds.

[7]California, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming received waivers for FY 2006.

administering the use of its LIHEAP funds.[8] HHS block grant regulations permit Indian Tribes, Tribal Organizations, and small Insular Areas to use a somewhat larger percent for this purpose. Grantees may not use leveraging incentive funds for administration, but may add them to the base on which they calculate the amount of block grant funds that may be used for administration and planning. Neither the statute nor the regulations specifically define administrative costs. Fourteen States reached the funding limit for FY 2006.

The preamble to the HHS regulations indicates that, "as a general matter, administrative costs are all the costs of program administration, whether they would be considered direct or indirect costs under categorical grants." However, each grantee "must determine which expenses constitute administrative costs chargeable to grant funds on a case-by-case basis" (47 FR 29477 (1982)) based upon the intrinsic nature of the program and standard accounting procedures followed by the grantee. The LIHEAP regulations at 45 CFR 96.88(a) state:

> Any expenditure for governmental functions normally associated with administration of a public assistance program must be included in determining administrative costs subject to the statutory limitation on administrative costs, regardless of whether the expenditure is incurred by the State, a subrecipient, a grantee, or a contractor of the State.

- **Carryover of funds to FY 2007**. As previously noted, a LIHEAP grantee may request that up to 10 percent of its funds payable be held available for the next fiscal year.[9] Six States reached the funding limit for FY 2006.

- **Unobligated FY 2006 emergency contingency funds**. States could choose to use unobligated FY 2006 emergency contingency funds received from the September 2006 release (without regard to carryover limitation of funds) in FY 2006 or FY 2007.

- **Identification, development, and demonstration of leveraging programs**. Section 2607A of the LIHEAP statute and 45 CFR 96.87(c)(1) of the block grant regulations provide that States may spend up to the greater of $35,000 or 0.08 percent of their net allocated funds each fiscal year to identify, develop, and demonstrate leveraging programs. Indian Tribes/Tribal Organizations, and Insular Areas may spend up to the greater of $100 or two percent of their Federal LIHEAP allotments under 45 CFR 96.87(c)(1) of the block grant regulations for this purpose. Seven States reached the funding limit for FY 2006.

- **Unobligated FY 2006 leveraging incentive funds**. Section 2607A of the LIHEAP statute and implementing regulations provide for leveraging incentive funds to be available for obligation from the date they are awarded to a LIHEAP grantee until the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the funds were awarded (without regard to carryover limitations of funds in section 2607(b)(2)(B)). The uses of leveraging incentive funds are restricted to increasing or maintaining heating, cooling, energy crisis, and/or weatherization benefits as a part of the grantee's LIHEAP program.

- **Assurance 16 activities**. Section 2605(b) of the LIHEAP statute requires each LIHEAP block grant application to include a certification from each State executive officer that the State agrees to

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[8]States usually interpret "funds payable" to mean the amount of their allotments net of any funds set aside for direct grants to Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations.

[9]Grantees' carryover amount can include any administrative funds that were not obligated up to the 10 percent cap in the fiscal year for administrative costs. The amount of unobligated administrative dollars can be used in the following fiscal year, but is not to be counted towards that year's administrative cap.

the conditions enumerated in 16 assurances. Assurance 16 (section 2605(b)(16) of the LIHEAP statute) allows grantees to use up to 5 percent of LIHEAP funds, "at their option, 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. . . ." Three States reached the funding limit for FY 2006.

- **REACH activities.** Section 2607B of the LIHEAP statute authorizes REACH awards to grantees that submit qualifying plans that are approved by HHS for initiatives that are used to implement innovative plans through local community-based agencies to help LIHEAP eligible households reduce their energy vulnerability.

Other than the audits required by section 2605(b)(10) of the LIHEAP statute and the Single Audit Act of 1984, HHS does not require grantees to submit data on LIHEAP program expenditures. However, HHS obtains estimates of program obligations through the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey*, as described in Appendix A. The information on State obligations in this report is based on the States' estimates. National estimates of States' obligations by use of total funds available are shown in table 5, while State-level estimates are shown in Appendix C.

Table 5. National estimates of States' uses of Federal LIHEAP funds available for LIHEAP, FY 2006[1/] (see also table C-2, Appendix C)

Use	Number of States	Estimated obligations	Percent of funds
Total[2/]		$3,218,999,483	100.0%
Heating assistance	51	1,597,807,675	49.6
Cooling assistance	16	115,723,481	3.6
Crisis assistance	48	573,765,703	17.8
Weatherizaton assistance	45	322,154,327	10.0
Administrative costs	51	248,373,876	7.7
Carryover to FY 2007	36	101,104,395	3.1
Unobligated emergency contingency funds	18	203,008,607	6.3
Development of leveraging incentive programs	9	586,831	[3/]
Unobligated leveraging incentive funds	25	13,275,607	0.4
Assurance 16 activities	24	38,026,356	1.2
REACH activities[4/]	4	4,100,000	0.1

[1/]Funds available include FY 2006 net regular block grant allotments, FY 2006 net emergency contingency allotments, FY 2005 emergency contingency funds obligated in FY 2006, FY 2006 leveraging incentive awards, FY 2005 leveraging incentive awards obligated in FY 2006, FY 2005 funds carried over for use in FY 2006, FY 2006 REACH funds, and oil overcharge funds obligated for LIHEAP in FY 2006.

[2/]Includes $1,072,625 for development and maintenance of States' LIHEAP management information systems.

[3/]Less than 0.1 percent.

[4/]Excludes $186,108 awarded to States for second and third year REACH administrative costs.

Federal funding activities

In order to receive FY 2006 LIHEAP funds, section 2605 of the LIHEAP statute requires each State to submit a complete LIHEAP grant application consisting of the chief executive officer's certification to the 16 assurances, and other required information. Although HHS does not prescribe a format, it provides a model plan format for use by grantees, at their option. LIHEAP grantees received their Federal funds through the activities described below.

State and Tribal allotments

In accordance with section 2604(a) of the LIHEAP statute, each State's regular FY 2006 LIHEAP allotment was based on the percentage of the amount available for State allotments under the FY 1981 Low Income Energy Assistance Program that the State was eligible to receive under section 306 of Public Law 96-223 and section 101(j) of Public Law 96-536. Twenty-five States received net funds equal to their gross allotments. The remaining 26 States received net funds less than their gross allotments. For these States, amounts were set aside for direct funding of 140 Tribal grantees (Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations located within their boundaries), as explained below.

In addition, all grantees received FY 2006 emergency contingency funds. Also, 35 States, 28 Tribal grantees, and one Insular Area applied for and received leveraging incentive funds. Finally, four States, 14 Tribal grantees, and two Insular Areas received competitive REACH funds.

The LIHEAP statute and the HHS block grant regulations allow Federally-recognized Indian Tribes, State-recognized Indian Tribes, and Tribal Organizations applying on behalf of eligible Tribes to receive LIHEAP funds directly from HHS, rather than receiving LIHEAP assistance from the States. In such cases, section 2604(d)(2) of the LIHEAP statute directs that each Tribal grantee's regular LIHEAP block grant allotment bear the same ratio to the allotment of the State in which the Tribal grantee is located as the number of eligible Tribal households bears to the number of eligible households in the State, or a larger allotment amount as agreed upon by the Tribal grantee and State.[10]

Table F-1 in Appendix F lists, by State, the names of the 140 Tribal grantees which received direct LIHEAP grants in FY 2006. Table F-2 in Appendix F shows for each State the amount set-aside for direct grants to Tribal grantees (if any), for regular block grant allotments, emergency contingency allotments, leveraging incentive funds, and REACH funds.

Insular Area allotments

Section 2604(b)(1) of the LIHEAP statute mandates that, "after evaluating the extent to which each jurisdiction. . . requires assistance under this paragraph for the fiscal year involved," HHS "shall apportion not less than one-tenth of one percent, and not more than one-half of one percent, of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year to carry out this title on the basis of need among" the following Insular Areas: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Under the HHS block grant regulations, these eligible Insular Areas (Territories) are entitled to receive the same percent of the total LIHEAP appropriation (approximately 0.14 percent) as they had received in FY 1981.

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[10]For Tribal grantees with reservations, this is the number of eligible Indian households within the State residing on the Tribal grantee's reservation or adjacent trust land. For Tribal grantees without reservations, HHS, in consultation with the Tribe and the State, defines the number of eligible Indian households.

The five eligible Insular Areas received FY 2006 regular LIHEAP block grant funding and emergency contingency funds, as indicated in Appendix G. Also, one Insular Area received a competitive leveraging incentive award and two Insular Areas received competitive REACH awards.

Grant awards

After receiving FY 2006 funding authority, HHS made an initial regular LIHEAP block grant award to each State, direct-grant Tribal grantee, and Insular Area, as soon as their regular LIHEAP block grant applications were reviewed and found to be in accordance with the statutory requirements for completeness. States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (grantees with regular LIHEAP block grant allotments of more than $1 million) received quarterly grant awards based on their estimates of monthly obligations, with more funds generally needed early in the fiscal year, during the winter months. The remaining grantees (all Tribal grantees and all Insular Areas except the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) received awards for their entire regular LIHEAP block grant allotments as soon as the grantees' plans were complete and the regular LIHEAP block grant funds for the fiscal year were appropriated and available.

Federal audit requirements

Section 2605(b)(10) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees to establish fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure the proper disbursal of and accounting for Federal funds paid to grantees under the LIHEAP statute, including procedures for monitoring the provision of LIHEAP assistance. It also requires them to comply with the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 7501 *et seq.*, commonly known as the Single Audit Act.

II. Home Energy Data

HHS relies on the Department of Energy's Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) for information on the use and cost of home energy. RECS is considered to be the most complete and accurate source of home energy data. The RECS sample is designed to cover all residential housing units that are primary residences in the United States. HHS arranges for the development of data on the use and cost of home energy for (1) all, (2) non-low income, (3) low income, and (4) LIHEAP recipient households. Adjusted data from the 2001 RECS were used in the preparation of this report.

Households consume residential energy for a variety of uses that include space heating, water heating, space cooling (air conditioning or circulation), lighting, refrigeration, cooking, clothes drying, and other appliance operation. By statute, LIHEAP targets assistance to that portion of residential energy used for home energy, which is defined as a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings. In FY 2006, low income households paid on average about 37 percent of their annual residential energy bills for space heating and about eight percent for space cooling. Appliances, including those for such uses as refrigeration, lights, and cooking, accounted for about 40 percent of residential energy expenditures. Water heating expenditures represented about 15 percent of residential energy expenditures.

Data from the 2001 RECS reflect space heating and cooling consumption and expenditures in calendar year 2000. As with previous LIHEAP Reports to Congress, the RECS data have been adjusted to reflect weather and fuel prices for this report's fiscal year. Home energy data are not included in this report. Instead, the data are included in the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2006*, which supplements this report. The Notebook includes the following home energy data:

- National and regional data on residential, home heating, and home cooling data for all, non-low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households;
- National and regional average home energy consumption, energy expenditures, and energy burden of low income households; and
- Low income home energy trends, starting with 1979.

III. Household Data

Part III provides household data required under section 2610(a) of the LIHEAP statute. National and regional demographic data about LIHEAP eligible and assisted households are included in this section of the Report. These data are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC)[1] of the 2006 Current Population Survey (CPS) and the U.S. Energy Information Administration's 2001 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS).[2] These data sources are described in Appendix A. State-reported data on the number, income, and vulnerability of LIHEAP assisted households are included in Appendix D.[3] State-specific data on LIHEAP income eligible households are available in Appendix B of the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2006*, which supplements this Report.[4]

Number of households

States provided LIHEAP assistance to the following numbers of households in FY 2006:[5]

Type of assistance	*Number of States*	*Number of assisted households*
Heating	51	5,038,177
Cooling	16	519,071
Winter/year-round crisis[6]	50	1,481,327
Summer crisis	6	157,184
Weatherization	45	124,930

The number of LIHEAP eligible households in each State cannot be estimated precisely. Typically, States operate LIHEAP only for part of a year. No data source provides seasonal, State-specific data on income and categorical eligibility for LIHEAP. 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 2006 CPS ASEC data indicate that an estimated:

- 34.4 million households had incomes under the Federal maximum income standard, and
- 24.6 million households had incomes under the stricter income standards adopted for heating assistance by 30 percent of the States.

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[1]Beginning in 2001, the Census Bureau expanded the March CPS to include households interviewed for the CPS in February, March, and April. The Census Bureau also recalibrated the CPS by using population weights from the 2000 Decennial Census. The Census Bureau refers to the recalibrated supplement as the ASEC. These changes represent a break in the CPS data series. As a result, the 2006 CPS data on LIHEAP income eligible households included in this Report are not comparable strictly to LIHEAP Reports to Congress prior to FY 2002. See Appendix A for more information.

[2]This Report uses adjusted data from the 2001 RECS. Use of these data represents a break in comparing data projected from the 1997 RECS. As a result, data projected from the 2001 RECS are not comparable strictly to the projected RECS data used in *LIHEAP Reports to Congress* prior to FY 2002.

[3]As used in the remainder of this Report, "States" refers to the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[4]As used here, "LIHEAP eligible households" or "low income households" refer to those households with incomes under the Federal maximum income standard established in section 2605(b)(2)(B), i.e., the greater of 150 percent of the poverty level or 60 percent of State median income.

[5]A total unduplicated number of LIHEAP recipient households cannot be calculated from State reports because households could receive more than one type of LIHEAP assistance. See also table D, Appendix D.

[6]Includes data from six States that provided crisis fuel assistance through expedited heating assistance.

Previous State estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance also receive regular heating assistance. Based on this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 5.5 million households received help with heating costs in FY 2006, compared to about 5.3 million households in FY 2005. The 5.5 million households represent about 16 percent of all households with incomes under the Federal maximum standard and about 23 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted for heating assistance by 30 percent of the States.

Income levels

As shown in table 6, LIHEAP households receiving heating assistance were among the poorer households when compared to the population of LIHEAP income eligible households under Federal or State income standards.[7]

As shown in table 7 on the next page, the greatest percent of assisted households under 75 percent of poverty received weatherization assistance. The greatest percent of assisted households over 150 percent of the poverty level received weatherization assistance.

Table 6. Percent of LIHEAP income eligible households compared to LIHEAP heating assistance households, classified by 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines intervals, as estimated from the 2006 CPS ASEC and States' LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2006[1/]

Low income households	2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines intervals[2/]				
	Under 75%	75%-100%	101%-125%	126%-150%	Over 150%
	Percent of households				
At or below Federal income maximum standard[3/]	23.7%	13.4%	15.4%	15.4%	32.1%
At or below State income standards[4/]	33.1	18.7	19.9	14.5	13.8
Receiving heating assistance[5/]	44.5	26.6	15.7	8.2	5.0

[1/]Comparison of poverty level distributions between 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.

[2/]The 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines were in effect at the beginning of FY 2006. The Guidelines are included in Appendix I of this Report.

[3/]The Federal income maximum standard is the greater of 150 percent of the poverty level or 60 percent of State median income. State income standards can range from 110 percent of poverty to the Federal income maximum standard, as selected by States. The poverty level distributions are estimated from the 2006 CPS ASEC. The median poverty level is 121.4 percent for this group of low income households.

[4/]Low income includes those households eligible for LIHEAP assistance under State income standards. The poverty level distributions are estimated from the 2006 CPS ASEC. The median poverty level is 98 percent for this group of low income households.

[5/]Households receiving heating assistance represent national data aggregated from States' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2006*. Some recipient households may have gross incomes that exceeded the Federal income maximum if States used net income or calculated household income for several months in determining income eligibility. The median poverty level is 79.9 percent for this group of households.

[7]A portion of this population also may have received Federal funds to cover some home energy-related expenses from such sources as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, subsidized rent, or public housing.

Table 7. Percent of households receiving LIHEAP assistance, classified by 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines intervals, as reported by States, by type of assistance, FY 2006

2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines intervals	Type of assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
	(Percent of households)[1/]				
Under 75%	44.5%	46.5%	54.4%	50.2%	34.3%
75%-100%	26.6	29.2	21.4	24.8	21.3
101%-125%	15.7	15.4	13.8	17.7	19.4
126%-150%	8.2	6.8	6.2	5.5	14.5
Over 150%	5.0	2.1	4.1	1.8	10.5

[1/]Uniform data on households classified by 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines intervals were available for 100 percent of the assisted households with the exception of winter/year-round crisis assistance (98.2 percent) and weatherization assistance (93.9 percent).

Presence of elderly, disabled, and young children

Based on State-reported data on LIHEAP assisted households and weighted data on income eligible households from the 2006 CPS ASEC[8]:

- About 31 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one elderly member (i.e., 60 years or older), compared to about 40 percent of all low income households that have at least one elderly member. As shown by the State-reported data in table 8 on the next page, the percent of assisted households with at least one elderly member ranged from about 19 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance to about 40 percent for cooling assistance.

- About 29 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one disabled member, compared to about 27 percent of all low income households that have at least one disabled member.[9] As shown by State-reported data in table 8, the percent of assisted households

[8]In past Reports, the comparison of the percent of LIHEAP recipient households to the percent of LIHEAP income eligible households was based on weighted estimates from the CPS. However, ACF's *LIHEAP Targeting Performance Measurement Statistics: GPRA Validation of Estimation Procedures* (2005) indicated that CPS data are the best data source for making estimates of the number of LIHEAP income eligible households and State-reported data are the best data source for making estimates of LIHEAP recipient households.

[9]The LIHEAP statute does not provide a definition of a person with a disability. In past Reports, a LIHEAP income eligible person with a disability has been defined as anyone 15 years or older who did not work or seek work at any time during the past year due to being ill or disabled and unable to work, as reported on the CPS ASEC. Beginning with FY 2003, the definition of a person with a disability also includes those households with a member who reported receipt of any of the following: (1) Social Security Disability payments, (2) Supplemental Social Security payments, (3) Veterans Administration Disability payments, (4) Medicaid Disability payments, or (5) any other type of Disability Payments, as reported on the 2006 CPS ASEC. Because of differences in the ways States may define the term "disabled," caution must be exercised in comparing estimates from the 2006 CPS ASEC with State-reported data. Also, the expanded definition of disability has resulted in a higher percentage of LIHEAP recipient households being classified as disabled than in previous Reports.

with at least one disabled member, as defined by the States, ranged from about 26 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance to about 38 percent for cooling assistance.

- About 21 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child five years or under, compared to about 19 percent of all low income households that have at least one child five years or under. As shown by State-reported data in table 8, the percent of assisted households with at least one young child ranged from about 21 percent for cooling assistance to about 52 percent for summer crisis assistance.

Table 8. Percent of LIHEAP recipient households containing at least one elderly, disabled, or young child member, as reported by States, by type of assistance, FY 2006 (see also tables D-6 through D-10, Appendix D)

Household characteristic	Type of assistance				
	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization assistance
	(Percent of households)				
Elderly[1/]	31.0%	40.4%	18.9%	22.4%	46.7%
Disabled[2/]	29.5	37.6	26.4	31.3	27.9
Young children[3/]	21.4	20.9	28.7	51.8	18.9

[1/]An elderly member is a person who is 60 years or older. Uniform data on households with an elderly member were available for 100 percent of the assisted households with the exception of winter/year-round crisis assistance (98.2 percent) and weatherization assistance (95.7 percent).

[2/]The definition of "disabled" varies, as determined by the States. Uniform data on households with a disabled member were available for 100 percent of the assisted households with the exception of winter/year-round crisis assistance (98.2 percent) and weatherizaton assistance (95.7 percent).

[3/]A young child is a person who is under six years of age. Uniform data on households with a young child were available for 100 percent of the assisted households with the exception of heating assistance (99.3 percent), winter/year-round crisis assistance (98.2 percent), and weatherization assistance (95.7 percent).

LIHEAP benefit levels

As shown in table 9 on the next page, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2006 among the types of assistance, as in previous years. The national average benefit was $317 for heating assistance, which increased to $385 when the non-overlap of heating and winter/year-round crisis benefits were combined. The combined benefit represents 27 percent increase from FY 2005 ($303).

LIHEAP offset of average heating costs

As noted in Part I of this Report, the purpose of LIHEAP is to assist low income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, 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.

Average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP heating assistance households increased by about 22 percent from FY 2005 ($754) to FY 2006 ($922). Compared to FY 2005, home heating expenditures for households heating with natural gas increased by almost 19 percent; households heating with electricity increased by over 26 percent; and households heating with fuel oil increased by almost 16 percent. The weather was 10 percent warmer in FY 2006 than in FY 2005, indicating

that the increase in home heating expenditures was due primarily to heating fuel prices which increased on average 18 percent from FY 2005 to FY 2006.

LIHEAP benefits for heating costs offset a higher percentage of LIHEAP heating expenditures in FY 2006, increasing from 40 percent in FY 2005 to 42 percent in FY 2006. The percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP assistance in FY 2006 varied by Census region, as shown in table 10. A reliable percent of cooling costs offset by LIHEAP cooling assistance is unavailable.

Table 9. Average benefits and range of average LIHEAP benefit levels, by type of assistance, FY 2006 (see also table C-3, Appendix C)

Type of assistance	Average benefit[1/]	Range[2/]
Heating	$317	$66 - $1,364
Cooling	223	100 - 748
Winter/year-round crisis	358	19 - 1,225[3/]
Summer crisis	277	94 - 342

[1/]Computed by HHS based on State estimates of obligated funds and State reports on number of households assisted. Comparable data not available for weatherization assistance.
[2/]Based on State estimates of average benefits.
[3/]Reflects range of average benefits for regular crisis fuel assistance programs. Thirteen States also provided emergency crisis furnace restarts, repairs, or replacements that ranged in average from $134 to $3,000 per household.

Table 10. Estimated average percent offset of annual heating costs for LIHEAP heating assistance households, nationally and by Census region, FY 2006[1/]

Census region	Average LIHEAP household residential energy costs[2/]	Average LIHEAP household heating costs[3/]	Average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs[4/]	Percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit[5/]
Total	$1,992	$922	$385	42%
Northeast	2,440	1,269	395	31
Midwest	1,960	933	367	39
South	1,751	636	378	60
West[6/]	1,315	523	417	80

[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. RECS data are subject to sampling and nonsampling error.
[2/]Adjusted weighted averages from the 2001 RECS.
[3/]Adjusted weighted averages from the 2001 RECS.
[4/]The average benefit was calculated by dividing the sum of State estimates of obligated funds for heating and winter/year-round crisis assistance by an estimate of the number of households receiving heating and/or winter/year-round crisis assistance.
[5/]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.
[6/]Percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit includes the benefits of four States that either provided combined heating and cooling assistance or made no differentiation between heating and cooling assistance.

IV. Program Implementation Data

Part IV summarizes key 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 compliance reviews of State LIHEAP grantee programs in FY 2006.

Types of LIHEAP assistance

State LIHEAP grantees provided the following types of LIHEAP assistance in FY 2006:

- All States provided either heating assistance or home energy benefits that did not distinguish between heating and cooling assistance.
- For households facing winter/year-round energy crises, 47 States provided separate winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance benefits; six States provided crisis fuel assistance only through expedited access to heating assistance; and one State did not provide winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance.
- Four States provided combined heating and cooling assistance benefits; 16 States provided separate cooling assistance benefits; and eight States provided separate summer crisis assistance benefits. Four States provided both cooling and summer crisis assistance. Nineteen States provided year-round (i.e., 10-12 months) crisis assistance that may have assisted households facing energy crises during the summer.
- Thirteen States provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacements/repairs.
- Forty-five States provided weatherization assistance.

Implementation of assurances

To receive regular LIHEAP funds in FY 2006, grantees were required by section 2605(b) of the LIHEAP statute to submit 16 statutory 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 2605(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 2605(b) of the LIHEAP statute;
- weatherization and other energy-related home repair services, if any, to be provided, and the

extent to which the grantee will use the Department of Energy's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program rules for its weatherization component; and

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

As required under section 2610(b) of the LIHEAP statute, information is provided below on the overall manner in which States carried out assurances described in section 2605(b)(2), (5), (8), and (15) of the LIHEAP statute.[1]

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 is customarily purchased in common or who make undesignated payments for energy in the form of rent." Section 2605(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), 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 categorical public assistance programs. It is more common for States to mail abbreviated LIHEAP applications to households receiving public assistance.

- **Income eligibility** for households with incomes not exceeding the greater of an amount equal to 150 percent of the Federal poverty level, or an amount equal to 60 percent of the State median income (see Appendix I). In only a few States was 60 percent of State median income below 150 percent of the poverty level. 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 burdens or need.

  As shown in table 11 on the next page, more than two thirds of the States set their income eligibility levels at or above 150 percent of the poverty level for all types of LIHEAP assistance. The percent of States that set their income eligibility levels at 110 percent of the poverty level ranged from zero percent for summer crisis and weatherization assistance to six percent for heating and cooling assistance.

States generally are in compliance with this assurance. Some have made changes to their programs that give priority in eligibility to households with high energy burdens or needs. HHS has worked with States to provide technical assistance in their efforts to better target LIHEAP assistance.

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[1]The Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-425) deleted section 2605(b)(15) of the LIHEAP statute, but added similar requirements in section 2605(c)(1), effective in FY 1988. The 1990 amendments to the LIHEAP statute enacted as part of the Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-501), added a new section 2605(b)(15) that became effective in FY 1992, relating to outreach and intake sites in certain States.

Table 11. Percent of States selecting various LIHEAP household income eligibility standards, FY 2006 (see also table I-3, Appendix I)[1/]

LIHEAP household income eligibility standards (2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines intervals)	Type of assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Number of States	51	16	48	8	45
	Percent of States				
At or above 150%	71	69	77	75	78
Between 111% - 149%	24	25	21	25	22
At 110%	6	6	2	0	0

[1/]The data were derived from HHS' *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2006.*

Criteria for targeting benefits

Section 2605(b)(5) of the LIHEAP statute, as amended by the Human Services Amendments of 1994 (Public Law 103-252), requires grantees to:

> provide, in a timely manner, that the highest level of assistance will be furnished to those households which have the lowest incomes and the highest energy costs or needs in relation to income, taking into account family size, except that the State may not differentiate in implementing this section between categorically eligible and income eligible households.

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 2006, 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 were presence of a "vulnerable" person (e.g., elderly, disabled, or a child five years or under), housing type, and the amount of energy subsidy from another program. Presence of an elderly person or young child in the household as a benefit determinant has become more common in response to provisions of the Human Services Amendments of 1994, which added energy "needs" as a factor in determining benefits.

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

In FY 2006, a number of LIHEAP grantees were reassessing their LIHEAP benefit structures to ensure that they actually were targeting those low income households which have the highest energy

costs or needs. More grantees are factoring energy burden into their benefit structures. In addition, several States are considering geographic and climate differences within a State as part of the benefit determination based on energy cost or need. However, grantees need to move further toward effective benefit targeting. As part of its work under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, HHS has been developing a series of performance indicators that can be used to measure LIHEAP performance in targeting vulnerable low income households. The status of this work is described in HHS' *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2006.*

Treatment of income eligible households and owners/renters

Section 2605(b)(8)(A) of the LIHEAP statute prohibits LIHEAP grantees from limiting LIHEAP benefits to categorically eligible households only, thus excluding income eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits. HHS is not aware of any grantees that excluded income eligible households, as a class, from receiving LIHEAP benefits in FY 2006.

Section 2605(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 (Public Law 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 2604(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 specific time limits as specified in section 2604(c)(1) and (2) of the LIHEAP statute.[2]
- Accept applications for energy crisis benefits at sites that are geographically accessible to all households and provide to low income individuals who are physically infirmed the means to submit applications for energy crisis benefits without leaving their residences; or travel to the sites where such applications are accepted.

With regard to energy crisis intervention activities, section 2605(c)(1) of the LIHEAP statute requires each grantee to provide the following information to HHS as part of its application for LIHEAP funds:

- eligibility requirements to be used for energy crisis assistance;
- estimated amount that will be used for energy crisis intervention;
- criteria for designating a crisis;

[2]Grantees are to provide some form of assistance that will 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.

- benefit levels to be used for assistance to be provided in such an emergency; and
- use of any reserved funds that remain unexpended for emergencies after March 15.

Generally, States are in substantial compliance with energy crisis intervention requirements.

The applications indicated that most grantees planned to do the following in FY 2006:

- Grantees would reserve for crisis assistance a specific amount or percentage of funds until March 15, 2006. In FY 2006, most States set aside a percentage of their LIHEAP funds for a separate crisis component, which operated until March 15 or later.
- Grantees would designate the actual or imminent loss of home energy as emergencies. With rare exceptions, States required applicant households to document their energy crisis situation, as well as meet other eligibility criteria. A utility shut-off notice or documentation from a delivered fuel vendor that a household's fuel was or was about to be depleted are examples of such documentation. A few States handled crisis assistance situations by "fast tracking" heating and/or cooling assistance funds so that crises were resolved in a timely fashion in FY 2006.
- In a few cases, grantees also required other circumstances for an energy crisis or emergency, such as having made a good faith effort to pay the fuel or utility bill, or having unexpected expenses during the prior month.
- Grantees would use the amount needed to alleviate the emergency, up to a set maximum, in determining the assistance to be provided in such an emergency.
- Grantees would keep emergency components open after March 15, reprogram unexpended funds reserved for crises back into other LIHEAP components, or include the funds in their carryover amount. Funds unexpended for crisis by March 15 or, if later, the close of the crisis component, were used for other components or carried over into the next fiscal year.

Results of HHS compliance reviews

Section 2608 of the LIHEAP statute establishes a number of oversight and enforcement responsibilities for HHS. Under section 2608, the Secretary is required to respond expeditiously to complaints that grantees have failed to expend funds in accordance with the LIHEAP statute. In addition, the Secretary is to investigate several grantees' use of funds each year to evaluate their compliance with the LIHEAP statute. Also, section 2608 requires the Secretary to withhold funds from any grantee failing to expend its allocation substantially in accordance with the law.

One onsite compliance review (Virginia) was conducted in FY 2006. In addition, HHS conducts "desk reviews" of grantees' applications to determine whether there is any indication from these applications that grantees are not in compliance with the LIHEAP statute. This approach enables both HHS and LIHEAP grantees to spot potential problems early and work in partnership for continuous improvement. Three desk reviews (Iowa, Louisiana, and Mississippi) were conducted in FY 2006. HHS provides intensive technical assistance to LIHEAP grantees throughout the year through in-depth training workshops and training on an individual basis. This technical assistance process is a valuable tool to address potential compliance issues, often while proposals are in the development stage.

Generally, LIHEAP grantees carefully design their LIHEAP programs so that they are consistent with the LIHEAP statute. HHS and LIHEAP grantees have good working partnerships. Through these partnerships, HHS is able to work with grantees to avoid or resolve compliance problems. During FY 2006, HHS worked with grantees to resolve a few potential compliance issues, but did not encounter substantial compliance issues.

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 the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35), Federal information collection and reporting requirements for grantees have been limited to only that information which is mentioned specifically by statute. Reflecting Federal regulatory policy to minimize Federal information burden, the preamble to the final regulations for all HHS block grants states:

> The Secretary has determined that the Department should implement the block grant programs in a manner that is fully consistent with the congressional intent to enlarge the States' ability to control use of the funds involved. Accordingly, to the extent possible, we will not burden the States' administration of the programs with definitions of permissible and prohibited activities, procedural rules, paperwork and record keeping requirements, or other regulatory provisions. The States will, for the most part, be subject only to the statutory requirements, and the Department will carry out its functions with due regard for the limited nature of the role that Congress has assigned to us. (47 *Fed. Reg.* 29472)

In accordance with this general principle, HHS does not offer extensive interpretation of the requirements of the statutes authorizing the block grants.

HHS has supplemented Federal reporting requirements through the use of national household surveys. Like the data for FY 1982 through FY 2005, the FY 2006 data are gathered from several sources and bear qualifications.

LIHEAP household report

Section 309 of the Human Services Amendments of 1994 amended section 2605(c)(1)(G) of the statute to require 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 at least one or more individuals who are 60 years or older, disabled, or a young child;[1] and
- the number and income levels of households applying for LIHEAP assistance, not just those households that receive LIHEAP assistance.

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

[1]Language from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources' Report 103-25, dated April 11, 1994, indicated that the term "young children" refers to children under the age of six years.

State-reported data on LIHEAP applicant households are not comparable given that States can define applicant households differently. Consequently, such data are excluded from this Report. However, reporting such data still is required as part of the LIHEAP grantee application.

Table A-1 provides information for FY 2006 on the percentage of assisted households for which uniform data exists for poverty levels, elderly, disabled, and young children, as reported by the States.

Table A-1. Percent of assisted households for which uniform data were reported by States, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2006

Household characteristic	Type of assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Poverty level[1/]	100.0%	100.0%	98.2%	100.0%	93.9%
Elderly[2/]	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	95.7
Disabled[3/]	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	95.7
Young child[4/]	99.3	100.0	98.2	100.0	95.7

[1/]"Poverty levels" are based on the 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines classified by the following intervals: under 75% poverty, 75% -100% poverty, 101% -125% poverty, 126% -150% poverty, and over 150% poverty. See Appendix I of this Report for a copy of the 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines.
[2/]"Elderly" refers to households assisted with at least one member who is 60 years or older.
[3/]"Disabled" refers to households assisted with at least one member who is disabled (the definition of "disabled" is determined by each State).
[4/]"Young children" refers to households assisted with at least one member who is five years or under.

LIHEAP grantee survey

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are required annually to complete the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey* (OMB Clearance No. 0970-0076). The survey data provide State estimates on the sources and uses of their LIHEAP funds, average household benefits, and the maximum income cutoff for a four-member household.

HHS conducted the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2006* in February 2007. A copy of the survey is included at the end of this Appendix.

A key feature of the *LIHEAP Grantee 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 2006, as obligated FY 2006 funds could be spent in FY 2007 or later, depending on State law. The estimates provide a snapshot of how States obligated their FY 2006 funds.

National household surveys

In FY 1981, HHS began to fund energy assistance questions on 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:[2]

- **Sampling Error**. The data in national household surveys are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained by interviewing the entire population using the same methodology. The estimates from the chosen sample also differ from other samples of housing units and persons within those housing units. Sampling error in data arises due to the use of probability sampling, which is necessary to ensure the integrity and representativeness of sample survey results. The implementation of statistical sampling procedures provides the basis for the statistical analysis of sample data.

- **Nonsampling Error**. In addition to sampling error, data users should realize that other types of errors may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process survey data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires may introduce error into the estimates. These and other sources of error contribute to the nonsampling error component of the total error of survey estimates. Nonsampling errors may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly increase the variability of the data. Systematic errors which are consistent in one direction introduce bias into the results of a sample survey.

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

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a national household sample survey which is conducted monthly by the Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. CPS data in previous *LIHEAP 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' *Current Population Survey Technical Paper 63RV* (March 2002) online at:

www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/tp63rv.pdf

Beginning in FY 1981, the Department has funded a series of CPS energy assistance-related questions, including questions on the receipt of LIHEAP assistance. The Department relied on data on LIHEAP recipients from the CPS because it was more timely and flexible than the data from the *LIHEAP Household Report*. As of FY 2005, the Department no longer funds the CPS energy assistance related questions, based on the findings of the Department's Validation Study.[3] The Study

[2]For further information, see: www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/Accuracy00.pdf

[3]*LIHEAP Targeting Performance Measurement Statistics: GPRA Validation of Estimation Procedures–Final Report*, September 2004. Completed by APPRISE, Inc. under PSC Order No. 03Y00471301D.

indicated that the weighted percent distributions of LIHEAP household recipient characteristics from the CPS ASEC were not consistent with the percent distribution of LIHEAP household recipient characteristics from the heating assistance data compiled from the *LIHEAP Household Report.* However, the Study did conclude that the CPS ASEC is an appropriate data source for LIHEAP income eligible households.

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, U.S. Department of Energy. RECS is designed to provide reliable data at the national and Census regional level. RECS includes information on energy consumption and expenditures, household demographics, housing characteristics, weatherization/conservation practices, home appliances, and type of heating and cooling equipment. Appendix A of the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2006* provides more detailed information about the Department's use of RECS data.

For the 2001 RECS, approximately 4,822 households were interviewed in the core sample. In addition, a supplemental sample of 496 LIHEAP recipient households were interviewed for the first time as part of the RECS. This Report uses 2001 RECS data obtained from responses to a series of HHS-funded energy assistance questions shown below. Home energy data have been adjusted to FY 2006 with respect to changes in weather and fuel prices. The adjusted data are used to describe the energy consumption and expenditure patterns of all, non-low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households.

Changes in RECS Data

This Report and the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2006* utilize data from the 2001 RECS. The most significant change between the 2001 RECS and the 1997 RECS is that the 2001 RECS included a supplement of LIHEAP recipient households that were sampled from State LIHEAP administrative records.

Prior RECS surveys had only an area frame probability sample. Households were categorized as LIHEAP recipients if they reported that they received heating, cooling, or emergency assistance. However, due to item response error, RECS undercounts LIHEAP recipients. Further, by comparing the geographic distribution and demographic characteristics of LIHEAP recipients from State administrative reports to the RECS survey, it has been determined that there are biases in the LIHEAP recipient population estimates from the RECS survey.[4]

As with the CPS, the Department no longer relies on self-reported data on the receipt of LIHEAP recipiency. However, the Department does rely on data of LIHEAP recipiency from the RECS LIHEAP supplemental sample that the Department funded as part of the 2001 RECS. This sample was drawn from State LIHEAP administrative records of LIHEAP recipient households. The 2001 RECS LIHEAP supplemental sample furnishes the best national and regional estimate of energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households.

[4]Further information is available in the Department's Report, *GPRA Validation of Estimation Procedures–Final Report*, September 2004.

Change in Analysis Procedures

As described in the *LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 2004*, the analysis of the 2001 RECS LIHEAP supplemental sample has led to one important change in analysis procedures. Specifically, the RECS definition of LIHEAP recipients changed from "all households that report receipt of energy assistance and have incomes at or below the Federal maximum standard" to "all households that report receipt of energy assistance." This change had a modest impact on the estimate of the average income of LIHEAP recipients, as well as on some other demographic characteristics.

Energy Assistance-Related Questions

Beginning in FY 1981, HHS has funded energy assistance-related questions on RECS. The energy assistance-related questions on the 2001 RECS follow.

2001 Residential Energy Consumption Survey
Form EIA-457A (2001)–Household Questionnaire
OMB No.: 1905-0092, Expiring February 29, 2004

Section K: ENERGY ASSISTANCE

K-1 **In the past 12 months, did you or any member of your household living here receive any income or benefits from any of the following sources?**

			Yes	No	Don't Know
K-1a	WORKPAY	**a. Employment income from wages and salaries or self-employment income from a business or farm**	1	0	6
K-1b	RETIREPY	**b. Retirement income from Social Security, Railroad Retirement, or pensions and other retirement funds**	1	0	6
K-1c	CASHBEN	**c. Cash benefits from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or general assistance for public assistance**	1	0	6
K-1d	NCASHBEN	**d. Non-cash benefits from Food Stamps or public/subsidized housing**	1	0	6

K-2 **The government has a home energy assistance program, often called HEAP, LIHEAP, or HEAT, that helps people pay for their heating, cooling and other home energy costs. These programs are run by State, county, or local governments and the assistance can be paid directly to the household *or* to the electric or gas company or fuel supplier. If heat is included in a household's rent, the payment can be used to help reduce the rent.**

During the past 12 months did anyone in your household receive government assistance for any of the following:

			Yes	No	Don't Know
K-2a	HEATAID	**Help in paying home heating costs**	1	0	6
K-2b	COOLAID	**Help in paying home cooling or air-conditioning costs**	1	0	6
K-2c	LIFELINE	**Help with other home energy costs**	1	0	6
K-2d	NOLIHEAP	Did not receive any assistance	1	0	6

K-3 [If HEATAID=Yes] **How did you receive payments for your home heating costs? Was it . . .**

			Yes	No	Don't Know
K-3a	CASHAID	**a Check sent to your household,**	1	0	6
K-3b	FUELPAID	**a Payment sent directly to your utility company or fuel dealer, or was it**	1	0	6
K-3c	OTHERPMT	**Some other method of payment, such as a coupon or voucher, or two-party check?**	1	0	6

K-3d GOVTAMT **About how much money did you, or your utility or fuel supplier, receive for heating your home in the past 12 months?**

Interviewer: Enter whole dollars below.

Enter the amount received ..... $ ☐
Don't know (if volunteered) 6

K-4 NOPY **In the past 12 months was your electricity ever discontinued because you were unable to pay your electric bill?**

Yes 1
No..... 0

K-5 **Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you wanted to use your main source of heat, but could not, for one or more of the following reasons:**

		Yes	No
K-5a	NOPYFIX **Your heating system was *broken* and you were *unable* to pay for its repair or replacement?**	1	0
K-5b	NOPYFL **You *ran out* of fuel oil, kerosene, LPG, coal, or wood because you were *unable* to pay for a delivery?**	1	0
K-5c	NOPYEL **The utility company *discontinued* your gas or electric service because you were *unable* to pay your bill?**	1	0

K-6 [If NOPYFIX or NOPYFL or NOPYEL = Yes] NNOHEAT **Thinking about these times that you went without heat -- how many separate times were there?**

Enter the number of times..... ☐

K-6a HRSNOHT **Altogether, how many hours or days were you without heat in the past 12 months?**

Enter the number of hours/days..... ☐ ☐ Hours ☐ Days

When you were without heat, was it during the . . .

		Yes	No	Not Sure
K-6b	NOHWIN **October through March period, or the**	1	0	6
K-6c	NOHSUM **April through September period?**	1	0	6

K-6d OTHERWAY **During these times, were you able to heat your home some other way?**

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

OMB Control No. 0970-0060

LIHEAP Household Report--Federal Fiscal Year 2006--Long Format

Expiration Date: 10/31/2006

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

The *LIHEAP Household Report--Long Format* is for use by the 50 States, District of Columbia, and insular areas with annual LIHEAP allotments of $200,000 or more. This Federal Report provides data on both LIHEAP recipient and applicant households for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2006, the period of October 1, 2005 - September 30, 2006. The Report consists of the following sections: (1) **Recommended Long Format for LIHEAP Assisted Households** and (2) **Recommended Format for LIHEAP Applicant Households.** Data on assisted households are included in the Department's annual *LIHEAP Report to Congress*. The data are also used in measuring targeting performance under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. As the reported data are aggregated, the information in this report is not considered to be confidential.

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

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

1. RECOMMENDED LONG FORMAT FOR LIHEAP ASSISTED HOUSEHOLDS

			REQUIRED DATA								REQUESTED DATA	
Type of assistance	Mark "X" to indicate estimated	Number of assisted households	2005 HHS Poverty Guideline Interval, based on gross income and household size					At least one member who is			At least one member who is	
			Under 75% poverty	75%-100% poverty	101%-125% poverty	126%-150% poverty	Over 150% poverty	60 years or older	Disabled	Age 5 years or under	Age 2 years or under	Age 3 years through 5 years
Heating		0										
Cooling		0										
Winter/year round crisis		0										
Summer crisis		0										
Other crisis (specify)		0										
Weatherization		0										

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

			REQUIRED DATA					
Type of assistance	Mark "X" to indicate estimated data	Number of applicant households	2005 HHS Poverty Guideline Interval, based on gross income and household size					
			Under 75% poverty	75%-100% poverty	101%-125% poverty	126%-150% poverty	Over 150% poverty	Income data unavailable
Heating		0						
Cooling		0						
Winter/year round crisis		0						
Summer crisis		0						
Other crisis (specify)		0						
Weatherization		0						

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

TIMELY RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS ON THIS SURVEY IS **MANDATORY.** INFORMATION WILL BE USED TO RESPOND TO CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRIES, TO CALCULATE LIHEAP COST EFFICIENCY, AND TO PROVIDE DATA FOR THE ANNUAL LIHEAP REPORT TO CONGRESS UNDER SECTION 2610 OF PUBLIC LAW 97-35, AS AMENDED.

See also LIHEAP AT-07-01 at: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/liheap/guidance/action_transmittals/at07-01.html

LIHEAP GRANTEE SURVEY FOR FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR (FFY) 2006

SECTION I. RESPONDENT:

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

SECTION II. ESTIMATED SOURCES OF LIHEAP FUNDS:	**All OF FFY 2006 (10/1/2005 TO 9/30/2006) (Round off to Nearest Dollar)**
A. All Funds Except Leveraging Incentive Awards (Items 1-5)	
1. FFY 2006 LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment (Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)	$0
2 FFY 2006 Emergency Contingency Funds (Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)	$0
3. FFY 2005 Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds, not Subject to 10% Carryover Limit (Hurricane Funds)	$0
4. All Funds (except Emergency Contingency Funds in item 3 and Leveraging Incentive Awards in item 7) Carried Over From FFY 2005	$0
5. Petroleum Violation Escrow (Oil Overcharge) Funds Obligated in FFY 2006	$0
B. Leveraging Incentive Award (Items 6-7)	
6 FFY 2006 Leveraging Incentive Award	$0
7. FFY 2005 Leveraging Incentive Award obligated in FFY 2006	$0
C. Estimated Total Funds Available	
8. Sum of Items 1-7. This should equal the sum in Section III, Item 11.	$0

Notes:

SECTION III. ESTIMATED USES OF LIHEAP FUNDS FOR: All OF FFY 2006 (10/1/2005 TO 9/30/2006)

(Round off to Nearest Dollar)

State:

			A Total Funds/ Awards Funds	B Average Household Benefit	C Maximum Annual Income for 4-person Household (Edit Check # 7)
A.	**Type of LIHEAP Assistance**				
1.	Heating Assistance Benefits		$0	$0	$0
2.	Cooling Assistance Benefits		$0	$0	$0
3.	Total Crisis Benefits =	Amount	$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
	BREAKDOWN				
	Winter Crisis Benefits	$0		$0	$0
	Summer Crisis Benefits	$0		$0	$0
	Year-Round Crisis Benefits	$0		$0	$0
	Other Crisis Benefits:	$0		xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
	a. ?	$0		$0	$0
	b. ?	$0		$0	$0
	c. Emergency furnace repair or replacement	$0		$0	$0
4.	Weatherization Assistance Benefits* **(Edit Check # 1)**		$0	xxxxxxxxxx	$0
B.	**Other Permitted Uses of LIHEAP funds**				
5.	FFY 2006 Funds (excluding funds in Items 6 -7) Carried Over to FFY 2007 **(Edit Check # 2)**		$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
6.	FFY 2006 Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds, not Subject to 10% Carryover Limit, Obligated in FFY 2007		$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
7.	FFY 2006 Leveraging Incentive Award to be Obligated in FFY 2007		$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
8.	Amount of FFY 2006 LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment Used to Identify, Develop & Demonstrate Leveraging Activities **(Edit Check # 3)**		$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
9.	Amount for Assurance 16 Activities **(Edit Check # 4)**		$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
10.	Amount for Administration/Planning Costs **(Edit Check # 5)**		$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
C.	**Estimated Total Uses of Funds**				xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
11.	Sum of Items 1-10 in Column A. This should equal sum in Section II, Item 8 **(Edit Check 6)**		$0	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxxx indicate that no information is to be filled in for that item

*If weatherization amount is over 15% (click on Survey Edit Checks at bottom), then:	Yes	No
*Did your State receive a waiver? (Place an **X** in the appropriate box to the right)	?	?
*Did your State use leveraging incentive funds? (Place an **X** in appropriate box to the right)	?	?

Complete Survey by checking values in "Survey Edit Checks" tab below

Notes:

B. State Allotment Procedures

This Appendix describes the procedures used to distribute LIHEAP allotments to States (a) during FY 1982 - 1984 and (b) subsequent to the formula revision (FY 1985 to the present). This Appendix also explains why most of the block grant funds have been distributed since FY 1987 under the allotment formula used to distribute Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) grants in FY 1981.

Distribution of LIEAP funds for FY 1981

The allotment of LIEAP grants for the 50 States and the District of Columbia was specified in the continuing resolutions (Public Law 96-369 and Public Law 96-536) to follow allocation procedures in House Report 96-1244 to H.R. 7998. However, $50,000,000 was reserved to make up the difference between the amount of a State's allotment under those procedures and 75 percent of the amount that the State could have received under section 306 of the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act (Public Law 96-223).

The allotment formulas included factors related to energy expenditures, factors measuring low income population and factors expressing heating degree days (HDDs), a measure of climate.[1] A further description of the allotment formulas follows.

The first continuing resolution for FY 1981 (Public Law 96-369) directed that allotment of funds among the States be determined by a sequence of calculations. First, each State's allotment was to be calculated under alternatives set out in House Report 96-1244 to H.R. 7998.

Alternative A	- ½ based on the increase in home heating expenditures - ½ based on HDDs squared times population with income equal to or less than 125 percent of the poverty income guidelines
Alternative B	- ¼ based on total residential energy expenditures - ¾ based on HDDs squared times the number of households with incomes equal to or less than the Bureau of Labor Statistics' lower living standard income level

Each State's percentage of the available total funds was calculated according to each alternative. The greater of the alternative percentage for each State was assigned to that State in a table. The total of all States' percentage in that table summed to more than 100 percent, and each State's percentage then was reduced proportionately and converted to an amount of dollars, based on the total available. That dollar amount was compared to each State's allotment under the FY 1980 program, and a total was created of the greater amounts for each State. Since the total exceeded the available amount, each State's amount again was reduced proportionately. Finally, the resultant amount for each State was compared to 75 percent of the greater amount each State could receive from funds available under formulas in section 306 of the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980. Where 75 percent of the

[1] A "heating degree day" ("HDD") is an index showing how many degrees below 65 degrees Fahrenheit the Statewide mean temperature dropped during a 24-hour period. For example, if the day's average temperature was 20 degrees, the HDD would be 45. The number of HDDs for a week is the sum of seven consecutive daily HDDs.

amount from section 306 was greater, the State's allotment amount was set at that greater amount. In those instances, the difference between the section 306 amount and what the State otherwise would have received was drawn from the $50 million reserved by Public Law 96-369 for that purpose alone.

The Department allotted funds to the States in accordance with the requirements of the appropriating statutes including reserves for direct grants to Indian Tribes and reallocation procedures. Consequently, the FY 1981 LIEAP allocation formula resulted in an allotment ratio for the States, as shown in Table B-1 on the next page.

Distribution of LIHEAP funds from FY 1982 through FY 1984

The LIHEAP statute (title XXVI of Public Law 97-35, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981) specified the allotment of LIHEAP grants as:

> the percentage which the amount the State was eligible to receive for fiscal year 1981 under the allotment formulas of the Home Energy Assistance Act of 1980 bears to the total amount available for allotment under such formulas.

Accordingly, each State received the same percentage of available funds in FY 1982 through FY 1984 as it had received for FY 1981. The FY 1981 allotment percentages were derived from an extremely complex formula that included such factors as HDDs squared, home heating expenditures, total residential energy expenditures, number of households with income equal to or less than the Bureau of Labor Statistics' lower living standard income level, and the population with income equal to or less than 125 percent of the poverty income guidelines. The formula also included several complex provisions requiring alternative percentage calculations and necessary pro rata reductions so that total percentages would not exceed 100 percent (see description above on the distribution of LIEAP funds for FY 1981).

Distribution of LIHEAP funds in FY 1985

In amending the LIHEAP statute (title XXVI of Public Law 97-35, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981), the Human Services Reauthorization Act (HSRA) of 1984 (Public Law 98-558) revised the formula for distributing LIHEAP funds to States.

FY 1985 marked the first year of distributing LIHEAP funds to States under the revised formula as established by HSRA. Section 2604(a)(2) of Public Law 97-35, as amended by Public Law 98-558, specifies that a State's allotment percentage of LIHEAP funds available to States for FY 1985 and thereafter is "the percentage which expenditures for home energy by low income households in that State bears to such expenditures in all States. . . ."

Congress ensured that no State would lose too great a share of its previously anticipated funding under the revised allocation formula. The following features were provided:

1. Congress provided a "hold-harmless" provision which guaranteed to each State a minimum amount, commonly referred to as a "statutory floor." A distribution of LIHEAP funds based entirely on each State's share of home energy expenditures by low income households would have resulted in relatively large decreases compared to FY 1984 for some States, and relatively large increases for others. To protect States from sudden large decreases, the HSRA provided that, for FY 1985, when the LIHEAP appropriation was $2.1 billion, no State would receive less than it did in FY 1984, when the LIHEAP appropriation was $2.075 billion. In accordance with this provision, the FY 1985 allocations for 25 States were increased from the amounts they otherwise would have received to their "statutory floor" amounts.

Table B-1. LIHEAP: Gross allotment ratios, by State, FY 1981

State	Allotment ratio
Total	1
Alabama	0.00860045
Alaska	0.00548986
Arizona	0.00415928
Arkansas	0.00656255
California	0.04613891
Colorado	0.0160872
Connecticut	0.02098632
Delaware	0.00278553
Dist. of Col.	0.00325921
Florida	0.01360848
Georgia	0.01075959
Hawaii	0.00108355
Idaho	0.00627508
Illinois	0.05808651
Indiana	0.02629994
Iowa	0.01863912
Kansas	0.00855992
Kentucky	0.0136864
Louisiana	0.00879264
Maine	0.01359579
Maryland	0.01606896
Massachusetts	0.04197959
Michigan	0.05514805
Minnesota	0.03973105
Mississippi	0.00737355
Missouri	0.02320202
Montana	0.00736027
Nebraska	0.00921776
Nevada	0.00195349
New Hampshire	0.00794588
New Jersey	0.03897152
New Mexico	0.00520713
New York	0.12724791
North Carolina	0.0189638
North Dakota	0.00799548
Ohio	0.0513862
Oklahoma	0.00790558
Oregon	0.01246826
Pennsylvania	0.0683509
Rhode Island	0.00691008
South Carolina	0.00683051
South Dakota	0.00649373
Tennessee	0.01386403
Texas	0.02263997
Utah	0.00747576
Vermont	0.00595572
Virginia	0.01957379
Washington	0.02050857
West Virginia	0.00905733
Wisconsin	0.03576365
Wyoming	0.00299313

2. The second feature of the revised formula for allocating LIHEAP funds commonly is referred to as the "give back" provision. Funds necessary to raise States to their statutory minimums, as described in the previous paragraph, were obtained by reducing the allotments of States which otherwise would have received the greatest increase in their allotments above the statutory floor by virtue of the revised formula. In FY 1985, States that received increases under the new formula had their increases limited to about three percent of their allotments, as compared to FY 1984, in order to provide the funds necessary to bring other States to their guaranteed minimum amounts. In accordance with these procedures, FY 1985 allocations were reduced for 25 States over the amounts they otherwise would have received.

3. A third feature takes effect if the appropriation level is at least $2.25 billion in any fiscal year. If so, a State whose allotment percentage would be less than one percent would not have its allotment percentage reduced from the percentage it would receive from a total appropriation of $2.14 billion. Since the appropriation in FY 1985 (and each subsequent year) was less than $2.25 billion, this feature was not operative.

Several data sources and factors were used in deriving the State estimates. Once these estimates were determined, the calculation of State allotments proceeded in three steps:

1. The Department calculated a State's percentage by dividing the home energy expenditures of low income households in the State by such expenditures in all States. The percentage then was multiplied by the amount available for State grants.

2. The Department increased any State allotments necessary to provide each State with at least the amount of funds it received in FY 1984, i.e., its statutory floor.

3. To obtain funds necessary to increase States' allotments to the statutory floor, the Department reduced the allotments of those States experiencing increases in funding over FY 1984. The amount of increase was limited by the amount necessary to fund the States as described in the second step.

Distribution of LIHEAP funds in FY 1986

The distribution of funds in FY 1986 followed most of the same statutory guidelines as FY 1985, marking the second year under the new allocation formula. Under HSRA's "hold-harmless" provisions, however, the "statutory floor" decreased in FY 1986; in FY 1986 and thereafter, no State was to receive less than it did under the previous formula when the LIHEAP appropriation was $1.975 billion.

Several of the data sources were updated for FY 1986 in deriving State-specific estimates of home energy costs for low income households. The estimates and percentages were determined, similar to FY 1985, and the calculation of State allotments proceeded through the following three steps:

1. The Department multiplied each State's percentage of home energy expenditures by low income households by the amount available for grants to States.

2. The Department increased any State allotments as necessary to provide each State with at least the amount of funds it would have received in FY 1984 (under the previous formula) with an appropriation of $1.975 billion, i.e., its statutory floor.

3. To obtain funds necessary to increase these States' allotments to the statutory floor, the Department reduced the allotments of those States experiencing increases in funding over the amount they would have received at the statutory floor. The amount of increase was limited by the amount necessary to fund the States as described in the second step.

Further details of the distribution of LIHEAP funds for FY 1986 are available in the Department's *LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 1994.*

Distribution of LIHEAP funds for FY 1987 through FY 2005

Funds were allotted for FY 1987 through FY 1998 in effect using the "pre-HSRA" formula, as described in the section for distribution of LIHEAP funds from FY 1982 through FY 1984. The FY 1984 allotment percentages were used because the appropriations in each of these fiscal years fell below the "statutory floor" of $1.975 billion.

As amended by HSRA, section 2604(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the LIHEAP statute provides that:

> no State for fiscal year 1986 and thereafter shall receive less than the amount of funds the State would have received in fiscal year 1984 if the appropriations for this title for fiscal year 1984 had been $1,975,000,000. . . .

In other words, for FY 1986 and beyond, no State is to receive less than the amount of funds it would have received under the "old formula" with a LIHEAP appropriation of $1.975 billion. With an appropriation of $1.975 billion, therefore, this hold-harmless provision would result in the calculation of the allotments of all States under the old formula. All States' allotment percentages would be the percentages they received under the old formula. Because the FY 1987 through FY 2005 appropriations fell below $1.975 billion, those percentages were applied to the amount available for FY 1987 through FY 2005 allotments to States, in accordance with section 2604(a)(3) of the LIHEAP statute. Section 2604(a)(3) provides:

> If the sums appropriated for any fiscal year for making grants under this title are not sufficient to pay in full the total amount allocated to a State under paragraph (1) for such fiscal year, the amount which all States will receive under this title for such fiscal year shall be ratably reduced.

Further details of the distribution of LIHEAP funds for FY 1987 through FY 1994 are available in the Department's *LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 1994.* Details of the distribution of LIHEAP funds for FY 1995 through FY 2005 are available in the Department's *LIHEAP Reports to Congress* for those fiscal years. Details about the LIHEAP allocation formulas are available at:

www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/funding/formula/formula.html

Distribution of LIHEAP funds for FY 2006

Regular LIHEAP block grant funds, emergency contingency funds, leveraging incentive funds, and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program (REACH) funds were distributed in FY 2006, as described below. The national breakdown of these funds are shown in Tables B-2 and B-3. State-level allotments of LIHEAP block grant and emergency contingency funds are shown in Table B-4 at the end of this Appendix.

Regular block grant funds

Congress appropriated $2.48 billion in regular LIHEAP block grant funds for FY 2006 through the actions described below and shown in Table B-2 on the next page.

Table B-2. Available regular LIHEAP block grant funds, FY 2006

Regular LIHEAP block grant allocations	Amount
December 2005	$2,000,000,000
Minus 1% Rescission	-20,000,000
After Rescission	1,980,000,000
March 2006 Supplemental	500,000,000
Total Funds Available for FY 2006	2,480,000,000

October 2005

At the beginning of FY 2006 (October 1, 2005), Congress passed a series of continuing resolutions (CRs), which provided a percentage of funds for LIHEAP based on the FY 2005 appropriation level of $1.84 billion. The FY 2006 funds available under the CRs enabled the Department to make first quarter LIHEAP grant awards to LIHEAP grantees after they submitted complete funding applications. There were sufficient funds available under the CRs to allow the Department to honor up to 95 percent of the States' first quarter allocation percentage requests. Tribal and Insular Area grantees received 95 percent of their annual LIHEAP allocations.

December 2005

The President signed the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-149) on December 30, 2005. This Act appropriated FY 2006 funds for HHS programs, including an appropriation of $2 billion in regular block grant funds for LIHEAP. However, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-148) provided an across-the-board rescission of one percent for most Federal programs, including LIHEAP. The rescission was assessed against the total $2 billion, which resulted in the final regular LIHEAP block grant amount of $1.98 billion.

Approximately $1.95 billion became available as grants to the States and Tribal grantees after set-asides for the Insular Areas, the Leveraging Incentive program (which includes the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program (REACH)), and Training and Technical Assistance (T & TA). The Department recalculated the regular block grant allocations based on the revised LIHEAP appropriation level of $1.95 billion. Additional funds were awarded to reflect the increased funding above the CR level. The FY 1984 allotment percentages of the old formula were used because the December 2005 appropriation for FY 2006 was below the "statutory floor" of $1.975 billion, as established by HSRA for using the new LIHEAP allocation formula.

March 2006

Supplemental LIHEAP funds became available on March 20, 2006, with the passage of Public Law 109-204. This law provided an additional $1 billion to LIHEAP, with $500 million appropriated for the regular LIHEAP block grant and $500 million for LIHEAP emergency contingency funds. The one percent rescission, which was applied to the December appropriation, did not affect these funds. However, Public Law 109-204 provided that none of the $1 billion could be used by LIHEAP grantees for administrative costs.

The supplemental $500 million in block grant funds resulted in the amount of regular block grant funds of $2.48 billion exceeding the $1.975 billion threshold for utilizing the new formula. This resulted in the Department using the revised, or new, LIHEAP allocation formula. This was the first time since FY 1986 that the new formula was used to calculate State regular block grant allocations.

Emergency contingency funds

The Human Services Amendments of 1994 (Public Law 103-252) amended section 2602(e) of the LIHEAP statute to provide for a permanent authorization of an emergency contingency fund. Under this provision, up to $600 million could be appropriated each fiscal year, in addition to other funds that may be appropriated, "to meet the additional home energy assistance needs of one or more States arising from a natural disaster or other emergency."

Section 2604(e) of the LIHEAP statute, as amended in 1994 by Public Law 103-252, provides that the Secretary of HHS may allot any funds made available under section 2602(e) to one or more States [grantees], taking into account the extent to which the State was affected by the emergency or disaster, the availability of other resources to the grantees under LIHEAP or any other program, and such other factors that are deemed relevant.

The $700.31 million of LIHEAP emergency contingency funds available for FY 2006 are described below and shown in Table B-3.

Table B-3. Available LIHEAP emergency contingency funds, FY 2006

LIHEAP emergency contingency allocations	Amount
December 2005	$183,000,000
Minus 1% Rescission	-1,830,000
After Rescission	181,170,000
March 2006 Supplemental	500,000,000
Carryover of No-Year Funds[1]	20,350,000
Minus HHS Transfer to Medicare	-1,210,000
Total Funds Available for FY 2006	700,310,000

[1]The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (Public Law 108-447) provided for a FY 2005 LIHEAP appropriation of $300 million for energy emergency contingency purposes. Public Law 108-447 further provided that these emergency contingency funds were "to remain available until expended." At the end of FY 2005, $20.35 million in emergency contingency funds remained available until expended. These funds were not released in FY 2006 and therefore remained available for future fiscal years.

There were three distributions of emergency contingency funds in FY 2006, as described below.

January 2006

As indicated above, the President signed the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-149) on December 30, 2005. In addition to regular block grant funds, the Act provided for a LIHEAP appropriation of $183 million for energy emergency contingency purposes. The Act further provided that the emergency contingency funds appropriated for FY 2006 were to "to remain available until September 30, 2006."

The Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-148) also applied to these LIHEAP emergency contingency funds the one percent rescission, resulting in a total of $181 million for emergency contingency purposes.

On January 5, 2006, the Department released $100 million in FY 2006 emergency contingency funds to all States, Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, and Insular Areas. HHS released these funds because of record increases in the costs of home heating fuel prices during the winter, particularly for fuel oil, natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas (i.e., propane). The following methodology was used for allotting these funds:

- The States were allotted funds on the basis of their relative percentages of low income households that used fuel oil, natural gas and propane as heating fuels; weighted by their FY 1982 ("old formula") block grant allotment ratios.

- The Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations that receive direct LIHEAP funding were allocated a share of the total $100 million. Their contingency fund grant awards were based on the same share of the State's contingency allotment as the Tribe or Tribal Organization received of the State's regular LIHEAP block grant allotment in January.

- Each State's net allotment was calculated by subtracting the total amount allotted to the Indian Tribe and Tribal Organization within the State from the State's gross allotment.

- A percentage of the full release amount was allotted to the Insular Areas on the basis of their original block grant percent.

No special restrictions were imposed on the use of the $100 million emergency contingency funds released in January. These contingency funds could be used for any purpose authorized under LIHEAP, including heating assistance, cooling assistance, crisis assistance, weatherization, administration/planning costs, and carryover, subject to normal LIHEAP restrictions. The contingency funds were to be added to the regular FY 2006 block grant allotment to determine limits on weatherization, administration and planning costs, and Assurance 16 activities. Along with the regular block grant funds, grantees had to obligate at least 90 percent of the $100 million in contingency funds by September 30, 2006.

March 2006

As indicated above, Public Law 109-204 provided a supplemental appropriation of $1 billion to LIHEAP, of which $500 million was designated for emergency contingency funds. On March 23, 2006, the Department released these emergency contingency funds to 25 States because of the continuing high costs of home heating fuels. Unlike the January 2006 release, the $500 million was targeted to those 25 States that had the coldest temperatures during the heating season in addition to the percentage of low income households that used particular types of heating fuels. HHS' criteria for State eligibility to receive the contingency funds provided that:

- Sixty percent or higher of an eligible State's low income households had to be heating with fuel oil, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas (i.e., propane),[2] and

[2]Low income heating fuel data were derived from special ACF tabulations of the 2000 Decennial Census, as described at: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/program_stats/data/decennial_census.html

- A State's average population-weighted temperature for the winter had to average at or below 40 degrees Fahrenheit (for the period from November 1, 2005 through March 18, 2006).

States had to meet both conditions to be eligible for contingency funding. A total of 25 States met the criteria and received a share of the $500 million in emergency contingency funds, based on the following methodology:

- Each eligible State received funds based on the proportion that its FY 1982 block grant allotment ratio ("old formula") represented of the sum of the FY 1982 allotment ratios of all eligible States.
- The block grant percentages were weighted by the "60 percent usage/40 degree Fahrenheit temperature" criteria to determine the eligible States' gross allotments.
- Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations within the 25 States received a share of the contingency funds, based on their relative percentage of regular block grant funds in the State.
- Insular Areas did not receive LIHEAP contingency funds from this distribution.
- Each State's net allotment was calculated by subtracting the total amount allotted to the Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations within the State from the State's gross allotment.

The requirements for the $500 million contingency release in March 2006 differed somewhat from the rules governing the use of the emergency contingency funds that were released in January 2006 as follows:

- The normal LIHEAP obligation rule that States had to obligate up to 90 percent by September 30, 2006 was waived for the $500 million emergency contingency fund release. However, all of these funds had to be obligated no later than September 30, 2007.
- The $500 million contingency funds were not subject to the 10 percent carryover limit, and could not be added to the base on which the carryover limit for regular funds was calculated. Except for administration/planning costs, these emergency funds could be used for any other purpose authorized under LIHEAP, including heating assistance, cooling assistance, crisis assistance, and weatherization, subject to normal LIHEAP restrictions. While the $500 million could not be used for administration/planning costs, they could be counted in the base for calculating the grantee's maximum administration/planning costs (but these costs had to be paid from other LIHEAP funds, such as regular block grant funds from the January 2006 allotment). The contingency funds were to be added to the regular FY 2006 block grant allotment to determine limits on weatherization and Assurance 16 activities.[3]
- The one percent rescission that was applied to the December appropriation did not affect these funds.

[3]States could count most or all of these funds in the base or "funds payable" for calculating their maximum administration/planning costs in FY 2006 or FY 2007. However, any such funds included in the base for FY 2006 could not be included in the base for FY 2007. Except for administration/planning costs, "funds payable" includes the State's net block allotment, net emergency contingency funds, and Petroleum Violation Escrow (oil overcharge) funds designated for LIHEAP. "Funds payable" for administration/planning costs consists of the above funds and leveraging incentive funds obligated in FY 2006.

September 2006

On September 12, 2006, HHS released $79.96 million to 14 States because of large increases in home heating oil prices that were anticipated for the upcoming winter. As was the case in the March 23, 2006 release, these funds were targeted to the States that had the coldest temperatures during the past heating season. The method for allotting these funds provided that:

- Fifteen percent or more of an eligible State's low income households had to use heating oil as its primary heating fuel, and
- An eligible State's average population-weighted temperature from October 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006 had to be at or below 47 degrees Fahrenheit.

States had to meet both conditions to be eligible for contingency funding. A total of 14 States met the criteria and received a share of the $79.96 million in emergency contingency funds, based on the following methodology:

- Each eligible State's FY 1982 ("old formula") block grant allotment ratio was weighted by its relative percentage of low income households who use heating oil for heat.
- Each eligible State was allotted funds based on the proportion of its weighted old formula block grant allotment ratio to the sum of the weighted old formula block grant allotment ratios of all the eligible States. This consisted of the gross allotment for each State.
- Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations within each State received a share of the contingency funds based on their relative percentage of regular block grant funds from the State.
- Each State's net allotment was calculated by subtracting the total amount allotted to the Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations within the State from the State's gross allotment.

In order to expedite the use of the funds in emergency conditions, no special restrictions were imposed on their use. The contingency funds could be used for any purpose authorized under LIHEAP, including heating and cooling assistance, crisis assistance, weatherization, administration/planning costs, and carryover, subject to normal LIHEAP restrictions. The contingency funds were to be added to the regular FY 2006 block grant allocation to determine limits on weatherization, administration and planning costs, Assurance 16 activities, and carryover to FY 2007.

Because these funds were released close to the end of FY 2006, HHS did not impose the requirement that at least 90 percent of the combined total of contingency funds and regular block grant funds must be obligated by September 30, 2006. These contingency funds had to be obligated by September 30, 2007.

Other LIHEAP funds

The breakdown of leveraging incentive, Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program (REACH), and Training and Technical Assistance (T & TA) funds described below.

Leveraging incentive funds

LIHEAP leveraging incentive funds reward grantees that add private or non-Federal public resources to provide home energy benefits to low income households beyond what could be provided with Federal resources.

The conference report (H.Rpt. 109-337) associated with Public Law 109-149 provided that, of the amount appropriated for LIHEAP for FY 2006, up to $27.5 million should be set aside for leveraging incentive grant awards. With the one percent rescission, this amount was reduced to $27,225,000. The June 2006 transfer to the Medicaid Program of $1.21 million also affected the amounts for leveraging awards. Therefore, the amount available for leveraging awards was $26,952,750. Of this amount, the 1994 amendments to the LIHEAP statute (Public Law 103-252) provide that up to 25 percent may be set aside for the REACH program. The Department set aside the full 25 percent allowed for REACH, amounting to $6,738,188, resulting in $20,214,562 available for leveraging incentive funds. The Department awarded these funds in FY 2006 to 35 States, 28 Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations, and one Insular Area.

Under the statute, grantees desiring leveraging incentive funds must submit a report to the Department each fiscal year that quantifies the amount of leveraging accomplished by the grantee the prior fiscal year, less any costs incurred by the grantee to leverage such resources and any costs imposed on Federally income eligible households. Leveraging incentive funds are awarded for activities that took place in the prior fiscal year (e.g., leveraging activities that occurred in FY 2005 were the basis for making leveraging incentive grant awards in FY 2006). Applications for leveraging incentive funds were due by November 30, two months after the end of the fiscal year. The steps in calculating the FY 2006 leveraging awards were as follows:

1. Under the LIHEAP statute, grantees desiring leveraging incentive funds must submit a separate application to the Department each year. Applications for FY 2006 leveraging incentive awards were received from 35 States, 28 Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations, and one Insular Area, for a total of 64 applications.

2. After its review, the Department approved 598 resources (of 628 submitted) to have been leveraged by LIHEAP funds in whole or in part for the 64 grantees, for a gross value of $2,042,173,933 and a net value of $2,041,735,056, after subtracting offsetting costs of $438,877. The offsetting costs were due to: (1) the grantees' own funds used to identify, develop, and demonstrate the activities; (2) costs or charges to low income households to participate in the activities; and (3) LIHEAP funds used to identify, develop, and demonstrate the activities (limited to the higher of $35,000 or 0.08 percent of a grantee's regular allotment for State grantees, or to the higher of $100 or 2.0 percent of the allotment for Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations and Insular Areas).

3. Using the final values approved for each grantee, the leveraging grant award allocations were calculated, based upon a formula that was included in the final rule published in the *Federal Register* on May 1, 1995 (60 FR 21322).[4]

   The formula provides that one-half of the funds, or $10,107,281, were to be distributed based on the amount of leveraging activities each grantee carries out as proportion of the amount of its regular LIHEAP block grant, taking into account the amount of leveraging activities carried out by all grantees as a proportion of their regular block grants. Because the leveraging activities took place in FY 2005, allocations for FY 2005 were used in calculating this portion of the formula. The Department included regular block grant allotments and contingency funds allocated to leveraging applicants in FY 2005.

[4]See page 21364 of the regulation and pages 21351-56 of the preamble for further details.

The second half of the funds were to be distributed based on the amount of leveraging activities carried out by each grantee as a proportion of the total amount of leveraging activities carried out by all grantees. The amounts derived under the two parts of the formula were then added together to determine the final grant amount, except that no grantee could receive more than 12 percent of the leveraging incentive funds available or the lesser of the amount of its regular block grant (including any contingency funds) or twice the amount it leveraged.

4. The prohibition against receiving more than 12 percent of the available leveraging incentive funds (amounting to $2,425,747) affected one State (California) for FY 2006. The prohibition against receiving more in incentive grant funds than the lesser of twice the amount leveraged or the amount of the regular block grant funds affected 10 of the Tribal applicants and one Insular Area for FY 2006. In most cases, Indian Tribes receive much more in return for each leveraging dollar invested than the States. The "excess funds" from the one State, 10 Tribal applicants, and one Insular Area were redistributed on a proportionate basis to the other grantees.

The leveraging incentive grant awards could be obligated for eligible activities in FY 2006 and/or FY 2007 (see Table C-1). The leveraging incentive funds had to be used to maintain or increase benefits to low income households as a part of the grantee's LIHEAP program. The incentive awards could not be used for administration/planning costs, but they could be counted in the base for calculating the grantee's maximum administration/planning costs. Leveraging incentive grants for FY 2006 had to be obligated by grantees no later than September 30, 2007, or the funds would revert to the Federal government. The leveraging incentive funds are not subject to the 10 percent carryover limit for regular block grant funds, and cannot be added to the base on which the carryover limit for regular block grant funds is calculated. Consistent with the block grant philosophy, grantees are the primary interpreters in determining what constitutes an "obligation" under their own financial laws and procedures.

Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program funds

The Human Services Amendments of 1994 (Public Law 103-252) added section 2607B to the LIHEAP statute to establish the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program (REACH). These funds are available on a competitive basis only to LIHEAP grantees (States, Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, and Insular Areas). LIHEAP grantees that wish to receive REACH funds must submit an application for those funds.

Up to 25 percent of the funds set aside for the leveraging incentive program may be earmarked for the REACH program. As noted above, the Department set aside the full 25 percent for REACH grants, amounting to $6,738,188 (after the rescission of one percent).

REACH awards are used to implement innovative plans through local community-based agencies to help LIHEAP eligible households reduce their energy vulnerability. The objectives of REACH are to:

1. minimize health and safety risks that result from high energy burdens on low income Americans;

2. prevent homelessness as a result of inability to pay energy bills;

3. increase efficiency of energy usage by low income families; and

4. target energy assistance to individuals who are most in need.

The $6,738,188 in FY 2006 REACH funds were awarded as follows:

1. REACH grant awards were made to four States ($4,100,000), 14 Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations ($2,102,080), and two Insular Areas ($350,000). The grants were used to provide a variety of services and benefits, including:

   - payments to, or on behalf of, individuals eligible for residential energy assistance services and benefits under section 2605(b) for home energy costs;
   - energy efficiency education;
   - residential energy demand management services, including any other energy related residential repair and energy efficiency improvements in coordination with, or delivered by, U.S. Department of Energy weatherization assistance programs at the discretion of the State;
   - family services, such as counseling and needs assessment, related to energy budget management, payment plans, and related services; and
   - negotiation with home energy suppliers on behalf of households eligible for REACH services and benefits.

2. The LIHEAP authorizing legislation also includes a section which describes a separate Energy Efficiency Education Services (EEES) Program under which funded REACH projects may receive supplemental payments, provided they include in their applications a separate plan for EEES that:

   - meets the quality standards established in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, and
   - has the potential for being a replicable model design for other programs.

   A portion ($214,436) of the $6.74 million was awarded to one State ($100,000), four Indian Tribes ($64,436) and the two Insular Areas ($50,000) to operate separate EEES Programs.

3. States that were funded under the REACH program for FY 2004 and FY 2005 were allowed, on a noncompetitive basis, to request FY 2006 REACH funds of up to 2.5 percent of their original grant amount to cover State administrative costs in the second and third year of their three-year projects, as appropriate. Awards totaling $186,108 were issued to nine FY 2004 and FY 2005 State REACH grantees for their second and third year REACH administrative costs.

Training and Technical Assistance funds

Section 2609A of the LIHEAP statute authorizes the Secretary to set aside up to $300,000 of the amounts appropriated each fiscal year for training and technical assistance (T & TA) projects. After applying the one percent rescission, $294,250 was set aside for FY 2006.

Although not provided directly to the States, T & TA projects can be provided through grants, contracts, or jointly financed by cooperative arrangements with States, public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. T & TA funds also may be used for costs associated with Federal compliance reviews. For FY 2006, the $294,250 was available for the following T & TA projects:

1.	Contractor:	National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT)
	Project:	A modification to the existing contract with NCAT to exercise the third of four option years to continue operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse ($277,476)
2.	Contractor:	Apprise, Inc.
	Project:	Data update for new LIHEAP allocation formula ($2,500)
3.	Contractor:	National Low Income Energy Consortium (NLIEC)
	Project:	Division of Energy Assistance sessions at the NLIEC annual conference ($10,000)
4.	Travel expenses:	Conduct onsite compliance reviews ($4,274)

Table B-4. LIHEAP: Regular and emergency contingency gross allotments, Tribal set-asides, and net allotments, by State, FY 2006

States	Regular block grant allotment			Emergency contingency funds			Total net funds
	Gross allotments	Indian Tribal set-aside	Net allotments	Gross allotments	Indian Tribal set-aside	Net allotments	
Total	$2,449,156,658	$26,135,023	$2,423,021,635	$679,824,572	$6,889,142	$672,935,430	$3,095,957,065
Alabama	31,310,015	180,800	31,129,215	661,706	3,821	657,885	31,787,100
Alaska	12,572,160	3,834,510	8,737,650	5,900,590	1,799,680	4,100,910	12,838,560
Arizona	15,141,896	1,148,364	13,993,532	257,300	19,513	237,787	14,231,319
Arkansas	22,764,854	0	22,764,854	571,429	0	571,429	23,336,283
California	153,183,948	1,151,561	152,032,387	4,442,331	33,396	4,408,935	156,441,322
Colorado	31,729,192	25,000	31,704,192	13,112,459	10,451	13,102,008	44,806,200
Connecticut	47,809,073	0	47,809,073	23,297,257	0	23,297,257	71,106,330
Delaware	10,140,746	0	10,140,746	813,299	0	813,299	10,954,045
Dist. of Col.	7,851,863	0	7,851,863	313,533	0	313,533	8,165,396
Florida	49,541,793	12,700	49,529,093	255,871	66	255,805	49,784,898
Georgia	39,170,385	0	39,170,385	855,734	0	855,734	40,026,119
Hawaii	2,554,877	0	2,554,877	11,810	0	11,810	2,566,687
Idaho	14,370,368	697,322	13,673,046	401,437	19,479	381,958	14,055,004
Illinois	145,958,602	0	145,958,602	47,855,039	0	47,855,039	193,813,641
Indiana	53,986,229	6,664	53,979,565	21,349,820	2,775	21,347,045	75,326,610
Iowa	36,762,408	0	36,762,408	15,291,272	0	15,291,272	52,053,680
Kansas	26,798,437	12,420	26,786,017	923,223	687	922,536	27,708,553
Kentucky	44,347,089	0	44,347,089	972,439	0	972,439	45,319,528
Louisiana	32,009,684	0	32,009,684	661,252	0	661,252	32,670,936
Maine	26,815,321	980,100	25,835,221	18,331,066	670,000	17,661,066	43,496,287
Maryland	58,499,193	0	58,499,193	3,390,254	0	3,390,254	61,889,447
Massachusetts	82,797,407	33,119	82,764,288	43,678,510	17,472	43,661,038	126,425,326
Michigan	108,769,894	741,822	108,028,072	45,901,388	314,755	45,586,633	153,614,705
Minnesota	78,362,555	0	78,362,555	32,486,872	0	32,486,872	110,849,427
Mississippi	26,843,475	50,873	26,792,602	623,208	1,181	622,027	27,414,629
Missouri	59,540,905	0	59,540,905	18,678,651	0	18,678,651	78,219,556
Montana	16,855,529	2,631,992	14,223,537	5,933,691	923,221	5,010,470	19,234,007
Nebraska	21,109,309	7,200	21,102,109	7,533,357	1,509	7,531,848	28,633,957
Nevada	7,111,698	0	7,111,698	134,993	0	134,993	7,246,691

States	Regular block grant allotment			Emergency contingency funds			Total net funds
	Gross allotments	Indian Tribal set-aside	Net allotments	Gross allotments	Indian Tribal set-aside	Net allotments	
New Hampshire	18,196,616	0	18,196,616	9,543,487	0	9,543,487	27,740,103
New Jersey	77,539,884	193,860	77,346,024	37,506,311	93,771	37,412,540	114,758,564
New Mexico	11,924,688	893,563	11,031,125	565,977	42,410	523,567	11,554,692
New York	250,974,273	431,515	250,542,758	131,276,466	207,920	131,068,546	381,611,304
North Carolina	69,037,884	1,227,791	67,810,093	3,375,055	60,023	3,315,032	71,125,125
North Dakota	18,310,203	4,011,766	14,298,437	6,369,413	1,395,539	4,973,874	19,272,311
Ohio	122,258,598	0	122,258,598	41,967,031	0	41,967,031	164,225,629
Oklahoma	28,780,334	2,552,807	26,227,527	762,920	68,223	694,697	26,922,224
Oregon	24,591,465	532,315	24,059,150	524,896	9,304	515,592	24,574,742
Pennsylvania	134,810,209	0	134,810,209	67,513,929	0	67,513,929	202,324,138
Rhode Island	15,824,563	44,838	15,779,725	7,306,718	20,704	7,286,014	23,065,739
South Carolina	24,866,534	0	24,866,534	412,083	0	412,083	25,278,617
South Dakota	14,871,092	2,644,080	12,227,012	5,245,666	932,680	4,312,986	16,539,998
Tennessee	46,362,940	0	46,362,940	776,212	0	776,212	47,139,152
Texas	82,421,015	0	82,421,015	1,584,092	0	1,584,092	84,005,107
Utah	17,120,009	313,932	16,806,077	6,165,450	123,111	6,042,339	22,848,416
Vermont	13,639,011	0	13,639,011	7,263,891	0	7,263,891	20,902,902
Virginia	71,258,558	0	71,258,558	3,794,153	0	3,794,153	75,052,711
Washington	40,449,571	1,564,109	38,885,462	776,538	30,029	746,509	39,631,971
West Virginia	23,818,279	0	23,818,279	725,040	0	725,040	24,543,319
Wisconsin	70,537,552	0	70,537,552	29,299,912	0	29,299,912	99,837,464
Wyoming	6,854,475	210,000	6,644,475	2,429,541	87,422	2,342,119	8,986,594

C. State Fiscal Data

This Appendix includes State-specific data on the following sources of LIHEAP funds that were available for obligation in FY 2006 (see table C-1, Appendix C):

- State net allotments of the regular LIHEAP block funds and emergency contingency funds for FY 2006;
- LIHEAP carryover from FY 2005;
- unobligated FY 2005 emergency contingency funds;
- FY 2006 LIHEAP leveraging incentive awards;
- unobligated FY 2005 LIHEAP leveraging incentive awards;
- oil overcharge funds obligated for LIHEAP in FY 2006; and
- FY 2006 REACH funds.

This Appendix also includes State-specific information on the uses of LIHEAP funds, household average benefits, and maximum income cutoffs for four-person households for FY 2006 (see tables C-2 and C-3, Appendix C; table I-3, Appendix I).

The fiscal data were gathered from the State estimates obtained from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2006*, as described in Appendix A of this Report. Estimates are less burdensome and more timely than reporting actual figures. As estimates, the fiscal data are subject to change. However, the Department has found these estimates to be reasonable guides to actual performance.

The majority of obligated funds are expended during the Federal Fiscal Year. However, remaining obligated funds can be expended in the following fiscal year or later.

Uniform Federal definitions were not imposed on the States. The Department has left States maximum flexibility under the block grant statutes to design and run programs suited to their own assessments of their citizens' needs. For this reason, most of the definitions to be used in the States' administration of their LIHEAP programs are determined by the States. Similarly, no uniform definition of such key terms as "administrative costs" and "low-cost weatherization" were employed in the LIHEAP grantee survey. Some variation in the meaning of State responses must be expected. Thus, comparison of State fiscal estimates should be viewed cautiously.

State	FY 2006 net block grant allotments	FY 2006 net emergency allotments	Unobligated FY 2005 emergency contingency funds	LIHEAP funds carried over from FY 2005	FY 2006 leveraging incentive awards	Unobligated FY 2005 leveraging incentive awards	Total[2] [3]
Michigan	108,028,074	45,586,633	0	879,299	514,850	29,317	155,038,173
Minnesota	78,362,555	32,486,872	0	5,984,535	252,760	698,218	117,784,940
Mississippi	26,792,602	622,027	6,651,890	0	25,790	26,016	34,118,325
Missouri	59,540,905	18,678,651	0	4,303,295	94,853	5,209	82,622,913
Montana[2]	14,223,538	5,010,470	0	661,830	162,918	0	21,058,756
Nebraska	21,102,109	7,531,848	0	1,230,898	0	0	29,864,855
Nevada	7,111,698	134,993	0	0	972,107	431,791	8,650,589
New Hampshire	18,196,616	9,543,487	0	14,548	347,107	320,339	28,422,097
New Jersey	77,346,024	37,412,540	0	2,799,699	2,047,168	2,037,064	121,642,495
New Mexico	11,031,125	523,567	0	0	15,881	0	11,570,573
New York	250,542,759	131,068,546	0	0	884,978	1,112,090	383,608,373
North Carolina	67,810,093	3,315,032	252,354	0	0	55,403	71,432,882
North Dakota	14,298,439	4,973,874	0	1,190,720	0	0	20,463,033
Ohio[2]	122,258,598	41,967,031	0	6,944,690	1,986,175	2,277,625	176,434,119
Oklahoma	26,227,529	694,697	0	1,028,806	50,407	0	28,001,439
Oregon	24,059,150	515,592	0	0	0	368,905	24,943,647
Pennsylvania[3]	134,810,209	67,513,929	0	3,885,000	2,392,029	2,536,948	212,738,115
Rhode Island	15,779,724	7,286,014	0	1,097,430	107,516	132,147	24,402,831
South Carolina	24,866,534	412,083	0	225,946	0	0	25,504,563
South Dakota	12,227,011	4,312,986	0	0	0	0	16,539,997
Tennessee	46,362,940	776,212	0	0	0	0	47,139,152
Texas	82,421,015	1,584,092	0	1,692,220	634,600	0	86,331,927
Utah	16,806,076	6,042,339	0	1,004,875	35,109	38,750	23,927,149
Vermont	13,639,011	7,263,891	0	378,271	147,726	11,675	21,440,574
Virginia	71,258,558	3,794,153	0	1,674,415	49,966	0	76,777,092
Washington	38,885,461	746,509	0	384,727	499,271	600,799	41,116,767
West Virginia	23,818,279	725,040	0	749,611	0	0	25,292,930
Wisconsin	70,537,552	29,299,912	0	0	614,715	825,133	101,277,312
Wyoming	6,644,475	2,342,119	0	0	0	0	8,986,594

Table C-1. LIHEAP: Estimated amounts of sources of funds, by State, FY 2006[1]

State	FY 2006 net block grant allotments	FY 2006 net emergency allotments	Unobligated FY 2005 emergency contingency funds	LIHEAP funds carried over from FY 2005	FY 2006 leveraging incentive awards	Unobligated FY 2005 leveraging incentive awards	Total[2] [3]
Total	$2,423,021,635	$672,935,430	$19,420,839	$60,504,868	$18,507,938	$16,908,773	$3,218,999,483
Alabama	31,129,214	657,885	544,773	1,384,369	73,468	99,052	33,888,761
Alaska	8,737,653	4,100,910	0	531,817	197,609	218,720	13,786,709
Arizona	13,993,522	237,787	0	0	621,535	608,426	15,461,270
Arkansas	22,764,854	571,429	0	0	313,386	14,020	23,663,689
California	152,032,389	4,408,935	0	0	2,425,747	2,666,280	161,533,351
Colorado	31,704,192	13,102,008	0	0	261,269	0	45,067,469
Connecticut	47,809,073	23,297,257	0	4,552,704	234,830	255,530	76,149,394
Delaware	10,140,746	813,299	0	491,238	0	46,475	11,491,758
Dist. of Col.[2]	7,851,863	313,533	0	118,671	0	0	9,384,067
Florida	49,529,093	255,805	0	1,107,774	0	0	50,892,672
Georgia	39,170,385	855,734	0	711,733	97,875	112,811	40,948,538
Hawaii	2,554,877	11,810	0	21,621	0	0	2,588,308
Idaho	13,673,046	381,958	0	1,215,620	0	0	15,270,624
Illinois[2]	145,958,602	47,855,039	0	0	572,948	0	195,386,589
Indiana[3]	53,979,565	21,347,045	0	603,785	225,319	264,350	78,420,064
Iowa	36,762,408	15,291,272	0	1,898,857	148,055	0	54,100,592
Kansas	26,786,017	922,536	0	1,700,310	0	0	29,408,863
Kentucky	44,347,089	972,439	0	1,022,322	0	35,542	46,377,392
Louisiana	32,009,684	661,252	11,971,822	2,361,036	92,372	109,495	47,205,661
Maine	25,835,223	17,661,066	0	156,159	156,376	187,678	43,996,502
Maryland	58,499,193	3,390,254	0	814,767	546,102	0	63,250,316
Massachusetts	82,764,288	43,661,038	0	5,681,270	705,121	782,965	133,594,682

[1]Data collected from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2006*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

[2]Total includes $4,100,000 in funds from the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) program (to help low income households reduce their energy vulnerability) that were awarded to the District of Columbia ($1,100,000), Illinois ($1,000,000), Montana ($1,000,000), and Ohio ($1,000,000). Total excludes $186,108 awarded to States for second and third year REACH administrative costs.

[3]Total includes $3.6 million in oil overcharge funds designated for LIHEAP for FY 2006 by Indiana ($2,000,000) and Pennsylvania ($1,600,000).

Table C-2. LIHEAP: Estimated amounts of uses of funds, by State, FY 2006[1]

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits[2]	Carryover to FY 2007	Unobligated emergency contingency funds	Unobligated leveraging incentive funds	Development of leveraging resources[3]	Assurance 16 Activities[4]	Administration and planning costs	Total[5]
Total	$1,597,807,675	$115,723,481	$573,765,703	$322,154,327	$101,104,395	$203,008,607	$13,275,607	$586,831	$38,026,356	$248,373,876	$3,218,999,483
Alabama	10,677,460	8,012,755	8,834,543	806,807	2,577,249	0	73,468	0	284,429	2,622,050	33,888,761
Alaska	10,436,129	0	1,164,434	600,000	531,817	0	416,329	0	0	638,000	13,786,709
Arizona[6]	9,034,498	–	1,422,300	2,001,668	237,787	0	621,535	35,000	709,130	1,399,352	15,461,270
Arkansas[7]	11,056,518	0	6,581,839	3,461,736	0	0	0	0	447,391	2,116,205	23,663,689
California[2 6 8]	47,704,155	–	49,646,821	38,281,800	2,425,747	0	0	36,000	7,689,984	15,748,844	161,533,351
Colorado[7 8]	31,064,385	0	1,025,677	4,735,519	4,480,619	0	261,269	0	0	3,500,000	45,067,469
Connecticut[9]	40,320,442	0	9,818,580	0	0	18,934,838	234,830	0	1,000,000	5,840,704	76,149,394
Delaware	4,577,244	2,836,000	920,000	500,000	1,041,257	541,000	0	35,000	0	1,041,257	11,491,758
Dist. of Col.[5]	4,379,855	769,725	711,421	1,090,473	369,492	0	0	0	147,790	815,310	9,384,067
Florida	4,641,057	11,217,541	25,377,781	5,342,746	0	1,763,286	0	0	0	2,550,261	50,892,672
Georgia	12,771,650	12,097,491	5,621,948	4,732,292	1,541,993	0	97,875	0	71,396	4,013,893	40,948,538
Hawaii[6]	2,289,827	–	17,444	0	25,549	0	0	0	0	255,488	2,588,308
Idaho[2 8]	9,470,124	0	385,000	2,108,250	1,164,000	0	0	35,000	702,750	1,405,500	15,270,624
Illinois[5 8]	108,060,090	1,554,299	19,591,269	19,923,814	0	19,998,673	0	0	7,876,954	17,381,490	195,386,589
Indiana[10]	39,494,742	2,930,499	8,603,110	5,932,630	722,572	12,375,227	264,350	0	2,698,978	5,397,956	78,420,064
Iowa	41,293,260	0	1,821,049	5,536,570	1,614,304	0	0	0	778,927	3,056,482	54,100,592
Kansas[11]	24,738,075	0	–	3,092,907	466,722	0	0	0	0	1,111,159	29,408,863
Kentucky	27,483,119	0	10,393,952	4,658,066	0	0	0	35,542	0	3,806,713	46,377,392

[1]Data were collected from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2006*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

[2]California, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming received waivers for FY 2006 that increased from 15% to up to 25% the maximum amount of LIHEAP funds allotted or available for weatherization or other energy-related home repair. Some States may appear to exceed the 15% limit by using leveraging incentive awards for weatherization activities.

[3]LIHEAP funds used to identify, develop, and demonstrate leveraging incentive programs.

[4]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.

[5]Total includes $4,100,000 in funds from the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) program (to help low income households reduce their energy vulnerability) that were awarded to the District of Columbia (1,100,000), Illinois ($1,000,000), Montana ($1,000,000), and Ohio ($1,000,000). Total excludes $186,108 awarded to States for second and third year REACH administrative costs.

[6]Combined heating and cooling assistance provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; energy assistance provided in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported funds under heating assistance.

[7]The State reopened its fuel assistance program in May 2006 to provide heating assistance or crisis assistance to additional households.

[8]Crisis assistance benefits include funds for emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements for the following States: California ($15,646,817), Colorado ($932,628), Idaho ($192,500), Illinois ($2,089,662), Maine ($3,000), Minnesota ($6,377,401), New Jersey ($265,490), New York ($5,498,173), North Dakota ($500,000), Oregon ($55,465), South Dakota ($63,280), Utah ($600,000), and Washington ($461,932).

[9]Crisis assistance includes $3,199,820 for Safety Net Benefits for households that had exhausted both their heating assistance and winter crisis benefits, were in a life-threatening situation, and were unable to secure shelter with adequate heat.

[10]Heating assistance includes $409,928 for Summer Fill Program.

[11]Households in crisis situations received expedited fuel assistance.

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits[2]	Carryover to FY 2007	Unobligated emergency contingency funds	Unobligated leveraging incentive funds	Development of leveraging resources[3]	Assurance 16 Activities[4]	Administration and planning costs	Total[5]
Louisiana[12]	11,643,295	11,643,295	14,559,221	2,201,699	3,340,684	661,252	201,867	0	0	2,954,348	47,205,661
Maine[8]	32,706,281	0	1,080,232	5,314,902	0	0	156,376	0	382,087	4,356,624	43,996,502
Maryland[11 13]	53,092,873	0	417,960	2,750,000	3,723,693	0	0	0	0	3,265,790	63,250,316
Massachusetts[11]	103,667,571	0	–	8,465,300	0	9,174,177	705,121	35,000	2,900,000	8,647,513	133,594,682
Michigan	70,909,982	0	53,794,318	2,794,746	13,023,240	0	0	0	0	14,515,887	155,038,173
Minnesota[8 14]	64,042,194	0	17,989,498	9,893,995	10,191,328	0	252,760	0	3,777,376	11,084,943	117,784,940
Mississippi	14,068,031	14,453,158	844,934	0	1,370,731	0	25,790	0	611,384	2,744,297	34,118,325
Missouri	32,029,371	0	27,351,557	0	0	17,907,907	94,853	0	0	5,239,225	82,622,913
Montana[2 5 15]	12,114,389	0	565,810	2,809,809	1,521,133	0	0	35,000	569,436	1,923,400	20,058,756
Nebraska	7,105,994	564,779	12,991,195	4,295,123	2,044,122	0	0	0	0	2,863,642	29,864,855
Nevada[6 16]	7,197,772	–	98,578	0	0	0	757,424	0	184,865	411,950	8,650,589
New Hampshire[11]	22,019,210	0	–	750,000	32,944	2,981,438	347,107	0	625,000	1,666,398	28,422,097
New Jersey[8]	64,022,146	3,437,300	8,825,729	3,246,300	1,755,501	32,894,985	2,047,168	0	0	5,413,366	121,642,495
New Mexico	5,711,458	0	2,942,266	900,000	861,380	0	0	0	0	1,155,469	11,570,573
New York[8]	177,709,695	0	109,194,377	57,241,695	0	0	884,978	305,289	0	38,272,339	383,608,373
North Carolina	31,106,576	0	27,113,888	9,549,777	0	0	0	0	0	3,662,641	71,432,882
North Dakota[8]	10,959,361	0	1,048,655	2,000,000	532,908	4,438,753	0	0	0	1,483,356	20,463,033
Ohio[5]	66,219,932	0	25,775,801	19,154,118	12,769,412	36,531,507	1,986,175	0	0	12,997,174	176,434,119
Oklahoma	13,022,725	5,240,381	3,419,212	1,260,717	2,692,222	0	0	0	0	2,366,182	28,001,439
Oregon[8]	15,946,465	0	1,990,746	3,510,391	1,062,671	0	0	0	676,620	1,756,754	24,943,647
Pennsylvania	90,050,366	0	45,508,643	25,708,224	4,513,276	32,535,977	2,392,029	0	0	12,029,600	212,738,115
Rhode Island	18,688,790	0	1,791,517	764,992	1,855,311	0	107,516	0	464,000	730,705	24,402,831
South Carolina	6,445,695	5,839,629	6,647,720	1,997,754	1,801,961	0	0	0	723,614	2,048,190	25,504,563
South Dakota[8 11]	10,798,160	0	894,725	1,588,838	0	2,293,342	0	0	0	964,932	16,539,997
Tennessee	33,240,217	1,164,213	3,306,892	4,713,915	0	0	0	0	0	4,713,915	47,139,152
Texas	12,167,694	25,962,416	17,859,533	11,280,236	8,400,510	0	0	0	3,189,258	7,472,279	86,331,927
Utah[8]	15,452,697	0	1,320,000	2,454,000	1,763,987	1,242,995	35,109	0	105,551	1,552,810	23,927,149
Vermont	14,357,485	0	1,122,127	0	0	4,234,044	147,726	0	0	1,579,192	21,440,574
Virginia	36,000,000	8,000,000	5,800,000	9,801,650	7,260,481	2,447,895	49,966	0	0	7,417,100	76,777,092
Washington[2 8 11]	28,436,598	0	461,932	5,147,765	1,590,155	0	499,271	35,000	1,409,435	3,536,611	41,116,767
West Virginia	11,160,532	0	6,875,992	3,253,718	1,757,243	0	0	0	0	2,245,445	25,292,930
Wisconsin	61,878,023	0	19,841,109	14,975,619	0	0	614,715	0	0	3,967,846	101,277,312
Wyoming[2]	4,343,468	0	394,368	1,523,766	40,393	2,051,311	0	0	0	633,288	8,986,594

[12]Crisis assistance includes $11,971,822 for Hurricane Katrina relief.
[13]Crisis assistance funds used for households served through State's homeless and domestic violence shelters for which a LIHEAP benefit was paid to the shelters.
[14]Crisis assistance includes $252,724 for Reach Out For Warmth Program, and $552,846 for State's eHeat Project to develop and maintain a LIHEAP management information system.
[15]Total funds includes $519,779 to develop and maintain a LIHEAP management information system.
[16]Crisis assistance includes funds for year-round utility arrearages.

Table C-3. LIHEAP: Estimated average household benefits for fuel assistance, by type of assistance and by State, FY 2006[1]

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis[2]	Summer crisis
Alabama	$185	$143	$224	$192
Alaska	1,100	0	844	0
Arizona[3]	399	--	300	0
Arkansas	196	0	217	232
California[3] [4]	298	--	363	0
Colorado[4]	550	0	0	0
Connecticut[5]	516	0	313	0
Delaware	328	275	277	0
Dist. of Col.	425	275	475	0
Florida	201	249	428	342
Georgia	197	220	216	0
Hawaii[3]	375	--	0	94
Idaho[4]	275	0	485	0
Illinois[4]	444	150	371	301
Indiana[6]	246	48	163	0
Iowa[7]	463	0	418	0
Kansas[8]	555	0	–	0
Kentucky	104	0	163	0
Louisiana[9]	256	256	250	0
Maine[4]	676	0	280	0
Maryland[8] [10]	601	0	63	0
Massachusetts[8]	722	0	--	0
Michigan	191	0	494	0
Minnesota[4]	579	0	319	0

[1]Household average benefits were gathered from the State estimates obtained from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2006*, as described in Appendix A of this Report. States were not asked to estimate household average benefits for weatherization assistance. Such estimates would not be comparable to estimated average benefits for the other types of LIHEAP assistance due to the relatively larger role of labor and other support costs involved in weatherization and wide variations in how States define low-cost weatherization. The data do not reflect average benefits for furnace repair/replacement or for purchase of air conditioners.

[2]Excludes average household benefits for emergency furnace or air conditioning repairs/replacements which ranged from $139 to $2,762.

[3]Combined heating and cooling assistance provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; energy assistance provided in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported funds under heating assistance.

[4]Excludes average crisis assistance household benefits for emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements benefits for the following States: California ($1,017), Colorado ($666), Idaho ($879), Illinois ($1,833), Maine ($3,000), Minnesota ($1,199), New Jersey ($499), New York ($1,796), North Dakota ($500), Oregon ($867), South Dakota ($134), Utah ($893), and Washington ($320).

[5]Excludes average crisis assistance household benefit of $389 for those households receiving Safety Net Benefits.

[6]Excludes average heating assistance household benefit of $220 for Summer Fill Program.

[7]Excludes average crisis assistance household benefit of $22 for those households receiving fans.

[8]Households in winter crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

[9]Excludes average crisis assistance household benefit of $500 that provided help for home energy-related damage and flooding resulting from Hurricane Katrina.

[10]Excludes average crisis assistance household benefit of $63 for those households served through the State's homeless and domestic violence shelters for which a LIHEAP benefit was paid to the shelters for home energy.

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis[2]	Summer crisis
Mississippi	469	481	19	9
Missouri	207	0	301	285
Montana	608	0	908	0
Nebraska	214	103	355	0
Nevada[3]	822	--	1,225	0
New Hampshire[8]	638	0	--	0
New Jersey[4]	330	100	312	0
New Mexico	122	0	118	0
New York	340	0	360	0
North Carolina	66	0	254	0
North Dakota[4]	672	0	240	0
Ohio	304	0	234	228
Oklahoma	147	160	239	0
Oregon[4]	276	0	370	0
Pennsylvania	237	0	422	0
Rhode Island	646	0	331	0
South Carolina	225	225	225	0
South Dakota[4 8]	639	0	644	0
Tennessee	400	350	350	0
Texas	479	748	321	0
Utah[4]	420	0	267	0
Vermont	1,364	0	231	0
Virginia	313	184	327	0
Washington[4 8]	425	0	320	0
West Virginia	209	0	274	0
Wisconsin	439	0	354	0
Wyoming	378	0	378	0

D. Recipient Household Characteristics

This Appendix presents data required by section 2605(c)(1)(G) of the LIHEAP statute, as amended by section 309 of the Human Services Amendments of 1994. Grantees 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 60 years or older, disabled, or a young child.[1]

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

The information is derived from each State's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2006* that were submitted to HHS as part of each grantee's application for FY 2007 LIHEAP funds. A total unduplicated number of LIHEAP recipient households cannot be calculated from State reports because households could receive more than one type of LIHEAP assistance.

LIHEAP household data reported by the States do not reflect only households that were assisted with FY 2006 LIHEAP funds (regular LIHEAP block grant allotments and LIHEAP emergency contingency allotments). Households also could have been assisted in FY 2006 with funds from the following sources:

- LIHEAP carryover from FY 2005;
- FY 2006 LIHEAP leveraging incentive awards;
- unobligated FY 2005 LIHEAP leveraging incentive awards;
- unobligated FY 2005 emergency contingency funds;
- oil overcharge funds obligated for LIHEAP in FY 2006; and
- FY 2006 REACH funds.

[1]In addition, States are required to report on the number and income levels of households applying for LIHEAP assistance, not just those households that receive LIHEAP assistance. However, the statute does not require that the data on applicant households be included in the *LIHEAP Report to Congress*. Given the different ways States define "applicant household," the data at the national level would not be uniform.

Table D. LIHEAP: Number of assisted households, by type of assistance, as reported by States, FY 2006[1]

State	Type of LIHEAP assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Total	5,038,177	519,071	1,481,327	157,184	124,930
Alabama	57,713	56,155	21,296	21,134	2,259
Alaska	9,359	0	1,381	0	498
Arizona[2]	21,268	--	4,741	0	583
Arkansas[3]	56,426	0	62,670	15,919	1,392
California[2 4]	135,571	--	62,592	0	32,815
Colorado[4]	107,278	0	1,889	0	2,907
Connecticut[5]	76,286	0	21,104	0	0
Delaware[6]	15,430	9,938	5,131	0	160
Dist. of Col.	11,739	2,799	1,209	0	1,084
Florida	23,024	48,554	27,420	43,891	890
Georgia	59,831	54,894	26,043	0	736
Hawaii[2]	5,902	--	0	186	0
Idaho[4]	33,970	0	331	0	1,460
Illinois[4]	271,332	36,195	34,796	679	5,723
Indiana[7]	160,891	60,627	52,601	0	1,550
Iowa[8]	89,255	0	4,863	0	2,360
Kansas[9]	42,291	0	1,876	0	581
Kentucky	110,949	0	121,891	0	1,611
Louisiana[10]	20,268	32,106	29,400	0	518

[1]An unduplicated total of assisted households cannot be derived from these data because the same households may be included under more than one type of assistance. "--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for the States that did not report cooling assistance data separately, as noted in the second footnote below.

[2]Includes households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported those households under heating assistance.

[3]Household data for winter/year-round crisis assistance include 49,423 households. These households were assisted with the State's share of $500 million in supplemental LIHEAP block grant funds that became available towards the end of March 2006.

[4]Crisis assistance includes households that received emergency heating/cooling equipment repairs or replacements for the following States: California (10,171 households), Colorado (1,889 households), Idaho (331), Illinois (--), Maine (1 household), Minnesota (5,054 households), New Jersey (--), New York (2,965 households), North Dakota (--), Oregon (64 households), South Dakota (447 households), Utah (672 households), and Washington (1,513 households).

[5]Includes 10,881 crisis assistance households that also received Safety Net Benefits.

[6]Includes 344 households that received room-sized air conditioners. Some of these households also may have received assistance with their electric bills.

[7]Includes 1,887 households that used oil, propane, or wood as their primary heating fuel and were assisted through the Summer Fill Program to receive such fuels in advance of the winter season at reduced fuel prices.

[8]Includes 531 households that received fans.

[9]Households in winter crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

[10]Includes 23,256 crisis assistance households that were assisted with home energy-related damage and flooding resulting from Hurricane Katrina.

State	Type of LIHEAP assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Maine[4]	45,380	0	3,835	0	1,540
Maryland[9] [11]	93,040	0	8,640	0	437
Massachusetts[9]	143,620	0	14,112	0	11,291
Michigan	388,325	0	108,895	0	3,243
Minnesota[4]	133,836	0	39,276	0	2,120
Mississippi	33,715	50,630	2,573	1,331	0
Missouri	125,065	0	63,326	36,182	0
Montana	19,975	0	503	0	280
Nebraska	33,117	5,468	37,287	0	727
Nevada[2]	17,446	--	3,479	0	0
New Hampshire[9]	33,208	0	1,149	0	236
New Jersey[4]	167,521	34,424	20,106	0	1,366
New Mexico	46,844	0	24,950	0	528
New York[4] [12]	847,417	0	160,444	0	12,316
North Carolina	228,715	0	59,558	0	787
North Dakota[4]	15,524	0	1,898	0	829
Ohio	211,441	0	78,640	37,862	5,253
Oklahoma[13]	87,595	32,632	14,282	0	385
Oregon[4]	57,784	0	4,754	0	3,616
Pennsylvania	385,002	0	153,481	0	7,943
Rhode Island	28,929	0	5,419	0	526
South Carolina	18,823	16,936	19,136	0	321
South Dakota[4] [9]	16,874	0	1,746	0	532
Tennessee	65,565	5,224	10,881	0	828
Texas	20,988	28,624	45,863	0	2,318
Utah[4]	35,247	0	3,748	0	718
Vermont	20,853	0	5,074	0	0
Virginia	110,955	43,865	17,570	0	2,304
Washington[4] [9]	80,020	0	20,749	0	2,395
West Virginia	53,017	0	22,837	0	1,116
Wisconsin	152,067	0	44,644	0	5,076
Wyoming	11,486	0	1,238	0	134

[11]In addition to 1,980 households that received expedited heating assistance, 6,660 crisis assistance households were served through the State's homeless and domestic violence shelters for which a LIHEAP benefit was paid to the shelters.

[12]Weatherization data include 1,964 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U.S. Department of Energy rules.

[13]Includes 75 heating assistance households that were Hurricane Katrina evacuees.

Table D-1. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving heating assistance, classified by 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines intervals, by State, FY 2006[1]

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines[2]				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	5,038,177	44.5%	26.6%	15.7%	8.2%	5.0%
Alabama	57,713	53.4	31.0	13.2	2.4	0.0
Alaska	9,359	41.6	28.2	18.1	12.2	0.0
Arizona[3]	21,268	58.3	20.4	14.0	7.3	0.0
Arkansas	56,426	36.6	33.8	29.7	0.0	0.0
California[3]	135,571	29.7	14.9	31.6	13.2	10.6
Colorado	107,278	35.8	20.7	16.9	13.6	13.1
Connecticut	76,286	41.1	2.3	15.1	14.2	27.3
Delaware	15,430	30.1	22.7	18.3	13.8	15.2
Dist. of Col.	11,739	62.0	18.0	12.0	8.0	0.0
Florida	23,024	52.4	27.6	13.1	6.9	0.1
Georgia	59,831	57.8	28.0	13.1	1.1	0.0
Hawaii[3]	5,902	37.3	43.9	11.0	7.8	0.0
Idaho	33,970	39.7	27.9	20.0	12.4	0.0
Illinois	271,332	48.7	20.8	17.1	13.3	0.1
Indiana[4]	160,891	46.6	24.6	18.1	10.7	0.0
Iowa	89,255	39.3	21.0	20.7	17.4	1.6
Kansas	42,291	45.4	31.7	22.0	0.9	0.0
Kentucky	110,949	68.4	24.5	7.1	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	20,268	45.4	31.1	13.7	7.9	1.9
Maine	45,380	27.3	25.0	22.5	18.7	6.4
Maryland	93,040	38.9	22.8	19.0	15.5	3.8
Massachusetts	143,620	16.8	23.2	18.2	16.7	25.1
Michigan	388,325	47.1	29.4	15.9	6.3	1.2
Minnesota	133,836	31.7	20.5	16.5	13.6	17.8

[1]"--" indicates that data were not reported or were reported incorrectly.

[2]Percent distributions may not add to 100% across income levels due to rounding. The total number of households reported within the above poverty levels represents 100% of all reported households receiving heating assistance.

[3]Includes households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported those households under heating assistance.

[4]Includes 1,887 heating assistance households that used oil, propane, or wood as their primary heating fuel and were assisted through the Summer Fill Program to receive such fuels in advance of the winter season at reduced fuel prices.

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines[2]				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Mississippi	33,715	45.1	19.1	16.3	9.7	9.8
Missouri	125,065	68.3	21.5	10.2	0.0	0.0
Montana	19,975	35.0	27.4	21.5	15.7	0.4
Nebraska	33,117	71.6	21.4	6.9	0.1	0.0
Nevada[3]	17,446	26.8	30.8	23.7	18.8	0.0
New Hampshire	33,208	19.9	17.8	18.2	16.8	27.2
New Jersey	167,521	34.0	27.6	18.6	12.1	7.7
New Mexico	46,844	44.5	28.7	16.4	10.4	0.0
New York	847,417	46.8	30.4	9.6	5.4	7.9
North Carolina	228,715	76.2	21.0	2.7	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	15,524	30.7	21.2	17.9	12.8	17.4
Ohio	211,441	44.5	19.9	17.1	12.9	5.7
Oklahoma[5]	87,595	56.9	38.3	4.7	0.0	0.0
Oregon	57,784	35.3	24.5	16.8	12.2	11.3
Pennsylvania	385,002	37.6	35.4	20.0	7.0	0.0
Rhode Island	28,929	14.2	19.5	15.0	15.5	35.8
South Carolina	18,823	55.5	28.5	11.7	4.4	0.0
South Dakota	16,874	30.1	26.1	21.9	17.1	4.7
Tennessee	65,565	41.3	42.2	16.4	0.0	0.0
Texas	20,988	61.3	25.3	13.4	0.0	0.0
Utah	35,247	59.6	24.9	15.5	0.0	0.0
Vermont	20,853	24.4	35.8	21.9	14.6	3.3
Virginia	110,955	42.7	34.1	19.7	3.4	0.1
Washington	80,020	40.7	31.1	28.2	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	53,017	50.0	31.7	16.8	1.5	0.0
Wisconsin	152,067	31.1	27.5	22.4	17.8	1.2
Wyoming	11,486	30.9	24.8	19.1	14.0	11.1

[5]Excludes income data for 75 households that were Hurricane Katrina evacuees.

Table D-2. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving cooling assistance, classified by 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines intervals, by State, FY 2006[1]

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines[2]				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	519,071	46.5%	29.2%	15.4%	6.8%	2.1%
Alabama	56,155	52.7	31.3	12.3	3.7	0.0
Alaska	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware[4]	9,938	30.0	23.0	18.0	14.0	15.0
Dist. of Col.	2,799	60.3	16.3	13.9	9.4	0.0
Florida	48,554	51.3	27.6	13.3	7.5	0.3
Georgia	54,894	62.4	23.6	12.7	1.3	0.0
Hawaii[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	36,195	21.9	40.9	22.8	13.7	0.8
Indiana	60,627	40.8	28.4	20.3	10.4	0.0
Iowa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	32,106	44.6	32.3	13.7	7.6	1.8
Maine	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1]"--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States that did not report cooling assistance data separately, as noted in the third footnote below.

[2]Percent distributions may not add to 100% across income levels due to rounding. The total number of households reported within the above poverty income levels represents 100% of all households receiving cooling assistance.

[3]Totals and percent distributions exclude households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; households that received energy assistance in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported those households in heating assistance.

[4]Includes 344 households that received room-sized air conditioners. Some of these households also may have received assistance with their electric bills.

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines[2]				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Minnesota	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	50,630	42.7	19.7	17.0	10.4	10.2
Missouri	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	5,468	50.3	33.8	15.9	0.0	0.0
Nevada[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	34,424	16.9	33.3	22.4	17.8	9.5
New Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	32,632	57.8	37.1	5.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	16,936	61.0	24.2	10.6	4.2	0.0
South Dakota	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	5,224	27.9	64.7	7.4	0.0	0.0
Texas	28,624	66.9	20.5	12.6	0.0	0.0
Utah	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	43,865	47.6	31.5	18.1	2.7	0.0
Washington	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table D-3. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance, classified by 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines intervals, by State, FY 2006[1]

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines[2]				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	1,481,327	54.4%	21.4%	13.8%	6.2%	4.1%
Alabama	21,296	54.1	30.1	12.7	3.1	0.0
Alaska	1,381	63.1	18.5	11.2	7.2	0.0
Arizona	4,741	55.9	19.5	13.9	10.8	0.0
Arkansas[3]	62,670	31.3	35.8	32.9	0.0	0.0
California[4]	62,592	41.7	16.6	19.3	10.1	12.2
Colorado[4]	1,889	33.9	21.4	16.8	14.6	13.2
Connecticut	21,104	34.4	2.1	15.7	16.6	31.3
Delaware	5,131	32.0	20.9	16.0	13.1	18.1
Dist. of Col.	1,209	68.0	12.0	11.0	9.0	0.0
Florida	27,420	46.4	26.7	15.2	10.1	1.6
Georgia	26,043	76.1	14.9	7.9	1.1	0.0
Hawaii	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho[4]	331	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois[4]	34,796	54.7	17.9	15.2	12.1	0.0
Indiana	52,601	52.3	19.5	15.9	12.2	0.0
Iowa	4,863	46.7	23.7	20.8	8.8	0.0
Kansas[5]	1,876	62.4	22.3	14.7	0.6	0.0
Kentucky	121,891	73.6	17.2	7.3	1.9	0.0
Louisiana[6]	29,400	72.9	14.5	5.7	3.8	3.1
Maine[4]	3,835	42.1	22.7	17.0	15.3	2.9
Maryland[5] [7]	8,640	45.7	19.6	18.1	15.8	0.9
Massachusetts[5]	14,112	26.9	21.2	16.1	14.1	21.7

[1]"--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide winter/year-round crisis assistance.

[2]Percent distributions may not add to 100% across income levels due to rounding. The total number of households reported within the above poverty levels represents 98.2% of all households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance.

[3]The household data for winter/year-round crisis assistance includes 49,423 households. These households were assisted with the State's share of $500 million in supplemental LIHEAP block grant funds that became available towards the end of March 2006.

[4]Crisis assistance includes households that received emergency heating/cooling equipment repairs or replacements for the following States: California (10,171 households), Colorado (1,889 households), Idaho (331), Illinois (--), Maine (1 household), Minnesota (5,054 households), New Jersey (--), New York (2,965 households), North Dakota (--), Oregon (64 households), South Dakota (447 households), Utah (672 households), and Washington (1,513 households).

[5]Households in winter crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

[6]Includes 23,256 crisis assistance households that were assisted with home energy-related damage and flooding resulting from Hurricane Katrina.

[7]In addition to 1,980 households that received expedited heating assistance, 6,660 crisis assistance households were served through the State's homeless and domestic violence shelters for which a LIHEAP benefit was paid to the shelters.

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines[2]				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Michigan	108,895	72.9	16.6	5.5	3.1	1.8
Minnesota[4]	39,276	37.8	17.5	13.8	12.3	18.5
Mississippi	2,573	52.0	17.7	15.0	8.0	7.3
Missouri	63,326	57.9	23.1	19.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	503	35.0	27.6	21.1	15.7	0.6
Nebraska	37,287	71.6	21.2	7.1	0.1	0.0
Nevada	3,479	41.3	23.3	19.2	15.3	0.9
New Hampshire[5]	1,149	36.9	16.9	14.2	12.4	19.7
New Jersey	20,106	32.9	20.0	19.4	15.4	12.3
New Mexico	24,950	58.0	20.1	12.8	9.1	0.0
New York[4]	160,444	48.5	19.4	11.3	7.3	13.5
North Carolina	59,558	57.2	20.8	11.9	6.9	3.3
North Dakota[4]	1,898	43.3	16.2	15.3	11.0	14.2
Ohio	78,640	61.6	18.7	11.2	7.2	1.3
Oklahoma	14,282	74.8	19.8	5.4	0.0	0.0
Oregon[4]	4,754	48.0	19.3	13.5	9.9	25.0
Pennsylvania	153,481	43.7	31.6	18.3	6.5	0.0
Rhode Island	5,419	18.6	20.1	15.7	15.3	30.3
South Carolina	19,136	68.1	19.7	8.6	3.5	0.0
South Dakota[4] [5]	1,746	37.4	21.9	19.1	16.1	5.6
Tennessee	10,881	54.9	32.3	12.8	0.0	0.0
Texas	45,863	72.4	17.2	10.4	0.0	0.0
Utah[4]	3,748	60.3	25.2	14.5	0.0	0.0
Vermont	5,074	36.4	30.9	20.0	11.9	0.7
Virginia	17,570	50.9	28.5	17.4	3.1	0.1
Washington[4] [5]	20,749	25.2	40.4	34.4	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	22,837	62.9	23.2	12.2	1.6	0.1
Wisconsin	44,644	33.4	26.0	21.0	18.0	1.6
Wyoming	1,238	40.3	20.4	16.9	12.9	9.5

Table D-4. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance, classified by 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines intervals, by State, FY 2006[1]

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines[2]				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	157,184	50.2%	24.8%	17.7%	5.5%	1.8%
Alabama	21,134	56.5	29.1	11.3	3.1	0.0
Alaska	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	15,919	37.6	23.3	39.1	0.0	0.0
California	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dist. of Col.	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	43,891	47.4	25.6	15.3	10.0	1.7
Georgia	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii	186	38.2	45.2	7.0	9.7	0.0
Idaho	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	679	57.4	26.1	11.6	4.7	0.1
Indiana	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	1,331	55.1	17.1	12.3	6.7	8.8
Missouri	36,182	57.5	21.5	20.9	0.0	0.0
Montana	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1]"--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide summer crisis assistance.

[2]Percent distributions may not add to 100% across income levels due to rounding. The total number of households reported within the above poverty levels represents 100% of all households receiving summer crisis assistance.

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines[2]				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Nebraska	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	37,862	47.9	25.2	12.5	9.0	5.3
Oklahoma	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Texas	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table D-5. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving weatherization assistance, classified by 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines intervals, by State, FY 2006[1]

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines[2]				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	124,930	34.3%	21.3%	19.4%	14.5%	10.5%
Alabama	2,259	39.8	33.6	18.1	8.4	0.0
Alaska	498	26.9	18.1	19.3	14.9	20.9
Arizona	583	43.7	18.4	22.5	15.4	0.0
Arkansas	1,392	46.7	32.1	20.2	0.9	0.1
California	32,815	32.0	17.2	21.7	13.9	15.2
Colorado	2,907	30.5	23.2	15.2	15.6	15.4
Connecticut	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	160	30.0	23.1	18.1	13.8	15.0
Dist. of Col.	1,084	62.0	18.0	12.0	8.0	0.0
Florida	890	56.9	17.1	26.0	0.0	0.1
Georgia	736	23.9	25.1	22.8	23.6	4.5
Hawaii	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	1,460	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	5,723	32.5	19.1	22.0	21.8	4.6
Indiana	1,550	37.0	25.0	23.0	15.0	0.0
Iowa	2,360	25.3	20.5	24.4	29.7	0.0
Kansas	581	10.7	20.8	28.4	25.1	15.0
Kentucky	1,611	52.6	28.9	15.5	2.9	0.0
Louisiana	518	45.4	35.7	11.2	5.8	1.9
Maine	1,540	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	437	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	11,291	8.6	16.2	18.4	21.3	35.4
Michigan	3,243	27.5	29.0	22.9	17.2	3.4
Minnesota	2,120	20.4	19.2	17.4	17.0	26.0
Mississippi	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	280	42.5	24.6	20.0	12.9	0.0

[1]"--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide weatherization assistance.

[2]Percent distributions may not add to 100% across income levels due to rounding. The total number of households reported within the above income levels represents 93.9% of all households receiving weatherization assistance.

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines[2]				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Nebraska	727	41.4	23.2	23.9	6.9	4.5
Nevada	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	236	16.1	18.2	28.8	19.9	16.9
New Jersey	1,366	28.2	22.7	16.5	14.0	18.6
New Mexico	528	70.3	20.8	4.9	4.0	0.0
New York[3]	12,316	75.5	21.5	1.8	0.5	0.6
North Carolina	787	30.2	30.2	24.8	12.7	2.0
North Dakota	829	24.8	17.6	19.4	15.3	22.8
Ohio	5,253	29.5	20.8	20.7	20.1	8.9
Oklahoma	385	52.5	39.0	5.5	3.1	0.0
Oregon	3,616	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	7,943	32.6	26.2	22.4	17.7	1.1
Rhode Island	526	5.7	14.4	11.6	19.2	49.0
South Carolina	321	38.9	27.1	20.9	13.1	0.0
South Dakota	532	24.4	22.0	23.7	21.1	8.8
Tennessee	828	36.7	42.0	21.3	0.0	0.0
Texas	2,318	44.0	27.0	27.2	0.9	0.9
Utah	718	46.1	31.3	22.6	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	2,304	20.9	26.3	36.2	14.1	2.5
Washington	2,395	33.4	18.0	17.1	31.5	0.0
West Virginia	1,116	47.8	27.8	14.2	8.7	1.5
Wisconsin	5,076	26.3	26.4	23.8	21.5	2.0
Wyoming	134	35.1	27.6	15.7	11.2	10.4

[3]Excludes income data for 1,964 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U.S. Department of Energy rules.

Table D-6. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving heating assistance containing at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by State, FY 2006[1]

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted[2]		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	5,038,177	31.0%	29.5%	21.4%
Alabama	57,713	33.8	34.2	21.5
Alaska	9,359	23.7	27.7	28.3
Arizona[3]	21,268	12.2	32.1	19.8
Arkansas	56,426	30.3	45.3	19.9
California[3]	135,571	38.0	39.6	21.0
Colorado	107,278	10.6	27.4	26.0
Connecticut	76,286	31.2	33.8	22.2
Delaware	15,430	27.1	10.8	19.1
Dist. of Col.	11,739	36.0	13.0	26.0
Florida	23,024	14.8	26.4	28.3
Georgia	59,831	69.9	42.9	7.7
Hawaii[3]	5,902	41.9	35.4	24.4
Idaho	33,970	4.8	9.5	--
Illinois	271,332	24.8	24.1	22.6
Indiana[4]	160,891	27.1	34.2	26.0
Iowa	89,255	30.8	45.4	24.8
Kansas	42,291	24.1	40.0	28.5
Kentucky	110,949	20.8	44.1	18.3
Louisiana	20,268	35.4	37.5	20.2
Maine	45,380	44.6	27.2	12.7
Maryland	93,040	31.2	24.3	23.6
Massachusetts	143,620	34.6	22.8	20.4
Michigan	388,325	29.9	4.3	20.6

[1]Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member 5 years or under. Definitions of disabled vary among the States. "--" indicates that data were not reported or were reported incorrectly.

[2]National percents of assisted households with at least one elderly or disabled member are based on State-reported data available for 100% of all households receiving heating assistance. National percent of assisted households with at least one young child is based on State-reported data for 99.3% of assisted households.

[3]Includes households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported those households under heating assistance.

[4]Includes 1,887 households that used oil, propane, or wood as their primary heating fuel and were assisted through the Summer Fill Program to receive such fuels in advance of the winter season at reduced fuel prices.

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted[2]		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Minnesota	133,836	31.0	27.0	25.7
Mississippi	33,715	54.0	41.5	18.7
Missouri	125,065	18.9	35.7	23.9
Montana	19,975	25.6	37.1	21.5
Nebraska	33,117	9.9	19.6	54.2
Nevada[3]	17,446	41.6	48.0	22.5
New Hampshire	33,208	26.5	29.6	19.3
New Jersey	167,521	32.2	22.7	20.7
New Mexico	46,844	33.4	40.8	23.6
New York	847,417	34.0	29.1	21.0
North Carolina	228,715	24.5	28.2	28.9
North Dakota	15,524	25.9	23.5	23.0
Ohio	211,441	47.5	38.7	6.6
Oklahoma	87,595	20.2	19.2	22.8
Oregon	57,784	39.3	40.3	17.9
Pennsylvania	385,002	33.1	27.6	18.7
Rhode Island	28,929	39.4	23.4	18.8
South Carolina	18,823	57.1	31.9	10.6
South Dakota	16,874	40.6	23.2	20.9
Tennessee	65,565	40.1	56.1	14.4
Texas	20,988	49.9	66.9	18.1
Utah	35,247	24.8	42.3	32.0
Vermont	20,853	30.5	37.4	19.3
Virginia	110,955	36.7	47.2	20.1
Washington	80,020	16.6	26.9	27.3
West Virginia	53,017	11.9	21.8	19.4
Wisconsin	152,067	28.6	38.0	25.8
Wyoming	11,486	33.2	11.4	21.5

Table D-7. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving cooling assistance containing at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by State, FY 2006[1]

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted[2]		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	519,071	40.4%	37.6%	20.9%
Alabama	56,155	28.0	30.7	21.7
Alaska	0	--	--	--
Arizona[3]	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	0	--	--	--
California[3]	–	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware[4]	9,938	31.0	22.9	18.2
Dist. of Col.	2,799	40.8	14.7	29.4
Florida	48,554	29.4	23.7	31.0
Georgia	54,894	51.4	38.9	14.0
Hawaii[3]	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--
Illinois	36,195	69.0	52.5	8.8
Indiana	60,627	40.1	47.3	26.1
Iowa	0	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--
Louisiana	32,106	34.8	37.7	20.5
Maine	0	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--

[1]Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member 5 years or under. Definitions of disabled vary among the States. "--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide cooling assistance.

[2]National percents of assisted households with at least one elderly, disabled, or young child member are based on State-reported data available for 100% of all households receiving cooling assistance.

[3]Excludes households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; households that received energy assistance in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported those households under heating assistance.

[4]Includes 344 households that received room-sized air conditioners. Some of these households also may have received assistance with their electric bills.

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted[2]		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Minnesota	0	--	--	--
Mississippi	50,630	39.4	27.1	20.8
Missouri	0	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	--
Nebraska	5,468	52.9	31.2	12.3
Nevada[3]	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--
New Jersey	34,424	62.5	30.2	7.9
New Mexico	0	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--
Ohio	0	--	--	--
Oklahoma	32,632	18.2	22.0	26.3
Oregon	0	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--
South Carolina	16,936	36.8	25.0	16.3
South Dakota	0	--	--	--
Tennessee	5,224	26.0	33.9	23.4
Texas	28,624	48.1	61.0	14.9
Utah	0	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--
Virginia	43,865	34.6	59.2	32.9
Washington	0	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--

Table D-8. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance containing at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by State, FY 2006[1]

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted[2]		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	1,481,327	18.9%	26.4%	28.7%
Alabama	21,296	32.3	34.8	28.4
Alaska	1,381	8.1	17.3	35.1
Arizona	4,741	12.1	32.0	19.8
Arkansas[3]	62,670	23.4	39.4	23.1
California[4]	62,592	16.6	28.5	34.3
Colorado[4]	1,889	31.2	29.9	25.8
Connecticut	21,104	25.4	19.5	15.1
Delaware	5,131	26.8	10.9	18.9
Dist. of Col.	1,209	15.0	7.0	39.0
Florida	27,420	25.5	26.9	30.5
Georgia	26,043	15.4	25.4	28.0
Hawaii	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho[4]	331	--	--	--
Illinois[4]	34,796	16.5	24.7	25.7
Indiana	52,601	13.1	24.0	33.7
Iowa	4,863	33.9	43.3	27.1
Kansas[5]	1,876	9.9	34.7	49.2
Kentucky	121,891	15.3	35.5	18.2
Louisiana[6]	29,400	20.3	13.9	22.2
Maine[4]	3,835	17.4	33.7	20.8
Maryland[5] [7]	8,640	14.0	14.4	34.4
Massachusetts[5]	14,112	18.9	22.5	28.5

[1]Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member 5 years or under. Definitions of disabled vary among the States. "--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide winter/year-round crisis assistance.

[2]National percents of assisted households with at least one elderly, disabled, or young child member are based on State-reported data available for 98.2% of all households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance.

[3]Household data for winter/year-round crisis assistance include 49,423 households that were assisted with the State's share of $500 million in supplemental LIHEAP block grant funds that became available towards the end of March 2006.

[4]Crisis assistance includes households that received emergency heating/cooling equipment repairs or replacements for the following States: California (10,171 households), Colorado (1,889 households), Idaho (331), Illinois (--), Maine (1 household), Minnesota (5,054 households), New Jersey (--), New York (2,965 households), North Dakota (--), Oregon (64 households), South Dakota (447 households), Utah (672 households), and Washington (1,513 households).

[5]Households in winter crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

[6]Includes 23,256 crisis assistance households that were assisted with home energy-related damage and flooding resulting from Hurricane Katrina.

[7]In addition to 1,980 households that received expedited heating assistance, 6,660 crisis assistance households were served through the State's homeless and domestic violence shelters for which a LIHEAP benefit was paid to the shelters.

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted[2]		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Michigan	108,895	6.6	11.7	31.0
Minnesota[4]	39,276	18.6	25.6	33.1
Mississippi	2,573	24.5	20.9	18.4
Missouri	63,326	10.2	23.5	32.6
Montana	503	28.2	40.0	17.1
Nebraska	37,287	9.4	19.3	54.1
Nevada	3,479	17.0	38.6	37.8
New Hampshire[5]	1,149	4.0	25.3	28.3
New Jersey	20,106	20.0	17.1	26.8
New Mexico	24,950	13.3	30.3	34.8
New York[4]	160,444	14.1	7.8	32.7
North Carolina	59,558	18.8	24.5	30.6
North Dakota[4]	1,898	7.2	23.6	32.6
Ohio	78,640	31.1	36.6	13.7
Oklahoma	14,282	7.9	14.9	29.8
Oregon[4]	4,754	37.8	25.7	9.7
Pennsylvania	153,481	30.7	35.0	29.6
Rhode Island	5,419	32.9	25.0	20.8
South Carolina	19,136	22.1	18.9	22.6
South Dakota[4] [5]	1,746	18.9	15.1	34.2
Tennessee	10,881	19.4	58.3	40.3
Texas	45,863	26.5	35.5	32.1
Utah[4]	3,748	15.9	34.0	35.9
Vermont	5,074	12.4	30.5	33.7
Virginia	17,570	23.2	41.3	26.4
Washington[4]	20,749	29.7	28.4	16.2
West Virginia	22,837	9.8	40.1	33.9
Wisconsin	44,644	26.6	37.6	28.3
Wyoming	1,238	24.1	11.4	29.0

Table D-9. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance containing at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by State, FY 2006[1]

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted[2]		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	157,184	22.4%	31.3%	51.8%
Alabama	21,134	29.9	33.9	27.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--
Arkansas	15,919	6.3	29.4	30.8
California	0	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--
Florida	43,891	24.4	27.5	34.2
Georgia	0	--	--	--
Hawaii	186	7.5	25.3	43.5
Idaho	0	--	--	--
Illinois	679	16.8	50.7	42.4
Indiana	0	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--
Louisiana	0	--	--	--
Maine	0	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,331	31.8	26.4	31.1
Missouri	36,182	8.7	17.9	32.6
Montana	0	--	--	--

[1]Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member 5 years or under. Definitions of disabled vary among the States. "--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide summer crisis assistance.

[2]National percents of assisted households with at least one elderly, disabled, or young child member are based on State-reported data available for 100% of all households receiving summer crisis assistance.

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted[2]		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Nebraska	0	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--
New Jersey	0	--	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--
Ohio	37,862	35.4	47.7	20.6
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--
South Carolina	0	--	--	--
South Dakota	0	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	--
Utah	0	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--
Virginia	0	--	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--

Table D-10. LIHEAP: Percent of households receiving weatherization assistance containing at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by State, FY 2006[1]

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted[2]		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	124,930	46.7%	27.9%	18.9%
Alabama	2,259	11.2	23.2	15.9
Alaska	498	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	583	53.7	58.8	36.4
Arkansas	1,392	49.1	57.6	12.9
California	32,815	62.4	25.5	18.0
Colorado	2,907	33.8	31.1	21.8
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware	160	26.9	11.3	18.8
Dist. of Col.	1,084	36.0	13.0	26.0
Florida	890	65.6	58.7	15.7
Georgia	736	65.4	12.6	10.7
Hawaii	0	--	--	--
Idaho	1,460	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	3,966	73.4	33.6	53.9
Indiana	1,550	37.9	41.0	19.0
Iowa	2,360	32.6	43.3	17.0
Kansas	581	33.9	18.6	36.1
Kentucky	1,611	34.7	51.1	13.0
Louisiana	518	50.8	45.4	10.6
Maine	1,540	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	437	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	11,291	61.9	23.5	8.0
Michigan	3,243	25.7	29.6	24.6
Minnesota	2,120	42.3	29.2	21.4
Mississippi	0	--	--	--
Missouri	0	--	--	--
Montana	280	26.1	29.6	21.1

[1]Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member 5 years or under. Definitions of disabled vary among the States. "--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide weatherization assistance.

[2]National percents of assisted households with at least one elderly, disabled, or young child member are based on State-reported data available for 95.7% of all households receiving weatherization assistance.

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted[2]		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Nebraska	727	26.3	34.4	26.8
Nevada	0	--	--	--
New Hampshire	236	40.3	39.8	13.1
New Jersey	1,366	47.1	9.1	15.4
New Mexico	528	50.8	35.0	13.3
New York[3]	12,316	26.5	10.6	12.6
North Carolina	787	60.0	50.6	17.7
North Dakota	829	28.1	25.1	22.3
Ohio	5,253	39.5	33.7	22.6
Oklahoma	385	10.9	41.6	34.0
Oregon	2,254	32.6	27.8	21.2
Pennsylvania	7,943	20.9	24.5	14.8
Rhode Island	526	53.6	26.2	11.0
South Carolina	321	37.4	24.6	21.5
South Dakota	532	45.7	22.2	15.4
Tennessee	828	54.2	83.2	6.4
Texas	2,318	46.2	37.7	17.7
Utah	718	36.4	34.0	33.4
Vermont	0	--	--	--
Virginia	2,304	37.5	31.1	8.2
Washington	2,395	22.4	17.6	14.3
West Virginia	1,116	38.9	52.4	12.9
Wisconsin	5,076	34.7	37.6	23.0
Wyoming	134	36.6	17.9	23.9

[3]Excludes data for 1,964 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U.S. Department of Energy rules.

E. Federal LIHEAP Targeting Measurement

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993 established a government-wide requirement for Federal agencies to develop performance goals and measures for Federal programs. The resulting performance data are to be used in making decisions on budget and appropriation levels. GPRA focuses on program results to provide Congress with more objective information on the achievement of statutory objectives or program goals. Beginning in FY 1999, GPRA required Federal agencies to submit program performance plans and reports on an annual basis.

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) has made its annual GPRA performance plans and reports available online as part of ACF's Congressional Justification materials. LIHEAP's performance report for FY 2006 is available at:

www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/acf_perfplan/ann_per/index.html#reports

ACF's LIHEAP performance plan must take into account that the Federal government does not provide LIHEAP assistance to the public. Instead, the Federal government provides funds to States, Federal or State-recognized Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, and Insular Areas to administer LIHEAP at the local level. The LIHEAP performance plan also must take into account that LIHEAP is a block grant whereby LIHEAP grantees have flexibility to design their programs, within very broad Federal guidelines, to meet the needs of their citizens.

The LIHEAP performance measures for GPRA deal primarily with LIHEAP targeting performance measures, as described below.[1] The targeting performance measures are based upon LIHEAP's legislative intent of ensuring that LIHEAP benefits are targeted to those low income households with the highest energy costs or needs, taking into account family size in accordance with Section 2605(b)(5) of the LIHEAP statute.

LIHEAP targeting performance

The LIHEAP statute identifies the following two groups of low-income households below as having the "highest home energy needs":

- **Vulnerable Households**: Vulnerable households are those with at least one member who is a young child, an individual with disabilities, or a frail older individual. The statute does not define the terms, "young children," "individuals with disabilities," and "frail older individuals." The concern is that such households face serious health risks if they do not have adequate heating or cooling in their homes. Health risks can include death from hypothermia or hyperthermia and increased susceptibility to other health conditions such as stroke and heart attacks.

- **High Burden Households**: High burden households are those households with the lowest incomes and highest home energy costs. The concern is that such households will face safety risks in trying to heat or cool their home if they cannot pay their heating or cooling bills. Safety risks can include use of makeshift heating sources or inoperative/faulty heating or cooling equipment that can lead to indoor fires, sickness, or asphyxiation.

[1]The LIHEAP performance plan also includes an efficiency measure. The goal is to increase the ratio of LIHEAP assisted households per $100 of LIHEAP administrative costs.

ACF has included in its LIHEAP performance plan the program goal of "increasing the availability of LIHEAP fuel assistance to vulnerable and high burden households whose health and/or safety are endangered by living in a home without sufficient heating or cooling." ACF has translated the program goal into the following explicit targeting performance goals of increasing the targeting index of:

- LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member 60 years or older compared to non-vulnerable LIHEAP recipient households;
- LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member five years or younger compared to non-vulnerable LIHEAP recipient households; and
- LIHEAP recipient high-energy burden households compared to LIHEAP recipient low-energy burden households.

LIHEAP's targeting performance is a proxy measure for health and safety outcomes. Improving targeting performance for eligible vulnerable households can help such households avoid serious health risks if they cannot afford to adequately heat or cool their homes.

LIHEAP targeting indexes

Performance goals must be measurable in order to determine if the goals are being achieved. ACF has developed a set of performance indicators (i.e., targeting indexes) that provide for the collection of quantitative data to measure the following aspects of LIHEAP targeting performance:[2]

- The **recipiency targeting index** quantifies recipiency targeting performance. The "recipiency targeting index" for a specific group of households is computed by comparing the percent of LIHEAP households that are members of the target group to the percent of all income eligible households that are members of the target group.
- The **benefit targeting index** quantifies benefit targeting performance. The index is computed by comparing the mean LIHEAP benefit for a target group of recipients to the mean LIHEAP benefit for all recipient households.
- The **burden reduction targeting index** quantifies burden reduction targeting performance. The index is computed by comparing the percent reduction in the median individual energy burden for a target group of recipients to the percent reduction in the median individual energy burden for all recipients.

The LIHEAP performance plan under GPRA establishes performance goals only for recipiency targeting performance. Further, baseline performance statistics have been developed for comparing LIHEAP targeting performance of vulnerable recipient households to non-vulnerable recipient households.

Data sources for computing LIHEAP targeting indexes

The computation of targeting indexes requires the collection of data elements on eligible and recipient households.

ACF uses data from the Census Bureau Current Population Survey (CPS) to estimate the annual number of LIHEAP income-eligible households. Specifically, the Annual Social and Economic

[2]See the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2006* for information on the calculation and interpretation of LIHEAP targeting indexes.

Supplement (ASEC) of the CPS is used to estimate the number of LIHEAP income-eligible households and LIHEAP income-eligible vulnerable households. See Appendix A of this Report for more information about the ASEC.

Use of LIHEAP targeting indexes

ACF uses targeting indexes as a statistical tool to obtain baseline measures of recipiency targeting performance across vulnerable groups of income-eligible households within regions of the country, and over time. It is assumed that the greatest increases in recipiency targeting performance can be realized by directing targeted outreach efforts for those areas of the country that are currently serving targeted households at the lowest rate. The baseline targeting indexes have been used to assess whether its targeting distribution of LIHEAP outreach materials can increase recipiency targeting performance in those areas of the country that are currently serving targeted households at the lowest rate.

In FY 2003, ACF initiated a Federal LIHEAP information campaign as an outreach strategy to improve LIHEAP targeting performance, as described in ACF's LIHEAP GPRA Plan. The results of that effort for FY 2003 need to be examined in light of a recent study completed for ACF, examining whether the computed LIHEAP targeting indexes are reliable and valid. The results and implications of that study are discussed in the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2003.*

Evaluation performance study

As noted above, targeting performance for high burden households is part of the LIHEAP GPRA performance plan. However, prior to the completion of the Energy Information Administration's 2001 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), there were no data at the national level sufficient to develop performance measurement statistics for recipiency targeting for high energy burden households. In order to assess burden reduction performance, ACF funded a LIHEAP supplemental sample for the 2001 RECS. The LIHEAP Supplement furnishes national data for the first time to obtain recipiency, benefit, and energy burden reduction data for high burden recipient households.

Using these data, ACF has sponsored an evaluation study under GPRA to determine the extent in which LIHEAP increases the targeting index of LIHEAP recipient, high-energy burden households compared to LIHEAP recipient, low-energy burden households. In addition, this study presents information that will allow ACF to consider whether benefit and burden reduction targeting performance measurement procedures and statistics should be added to the LIHEAP GPRA performance plan. The results of the study are included in the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2003.*

Measuring LIHEAP outcomes

ACF initiated in FY 2002 the development of a scale to measure program outcomes at the local level. The scale's focus is measuring LIHEAP outcomes that are related to low income energy affordability. The development of the scale was completed in July 2003. Documentation of the scale's development entitled, *Measuring the Outcomes of Low Income Energy Assistance Programs Through a Home Energy Insecurity Scale,* was published at that time. This publication is available on ACF's LIHEAP web site at:

www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/program_stats/scale.doc

The scale has been tested as part of the REACH evaluation study that was conducted in Georgia. A copy of the study is available on ACF's LIHEAP Clearinghouse at:

www.liheap.ncat.org/reach/GAreacheval.pdf

F. Indian Tribal Programs

Eligibility for direct funding

Section 2604(d)(1) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act authorizes direct LIHEAP allotments for Indian Tribes:

> If, with respect to any State, the Secretary--
>
> (A) receives a request from the governing organization of an Indian Tribe within the State that assistance under this title be made directly to such organization; and
>
> (B) determines that the members of such Tribe would be better served by means of grants made directly to provide benefits under this title;
>
> the Secretary shall reserve from amounts which would otherwise be payable to such State from amounts allotted to it under this title for the fiscal year involved the amount determined under paragraph (2).

The final rules for the HHS block grant programs state at 45 CFR 96.48(b) that "Indian Tribe" has the same meaning given this term in section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93-638), and also includes organized groups of Indians that the State in which they reside has expressly determined are Indian Tribes. Section 4 of Public Law 93-638 defines "Indian Tribe" as:

> any Indian Tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Section 2604(d)(3) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act authorizes the award of direct LIHEAP grants to Tribal Organizations and other entities:

> The sums reserved by the Secretary on the basis of a determination under this subsection shall be granted to--
>
> (A) the Tribal Organization serving the individuals for whom such a determination has been made; or
>
> (B) in any case where there is no Tribal Organization serving an individual for whom such a determination has been made, such other entity as the Secretary determines has the capacity to provide assistance pursuant to this title.

The HHS block grant regulations state at 45 CFR 96.48(b) that "Tribal Organization" has the same meaning given such term in section 4 of Public Law 93-638, and also includes organized groups of Indians that the State in which they reside has expressly determined are Indian Tribal Organizations. Section 4 of Public Law 93-638 defines "Tribal Organization" as:

> the recognized governing body of any Indian Tribe; any legally established organization of Indians which is controlled, sanctioned, or chartered by such governing body [or bodies] or which is democratically elected by the adult members of the Indian

> community to be served by such organization and which includes the maximum participation of Indians in all phases of its activities: Provided, that in any case where a contract is let or grant made to an organization to perform services benefitting more than one Indian Tribe, the approval of each such Indian Tribe shall be a prerequisite to the letting or making of such contract or grant.

In the block grant regulations, the Secretary determined that members of Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations would be better served by direct federal funding than by funding through the States in every instance that an Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization requests direct funding and submits a complete application that meets statutory requirements. The final rules provide that if an Indian Tribe wants a Tribal Organization to receive LIHEAP funds on its behalf, it must authorize this by resolution.

The final rules also provide that applications of Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations for direct funding must be submitted to HHS by September 1 preceding the federal fiscal year for which funds are sought, unless the State (or States) in which the Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization is located agrees to later submission.

Calculation of Indian Tribal allotments

The HSRA of 1986 (Public Law 99-425) clarifies the language in section 2604(d)(2) of the LIHEAP statute. It mandates that an Indian Tribe's direct grant allotment bear the same ratio to the allotment of the State in which the Indian Tribe is located as the number of eligible Indian households residing on the Indian Tribe's reservation or adjacent trust land bears to the total number of eligible households in the State, or a larger allotment amount agreed on by the Indian Tribe and State. In cases where a Tribe has no reservation, HHS, in consultation with the Indian Tribe and the State, is to define the number of eligible Indian households.

The order of priority for sources of numbers used to calculate FY 2006 LIHEAP Indian Tribal allotments was: (1) Tribe-State agreements and (2) a special tabulation of the 2000 Decennial Census prepared by the Census Bureau for HHS. HHS encourages States and Indian Tribes to negotiate mutually satisfactory shares of State and Indian Tribal funds.

The regular block grant allotments of the 140 Indian Tribal LIHEAP grantees totaled $26,135,023.

In addition, all Indian Tribal grantees received LIHEAP emergency contingency fund awards in FY 2006. The Indian Tribal emergency contingency awards totaled $6,889,142, based on Indian Tribal grantees' shares of their States' regular LIHEAP funds.

Also, 28 Indian Tribal grantees received awards of LIHEAP leveraging incentive funds in FY 2006, based on their leveraging activities in FY 2005. Their leveraging incentive fund awards totaled $1,670,675. Finally, 14 Indian Tribal grantees received awards under the competitive LIHEAP Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program (REACH) in FY 2006. Their REACH awards totaled $2,102,080.

The grand total of FY 2006 LIHEAP direct funding awarded to Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations–regular block grant funds, emergency contingency funds, leveraging incentive funds, and REACH funds–was $36,796,920.

Table F-1 shows the Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations that received FY 2006 LIHEAP grant funding, and indicates the Tribes on whose behalf each Tribal Organization received funds. It also indicates the States and Indian Tribes that negotiated agreements affecting Indian Tribal grant

amounts, and Indian Tribes whose service population was in more than one State. Table F-2 shows regular, emergency contingency, leveraging incentive fund, REACH, and total FY 2006 LIHEAP Indian Tribal allotments.

Table F-1. LIHEAP: Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations receiving direct LIHEAP grants, by state, FY 2006[1]

Alabama

Ma-chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe
Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians
Poarch Band of Creek Indians (includes Florida service population)

Alaska

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, for Aleut Corporation
Association of Village Council Presidents, for Calista Corporation
Kenaitze Indian Tribe
Kuskokwim Native Association, for 11 Tribes/Alaska Native Villages:
- Aniak
- Chuathbaluk
- Crooked Creek
- Georgetown
- Iqurmuit
- Lime Village
- Lower Kalskag
- Red Devil
- Sleetmute
- Stony River
- Upper Kalskag

Orutsararmuit Native Council
Seldovia Village
Tanana Chiefs Conference, for Doyon Limited
Tlingit and Haida Central Council (Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes), for Sealaska Corporation

Arizona

Cocopah Tribe
Colorado River Indian Tribes (includes California service population)
Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
Navajo Nation (includes New Mexico and Utah service population)
Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation (includes California service population)
Salt River Pima Maricopa Indain Community
San Carlos Apache Tribe

California

Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians
Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Hoopa Valley Tribe
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
Inter-Tribal Council of California (ITCC), for 11 Tribes
- Cedarville Rancheria
- Cold Springs Rancheria of Mano Indians

[1]This table shows the Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations that received direct LIHEAP grant funding from HHS in FY 2006. It also shows the Indian Tribes on whose behalf each Tribal Organization received LIHEAP funds.

California, continued

Elem Indian Colony
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Graton Rancheria
Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki Indians
Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Reservation
Potter Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Karuk Tribe of California
Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc. (NCIDC), for 34 Tribes:
Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria
Benton Paiute Reservation
Big Pine Band of Paiute Shoshone Indians
Big Sandy Rancheria
Big Valley Rancheria of Pomo and Pit River Indians
Bishop Tribal Council
Blue Lake Rancheria
Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony
Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria
Coast Indian Community of Yurok Indians of the Resighini Rancheria
Colusa Indian Community Council
Cortina Rancheria of Wintun Indians
Dry Creek Rancheria
Elk Valley Rancheria
Fort Bidwell Indian Community of Paiute Indians
Fort Independence Reservation
Guidiville Rancheria
Lytton Band of Pomo Indians of the Lytton Rancheria
Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria
Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria
Pauma Band of Mission Indians of the Pauma and Yuima Reservation
Picayune Rancheria
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians
Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians
Stewarts Point Rancheria
Susanville Indian Rancheria
Table Bluff Rancheria of Wiyot Indians
Timbisha Shoshone Tribe
Tule River Indian Tribe
Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians
Upper Lake Band of Pomo Indians
Woodfords Washoe Community of the Washoe Tribe
Pinoleville Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Pit River Tribe of California
Quartz Valley Indian Community
Redding Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Riverside-San Bernardino County Indian Health, Inc., for eight Tribes:
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians
Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

California, continued

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation
Smith River Rancheria
Soboba Band of Luiseno Mission Indians
Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Indians
Round Valley Indian Tribes (formerly known as Covelo Indian Community)
Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Shingle Springs Rancheria
Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association, for three Tribes:
Inaja Reservation
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Southern Indian Health Council, Inc., for four Tribes
Campo Band of Mission Indians
Jamul Indian Village
La Pasta Band of Missions Indians
Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Yurok Tribe

Colorado

Southern Ute Indian Tribe

Idaho

Coeur d'Alelne Tribe
Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation

Kansas

United Tribes of Kansas and Southeast Nebraska, for two Tribes:
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska

Maine

Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians
Passamaquoddy Tribe–at Indian Township Reservation
Passamaquoddy Tribe–at Pleasant Point Reservation
Penobscot Nation

Massachusetts

Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe

Michigan

Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan, for seven Tribes:
Bay Mills Indian Community
Gun Lake
Hannahville Indian Community
Huron Patawatomi Nattawaseppi Huron

Michigan, continued

Lac Vieux Desert Band of Chippewa Indians
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians
Pokagon Band of Indians
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians

Mississippi

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians

Montana

Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation
Blackfeet Tribe
Chippewa-Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation
Fort Belknap Indian Community
Northern Cheyenne Tribe

New Jersey

Powhatan Renape Nation, for three Tribes:
Confederation of Nanticoke-Lenni Lenape Tribes
Powhatan Renape Nation
Ramapough Mountain Indian Tribe

New Mexico

Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos, for four Tribes:
Pueblo of Cochiti
Pueblo of Sandia
Pueblo of Santa Ana
Pueblo of Zia
Jicarilla Apache Tribe
Pueblo of Jemez
Pueblo of Zuni (Zuni Tribe)

New York

Seneca Nation of New York
St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians

North Carolina

Lumbee Tribe

North Dakota

Spirit Lake Tribe
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians

Oklahoma

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Caddo Indian Tribe
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Comanche Indian Tribe
Delaware Nation of Western Oklahoma
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma
Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Osage Tribe of Oklahoma
Otoe-Missouria Tribe
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
Sac and Fox Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Shawnee Tribe
Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes

Oregon

Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians
Klamath Indian Tribe

Rhode Island

Narragansett Indian Tribe

South Dakota

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe
Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation
Rosebud Sioux Tribe
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe
Yankton Sioux Tribe

Utah

Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation

Washington

Colville Confederated Tribes (Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)
Hoh Indian Tribe
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
Kalispel Indian Community
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe (Lower Elwha Tribal Community)
Lummi Indian Tribe
Makah Indian Tribe
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
Nooksack Indian Tribe
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (Port Gamble Indian Community)
Puyallup Tribe
Quileute Tribe
Quinault Tribe
Samish Indian Tribe
Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington, for four Tribes:
  Cowlitz
  Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe
  Snoqualmie
  Stillaguamish Tribe
South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency, for five Tribes:
  Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation
  Nisqually Indian Community
  Shoalwater Bay Tribe
  Skokomish Indian Tribe
  Squaxin Island Tribe
Spokane Tribe of Indians
Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation
Yakama Indian Nation (Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation)

Wyoming

Northern Arapaho Indian Tribe

Table F-2. LIHEAP: Regular Tribal allotments, emergency contingency allotments, leveraging incentive awards, Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) awards, and total LIHEAP funding for Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2006

Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization	Regular allotment	Emergency contingency funds	Leveraging incentive funds	REACH funds	Total
Total	$26,135,023	$6,889,142	$1,670,675	$2,102,080	$36,796,920
Alabama					
Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	6,685	141	0	0	6,826
Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	99,253	2,098	0	0	101,351
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	87,562	1,648	0	0	89,210
Alaska					
Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	107,366	50,391	0	0	157,757
Assn. of Village Council Presidents	1,738,095	815,754	0	0	2,553,849
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	85,510	40,132	0	0	125,642
Kuskokwim Native Association	260,747	122,378	0	0	383,125
Orutsararmuit Native Council	103,532	48,592	0	0	152,124
Seldovia Village	8,819	4,140	0	0	12,959
Tanana Chiefs Conference	974,437	457,340	0	0	1,431,777
Tlingit & Haida Central Council	556,004	260,953	0	164,724	981,681
Arizona					
Cocopah Tribe	10,050	171	0	0	10,221
Colorado River Indian Tribes	32,188	573	0	0	32,761
Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	101,424	1,723	56,150	0	159,297
Navajo Nation	1,779,200	106,354	0	0	1,885,554
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	38,745	658	0	0	39,403
Quechan Tribe	36,815	1,041	0	0	37,856
Salt River Pima Maricopa Ind. Cmty.	37,423	636	0	0	38,059
San Carlos Apache Tribe	61,710	1,049	0	0	62,759
California					
Berry Creek Rancheria	11,998	348	0	0	12,346
Coyote Valley Band	9,968	289	0	0	10,257
Enterprise Rancheria	4,615	134	0	0	4,749
Hoopa Valley Tribe	82,696	2,398	0	0	85,094
Hopland Band	12,552	364	0	0	12,916
Inter-Tribal Council of California	133,441	3,794	0	0	137,235
Karuk Tribe	59,992	1,740	0	0	61,732
Mooretown Rancheria	34,241	993	0	0	35,234
N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc. (NCIDC)	298,205	8,648	0	0	306,853
Pinoleville Rancheria	15,318	444	0	0	15,762
Pit River Tribe	71,898	2,085	0	0	73,983
Quartz Valley	7,199	209	0	0	7,408
Redding Rancheria	88,788	2,575	0	0	91,363
Redwood Valley Rancheria	4,061	118	0	0	4,179
Riverside-San Bernardino County Indian Health	82,512	2,393	0	0	84,905
Round Valley	53,070	1,539	0	0	54,609
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	13,475	391	0	0	13,866
Shingle Springs Rancheria	6,091	177	0	0	6,268
Smith River Rancheria	6,091	177	0	0	6,268
S. Cal. Tribal Chairmen's Association	9,322	270	0	0	9,592
Southern Indian Health Council, Inc.	7,845	227	0	0	8,072
Yurok Tribe	107,616	3,121	0	0	110,737

Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization	Regular allotment	Emergency contingency funds	Leveraging incentive funds	REACH funds	Total
Colorado					
Southern Ute Tribe	25,000	10,451	0	0	35,451
Idaho					
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	43,470	1,214	0	0	44,684
Nez Perce Tribe	100,593	2,810	0	0	103,403
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	553,259	15,455	53,949	150,000	772,663
Kansas					
United Tribes of Kansas & SE Nebraska	19,620	2,196	0	150,000	171,816
Maine					
Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	116,647	79,740	0	0	196,387
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	116,647	79,740	0	0	196,387
Passamaquoddy Tribe--Indian Township	222,567	152,148	0	0	374,715
Passamaquoddy Tribe--Pleasant Point	310,521	212,274	0	0	522,795
Penobscot Tribe	213,718	146,098	0	0	359,816
Massachusetts					
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	33,119	17,472	0	0	50,591
Michigan					
Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	42,548	17,955		162,356	222,859
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	145,933	61,584	151,910	0	359,427
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	112,275	47,380	0	0	159,655
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	20,575	8,684	0	0	29,259
Pokagon Band	77,154	32,522	0	0	109,676
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	350,000	149,405	44,375	0	543,780
Mississippi					
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	50,873	1,181	29,103	0	81,157
Montana					
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	587,194	203,065	7,249	150,000	947,508
Blackfeet Tribe	670,337	241,692	50,453	150,000	1,112,482
Chippewa-Cree Tribe	171,496	62,832	78,172	0	312,500
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes	657,343	223,324	66,058	0	946,725
Fort Belknap Community	236,434	83,633	0	0	320,067
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	309,188	108,675	0	150,000	567,863
New Jersey					
Powhatan Renape Nation	193,860	93,771	0	0	287,631
New Mexico					
Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos	20,158	957	0	0	21,115
Jicarilla Apache Tribe	20,081	953	0	0	21,034
Pueblo of Jemez	15,388	730	0	0	16,118
Pueblo of Zuni	73,245	3,476	0	0	76,721

Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization	Regular allotment	Emergency contingency funds	Leveraging incentive funds	REACH funds	Total
New York					
Seneca Nation	202,472	98,867	0	0	301,339
St. Regis Mohawk Band	229,043	109,053	0	0	338,096
North Carolina					
Lumbee Tribe	1,227,791	60,023	0	0	1,287,814
North Dakota					
Spirit Lake Tribe	823,959	286,624	0	0	1,110,583
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	886,603	309,257	0	0	1,195,860
Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	714,098	248,407	0	0	962,505
Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	1,759,611	612,101	0	0	2,371,712
Oklahoma					
Absentee Shawnee Tribe	16,764	444	9,415	0	26,623
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	10,746	285	6,035	0	17,066
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	14,443	383	0	0	14,826
Caddo Indian Tribe	16,850	447	0	0	17,297
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	1,041,667	27,613	20,010	150,000	1,239,290
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	54,589	1,447	30,661	0	86,697
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	140,239	3,718	66,487	150,000	360,444
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	393,716	10,437	183,249	150,000	737,402
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	22,008	583	12,360	0	34,951
Comanche Indian Tribe	62,865	1,666	0	0	64,531
Delaware Nation of Western Oklahoma	4,000	198	0	0	4,198
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	198	0	0	4,198
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	14,614	387	0	100,000	115,001
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	8,597	228	0	150,000	158,825
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	198	0	0	4,198
Muscogee (Creek) Nation	262,802	6,966	77,237	0	347,005
Osage Tribe of Oklahoma	99,537	2,639	0	0	102,176
Otoe-Missouria Tribe	7,909	210	0	0	8,119
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	198	0	0	4,198
Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	8,941	237	0	0	9,178
Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma	19,343	513	0	0	19,856
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	21,148	561	0	0	21,709
Sac & Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	18,537	491	0	0	19,028
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	52,096	1,381	0	0	53,477
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	10,230	271	2,000	0	12,501
Shawnee Tribe	4,000	198	0	0	4,198
Tonkawa Tribe	4,000	198	0	0	4,198
United Keetowah Band	223,515	5,925	0	0	229,440
Wichita & Affiliated Tribes	7,651	203	0	0	7,854
Oregon					
Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,845	2,566	0	0	121,411
Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,665	329	0	0	114,994
Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,665	2,476	0	0	117,141
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	12,000	259	0	0	12,259
Klamath Tribe	172,140	3,674	0	0	175,814

Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization	Regular allotment	Emergency contingency funds	Leveraging incentive funds	REACH funds	Total
Rhode Island					
Narragansett Indian Tribe	44,838	20,704	0	0	65,542
South Dakota					
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	419,365	147,928	108,860	0	676,153
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	56,510	19,934	0	0	76,444
Oglala Sioux Tribe	868,472	306,347	20,010	0	1,194,829
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	684,070	241,300	118,230	150,000	1,193,600
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	276,602	97,570	125,969	0	500,141
Yankton Sioux Tribe	166,556	58,751	158,619	0	383,926
Utah					
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	60,000	25,378	0	0	85,378
Ute Tribe (Uintah & Ouray)	100,000	42,297	0	0	142,297
Washington					
Colville Confederated Tribes	342,608	6,577	49,784		398,969
Hoh Tribe	8,460	164	0	0	8,624
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	9,991	192	0	0	10,183
Kalispel Indian Community	9,991	192	0	0	10,183
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	24,432	469	0	0	24,901
Lummi Indian Tribe	101,083	1,941	50,734	0	153,758
Makah Indian Tribe	78,836	1,513	0	0	80,349
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	36,081	693	0	0	36,774
Nooksack Indian Tribe	27,748	533	0	0	28,281
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	16,665	320	14,278	0	31,263
Puyallup Tribe	112,733	2,164	0	0	114,897
Quileute Tribe	32,198	618	0	175,000	207,816
Quinault Tribe	87,735	1,684	0	0	89,419
Samish Tribe	33,290	639	0	0	33,929
Small Tribes Organization of W. Wash.	53,272	1,023	0	0	54,295
South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	112,531	2,160	0	0	114,691
Spokane Tribe	70,544	1,354	0	0	71,898
Swinomish Indians	42,755	821	43,964	0	87,540
Yakama Indian Nation	363,156	6,972	35,354	0	405,482
Wyoming					
Northern Arapaho Nation	210,000	87,422	0	0	297,422

G. Insular Area Programs

Direct funding

Section 2604(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act provides for direct LIHEAP grants to American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Section 501 of Public Law 95-134, commonly referred to as the Omnibus Territories Act, authorizes federal agencies to consolidate grants (except grants used to make direct payments to individuals) to the governments of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands. These Insular Areas (territories) may use consolidated grant funds for any purpose or purposes authorized under any of the grant programs that have been consolidated and to which the Insular Area is entitled. Regulations originally published at 45 CFR Part 97 on December 16, 1982 (47 FR 56466) and amended on August 13, 1991 (56 FR 38346) authorize consolidation of a number of HHS formula and block grant programs, including the LIHEAP program. Thus, five of the six Insular Areas eligible for LIHEAP funds may choose to receive these funds separately under LIHEAP, or to apply for a grant consolidating LIHEAP and one or more of the other named programs. (Puerto Rico may not consolidate its funds.) The summary of the consolidation regulations explains that they are: "based on the premise that it is in the public and Insular Area interest to provide the Insular Areas with the maximum flexibility allowed by the statute in order to minimize their administrative burden and ensure that federal funds are available for use in a manner determined most appropriate by the Insular Area."

From FY 1982 through FY 1986, the first five years of the LIHEAP block grant, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands included the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau. On October 21, 1986, a compact of free association between the Republic of the Marshall Islands (R.M.I.) and the United States was implemented; and on November 3, 1986, a compact of free association between the Federated States of Micronesia (F.S.M.) and the United States was implemented. These two entities will have a status of "free association" with the United States for the 15-year duration of the compacts. They are independent nations which will be associated with the United States for defense purposes during the 15-year transition period.

Under the terms of section 104(c) of Public Law 99-658, which amends the Compact of Free Association Act (Public Law 99-239), funding for R.M.I. and F.S.M. under many federal programs, including LIHEAP, was phased out over a three-year period beginning in FY 1987. FY 1987 funding for R.M.I. and F.S.M. under these programs was not to exceed 75 percent of the amount appropriated for the respective entity under the respective program in FY 1986. FY 1988 funding was not to exceed 50 percent of the amount appropriated for the respective entity under the respective program in FY 1986, and FY 1989 funding was not to exceed 25 percent of the amount appropriated in FY 1986. Under LIHEAP, HHS provided these maximum funding amounts to R.M.I. and F.S.M. in FY 1987 through FY 1989, and HHS divided and awarded the excess funds–the difference between the actual allotments for R.M.I. and F.S.M. for each of these three fiscal years, and the allotments they would have received had they not entered compacts of free association–proportionately among the remaining non-compact Insular Areas.

Beginning in FY 1990, R.M.I. and F.S.M. were not eligible for funding under these programs. Therefore, beginning in FY 1990, HHS has distributed the shares of Insular Area funds that R.M.I.

and F.S.M. formerly were entitled to receive proportionately among the remaining non-compact Insular Areas.

From FY 1987 through FY 1994, the Republic of Palau (R.P.) was the only remaining component of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. On October 1, 1994, a compact of free association between the Republic of Palau and the United States was implemented. LIHEAP funding for R.P. was phased out over a three-year period beginning in FY 1996, under terms similar to the terms of the phase-out of LIHEAP funding for R.M.I. and F.S.M. In FY 1996, LIHEAP funding for R.P. was not to exceed 75 percent of R.P.'s FY 1995 LIHEAP funding. FY 1997 LIHEAP funding for R.P. was not to exceed 50 percent of R.P.'s FY 1995 LIHEAP funding. For FY 1998, R.P.'s LIHEAP funding was not to exceed 25 percent of its FY 1995 LIHEAP funding. HHS provided this maximum amount to R.P. in FY 1996, FY 1997, and FY 1998, and distributed the excess funds–the difference between the amount awarded to R.P. and the amount it would have received had it not entered a compact of free association–proportionately among the non-compact Insular Areas.

Beginning in FY 1999, R.P. did not receive any LIHEAP funding. In FY 1999, HHS distributed the share of Insular Area funds that R.P. formerly was entitled to receive proportionately among the remaining non-compact areas.

Table G-1 on the next page shows for FY 2006 the Insular Areas' regular LIHEAP block grant funds, emergency contingency funds, leveraging incentive awards, Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program (REACH) awards, and total funds.

Programs

American Samoa

American Samoa made cooling assistance payments to subsidize the cost of electricity for eligible households. No LIHEAP funds were consolidated under other grant programs.

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

The Northern Mariana Islands made cooling assistance payments to subsidize the cost of electricity of eligible households. No LIHEAP funds were consolidated under other grant programs.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico made cooling assistance payments to eligible households and also provided energy crisis assistance.

Guam

Guam consolidated its LIHEAP grant under its Social Services Block Grant.

Virgin Islands of the United States

The Virgin Islands consolidated its LIHEAP grant under its Social Services Block Grant.

Table G-1. LIHEAP: Regular block grant funds, emergency contingency funds, leveraging incentive awards, and REACH funds, by Insular Area, fiscal year 2006

Insular Area	Block grant allotment	Emergency contingency funds	Leveraging incentive awards	REACH funds[1]	Total funds
Total	$3,321,342	$135,428	$35,949	$350,000	$3,842,719
American Samoa	54,944	2,240	0	175,000	232,184
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	2,990,186	121,925	0	0	3,112,111
Guam	120,462	4,912	0	0	125,374
Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas	41,840	1,706	35,949	175,000	254,495
U.S. Virgin Islands	113,910	4,645	0	0	118,555

[1]Represents funds for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program (REACH).

H. 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 2006; and special studies published as part of the annual LIHEAP Reports to Congress.

FY 2006 LIHEAP information memoranda

The following Federal LIHEAP information memoranda were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2006:

Transmittal No.	Date	Subject
IM-2006-01	11/16/05	LIHEAP Outreach Campaign, Federal LIHEAP Brochures, and Partnership with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
IM-2006-02	11/16/05	LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 2003
IM-2006-03	11/16/05	LIHEAP Energy Burden Evaluation Study (July 2005)
IM-2006-04	02/17/06	HHS Poverty Income Guidelines for Optional Use in FY 2006 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in FY 2007 LIHEAP Programs
IM-2006-05	03/06/06	State Median Income Estimates for Optional Use in FY 2006 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in FY 2007 LIHEAP Programs
IM-2006-06	03/21/06	FY 2006 Leveraging Incentive Grants
IM-2006-07	04/21/06	Model Plan Application for LIHEAP Funding for FY 2007 (All Applications due September 1)
IM-2006-08	08/22/06	FY 2006 LIHEAP Block Grant and Emergency Contingency Fund Appropriations and FY 2006 Block Grant Fund Allocations
IM-2006-09	08/23/06	LIHEAP Allotments under the FY 2006 Energy Emergency Contingency Fund--FIRST AND SECOND DISTRIBUTIONS
IM-2006-10	08/24/06	Awards of FY 2006 LIHEAP Leveraging Incentive Grants (All Applications due September 1)

IM-2006-11	12/11/06	Announcement of Grant Awards under the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Option Program (REACH) for FY 2006
IM-2006-12	12/12/06	LIHEAP Allotments under the FY 2006 Energy Emergency Contingency Fund--THIRD DISTRIBUTION
IM-2006-13	08/03/06	Availability of *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2004*
IM-2006-14	08/03/06	Participation in HHS Programs by Religious Organizations; Providing for Equal Treatment of all HHS Program Participants

FY 2006 LIHEAP action transmittals

The following Federal LIHEAP action transmittals were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2006:

Transmittal No.	Date	Subject
AT-2006-01	01/20/06	LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2005
AT-2006-02	03/28/06	Request for Recommendations on How LIHEAP Can Be Used More Effectively To Prevent Loss of Life From Extreme Temperatures
AT-2006-03	06/02/06	Announcement of the Availability of Funds under the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) Option Program for FY 2006, and a request for submission of REACH Plans
AT-2006-04	06/15/06	Carryover and Reallotment Report
AT-2006-05	06/23/06	Correct Address for LIHEAP Grant Award Package
AT-2006-06	06/22/06	LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2006
AT-2006-07	06/30/06	State and Tribal LIHEAP Application Requirements for FY 2007 and Deadline for All Applications of September 1, 2006
AT-2006-08	07/31/06	Estimates of Quarterly Obligations for the FY 2007 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
AT-2006-09	08/07/06	Submission of Leveraging Reports on FY 2006 Leveraging Activities, in Order to Qualify for FY 2007 Leveraging Incentive Fund Grant Awards, and Amendment of FY 2006 LIHEAP Plans as Necessary to Add Information on Leveraging Carried out in FY 2006

AT-2006-10	09/26/06	Request for Comments on Renewal of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Approval of the LIHEAP Household Report, as Revised

Special studies

Over the years, HHS has published in its annual LIHEAP Reports to Congress special studies dealing with a range of topics related to LIHEAP. Topics have included the following:

FY	Appendix	Title
1982	I	Estimates of Multiple Participation of LIHEAP Households in AFDC, SSI, and Housing Subsidy Programs
1982	J	Estimates of Heating Assistance in AFDC and SSI
1982	K	Estimates of Heating Assistance in Housing Subsidy Programs
1983	E	Energy Crisis Intervention
1983	J	Private Sector Energy Assistance
1984	H	Addressing Residential Utility Arrearages through Better Coordination or Energy Assistance
1985	H	Private Sector Energy Assistance
1986	–	–
1987	H	Household Heat Interruptions
1988	J	LIHEAP Program Statistics, FY 1982 - FY 1988
1989	K	Low Income Home Energy Trends 1973 to 1989
1990	K	Survey of Utility Measures Assisting Payment Troubled Customers
1991	K	Residential Utility Payment Problems
1992	K	Regional and Demographic Analysis of Low Income Residential Energy Trends
1993	K	LIHEAP Population Profile, 1990
1994	K	Trends in Home Heating Interruptions for Low Income Households
1995	K	Targeting LIHEAP Benefits
1996	K	Performance Measurement of LIHEAP Targeting
1997	K	Performance Measurement System Design
1998	K	Performance Measurement/Case Studies/Outlier Study
1999	E	LIHEAP Performance Targeting
2000	E	Federal LIHEAP Targeting Performance
2001	E	Federal LIHEAP Targeting Measurement
2002	E	Federal LIHEAP Targeting Measurement
2003	E	LIHEAP High Energy Burden Evaluation
2004	E	Federal LIHEAP Targeting Measurement
2005	E	Federal LIHEAP Targeting Measurement
2006	E	Federal LIHEAP Targeting Measurement

I. Income Eligibility Guidelines

Section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute establishes the maximum income level allowed in determining LIHEAP eligibility as the greater of 150 percent of the poverty level or 60 percent of a State's median income. For most State LIHEAP grantees, 60 percent of State median income is greater than 150 percent of the HHS poverty guidelines. Grantees may establish a lower income eligibility level but, effective in FY 1986, income eligibility criteria for LIHEAP may not be set lower than 110 percent of the HHS poverty guidelines.

Each year, HHS publishes updated HHS poverty guidelines and State median income estimates. LIHEAP grantees may adopt the State median income estimates and HHS poverty guidelines at any time between the date of their publication in the *Federal Register* and October 1 (the beginning of the new Federal Fiscal Year) or by the beginning of a LIHEAP grantee's fiscal year, whichever is later. This means, for example, that LIHEAP grantees could choose to implement the State median income estimates and the HHS poverty guidelines during the period between the heating and cooling seasons. However, by October 1, or by the beginning of a grantee's fiscal year, whichever is later, LIHEAP grantees must adjust their income eligibility criteria to be in accord with the poverty guidelines and the State median income estimates for the new Federal Fiscal Year.

The 2005 HHS poverty guidelines and State median income estimates for FY 2006 took effect at the beginning of FY 2006 (October 1, 2005). The 2005 HHS poverty guidelines (*Federal Register*, Vol. 70, No. 33, February 18, 2005, pages 8373-8375) are displayed in table I-1 . The State median income estimates for FY 2006 (*Federal Register*, Vol. 70, No. 32, February 17, 2005, pages 8102-8104) are displayed in table I-2.

The maximum household income cutoffs for a four-person household for heating assistance for FY 2006 are in table I-3. The cutoffs have been converted to percents of the 2005 HHS poverty guidelines that were in effect at the beginning of FY 2006.

Although a household may be income eligible for LIHEAP, many LIHEAP grantees establish additional criteria that a household has to meet in order to be program eligible for LIHEAP.

Table I-1. 100, 110, and 150 percent of the 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines

For All States (Except Alaska and Hawaii) and for the District of Columbia

Size of family unit	100 Percent of poverty	110 Percent of poverty	150 Percent of poverty
1	$9,570	$10,527	$14,355
2	12,830	14,113	19,245
3	16,090	17,699	24,135
4	19,350	21,285	29,025
5	22,610	24,871	33,915
6	25,870	28,457	38,805
7	29,130	32,043	43,695
8	32,390	35,629	48,585

For family units with more than 8 members, add $3,586 for each additional member at 110 percent of poverty and $4,890 at 150 percent of poverty.

Alaska

Size of family unit	100 Percent of poverty	110 Percent of poverty	150 Percent of poverty
1	$11,950	$13,145	$17,925
2	16,030	17,633	24,045
3	20,110	22,121	30,165
4	24,190	26,609	36,285
5	28,270	31,097	42,405
6	32,350	35,585	48,525
7	36,430	40,073	54,645
8	40,510	44,561	60,765

For family units with more than 8 members, add $4,488 for each additional member at 110 percent of poverty and $6,120 at 150 percent of poverty.

Hawaii

Size of family unit	100 Percent of poverty	110 Percent of poverty	150 Percent of poverty
1	$11,010	$12,111	$16,515
2	14,760	16,236	22,140
3	18,510	20,361	27,765
4	22,260	24,486	33,390
5	26,010	28,611	39,015
6	29,760	32,736	44,640
7	33,510	36,861	50,265
8	37,260	40,986	55,890

For family units with more than 8 members, add $4,125 for each additional member at 110 percent of poverty and $5,625 at 150 percent of poverty.

Table I-2. 60 percent of estimated State median income adjusted for family size, by State, FY 2006

State	Estimated State Median Income 4-Person Families[2/]	60 Percent of Estimated State Median Income for FY 2006[1/]					
		1-Person family	2-Person family	3-Person family	4-Person family	5-Person family	6-Person family
Alabama	$55,448	$17,300	$22,623	$27,946	$33,269	$38,592	$43,915
Alaska	72,110	22,498	29,421	36,343	43,266	50,189	57,111
Arizona	58,206	18,160	23,748	29,336	34,924	40,511	46,099
Arkansas	48,353	15,086	19,728	24,370	29,012	33,654	38,296
California	67,814	21,158	27,668	34,178	40,688	47,199	53,709
Colorado	71,559	22,326	29,196	36,066	42,935	49,805	56,675
Connecticut	86,001	26,832	35,088	43,345	51,601	59,857	68,113
Delaware	72,680	22,676	29,653	36,631	43,608	50,585	57,563
Dist. of Col.	56,067	17,493	22,875	28,258	33,640	39,023	44,405
Florida	58,605	18,285	23,911	29,537	35,163	40,789	46,415
Georgia	62,294	19,436	25,416	31,396	37,376	43,357	49,337
Hawaii	71,320	22,252	29,099	35,945	42,792	49,639	56,485
Idaho	53,376	16,653	21,777	26,902	32,026	37,150	42,274
Illinois	72,368	22,579	29,526	36,473	43,421	50,368	57,315
Indiana	65,009	20,283	26,524	32,765	39,005	45,246	51,487
Iowa	64,341	20,074	26,251	32,428	38,605	44,781	50,958
Kansas	64,215	20,035	26,200	32,364	38,529	44,694	50,858
Kentucky	53,198	16,598	21,705	26,812	31,919	37,026	42,133
Louisiana	50,529	15,765	20,616	25,467	30,317	35,168	40,019
Maine	59,596	18,594	24,315	30,036	35,758	41,479	47,200
Maryland	82,363	25,697	33,604	41,511	49,418	57,325	65,231
Massachusetts	82,561	25,759	33,685	41,611	49,537	57,462	65,388
Michigan	68,602	21,404	27,990	34,575	41,161	47,747	54,333
Minnesota	76,733	23,941	31,307	38,673	46,040	53,406	60,773
Mississippi	46,570	14,530	19,001	23,471	27,942	32,413	36,883
Missouri	64,128	20,008	26,164	32,321	38,477	44,633	50,789
Montana	49,124	15,327	20,043	24,758	29,474	34,190	38,906
Nebraska	63,625	19,851	25,959	32,067	38,175	44,283	50,391
Nevada	63,005	19,658	25,706	31,755	37,803	43,851	49,900
New Hampshire	79,339	24,754	32,370	39,987	47,603	55,220	62,836
New Jersey	87,412	27,273	35,664	44,056	52,447	60,839	69,230
New Mexico	45,867	14,311	18,714	23,117	27,520	31,923	36,327
New York	69,354	21,638	28,296	34,954	41,612	48,270	54,928
North Carolina	56,712	17,694	23,138	28,583	34,027	39,472	44,916
North Dakota	57,092	17,813	23,294	28,774	34,255	39,736	45,217
Ohio	66,066	20,613	26,955	33,297	39,640	45,982	52,324

State	Estimated State Median Income 4-Person Families[2/]	60 Percent of Estimated State Median Income for FY 2006[1/]					
		1-Person family	2-Person family	3-Person family	4-Person family	5-Person family	6-Person family
Oklahoma	50,216	15,667	20,488	25,309	30,130	34,950	39,771
Oregon	61,570	19,210	25,121	31,031	36,942	42,853	48,763
Pennsylvania	68,578	21,396	27,980	34,563	41,147	47,730	54,314
Rhode Island	71,098	22,183	29,008	35,833	42,659	49,484	56,310
South Carolina	56,433	17,607	23,025	28,442	33,860	39,277	44,695
South Dakota	59,272	18,493	24,183	29,873	35,563	41,253	46,943
Tennessee	55,401	17,285	22,604	27,922	33,241	38,559	43,878
Texas	54,554	17,021	22,258	27,495	32,732	37,970	43,207
Utah	62,032	19,354	25,309	31,264	37,219	43,174	49,129
Vermont	65,876	20,553	26,877	33,202	39,526	45,850	52,174
Virginia	71,697	22,369	29,252	36,135	43,018	49,901	56,784
Washington	69,130	21,569	28,205	34,842	41,478	48,114	54,751
West Virginia	46,169	14,405	18,837	23,269	27,701	32,134	36,566
Wisconsin	69,010	21,531	28,156	34,781	41,406	48,031	54,656
Wyoming	56,065	17,492	22,875	28,257	33,639	39,021	44,403

Note--The estimated U.S. median income for 4-person families is $65,093 for the period of October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006.

[1/]Prepared by the Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services, Division of Energy Assistance. In accordance with 45 CFR 96.85, 60 percent of each State's estimated median income for a 4-person family is multiplied by the following percentages to adjust for family size: 52 percent for one person, 68 percent for two persons, 84 percent for three persons, 100 percent for four persons, 116 percent for five persons, and 132 percent for six persons. For each additional family member above six persons, add 3 percent to the percentage for a 6-person family (132 percent), and multiply the new percentage by the State's estimated median income for a 4-person family.

[2/]Prepared by the Census Bureau from the Current Population Survey 2004 ASEC, 2000 Decennial Census of Population and Housing, and 2003 per capita income estimates, by State, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table I-3. LIHEAP: States' maximum income eligibility standards for 4-person households as a percent of the 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines, by type of assistance and by State, FY 2006[1/]

State	Type of assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
	(Percent of 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines)				
Alabama	155%	155%	155%	155%	129%
Alaska	155	0	155	0	194
Arizona[2]	103	--	103	0	103
Arkansas	129	0	129	129	129
California[2]	210	--	210	0	210
Colorado	185	0	185	0	185
Connecticut	267	0	267	0	0
Delaware	200	207	200	0	200
Dist. of Col.	150	150	150	0	150
Florida	150	150	150	150	125
Georgia	150	150	150	0	150
Hawaii[2]	155	--	0	155	0
Idaho	150	0	150	0	150
Illinois	150	150	150	150	150
Indiana	150	150	150	0	150
Iowa	150	0	150	0	150
Kansas[3]	130	0	0	0	155
Kentucky	110	0	130	0	130
Louisiana	157	157	157	0	157
Maine	150	0	150	0	150
Maryland[3]	150	0	150	0	150
Massachusetts[3]	200	0	0	0	200
Michigan	100	0	213	0	103
Minnesota	198	0	198	0	198
Mississippi	155	155	155	155	0
Missouri	125	0	125	125	0

[1]Maximum annual income cutoffs for 4-person households were obtained from HHS' LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2006. The income cutoffs were converted into percents of the 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines. Income cutoffs are not shown for those States that set different income cutoffs for households with elderly, disabled, or young children.

[2]Combined heating and cooling assistance provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; energy assistance provided in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported funds under heating assistance.

[3]Households in winter crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

State	Type of assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
	(Percent of 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines)				
Montana	150	0	150	0	150
Nebraska	116	116	116	0	155
Nevada[2]	150	--	150	0	0
New Hampshire[3]	246	0	246	0	185
New Jersey	175	175	175	0	175
New Mexico	150	0	150	0	150
New York	210	0	210	0	210
North Carolina	114	0	155	0	155
North Dakota	177	0	0	0	177
Ohio	175	0	175	181	150
Oklahoma	110	110	110	0	156
Oregon	191	0	191	0	191
Pennsylvania	150	0	150	0	150
Rhode Island	220	0	220	0	220
South Carolina	150	150	150	0	150
South Dakota[3]	160	0	160	0	160
Tennessee	129	129	129	0	129
Texas	125	125	125	0	125
Utah	125	0	125	0	125
Vermont	125	0	150	0	0
Virginia	130	134	130	0	130
Washington[3]	125	0	125	0	125
West Virginia	130	0	130	0	130
Wisconsin	150	0	150	0	150
Wyoming	174	0	174	0	174