

# **LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

## **Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2013**

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



ADMINISTRATION FOR  
**CHILDREN & FAMILIES**

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## Acronyms

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

## Executive Summary

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

### *Program Fiscal Data*

LIHEAP assistance was provided in fiscal year (FY) 2013 through LIHEAP block grants made by HHS to the following grantees:

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

### **Sources of Program Funding**

The Consolidated and Further Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law (P.L.) 113-6) was signed into law on March 26, 2013 and authorized the Secretary of HHS to transfer up to one percent of any discretionary funds between appropriations. This Act provided funds for LIHEAP in FY 2013.

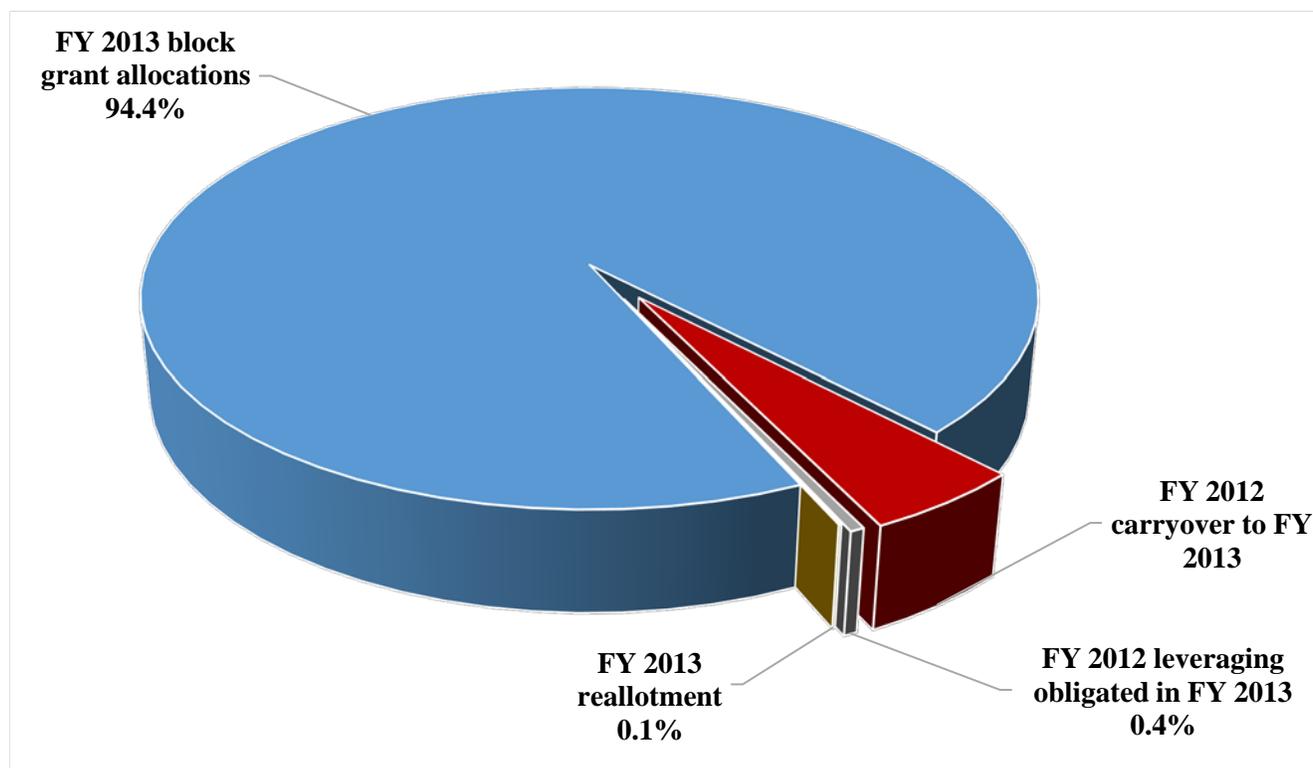
In total, \$3.472 billion was appropriated to LIHEAP. Of this amount: (1) \$497 million was allocated under the “new formula”; (2) \$2.758 billion was allocated under the “old formula”; (3) \$2,837,708 was set aside for Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) activities; and (4) approximately one percent (\$34.6 million) was transferred to other HHS programs to meet critical needs. After these reductions \$3.255 billion remained.

As shown in Figure 1, regular block grant funds provided the largest share of federal LIHEAP funds available to the states for FY 2013. FY 2012 carryover funds provided the next-largest share, followed by unobligated FY 2012 Leveraging Incentive awards that were available to grantees in FY 2013.

The sources of LIHEAP funding included the following:

- Regular block grant allocations: 51 states received \$3.2 billion.
- Block grant re-allotments: 51 states received \$3 million.
- Funds carried over from the previous fiscal year: 37 states carried over \$174 million.
- Unobligated FY 2012 Leveraging awards: 22 states had available \$15 million of unobligated Leveraging.

**Figure 1. Percent of federal LIHEAP funds available to the states, by source, FY 2013**



### **Uses of Program Funds**

As authorized by the LIHEAP statute, states used available LIHEAP funds in FY 2013 for the following activities:

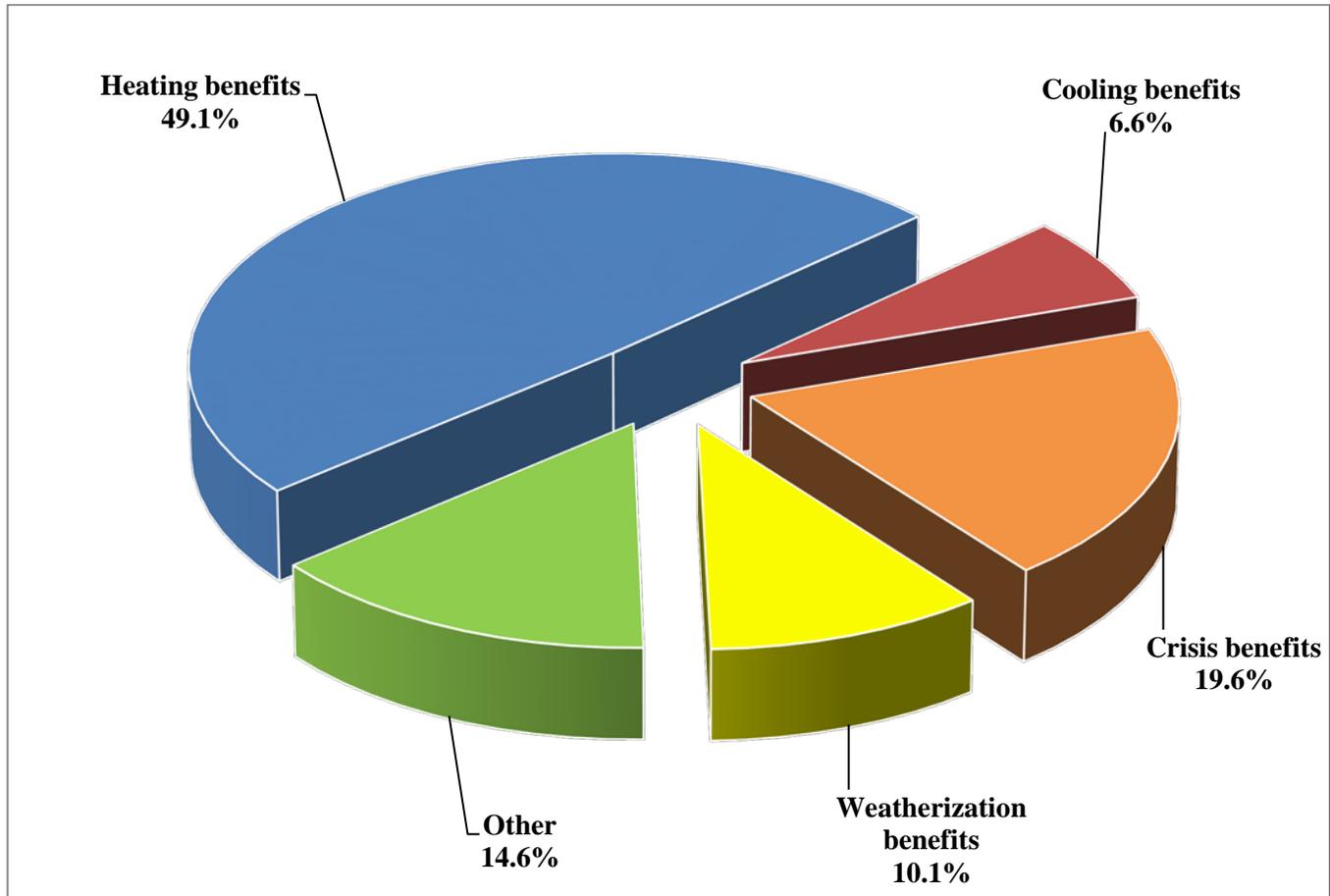
- Heating assistance: 51 states obligated an estimated \$1.7 billion.
- Cooling assistance: 19 states obligated an estimated \$225 million.
- Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance: 47 states obligated a separate \$666 million (estimated) for winter/year-round crisis, summer crisis, or other crisis assistance (excluding expedited access to heating assistance through heating assistance funding only).
- Low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair: 45 states obligated an estimated \$343 million.
- Administrative and planning costs: 51 states obligated an estimated \$284 million.
- Carryover of funds to FY 2014:<sup>1</sup> 41 states carried over an estimated \$168 million of unobligated FY 2013 funds into FY 2014.
- Development of Leveraging programs: 6 states obligated an estimated half million dollars.
- Assurance 16 activities: 26 states obligated an estimated \$42 million.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Carryover to FY 2014 includes \$10,876,417 of unobligated FY 2013 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations which 4 states (Idaho, Nebraska, South Carolina, and Utah) returned or did not draw down from the Federal Government.

<sup>2</sup> Assurance 16 activities consist of services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance.

As shown in Figure 2, 85.4 percent of LIHEAP funds were obligated by states for home energy benefits, with the largest portion spent on heating benefits.

**Figure 2. LIHEAP assistance uses, as a percent of total funding, FY 2013\***



\*“Other” includes administrative funds (8.3 percent), carryover to FY 2014 (4.9 percent), Assurance 16 activities (1.2 percent), development of Leveraging funds (less than 0.1 percent), and funds used for MIS in Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana (0.1 percent).

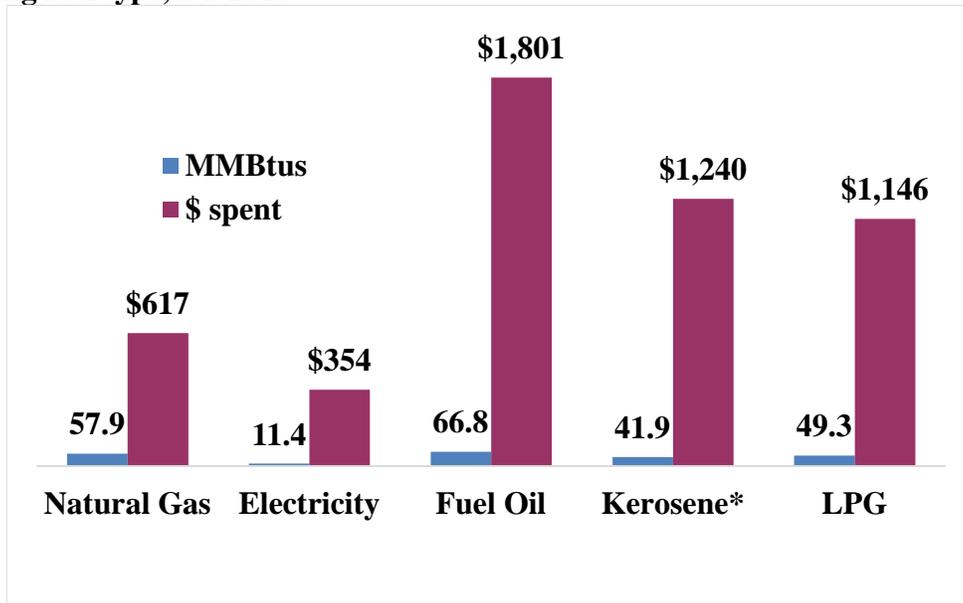
## *Home Energy Data*

LIHEAP assists households with the portion of residential energy costs attributable to home heating and cooling. Home heating and cooling represented about 40 percent of low income households’ residential energy expenditures in FY 2013. Appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted for about 38 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures. Water heating represented about 14 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures.

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

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

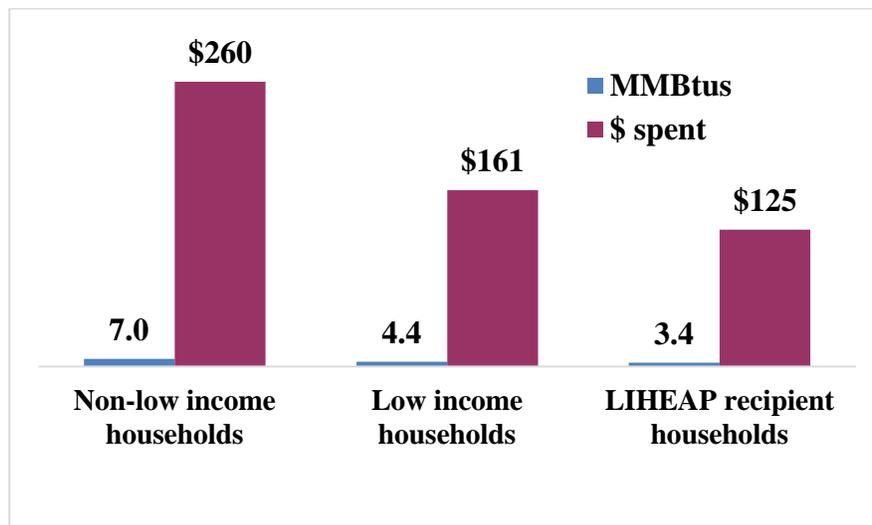
**Figure 3. Average yearly LIHEAP recipient households' heating consumption and expenditures, by main heating fuel type, FY 2013**



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

Based on unadjusted 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) data, 88.6 percent of LIHEAP recipient households cooled their homes, compared with 94.3 percent of non-low income households. As shown in Figure 4, in FY 2013 LIHEAP recipient households consumed, on average, the least amount of energy and spent the least amount of money per year on cooling their homes, compared to other household groups. As referred to here, “cooling” includes room or central air conditioning, as well as non-air conditioning devices such as ceiling fans and evaporative coolers.

**Figure 4. Average yearly cooling consumption and expenditures, by household group, FY 2013**



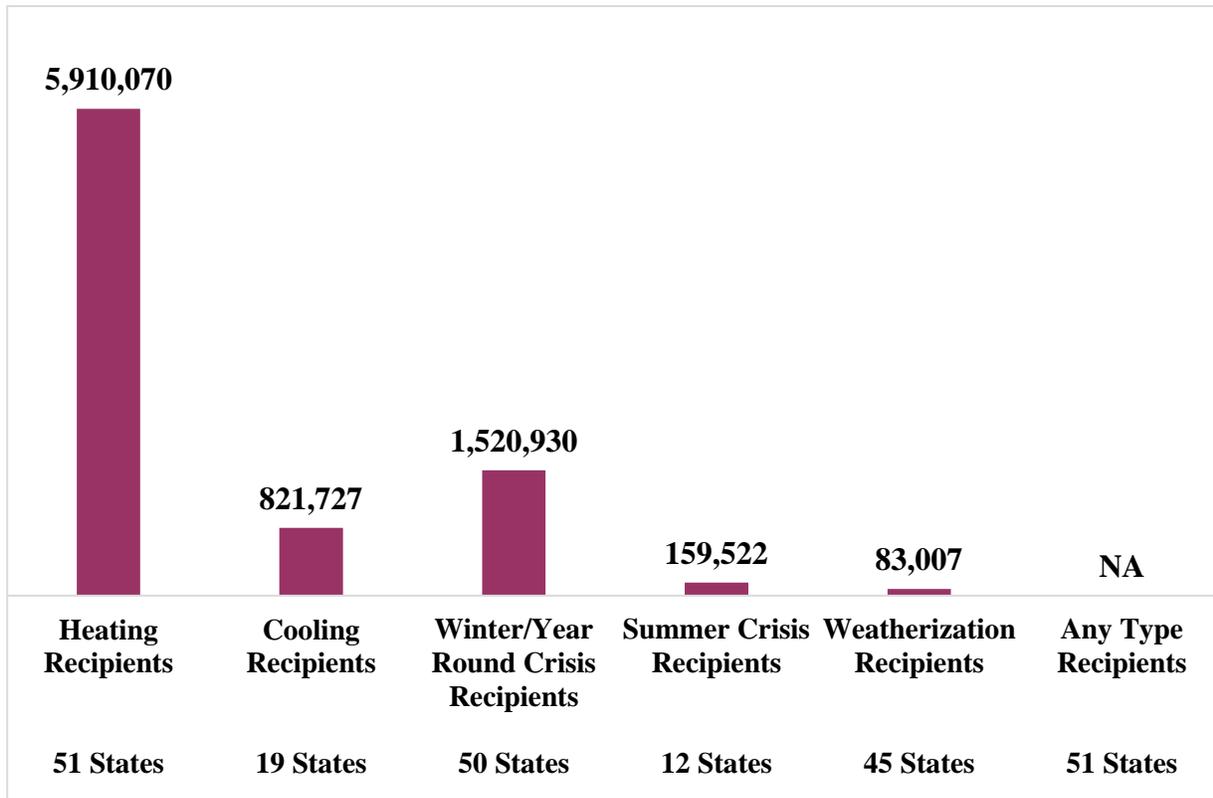
## Household Data

State-specific data on LIHEAP recipient households are derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2013*.

### Number of Households

Figure 5 displays the number of households that received each type of LIHEAP assistance and the number of states that provided each type of assistance. Beginning in FY 2011, HHS asked states to report an unduplicated count of households receiving ‘Any type of LIHEAP assistance’, but HHS is unable to calculate a national total of such households in FY 2013 because three states were in the process of building the needed capacity to report a reliable unduplicated count of such households.

**Figure 5. Number of LIHEAP recipient households, by type of assistance and number of states, FY 2013<sup>3</sup>**



The estimated numbers of income eligible households in FY 2013 include:

- 39.0 million households had incomes at or under the federal income maximum standard of the greater of 150 percent of HHS Poverty Guidelines (HHSPG) or 60 percent of State Median Income (SMI).
- 31.2 million households had incomes at or under the stricter state income standards that can range from 110 percent of poverty to the federal income maximum, as adopted by states.

Previous state estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter crisis assistance also received regular heating assistance. Accounting for this overlap among households

<sup>3</sup> Winter/year-round crisis recipients includes data for households assisted by four states that provided winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance.

receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 6.4 million households received help with heating costs through heating or winter crisis assistance in FY 2013, compared to 6.6 million households in FY 2012.

The 6.4 million households who received help with heating costs through heating or winter crisis assistance in FY 2013 represent about 17 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum, and about 21 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many states.

Section 4006 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (P.L. 112-240) allowed states to link a nominal LIHEAP benefit to the utility allowance provided to households receiving benefits from the Department of Agriculture's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The amount of LIHEAP benefits for such households was typically a flat payment ranging from \$1 to \$5 per household. This coordination began in FY 2009 when the law took effect. Ten states provided nominal LIHEAP benefits totaling an estimated \$4,592,290 to 4,153,783 households in FY 2013. The number of such assisted households is not included in data regarding total households assisted.

### **Income Levels of Households**

Overall, households that received heating assistance were among the poorer households of the LIHEAP income eligible population. The median household poverty level of LIHEAP heating assistance recipient households was 83.3 percent of HHSPG. By contrast, the median household poverty level of LIHEAP income eligible households, under the federal income maximum, was 116.6 percent (using 60 percent of SMI) of HHSPG.

### **LIHEAP Benefit Levels**

There was variation in states' FY 2013 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP fuel assistance. Such levels ranged from \$273 for summer crisis assistance to \$283 for heating assistance, which increased to \$346 when heating and winter/year-round crisis benefits were combined.

### **LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs**

The percentage of household heating expenditures offset by LIHEAP benefits decreased from 63.7 percent in FY 2012 to 50.3 percent in FY 2013. The decreased offset stemmed from an increase in home heating expenditures and a decrease in average LIHEAP benefits for heating costs. The increase in home heating consumption between FY 2012 and FY 2013 was due to a substantially colder FY 2013 heating season. However, the increase in home heating consumption was partially offset by slightly lower fuel prices in FY 2013.

### **Presence of Elderly, Disabled, and Young Children**

About 33.1 percent of the households receiving heating assistance had at least one member aged 60 years or older. This is below the proportion of LIHEAP federal income eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum—that had at least one member aged 60 years or older (39.4 percent).

About 38.2 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one member with a disability. This is above the proportion of federal LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum—that had at least one member with a disability (28.4 percent). State definitions of "disability" vary.

About 21 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child aged five years old or younger. This is slightly above the proportion of LIHEAP federal income eligible households—

those eligible under the federal income maximum—that had at least one member aged five years old or younger (18.0 percent).

Of the about 5.9 million households that received heating assistance in FY 2013, about 4.2 million households had at least one vulnerable member.

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

## ***Program Integrity***

HHS took major steps in FY 2013 to work with states to prevent fraud and abuse, and to ensure LIHEAP program integrity: (1) HHS required all grantees to include a Program Integrity Assessment with their LIHEAP plans which describes state strategies for fraud prevention and detection. (2) HHS formed a program integrity working group of grantees to pinpoint areas of vulnerability, disseminate best practices, and offer guidance to enhance program integrity systems. (3) HHS conducted twelve onsite reviews and two desk reviews of LIHEAP at the state and tribal level.

## ***Program Measurement Data***

HHS tracked LIHEAP program performance according to the following objectives:<sup>4</sup>

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

While LIHEAP met its FY 2013 performance goal for targeting heating assistance to young child households, it did not meet its goal for elderly households. The targeting of elderly households has increased from an indexed score of 74 in FY 2010 to 84 in FY 2013. In FY 2010 and FY 2011, the LIHEAP program met its performance goals for targeting young child households, but in FY 2012, the program achieved an indexed score of 114 with a target of 124. In FY 2013 the program achieved an indexed score of 117 with a target of 116.

LIHEAP supports Objective B of HHS' Goal 3: Promote economic and social well-being for individuals, families, and communities. However, the indicators that HHS uses to measure LIHEAP's performance, the young child and elderly reciprocity targeting indexes, serve only as proxies for LIHEAP's outcomes. HHS intended these proxies to be replaced by more outcome-focused measures and worked collaboratively through 2013 with state LIHEAP directors on ways to implement outcome-based performance measures.

<sup>4</sup> Further information is available in HHS' FY 2013 Annual Performance Report and Performance Plan at <https://wayback.archive-it.org/3920/20140403203145/http://www.hhs.gov/budget/fy2013/performance-appendix-fy2013.pdf>

## **Introduction**

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

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

### ***Purpose of Report***

This is the thirty-first annual report that HHS has issued to Congress on its energy assistance programs. It is submitted in accordance with section 2610 of title XXVI of OBRA, as amended by title VI of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984, title V of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986, title III of the Human Services Amendments of 1994, and titles I, III and XVIII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (LIHEAP Act).

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

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

## ***Data Caveats***

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

- Some data in this report may not match given totals exactly due to rounding.
- Data from national household surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error(s).<sup>5</sup> In addition, some data may not be reported because of large sampling error(s) or small numbers of sampled households.
- Previous state estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance also received regular heating assistance. Based on this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, this report provides estimates of the number of households that received help with heating costs. This number is therefore greater than the number of households that only received heating assistance.
- Fiscal data reported by the states are estimates of the sources and uses of LIHEAP obligated funds.<sup>6</sup> 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 2013 regular LIHEAP allotments but also include those households which were assisted in FY 2013 with LIHEAP funds from the following sources: FY 2011 block grant funds reallocated to grantees in FY 2012 for use in FY 2013, unobligated FY 2012 Leveraging Incentive awards carried over to FY 2013; FY 2012 regular LIHEAP allotments carried over to FY 2013; and obligated FY 2012 LIHEAP funds expended in FY 2013.
- Except where otherwise noted, sums of the figures in this report might not equal the totals therein due to rounding.

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

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

## LIHEAP Statistics

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

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

Statistic	LIEAP FY 81	LIHEAP FY 82	LIHEAP FY 83	LIHEAP FY 84	LIHEAP FY 85	LIHEAP FY 86	LIHEAP FY 87	LIHEAP FY 88	LIHEAP FY 89	LIHEAP FY 90	LIHEAP FY 91
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.85	\$1.75	\$1.98	\$1.88	\$2.1	\$2.12 <sup>1</sup>	\$1.83	\$1.53	\$1.38	\$1.39	\$1.42
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$195
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$0
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$195
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$0
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

Statistic	LIEAP FY 81	LIHEAP FY 82	LIHEAP FY 83	LIHEAP FY 84	LIHEAP FY 85	LIHEAP FY 86	LIHEAP FY 87	LIHEAP FY 88	LIHEAP FY 89	LIHEAP FY 90	LIHEAP FY 91
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	NA	NA	\$23	\$18	\$6	\$27	\$185	\$160	\$174	\$111	\$98
Total funds available (in billions) <sup>3</sup>	\$1.74	\$1.86	\$2.15	\$2.23	\$2.26	\$2.14	\$2.12	\$1.82	\$1.63	\$1.63	\$1.76
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	7.1	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.1
Average household heating assistance benefit	NC <sup>4</sup>	\$188	\$209	\$213	\$224	\$213	\$197	\$197	\$182	\$189	\$190
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$213	\$202	\$225	\$236	\$242	\$231	\$216	\$217	\$204	\$209	\$215
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.47	\$1.12	\$1.34	\$1.37	\$1.47	\$1.35	\$1.28	\$1.15	\$1.02	\$1.03	\$1.10
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$48	\$51	\$33	\$32	\$29	\$36	\$30	\$21	\$12	\$25	\$27
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$46 <sup>5</sup>	\$139 <sup>6</sup>	\$192	\$226	\$191	\$199	\$198	\$190	\$187	\$189	\$221
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	NA	\$136	\$195	\$187	\$227	\$193	\$220	\$170	\$148	\$133	\$129
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	NA	\$160	\$133	\$158	\$103	\$110	\$129	\$85	\$74	\$55	\$81
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$119	NC <sup>4</sup>	\$150	\$157	\$164	\$169	\$173	\$153	\$146	\$143	\$150

<sup>1</sup>\$2.01 billion after Gramm Rudman Hollings rescission and reallocation.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> NC – Not calculated

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes estimated obligations for five States.

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

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 92	LIHEAP FY 93	LIHEAP FY 94	LIHEAP FY 95	LIHEAP FY 96	LIHEAP FY 97	LIHEAP FY 98	LIHEAP FY 99	LIHEAP FY 00	LIHEAP FY 01	LIHEAP FY 02
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.5	\$1.35	\$1.44	\$1.319 <sup>7</sup>	\$0.90 <sup>8</sup>	\$0.975	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.40	\$1.70
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$300	\$595	\$300	\$600	\$300	\$420	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$300	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$100	\$180	\$215	\$160	\$175	\$300	\$300	\$100
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$444	\$156	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) <sup>2</sup>	\$24.4	\$23.7	\$24.1	\$29	\$16.9	\$18.8	\$18.7	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$20.6

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

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 92	LIHEAP FY 93	LIHEAP FY 94	LIHEAP FY 95	LIHEAP FY 96	LIHEAP FY 97	LIHEAP FY 98	LIHEAP FY 99	LIHEAP FY 00	LIHEAP FY 01	LIHEAP FY 02
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$79	\$57	\$19	\$13	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$5
Total funds available (in billions) <sup>3</sup>	\$1.65	\$1.52	\$1.81	\$1.54	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.24	\$1.34	\$1.90	\$2.35	\$1.92
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.4
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$168	\$180	\$188	\$172	\$175	\$184	\$174	\$205	\$227	\$299	\$254
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$190	\$201	\$213	\$198	\$203	\$213	\$205	\$237	\$270	365	291
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$0.99	\$0.95	\$1.06	\$0.88	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.64	\$0.68	\$0.82	\$1.30	\$1.04
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$23	\$22	\$25	\$44	\$18	\$19	\$62	\$72	\$72	\$55	\$78
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$197	\$183	\$226	\$213	\$169	\$176	\$212	\$210	\$250	\$474	\$268
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$135	\$146	\$214	\$159	\$136	\$153	\$138	\$145	\$158	\$234	\$214
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$80	\$41	\$88	\$81	\$52	\$56	\$41	\$72	\$59	\$70	\$59
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$134	\$125	\$148	\$133	\$97	\$113	\$104	\$115	\$134	\$169	\$160

<sup>7</sup> 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.

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

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

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 03	LIHEAP FY 04	LIHEAP FY 05	LIHEAP FY 06	LIHEAP FY 07	LIHEAP FY 08	LIHEAP FY 09	LIHEAP FY 10	LIHEAP FY 11	LIHEAP FY 12	LIHEAP FY 13
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.79	\$1.79	\$1.85	\$1.98	\$1.98	\$1.98	5.1	\$4.48	\$4.50	\$3.44	\$3.25
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$99	\$298	\$181	\$181	\$590	\$590	\$591	\$200	\$0	\$0
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24.5	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4.48	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$99	\$277	\$180	\$181	\$611	\$590	\$591	\$200	\$0	\$0
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$99 <sup>9</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24.5	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$200	\$99	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4.48	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) <sup>2</sup>	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$20.2	\$26.1	0 <sup>10</sup>	\$23.2	\$591	\$0 <sup>10</sup>	\$25.5	\$0 <sup>10</sup>

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

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 03	LIHEAP FY 04	LIHEAP FY 05	LIHEAP FY 06	LIHEAP FY 07	LIHEAP FY 08	LIHEAP FY 09	LIHEAP FY 10	LIHEAP FY 11	LIHEAP FY 12	LIHEAP FY 13
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$3	\$2	\$4	\$4	\$0.7	\$0.2	\$5.4	\$0	\$0	\$0.06	\$0
Total funds available (in billions) <sup>3</sup>	\$2.12	\$1.95	\$2.22	\$3.22	\$2.47	\$2.73	\$5.2	\$5.3	\$5.0	\$3.73	\$3.40
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	7.3	8.0	7.6	6.6	5.9
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$258	\$234	\$253	\$317	\$265	\$293	\$418	\$394	\$370	\$304	\$283
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	312	277	303	385	321	363	505	\$475	\$452	\$374	\$346
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.14	\$1.08	\$1.22	\$1.60	\$1.30	\$1.46	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$2.5	\$1.8	\$1.7
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$73	\$57	\$62	\$116	\$84	\$86	\$252	\$267	\$269	\$238	\$225
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$378	\$321	\$391	\$574	\$441	\$522	\$964	\$971	\$1,032	\$756	\$666
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$222	\$221	\$235	\$322	\$250	\$276	\$523	\$408	\$413	\$358	\$343
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$78	\$62	\$59	\$101	\$62	\$70	\$212	\$261	\$251	\$170 <sup>11</sup>	\$168 <sup>12</sup>
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$173	\$169	\$181	\$248	\$193	\$230	\$401	\$396	\$385	\$307	\$284

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

<sup>10</sup> HHS' FY 2008 appropriations act did not include funds for Leveraging or REACH. In FY 2011 and FY 2013, HHS decided not to set aside funding for Leveraging and REACH.

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

<sup>12</sup> Carryover to FY 2014 includes \$10,876,417 of unobligated FY 2013 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations which 4 states returned or did not draw down from the Federal Government.

## I. Fiscal Data

Part I provides a national overview of the sources and uses of FY 2013 LIHEAP funds.

### *Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds*

LIHEAP appropriations were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2013, as described below. The distribution of such appropriations is displayed in Table I-1. Several other sources of federal LIHEAP funds also were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2013, as described below and displayed in Table I-2.

#### **Regular Block Grant Allocations**

The President signed the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (Public Law (P.L.) 112-175) on September 28, 2012. This Act enabled HHS to issue FY 2013 LIHEAP regular block grant funds to all grantees (up to 90 percent) based on \$3,492,918,748, which was the FY 2012 appropriation of \$3,471,672,115 plus 0.612 percent. It also set the total base (i.e., \$3,492,918,748) from which to calculate the five percent sequestration that was mandated by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).

The President signed the Consolidated and Further Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-6) on March 26, 2013. This Act appropriated FY 2013 funds for Federal agencies including the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). One provision of P.L. 113-6 appropriated \$3,471,672,115 in LIHEAP regular block grant funds. Another provision applied to these funds a rescission that OMB ultimately determined to be 0.2 percent, resulting in a preliminary appropriation of \$3,464,728,771. From this amount, \$174,645,937 was deducted due to the sequestration that was mandated by P.L. 112-25. The resulting final appropriation was \$3,290,082,834.

From the final appropriation, the Secretary transferred one percent of the preliminary appropriation (\$34,647,288) as authorized under P.L. 112-175. This made \$3,255,435,546 available for LIHEAP.

P.L. 113-6 also raised the amount available for Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) to \$2,994,330 (\$2,837,708 after the rescission and sequestration). HHS set aside the full \$2,837,708 for T&TA activities (see the section entitled *Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2013* for more background on T&TA activities).

After setting aside funds for T&TA, HHS distributed the remaining \$3,252,597,838 to the following entities:

- 50 states and the District of Columbia (except where otherwise indicated, “states” refers to the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia).
- 154 direct-funded Indian tribes and tribal organizations (tribes).
- Five U.S. territories — (American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

There was less than \$0.50 in unobligated FY 2013 regular block grant funds, all from T&TA. This resulted in an overall total of effectively \$3,255,435,546 in obligated funds.

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

### **LIHEAP Training and Technical Assistance Funds**

Section 8628a of the LIHEAP statute authorizes the Secretary to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for LIHEAP T&TA projects. LIHEAP's FY 2013 appropriation increased this amount (after the 0.2 percent rescission and the 5 percent sequestration) to \$2,837,708. HHS set aside the full \$2,837,708 and obligated all but \$0.22 of these funds. The remaining \$0.22 in funds will automatically revert back to the Treasury after the five-year expenditure period for such funds expires.

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

- To make grants to state and public agencies and private nonprofit organizations.
- To enter into contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements or interagency agreements with states and public agencies (including federal agencies) and private nonprofit organizations OR to enter into contracts with private entities that do not qualify as nonprofit organizations.
- To provide T&TA for LIHEAP related purposes, including collection and dissemination of information about LIHEAP programs and projects, and matters of regional or national significance that could increase the effectiveness of LIHEAP assistance.
- To conduct onsite compliance reviews of LIHEAP programs.

Appendix C lists the T&TA projects funded for FY 2013.

### **Summary of FY 2013 Federal LIHEAP Funds**

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

**Table I-1. Distribution of LIHEAP appropriations, FY 2013**

<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Number of grantees</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Total funds	<b>210</b>	<b>\$3,258,525,466</b>
Total allocations and awards	<b>210</b>	<b>3,255,687,758</b>
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	3,214,887,412
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	154	36,391,233
Territories	5	4,409,113
Regular block grant allocations	<b>210</b>	<b>3,252,597,838</b>
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	3,211,835,407
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	154	36,357,503
Territories	5	4,404,928
FY 2011 reallocation awards	<b>162</b>	<b>3,089,920</b>
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	3,052,005
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	106	33,730
Territories	5	4,185
Training and technical assistance (T&TA)	<b>NA</b>	<b>2,837,708</b>

## **Other Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds**

In addition to federal LIHEAP allocations, several other sources of federal LIHEAP funds were available in FY 2013, as described below. These other funds constituted about six percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to states in FY 2013.

- **FY 2011 reallocation awards.** FY 2011 LIHEAP funds returned to the federal government were reallocated to all grantees in FY 2013. The funds were awarded on September 26, 2012 and treated as an amount appropriated for FY 2013. A notice announcing the reallocated funds was published on August 14, 2012, on pages 48524-48525 of Vol. 77 of the Federal Register; it can be found at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-08-14/pdf/2012-19827.pdf>
- **LIHEAP carryover from FY 2012.** Section 8626(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute provides that a LIHEAP grantee may request that up to 10 percent of its “funds payable” (i.e., LIHEAP block grant funds, emergency contingency funds, and oil overcharge funds designated for LIHEAP) be held available for the next fiscal year.
- **FY 2012 leveraging incentive awards obligated in FY 2013.** Block grant regulations provide that leveraging incentive funds are available for obligation during the fiscal year in which they are awarded to a grantee until the end of the following fiscal year without regard to the limitation on carryover of LIHEAP funds.

**Table I-2. National estimates of net federal LIHEAP funds available to states, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

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

Funding source	Number of states	Amount of funds	Percent of funds
Total	51	\$3,404,136,875	100.0%
FY 2013 regular block grant allocations	51	3,211,835,407	94.4
FY 2011 reallocation awards	51	3,052,005	0.1
FY 2012 funds carried over to FY 2013	37	174,054,866	5.1
FY 2012 leveraging incentive awards obligated in FY 2013	22	15,194,597	0.4

<sup>1</sup> Regular block grant allocations and FY 2011 reallocation awards are actual dollars distributed by HHS.

**Table I-3. State-specific estimates of federal LIHEAP funds available to states, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

State	FY 2013 regular block grant allocations	FY 2011 reallotment awards	Funds carried over from FY 2012	FY 2012 leveraging incentive awards	Total
Total	\$3,211,835,407	\$3,052,005	\$174,054,866	\$15,194,597	\$3,404,136,875
Alabama	47,936,740	26,363	4,096,432	0	52,059,535
Alaska	10,149,914	10,329	0	0	10,160,243
Arizona	21,437,187	11,795	667,152	0	22,116,134
Arkansas	26,746,150	20,250	0	0	26,766,400
California	144,172,575	141,249	0	3,059,999	147,373,823
Colorado	44,269,819	49,641	3,857,988	0	48,177,448
Connecticut	76,013,951	64,758	7,947,957	362,883	84,389,549
Delaware	12,572,988	8,595	1,195,690	0	13,777,273
Dist. of Col.	9,976,044	10,057	1,059,874	0	11,045,975
Florida	76,356,459	41,981	3,535,044	0	79,933,484
Georgia	60,386,969	33,201	6,003,508	0	66,423,678
Hawaii	5,416,460	3,344	505,331	0	5,925,135
Idaho	18,275,222	18,423	1,957,811	37,393	20,288,849
Illinois	160,190,564	179,240	17,346,429	0	177,716,233
Indiana	72,367,246	81,148	7,515,621	180,300	80,144,315
Iowa	51,292,360	57,515	2,988,250	87,238	54,425,363
Kansas	31,366,501	26,414	982,488	0	32,375,403
Kentucky	43,482,909	42,233	0	0	43,525,142
Louisiana	40,863,591	27,132	0	0	40,890,723
Maine	36,046,318	40,421	3,852,525	178,307	40,117,571
Maryland	70,390,360	49,585	5,297,213	511,545	76,248,703
Massachusetts	132,150,377	129,486	0	1,244,838	133,524,701
Michigan	164,584,788	169,169	15,051,686	509,579	180,315,222
Minnesota	109,334,525	122,599	10,257,376	0	119,714,500
Mississippi	29,257,330	22,710	0	82,944	29,362,984
Missouri	66,552,600	71,595	4,408,734	0	71,032,929
Montana	18,590,704	18,741	1,991,612	0	20,601,057
Nebraska	28,196,439	28,444	3,020,791	0	31,245,674
Nevada	10,963,740	6,028	1,120,263	654,074	12,744,105
New Hampshire	24,321,370	24,519	663,514	566,668	25,576,071
New Jersey	124,480,143	120,256	8,173,366	2,742,449	135,516,214
New Mexico	14,669,509	14,831	1,571,345	0	16,255,685
New York	349,982,701	392,442	0	0	350,375,143
North Carolina	86,142,314	57,476	0	0	86,199,790
North Dakota	18,993,641	19,343	2,055,492	0	21,068,476
Ohio	144,794,148	158,564	16,099,591	0	161,052,303
Oklahoma	32,650,343	22,375	3,278,780	221,057	36,172,555
Oregon	33,673,629	37,801	3,601,253	497,146	37,809,829

<sup>1</sup> Regular block grant allocations are actual dollars distributed by HHS.

<b>State</b>	<b>FY 2013 regular block grant allocations</b>	<b>FY 2011 reallocation awards</b>	<b>Funds carried over from FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2012 leveraging incentive awards</b>	<b>Total</b>
Pennsylvania	190,809,983	210,913	18,695,859	3,060,000	212,776,755
Rhode Island	23,908,130	21,263	0	230,705	24,160,098
South Carolina	38,335,456	21,077	1,450,805	0	39,807,338
South Dakota	16,712,173	16,476	102,479	0	16,831,128
Tennessee	56,855,731	42,781	0	1,154	56,899,666
Texas	127,064,242	69,861	0	0	127,134,103
Utah	22,492,828	22,680	2,410,067	0	24,925,575
Vermont	18,229,732	18,378	1,583,684	111,399	19,943,193
Virginia	78,971,132	60,400	5,788,694	54,152	84,874,378
Washington	54,401,220	60,885	0	671,103	55,133,208
West Virginia	27,723,382	27,949	2,969,984	129,664	30,850,979
Wisconsin	98,416,772	110,357	0	0	98,527,129
Wyoming	8,865,998	8,932	950,178	0	9,825,108

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

Prior to the passage of P.L. 113-6, Congress appropriated preliminary 2013 LIHEAP funding through a continuing resolution (CR). This CR allowed HHS to issue a set of awards of regular block grant funds to states, direct-funded tribes, and territories. Such awards occurred as soon as such grantees' LIHEAP applications were reviewed and found to be in accordance with the statutory requirements for completeness. To avoid impinging on Congress' final funding prerogatives such awards were limited to 90 percent of such grantees' full-year allocations under the CR. The final LIHEAP appropriation allowed HHS to award the remaining funds according to the states' quarterly requests and the other grantees' full year allocations.

### **State Regular Block Grant Allocations**

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

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

- No state receives less than the amount it would have received in FY 1984 if the regular block grant appropriation in that year had been \$1.975 billion.

- When the regular block grant appropriation equals or exceeds \$2.25 billion, no state which under an appropriation of \$2.25 billion would otherwise have an allotment percentage (i.e., the percentage of such funds available to all states) of less than one percent has its allotment percentage reduced from the percentage it would receive from a total appropriation of \$2.14 billion.
- If the regular block grant appropriation is too low to meet the conditions of #1 and #2, then all states have such funds ratably reduced.

For FY 2013, however, the formula for the full-year appropriation was based upon P.L. 113-6. Such formula called for \$497,000,000 to be distributed by the New Formula and the remainder (after deducting the rescission, sequestration, and transfer) to be distributed by the Old Formula. Because P.L. 113-6 did not amend the LIHEAP authorizing statute, it did not specify that this modification apply to fiscal years after FY 2013.

Table I-4 shows each state's regular block grant allocations and FY 2011 reallotment awards to be used in FY 2013. There were no emergency contingency allotments in FY 2013.

**Table I-4. LIHEAP regular block grant gross allocations, tribal set-asides, and net allocations, by state, FY 2013<sup>2</sup>**

State	Regular block grant – Gross allocations	Regular block grant – Tribal set-asides	Regular block grant – Net allocations	FY 2011 reallotment awards – Gross allocations	FY 2011 reallotment awards – Tribal set-asides	FY 2011 reallotment awards – Net allocations	Total net funds
Total	\$3,248,192,910	\$36,357,503	\$3,211,835,407	\$3,085,735	\$33,730	\$3,052,005	\$3,214,887,412
Alabama	48,269,042	332,302	47,936,740	26,539	176	26,363	47,963,103
Alaska	17,170,618	7,020,704	10,149,914	16,940	6,611	10,329	10,160,243
Arizona	23,343,483	1,906,296	21,437,187	12,834	1,039	11,795	21,448,982
Arkansas	26,746,150	0	26,746,150	20,250	0	20,250	26,766,400
California	145,409,990	1,237,415	144,172,575	142,372	1,123	141,249	144,313,824
Colorado	44,269,819	0	44,269,819	49,641	0	49,641	44,319,460
Connecticut	76,013,951	0	76,013,951	64,758	0	64,758	76,078,709
Delaware	12,572,988	0	12,572,988	8,595	0	8,595	12,581,583
Dist. of Col.	9,976,044	0	9,976,044	10,057	0	10,057	9,986,101
Florida	76,376,037	19,578	76,356,459	41,992	11	41,981	76,398,440
Georgia	60,386,969	0	60,386,969	33,201	0	33,201	60,420,170
Hawaii	5,416,460	0	5,416,460	3,344	0	3,344	5,419,804
Idaho	19,207,254	932,032	18,275,222	19,363	940	18,423	18,293,645
Illinois	160,190,564	0	160,190,564	179,240	0	179,240	160,369,804
Indiana	72,373,910	6,664	72,367,246	81,155	7	81,148	72,448,394
Iowa	51,292,360	0	51,292,360	57,515	0	57,515	51,349,875
Kansas	31,396,501	30,000	31,366,501	26,414	0	26,414	31,392,915
Kentucky	43,482,909	0	43,482,909	42,233	0	42,233	43,525,142
Louisiana	40,863,591	0	40,863,591	27,132	0	27,132	40,890,723
Maine	37,413,792	1,367,474	36,046,318	41,953	1,532	40,421	36,086,739
Maryland	70,390,360	0	70,390,360	49,585	0	49,585	70,439,945
Massachusetts	132,256,182	105,805	132,150,377	129,538	52	129,486	132,279,863
Michigan	165,582,270	997,482	164,584,788	170,172	1,003	169,169	164,753,957
Minnesota	109,334,525	0	109,334,525	122,599	0	122,599	109,457,124
Mississippi	29,312,883	55,553	29,257,330	22,753	43	22,710	29,280,040
Missouri	66,552,600	0	66,552,600	71,595	0	71,595	66,624,195
Montana	22,528,889	3,938,185	18,590,704	22,712	3,971	18,741	18,609,445

<sup>2</sup> Regular block grant allocations are actual dollars distributed by HHS.

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State	Regular block grant – Gross allocations	Regular block grant – Tribal set-asides	Regular block grant – Net allocations	FY 2011 reallotment awards – Gross allocations	FY 2011 reallotment awards – Tribal set-asides	FY 2011 reallotment awards – Net allocations	Total net funds
Nebraska	28,214,439	18,000	28,196,439	28,444	0	28,444	28,224,883
Nevada	10,963,740	0	10,963,740	6,028	0	6,028	10,969,768
New Hampshire	24,321,370	0	24,321,370	24,519	0	24,519	24,345,889
New Jersey	124,480,143	0	124,480,143	120,256	0	120,256	124,600,399
New Mexico	15,938,390	1,268,881	14,669,509	16,068	1,237	14,831	14,684,340
New York	350,169,200	186,499	349,982,701	392,651	209	392,442	350,375,143
North Carolina	87,702,034	1,559,720	86,142,314	58,517	1,041	57,476	86,199,790
North Dakota	24,473,189	5,479,548	18,993,641	24,672	5,329	19,343	19,012,984
Ohio	144,794,148	0	144,794,148	158,564	0	158,564	144,952,712
Oklahoma	35,955,292	3,304,949	32,650,343	24,395	2,020	22,375	32,672,718
Oregon	34,310,981	637,352	33,673,629	38,474	673	37,801	33,711,430
Pennsylvania	190,809,983	0	190,809,983	210,913	0	210,913	191,020,896
Rhode Island	23,976,065	67,935	23,908,130	21,323	60	21,263	23,929,393
South Carolina	38,335,456	0	38,335,456	21,077	0	21,077	38,356,533
South Dakota	19,876,516	3,164,343	16,712,173	20,038	3,562	16,476	16,728,649
Tennessee	56,855,731	0	56,855,731	42,781	0	42,781	56,898,512
Texas	127,064,242	0	127,064,242	69,861	0	69,861	127,134,103
Utah	22,882,390	389,562	22,492,828	23,068	388	22,680	22,515,508
Vermont	18,229,732	0	18,229,732	18,378	0	18,378	18,248,110
Virginia	78,971,132	0	78,971,132	60,400	0	60,400	79,031,532
Washington	56,436,836	2,035,616	54,401,220	63,284	2,399	60,885	54,462,105
West Virginia	27,723,382	0	27,723,382	27,949	0	27,949	27,751,331
Wisconsin	98,416,772	0	98,416,772	110,357	0	110,357	98,527,129
Wyoming	9,161,606	295,608	8,865,998	9,236	304	8,932	8,874,930

**Tribal Regular Block Grant Allocations**

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

Table I-5 on the next page shows the direct-funded tribes for each state and the amounts set aside from regular block grant allocations and FY 2011 reallotment funds to be used in FY 2013 for such tribes.

**Table I-5. LIHEAP funding breakdown for direct-funded tribes and tribal organizations, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	FY 2011 reallocation awards	Total
<b>Total</b>	\$36,357,503	\$33,730	\$36,391,233
Alabama - Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	10,306	0	10,306
Alabama - Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	153,013	84	153,097
Alabama - Poarch Band of Creek Indians	134,989	74	135,063
Alabama - United Cherokee Ani-Yun Wiya Nation	53,572	29	53,601
Alaska - Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	252,408	249	252,657
Alaska - Assn. of Village Council Presidents	2,458,695	2,342	2,461,037
Alaska - Bristol Bay Native Association	1,286,079	1,269	1,287,348
Alaska - Chuathbaluk Traditional Council	25,756	0	25,756
Alaska - Cook Inlet	308,642	0	308,642
Alaska - Kenaitze Indian Tribe	124,418	123	124,541
Alaska - Kodiak Area Native Association	41,209	41	41,250
Alaska - Kuskokwim Native Association	245,488	351	245,839
Alaska - Orutsararmuit Native Council	141,400	140	141,540
Alaska - Seldovia Village	12,045	0	12,045
Alaska - Tanana Chiefs Conference	1,330,852	1,313	1,332,165
Alaska - Tlingit & Haida Central Council	759,371	749	760,120
Alaska - Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	34,341	34	34,375
Arizona - Cocopah Tribe	15,493	0	15,493
Arizona - Colorado River Indian Tribes	48,311	27	48,338
Arizona - Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	156,361	86	156,447
Arizona - Navajo Nation	2,554,543	1,966	2,556,509
Arizona - Pascua Yaqui Tribe	59,731	33	59,764
Arizona - Quechan Tribe	36,252	34	36,286
Arizona - Salt River Pima Maricopa Ind. Cmty. <sup>2</sup>	57,692	32	57,724
Arizona - San Carlos Apache Tribe	95,135	52	95,187
Arizona - White Mountain Apache Tribe	135,907	75	135,982
California - Berry Creek Rancheria	11,389	0	11,389
California - Bishop Paiute	42,929	42	42,971
California - Coyote Valley Pomo Band	9,462	0	9,462
California - Enterprise Rancheria	4,381	0	4,381
California - Hoopa Valley Tribe	78,499	77	78,576
California - Hopland Band	11,915	0	11,915
California - Karuk Tribe	56,947	56	57,003
California - Mooretown Rancheria	32,504	32	32,536
California - N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc. (NCIDC)	526,379	511	526,890
California - Pinoleville Rancheria	14,541	0	14,541
California - Pit River Tribe	68,249	67	68,316
California - Quartz Valley	6,834	0	6,834
California - Redding Rancheria	84,282	83	84,365
California - Redwood Valley	3,855	0	3,855
California - Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	78,324	77	78,401
California - Round Valley	50,376	49	50,425
California - S. Cal. Tribal Chairmen's Association	8,849	0	8,849
California - Sherwood Valley Rancheria	12,791	0	12,791
California - Southern Indian Health Council	7,447	0	7,447
California - Yurok Tribe	102,154	100	102,254
Idaho - Coeur d'Alene Tribe	58,102	59	58,161

<sup>1</sup> These data are compiled from HHS' records of actual dollars distributed.

<sup>2</sup> Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community returned \$2,081 of available FY 2013 LIHEAP funds to HHS.

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<b>Direct-funded tribe</b>	<b>Regular block grant allocations</b>	<b>FY 2011 reallocation awards</b>	<b>Total</b>
Idaho - Nez Perce Tribe	134,451	136	134,587
Idaho - Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	739,479	745	740,224
Kansas - Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas	30,000	0	30,000
Kansas - United Tribes of Kansas & SE Nebraska	18,000	0	18,000
Maine - Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	162,750	182	162,932
Maine - Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	162,750	182	162,932
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Indian Township	310,534	348	310,882
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Pleasant Point	433,252	486	433,738
Maine - Penobscot Tribe	298,188	334	298,522
Massachusetts - Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	105,805	52	105,857
Michigan - Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	64,771	67	64,838
Michigan - Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	123,162	127	123,289
Michigan - Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	170,919	176	171,095
Michigan - Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	31,322	32	31,354
Michigan - Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	113,972	117	114,089
Michigan - Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	500,000	491	500,491
Mississippi - Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	55,553	43	55,596
Montana - Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	878,604	886	879,490
Montana - Blackfeet Tribe	1,003,009	1,011	1,004,020
Montana - Chippewa-Cree Tribe	256,604	259	256,863
Montana - Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes	983,566	992	984,558
Montana - Fort Belknap Community	353,771	357	354,128
Montana - Northern Cheyenne Tribe	462,631	466	463,097
New Mexico - Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos	26,943	27	26,970
New Mexico - Jicarilla Apache Tribe	26,840	27	26,867
New Mexico - Pueblo of Jemez	20,567	0	20,567
New Mexico - Pueblo of Laguna	53,474	54	53,528
New Mexico - Pueblo of Nambe	21,081	0	21,081
New Mexico - Pueblo of Zuni	97,899	99	97,998
New York - Seneca Nation	118,073	132	118,205
New York - St. Regis Mohawk Band	68,426	77	68,503
North Carolina - Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina	1,559,720	1,041	1,560,761
North Dakota - Spirit Lake Tribe	1,248,133	1,160	1,249,293
North Dakota - Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	1,618,198	1,564	1,619,762
North Dakota - Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	971,586	913	972,499
North Dakota - Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	1,872,199	1,924	1,874,123
Oklahoma - Absentee Shawnee Tribe	20,943	0	20,943
Oklahoma - Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	13,425	0	13,425
Oklahoma - Caddo Indian Tribe	21,050	0	21,050
Oklahoma - Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	1,301,355	883	1,302,238
Oklahoma - Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	68,198	46	68,244
Oklahoma - Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	175,200	119	175,319
Oklahoma - Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	491,869	334	492,203
Oklahoma - Citizen Band Potawatomi	27,494	0	27,494
Oklahoma - Comanche Indian Tribe	78,538	53	78,591
Oklahoma - Delaware Nation	4,000	0	4,000

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<b>Direct-funded tribe</b>	<b>Regular block grant allocations</b>	<b>FY 2011 reallocation awards</b>	<b>Total</b>
Oklahoma - Delaware Tribe of Indians <sup>3</sup>	35,012	0	35,012
Oklahoma - Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Fort Sill Apache Tribe	4,296	0	4,296
Oklahoma - Kialegee Tribal Town	4,000	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	18,258	0	18,258
Oklahoma - Kiowa Indian Tribe	65,728	45	65,773
Oklahoma - Miami Tribe	10,740	0	10,740
Oklahoma - Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Muscogee (Creek) Nation	328,319	223	328,542
Oklahoma - Osage Tribe	124,352	84	124,436
Oklahoma - Otoe-Missouria Tribe	9,881	0	9,881
Oklahoma - Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Pawnee Tribe	11,170	0	11,170
Oklahoma - Ponca Tribe	24,165	0	24,165
Oklahoma - Quapaw Tribe	26,420	0	26,420
Oklahoma - Sac & Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	23,159	0	23,159
Oklahoma - Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	65,084	44	65,128
Oklahoma - Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	12,780	0	12,780
Oklahoma - Shawnee Tribe	4,000	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	22,661	0	22,661
Oklahoma - Tonkawa Tribe	4,000	0	4,000
Oklahoma - United Keetowah	279,238	189	279,427
Oklahoma - Wichita & Affiliated Tribes	9,559	0	9,559
Oklahoma - Wyandotte Nation	8,055	0	8,055
Oregon - Conf. Tribe of Coos-Lower Umpqua	37,000	39	37,039
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,845	125	118,970
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,665	120	114,785
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,665	120	114,785
Oregon - Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	12,000	0	12,000
Oregon - Klamath Tribe	240,177	269	240,446
Rhode Island - Narragansett Indian Tribe	67,935	60	67,995
South Dakota - Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	560,518	565	561,083
South Dakota - Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	75,531	76	75,607
South Dakota - Oglala Sioux Tribe	1,160,789	1,170	1,161,959
South Dakota - Rosebud Sioux Tribe	914,320	922	915,242
South Dakota - Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	0	373	373
South Dakota - Yankton Sioux Tribe	222,617	224	222,841
Utah - Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	60,000	56	60,056
Utah - Ute Tribe (Uintah & Ouray)	123,818	125	123,943
Washington - Colville Confederated Tribes	478,020	536	478,556
Washington - Hoh Tribe	8,460	0	8,460
Washington - Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	13,940	0	13,940
Washington - Kalispel Indian Community	13,940	0	13,940
Washington - Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	34,088	38	34,126
Washington - Lummi Indian Tribe	141,036	158	141,194
Washington - Makah Indian Tribe	109,995	123	110,118
Washington - Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	50,342	56	50,398
Washington - Nooksack Indian Tribe	38,716	43	38,759
Washington - Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	23,252	26	23,278
Washington - Puyallup Tribe	0	176	176
Washington - Quileute Tribe	44,924	50	44,974

<sup>3</sup> Delaware Tribe of Indians returned \$9,793 of available FY 2013 LIHEAP funds to HHS.

Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	FY 2011 reallotment awards	Total
Washington - Quinault Tribe	122,411	137	122,548
Washington - Samish Tribe	46,448	52	46,500
Washington - Small Tribes Organization of W. Wash.	74,327	83	74,410
Washington - South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	157,007	176	157,183
Washington - Spokane Tribe	98,426	110	98,536
Washington - Suquamish Tribe	13,940	0	13,940
Washington - Swinomish Indians	59,654	67	59,721
Washington - Yakama Indian Nation	506,690	568	507,258
Wyoming - Eastern Shoshone of the Wind River	121,849	123	121,972
Wyoming - Northern Arapaho Nation	173,759	181	173,940

### **Territory Regular Block Grant Allocations**

Section 8623(b)(1) of the LIHEAP statute mandates that, “after evaluating the extent to which each jurisdiction. . . requires assistance under this paragraph for the fiscal year involved,” HHS “shall apportion not less than one-tenth of 1 percent, and not more than one-half of 1 percent, of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year to carry out this title on the basis of need among” the following territories: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. These territories are also eligible to receive emergency contingency, leveraging and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH) funds.

From FY 1981 through FY 2013, the territories received the same percentage of the total LIHEAP appropriation, approximately 0.14 percent, and the same relative shares of the funds based on such percentage. These percentages and shares were based on a congressional determination of need for FY 1981, and no information was provided during this time demonstrating “that changed conditions required a higher relative level of funding as compared to the states than existed in 1981.” However, such percentages and shares may be changed upon the provision of such information.

The five eligible territories received FY 2013 LIHEAP funds as indicated in Table I-6 below.

**Table I-6. LIHEAP funding breakdown for territories, FY 2013<sup>4</sup>**

Territory	Regular block grant allocation	FY 2011 reallotment awards	Total
Total	\$4,404,928	\$4,185	\$4,409,113
American Samoa	72,869	69	72,938
Guam	159,763	152	159,915
Northern Mariana Islands	55,490	53	55,543
Puerto Rico	3,965,733	3,767	3,969,500
U.S. Virgin Islands	151,073	144	151,217

<sup>4</sup> These data are compiled from HHS’ records of actual dollars distributed.

## Uses of LIHEAP Funds

HHS obtained estimates of the states' program obligations through the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey for FY 2013*, as described in Appendix A. Such estimates are shown at the national level in Table I-7 and at the state level in Table I-8. Two states and four tribes indicated in their *FY 2011 LIHEAP Carryover and Reallotment Report* that they had FY 2011 LIHEAP funds available for reallotment, totaling \$3,089,920. HHS redistributed that sum to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2012 for use in FY 2013, per section 8626 of the LIHEAP statute.

**Table I-7. National-level estimates of states' uses of federal LIHEAP funds, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

Uses of LIHEAP funds	Number of states	Estimated obligations	Percent of funds <sup>2</sup>
Total	51	\$3,404,137,424 <sup>3 4</sup>	100.0%
Heating assistance	51	1,672,167,137	49.1
Cooling assistance	19	224,962,733	6.6
Crisis assistance <sup>5</sup>	47	666,205,801	19.6
Weatherization assistance <sup>6</sup>	45	343,207,864	10.1
Carryover to following fiscal year <sup>7</sup>	41	167,788,833	4.9
Development of leveraging programs	6	481,036	0.0 <sup>8</sup>
Assurance 16 activities <sup>9</sup>	26	41,674,395	1.2
Administrative costs	51	283,924,225	8.3
Other <sup>10</sup>	3	3,725,400	0.1

<sup>1</sup> These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2013*. Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-2.

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

<sup>3</sup> Total includes an estimated \$4,592,290 in funds provided by ten States as LIHEAP nominal benefits to SNAP households. Five States and the District of Columbia did not specify the amount of nominal benefits provided to SNAP households.

<sup>4</sup> Total uses of funds in table I-7 and table I-8 does not match total sources of funds in table I-2 since total uses includes an additional \$549 reported as obligated by South Dakota and Washington that was allotted to the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe (South Dakota) and the Puyallup Tribe (Washington).

<sup>5</sup> Excludes four states that provided expedited heating assistance benefits in winter fuel crisis situations. The total amount of crisis assistance benefits rely on State-reported data, some of which did or did not include the amount of nominal LIHEAP benefits assisted SNAP households.

<sup>6</sup> 45 states obligated funds for weatherization assistance. This total includes States that obligated funds during FY 2013 but did not expend them to weatherize households until FY 2014. Therefore, this total is not comparable to the total number of States that provided weatherization assistance, listed in Table III-1.

<sup>7</sup> Carryover to FY 2014 includes \$10,876,417 of unobligated FY 2013 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations which 4 states returned or did not draw down from the Federal Government.

<sup>8</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

<sup>9</sup> Funds obligated for Assurance 16 activities consisted of LIHEAP funds used to provide services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling and assistance with energy vendors.

<sup>10</sup> 'Other' refers to LIHEAP Management Information System (MIS) funds obligated by Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana.

**Table I-8. Estimates of states' uses of federal LIHEAP funds, FY 2013, by state<sup>1</sup>**

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2014	Development of leveraging resources <sup>2</sup>	Assurance 16 activities <sup>3</sup>	Administrative and planning costs	Other <sup>4</sup>	Total
Total	\$1,672,167,137	\$224,962,733	\$666,205,801	\$343,207,864	\$167,788,833	\$481,036	\$41,674,395	\$283,924,225	\$3,725,400	\$3,404,137,424
Alabama	17,750,509	17,175,573	8,316,639	1,000,000	2,910,642	0	487,219	4,418,953	0	52,059,535
Alaska <sup>5</sup>	8,459,503	0	0	883,205	0	0	0	817,535	0	10,160,243
Arizona <sup>6</sup>	4,434,589	8,235,664	3,167,563	2,906,999	271,816	35,000	933,980	2,130,523	0	22,116,134
Arkansas	9,382,810	4,506,205	5,623,882	4,011,922	0	0	968,158	2,273,423	0	26,766,400
California <sup>6 7 8 9 10</sup>	41,317,585	0	48,593,556	35,885,533	0	0	7,055,134	14,522,015	0	147,373,823
Colorado <sup>7</sup>	34,678,073	0	340,342	4,305,107	4,426,945	0	0	4,426,981	0	48,177,448
Connecticut <sup>7 9 11</sup>	45,158,803	0	23,303,282	0	7,364,096	0	1,395,891	7,167,477	0	84,389,549
Delaware	7,163,069	2,054,166	1,305,973	684,192	1,250,307	0	83,785	1,235,781	0	13,777,273
Dist. of Col. <sup>12</sup>	5,903,864	346,658	1,871,100	1,375,878	643,721	0	933	903,821	0	11,045,975

<sup>1</sup> These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2013*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

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

<sup>3</sup> Funds obligated for Assurance 16 activities were used to provide services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling and assistance with energy vendors.

<sup>4</sup> "Other" funds were program funds that Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana used for LIHEAP Management Information Systems (MIS).

<sup>5</sup> Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

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

<sup>7</sup> Energy crisis assistance benefits include funds for emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements for the following States: California (\$14,993,211), Colorado (\$154,085), Idaho (\$359,898), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (\$949,512), Michigan (not specified), Minnesota (\$2,672,984), Missouri ([furnace repair/replacement – \$46,744] and [air conditioner repair/replacement – \$21,884]), Montana (not specified), Nebraska (\$118,433), New Jersey (\$953,315), New York (\$5,126,495), North Carolina (\$5,224,707), Oregon (\$834,751), Pennsylvania (\$19,239,459), Rhode Island (\$1,200,000), South Carolina (HVACS, A/Cs, Heaters, Blankets, Throws – \$588,556), South Dakota (\$785,678), Utah (\$800,000), Washington (\$613,125), West Virginia (\$106,602), Wisconsin (\$1,402,457) and Wyoming (\$700,000).

<sup>8</sup> California, Idaho, Indiana, Montana, North Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming received a waiver for FY 2013 that increased from 15% to up to 25% of the maximum amount of LIHEAP funds available for weatherization or other energy-related home repairs.

<sup>9</sup> The following States allocated funds to nominal benefits for SNAP households and reported the amount: California, \$2,324,058 - estimated; Connecticut, \$100,000; Delaware, \$75 estimated; Maine, \$7,370; Michigan, \$434,538; New Jersey, \$320,353 estimated; New York, \$258,596 estimated; Oregon, \$99,951 estimated; Pennsylvania, \$797,349 estimated; and Wisconsin, \$250,000 estimated.

<sup>10</sup> California's energy crisis assistance funds include \$64,101 for Severe Weather Energy Assistance and Transportation Services (SWEATS).

<sup>11</sup> Connecticut's energy crisis assistance funds include \$12,335,370 for Safety Net Assistance for households in life-threatening situation that are unable to secure shelter with heat.

<sup>12</sup> The following States allocated funds to nominal benefits for SNAP households, but did not report the amount: D.C., Massachusetts, Montana, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington.

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State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2014	Development of leveraging resources <sup>2</sup>	Assurance 16 activities <sup>3</sup>	Administrative and planning costs	Other <sup>4</sup>	Total
Florida	13,234,803	14,244,717	34,340,068	9,667,994	1,998,426	0	0	6,447,476	0	79,933,484
Georgia <sup>13</sup>	39,801,115	0	12,385,115	2,495,848	5,866,140	0	0	5,875,460	0	66,423,678
Hawaii <sup>6</sup>	5,019,950	0	24,264	0	400,039	0	0	480,882	0	5,925,135
Idaho <sup>7 8 14</sup>	11,266,773	0	774,898	4,464,832	1,037,431	35,000	895,393	1,814,522	0	20,288,849
Illinois <sup>7 15</sup>	87,738,847	8,805,744	24,864,053	21,234,510	13,885,536	0	6,810,641	14,376,902	0	177,716,233
Indiana <sup>8</sup>	39,246,187	9,962,796	5,667,166	12,945,527	2,955,126	0	3,073,708	6,293,804	0	80,144,314
Iowa <sup>7</sup>	37,278,115	0	2,141,566	7,693,854	2,493,904	0	588,112	4,229,812	0	54,425,363
Kansas <sup>5</sup>	22,095,096	0	0	4,417,790	1,777,505	0	0	2,031,252	2,053,760	32,375,403
Kentucky	14,426,473	0	17,174,853	3,829,509	4,049,332	0	0	4,044,975	0	43,525,142
Louisiana	9,345,221	16,906,624	4,089,073	6,133,608	0	0	327,125	4,089,072	0	40,890,723
Maine <sup>9</sup>	25,968,233	0	2,891,036	5,375,137	1,982,188	0	342,589	3,558,388	0	40,117,571
Maryland <sup>5 7</sup>	62,895,916	0	0	0	6,313,751	0	0	7,039,036	0	76,248,703
Massachusetts <sup>5 12</sup>	107,391,416	0	0	8,500,000	603,415	80,000	3,597,400	13,352,470	0	133,524,701
Michigan <sup>7 9</sup>	43,281,677	0	100,382,843	3,521,754	16,458,478	144,116	0	16,526,354	0	180,315,222
Minnesota <sup>7</sup>	72,954,456	0	18,847,224	9,840,107	9,744,940	0	1,622,894	5,933,239	771,640	119,714,500
Mississippi	11,965,102	7,672,530	1,063,138	4,388,600	667,648	0	1,119,093	2,486,873	0	29,362,984
Missouri <sup>7</sup>	39,000,311	0	23,764,738	1,000,000	702,412	0	0	6,565,468	0	71,032,929
Montana <sup>7 8 12</sup>	10,732,386	0	715,951	4,647,676	1,681,298	0	330,000	1,593,745	900,000	20,601,056
Nebraska <sup>7 16 17 18</sup>	10,076,146	3,779,920	4,115,033	7,294,965	3,417,071	0	0	2,562,540	0	31,245,675
Nevada <sup>6 19</sup>	10,171,255	0	513,902	493,369	1,096,374	0	0	469,205	0	12,744,105
New Hampshire	20,382,847	0	1,091,893	500,000	630,833	0	625,000	2,345,498	0	25,576,071
New Jersey <sup>7 9 20</sup>	79,517,448	9,819,640	15,041,736	18,672,000	4,310,818	0	0	8,154,572	0	135,516,214

<sup>13</sup> Georgia obligated funds to the state's Weatherization Program for FY 2013 but some households were weatherized in FY 2014.

<sup>14</sup> Idaho carried over \$1,029,683 of unobligated FY 2013 funds to FY 2014. The remaining \$7,748 was returned to HHS after a review of the state's fiscal data.

<sup>15</sup> Illinois obligated funds to the state's Weatherization Program for FY 2013 but most households were weatherized in FY 2014.

<sup>16</sup> Nebraska's energy crisis assistance funds include \$450,405 for deposit assistance and \$76,781 for a Fan Program.

<sup>17</sup> Nebraska carried over \$1,236,715 of unobligated FY 2013 funds to FY 2014. The remaining \$2,180,356 of unobligated FY 2013 funds was returned to HHS.

<sup>18</sup> Nebraska's summer crisis assistance funds were used to assist households with year-round crisis assistance.

<sup>19</sup> Nevada's energy crisis assistance funds include \$8,278 for crisis intervention.

<sup>20</sup> New Jersey obligated funds to the state's Weatherization Program for FY 2013 but some households were weatherized in FY 2014.

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State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2014	Development of leveraging resources <sup>2</sup>	Assurance 16 activities <sup>3</sup>	Administrative and planning costs	Other <sup>4</sup>	Total
New Mexico <sup>21</sup>	6,878,672	1,609,592	3,100,799	1,800,000	1,399,672	0	0	1,466,950	0	16,255,685
New York <sup>7 9 22</sup>	220,118,120	3,000,000	58,205,719	34,998,270	0	151,920	0	33,901,114	0	350,375,143
North Carolina <sup>7 23</sup>	23,539,143	0	43,190,258	10,856,158	0	0	0	8,614,231	0	86,199,790
North Dakota <sup>8 24</sup>	10,464,315	0	2,057,023	4,748,410	1,899,364	0	0	1,899,364	0	21,068,476
Ohio	72,323,923	0	45,339,644	19,073,849	10,951,155	0	0	13,363,732	0	161,052,303
Oklahoma	7,212,037	18,586,719	2,491,493	1,500,000	3,265,034	0	0	3,117,272	0	36,172,555
Oregon <sup>7 9</sup>	21,768,287	0	4,885,054	5,167,358	3,367,362	35,000	1,431,113	1,155,656	0	37,809,830
Pennsylvania <sup>7 9</sup>	103,966,862	0	61,500,643	9,694,726	18,922,587	0	0	18,691,937	0	212,776,755
Rhode Island <sup>7 12</sup>	8,796,290	0	6,523,424	3,386,220	2,197,839	0	956,325	2,300,000	0	24,160,098
South Carolina <sup>7 25 26</sup>	4,916,266	2,727,521	9,613,080	5,750,318	11,191,960	0	1,843,962	3,764,231	0	39,807,338
South Dakota <sup>7</sup>	14,000,842	0	1,277,547	0	730,675	0	0	822,437	0	16,831,501
Tennessee	31,274,174	12,773,958	9,116,178	0	0	0	506,316	3,229,040	0	56,899,666
Texas <sup>8</sup>	1,211,069	74,774,278	18,667,649	20,079,597	0	0	4,161,036	8,240,474	0	127,134,103
Utah <sup>7 27</sup>	15,857,653	0	830,000	2,453,590	3,579,182	0	77,241	2,127,909	0	24,925,575
Vermont <sup>9 12</sup>	14,795,642	0	2,731,680	0	591,060	0	0	1,824,811	0	19,943,193
Virginia	43,651,903	7,980,428	9,195,229	10,661,103	7,479,153	0	0	5,906,562	0	84,874,378
Washington <sup>7 8 12 28</sup>	30,300,601	0	8,033,418	9,340,802	0	0	2,012,335	5,446,228	0	55,133,384
West Virginia <sup>7</sup>	18,194,286	0	4,857,191	3,586,216	2,386,999	0	0	1,826,287	0	30,850,979
Wisconsin <sup>7 9</sup>	70,172,617	0	11,052,956	9,731,482	0	0	0	7,570,074	0	98,527,129
Wyoming <sup>7 8</sup>	4,685,857	0	1,125,929	2,209,849	886,599	0	429,012	487,862	0	9,825,108

<sup>21</sup> New Mexico's year-round crisis assistance funds were used to assist households with summer crisis assistance.

<sup>22</sup> New York's cooling assistance funds were used to assist households with medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the New York Homes and Community Renewal Program.

<sup>23</sup> North Carolina obligated funds to the state's Emergency Furnace Repair and Replacement Program and Weatherization Program for FY 2013 but most households were served with such assistance in FY 2014.

<sup>24</sup> North Dakota energy crisis assistance funds include \$1,420,000 obligated for emergency furnace repairs and replacements but used to assist households in FY 2014.

<sup>25</sup> South Carolina carried over \$3,833,546 of unobligated FY 2013 funds to FY 2014. The remaining \$7,358,414 of unobligated FY 2013 funds was returned to HHS.

<sup>26</sup> South Carolina obligated funds to the state's Weatherization Program for FY 2013 but households were weatherized with such funds in FY 2014.

<sup>27</sup> Utah carried over \$2,249,283 of unobligated FY 2013 funds to FY 2014. The remaining \$1,329,899 of unobligated FY 2013 funds was not dawn down and remained with HHS.

<sup>28</sup> Washington's energy crisis assistance funds include \$243,150 for Temporary Shelter Assistance.

## **II. Home Energy Data**

Part II of this report presents home energy consumption and expenditure data. The primary data source for this part is the Department of Energy's (DOE's) 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), which has energy consumption and expenditures data for calendar year (CY) 2009. For this report, the 2009 home heating and cooling consumption and expenditures have been adjusted to reflect FY 2013 weather and fuel prices. Therefore, any residential energy or home energy consumption and expenditure data presented in Part II have been adjusted from the 2009 RECS for years after 2009.

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

### ***Total Residential Energy Data***

Total residential energy includes a variety of uses, such as refrigeration, cooking, lighting, water heating, home heating, and home cooling. By statute, LIHEAP targets assistance to that portion of total residential energy that covers home heating and home cooling costs. In FY 2013, home heating was 29 percent of the residential energy bill for low income households, and home cooling made up 8 percent.

Low income households had average residential energy consumption of 77.3 MMBtus, or about 13 percent less than all households, and average energy expenditures of \$1,768, or about 14 percent less than all households. Their mean individual residential energy burden was 17.7 percent, over twice that for all households and over five times that for non-low income households.

Table II-1 provides data on the percentage of the residential energy bill that is attributable to five main categories of end use. The category for appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted for about 38 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households. Water heating expenditures represented about 14 percent of residential expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households. Table II-1 also provides data on residential energy expenditures by each major end use by the following four income groups:

- **All households**, represent all households in the U.S.
- **Non-low income households**, represent those households with annual incomes above the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of SMI.
- **Low income households**, represent those households with annual incomes at or under the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of SMI.
- **LIHEAP recipient households**, represent those low income households that received federal fuel assistance.

Residential energy expenditures of low income households were distributed in roughly the same way as those of all households. However, LIHEAP recipients spent a higher proportion of their annual residential expenditures for home heating and a lower proportion for home cooling than did other groups. LIHEAP recipient households spent 34 percent of their annual residential expenditures for home heating, about five percentage points more than did the average low income household. LIHEAP recipient households spent six percent for home cooling, about 75 percent of the proportion spent by low income households.

**Table II-1. Percent of household residential energy expenditures by major end use, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

End use	All households	Non-low income households	Low income households	LIHEAP recipient households
Home heating	27%	26%	29%	34%
Home cooling	10	11	8	6
Water heating	13	13	15	14
Refrigeration	8	8	8	8
Appliances	42	42	40	38
All uses <sup>2</sup>	100	100	100	100

Average residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households were \$1,989, nearly 13 percent higher than that for all low income households. The mean individual residential energy burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 18.1 percent, about 0.4 percentage points higher than that for low income households.

Table II-2a to II-2d presents data on average annual residential energy consumption, expenditures, and energy burden (the percent of income spent on energy), by fuel type for all household types. In FY 2013, average residential energy consumption for all households was 88.9 million British Thermal Units (MMBtus) and average expenditures were \$2,058. The mean individual residential energy burden for all households was 8.2 percent of income. The definition of “mean individual burden” is explained in Appendix A.

<sup>1</sup> Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2013 heating degree days and cooling degree days.

<sup>2</sup> All uses may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

**Table II-2a. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, all households, FY 2013**

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) <sup>1</sup>	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden <sup>2</sup>	Median individual burden <sup>3</sup>	Mean group burden <sup>4</sup>
All fuels	88.9	\$2,058	8.2%	3.7%	2.9%
Natural gas	108.3	1,986	7.3	3.3	2.8
Electricity	59.8	1,816	8.8	3.8	2.5
Fuel oil	116.2	3,696	11.9	5.9	5.2
Kerosene	64.9	2,189	15.2	10.0	3.1
LPG <sup>6</sup>	109.5	2,992	10.3	5.8	4.2

**Table II-2b. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, non-low income households, FY 2013**

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) <sup>1</sup>	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden <sup>2</sup>	Median individual burden <sup>3</sup>	Mean group burden <sup>4</sup>
All fuels	95.1	\$2,214	3.1%	2.7%	2.3%
Natural gas	112.6	2,100	2.8	2.5	2.2
Electricity	65.0	1,987	3.1	2.7	2.1
Fuel oil	123.9	3,991	4.8	4.4	4.2
Kerosene	70.8	2,451	4.8	4.1	2.6
LPG <sup>6</sup>	116.5	3,173	4.9	4.5	3.3

**Table II-2c. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, low income households, FY 2013**

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) <sup>1</sup>	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden <sup>2</sup>	Median individual burden <sup>3</sup>	Mean group burden <sup>4</sup>
All fuels	77.3	\$1,768	17.7%	8.5%	9.3%
Natural gas	98.9	1,740	16.8	8.1	9.2
Electricity	51.3	1,540	18.0	8.1	8.1
Fuel oil	102.0	3,154	24.8	14.7	16.6
Kerosene	62.6	2,083	19.4	12.1	11.0
LPG <sup>6</sup>	95.1	2,620	21.5	12.9	13.8

**Table II-2d. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, LIHEAP recipient households, FY 2013**

<b>Main heating fuel</b>	<b>Fuel consumption (MMBtus)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Fuel expenditures</b>	<b>Mean individual burden<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Median individual burden<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Mean group burden<sup>4</sup></b>
All fuels	90.2	\$1,989	18.1%	9.2%	12.0%
Natural gas	109.0	1,853	17.1	8.0	11.2
Electricity	55.2	1,574	17.1	8.4	9.5
Fuel oil	109.8	3,393	22.3	14.1	20.5
Kerosene	81.3 <sup>5</sup>	2,815 <sup>5</sup>	18.0	14.0	17.0
LPG <sup>6</sup>	97.2	2,739	25.3	16.2	16.6

<sup>1</sup> A British Thermal Unit (Btu) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MMBtus refer to values in millions of Btus.

<sup>2</sup> Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2013 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for information on calculation of energy burden.

<sup>3</sup> Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2013 adjusted RECS data.

<sup>4</sup> Mean group energy burden has been calculated by (1) calculating average residential energy expenditures from the 2009 RECS for each group of households; (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2013; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2013 CPS ASEC.

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

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

**Table II-3. Average annual residential energy expenditures and mean group burden by main heating fuel type, nationally, Census region, and household type, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

Census region	All fuels dollars	All fuels percent	Natural gas dollars	Natural gas percent	Electricity dollars	Electricity percent	Fuel oil dollars	Fuel oil percent	Kerosene dollars	Kerosene percent	LPG dollars <sup>2</sup>	LPG percent
US - All households	\$2,058	2.9%	\$1,986	2.8%	\$1,816	2.5%	\$3,696	5.2%	\$2,189	3.1%	\$2,992	4.2%
US - Non-low income households	2,214	2.3	2,100	2.2	1,987	2.1	3,991	4.2	2,451	2.6	3,173	3.3
US - Low income households <sup>3</sup>	1,768	9.3	1,740	9.2	1,540	8.1	3,154	16.6	2,083	11.0	2,620	13.8
US - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	1,989	12.0	1,853	11.2	1,574	9.5	3,393	20.5	2,815 <sup>5</sup>	17.0	2,739	16.6
Northeast - All households	\$2,762	3.6%	\$2,389	3.1%	\$1,837	2.4%	\$3,798	4.9%	\$2,369	3.1%	\$3,673	4.8%
Northeast - Non-low income households	2,997	2.8	2,564	2.4	2,008	1.9	4,112	3.8	2,682	2.5	3,934	3.6
Northeast - Low income households <sup>3</sup>	2,344	11.1	2,090	9.9	1,557	7.4	3,188	15.1	2,232	10.6	2,972	14.1
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	2,435	14.1	2,034	11.7	1,536	8.9	3,428	19.8	2,939 <sup>5</sup>	17.0	2,917 <sup>5</sup>	16.8
Midwest - All households	\$1,956	2.8%	\$1,894	2.7%	\$1,596	2.3%	\$2,980	4.3%	NC <sup>6</sup>	NC <sup>6</sup>	\$3,111	4.5%
Midwest - Non-low income households	2,062	2.3	1,983	2.2	1,757	1.9	3,059	3.3	NC <sup>6</sup>	NC <sup>6</sup>	3,201	3.5
Midwest - Low income households <sup>3</sup>	1,764	9.3	1,723	9.0	1,365	7.2	2,915	15.3	NC <sup>6</sup>	NC <sup>6</sup>	2,908	15.3
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	1,843	11.5	1,732	10.8	1,474	9.2	2,746 <sup>5</sup>	17.2	NC <sup>6</sup>	NC <sup>6</sup>	2,667	16.7
South - All households	\$2,059	3.1%	\$2,165	3.3%	\$1,956	3.0%	\$3,402	5.1%	\$1,905	2.9%	\$2,709	4.1%
South - Non-low income households	2,230	2.5	2,340	2.7	2,112	2.4	3,541	4.0	1,976 <sup>5</sup>	2.2	2,916	3.3
South - Low income households <sup>3</sup>	1,743	10.0	1,773	10.2	1,683	9.7	3,109	17.9	1,887 <sup>5</sup>	10.9	2,353	13.6
South - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	1,902	13.9	2,081	15.2	1,727	12.6	3,791 <sup>5</sup>	27.7	2,070 <sup>5</sup>	15.1	3,316 <sup>5</sup>	24.3
West - All households	\$1,575	2.0%	\$1,612	2.1%	\$1,471	1.9%	\$3,233	4.2%	\$1,758 <sup>5</sup>	2.3%	\$2,726	3.5%
West - Non-low income households	1,713	1.7	1,711	1.7	1,654	1.6	3,208	3.1	1,986 <sup>5</sup>	1.9	2,910	2.8
West - Low income households <sup>3</sup>	1,298	6.5	1,319	6.6	1,226	6.2	3,305 <sup>5</sup>	16.7	1,516 <sup>5</sup>	7.6	2,367	11.9
West - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	1,231	6.4	1,335	6.9	1,120	5.8	2,686 <sup>5</sup>	14.0	NC <sup>6</sup>	NC <sup>6</sup>	1,521 <sup>5</sup>	7.9

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are derived from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 2009 RECS data have been adjusted for heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel price estimates for FY 2013. Expenditures represent the costs for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG delivered and billed costs for natural gas and electricity. Expenditure data are not collected for other fuels. Percentages shown in this table are the shares of household income used for residential energy expenditures (residential energy burden), for which the national and regional mean incomes are from calendar year 2012, as calculated from the 2013 CPS ASEC. See Appendix A for a discussion of energy burden calculations.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2009 RECS.

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

<sup>6</sup> NC = No cases in the 2009 RECS household sample.

## Home Heating Data

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

### Main Heating Fuel Type

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

**Table II-4. Percent of households using major types of heating fuels, by major type of heating fuel, household type, nationally, and Census region<sup>1</sup>**

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

Other findings from the 2009 RECS show that non-low income households increased their use of electricity for home heating from 24.1 percent of households in September 1990 to 29.2 percent in 2005 to 31.9 percent

<sup>1</sup> Data are derived from the 2009 RECS. Such data represent main heating fuel used in 2009. The sum of the percentages across fuel types may not equal 100 percent due to rounding and exclusion of households that indicated in the 2009 RECS that no heating fuel was used.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> LIHEAP recipient households consist of households that are verified LIHEAP recipients from the 2009 RECS.

<sup>5</sup> NC = No cases in the 2009 RECS household sample.

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

### **Home Heating Consumption, Expenditures, and Burden**

Average annual home heating consumption, expenditures, and burden by fuel type for all, non-low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households are presented in Table II-5a to II-5d. In FY 2013, average home heating consumption for all households was 36.4 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$561, and mean individual home heating burden was 2.8 percent.

Low income households had average home heating consumption of 32.5 MMBtus (about 11 percent less than the average for all households) and average home heating expenditures of \$517 (about 8 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home heating burden for low income households was 6.5 percent, over twice as much as the average home heating burden for all households and more than seven times the average home heating burden for non-low income households.

Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 42.6 MMBtus (about 17 percent higher than the average for all households), and average home heating expenditures were \$688 (about 23 percent higher than the average for all households). Mean individual home heating burden for LIHEAP households was 7.6 percent, about 1.1 percentage points higher than the average for low income households and over twice the average for all households. Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was about 31 percent greater than that for all low income households, because LIHEAP heating assistance recipient households tend to live in colder climate regions. For further details, see the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2013*.

**Table II-5a. Average annual household home heating data, all households by fuel type, FY 2013**

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) <sup>2</sup>	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden <sup>3</sup>	Median individual burden <sup>4</sup>	Mean group burden <sup>5</sup>
All fuels	36.4	\$561	2.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Natural gas	51.9	539	2.6	0.9	0.8
Electricity	10.9	334	2.3	0.7	0.5
Fuel oil	70.6	1,881	7.4	3.0	2.6
Kerosene	34.0	999	8.3	3.9	1.4
LPG <sup>7</sup>	52.7	1,204	5.1	2.3	1.7

**Table II-5b. Average annual household home heating data, non-low income households by fuel type, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) <sup>2</sup>	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden <sup>3</sup>	Median individual burden <sup>4</sup>	Mean group burden <sup>5</sup>
All fuels	38.5	\$584	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%
Natural gas	52.6	542	0.8	0.6	0.6
Electricity	11.5	346	0.6	0.4	0.4
Fuel oil	74.7	1,992	2.5	2.0	2.1
Kerosene	34.3	962	1.8	1.5	1.0
LPG <sup>7</sup>	55.3	1,264	2.0	1.7	1.3

**Table II-5c. Average annual household home heating data, low income households by fuel type, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) <sup>2</sup>	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden <sup>3</sup>	Median individual burden <sup>4</sup>	Mean group burden <sup>5</sup>
All fuels	32.5	\$518	6.5%	2.1%	2.7%
Natural gas	50.3	532	6.6	2.4	2.8
Electricity	10.0	314	5.0	1.7	1.7
Fuel oil	62.9	1,678	16.4	8.2	8.8
Kerosene	33.9	1,014	10.9	6.8	5.3
LPG <sup>7</sup>	47.3	1,080	11.3	5.4	5.7

**Table II-5d. Average annual household home heating data, LIHEAP recipient households by fuel type, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) <sup>2</sup>	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden <sup>3</sup>	Median individual burden <sup>4</sup>	Mean group burden <sup>5</sup>
All fuels	42.6	\$688	7.6%	2.9%	4.2%
Natural gas	57.9	617	7.8	2.6	3.7
Electricity	11.4	354	5.2	2.2	2.1
Fuel oil	66.8	1,801	13.7	7.9	10.9
Kerosene	41.9 <sup>6</sup>	1,240 <sup>6</sup>	8.4	5.5	7.5
LPG <sup>7</sup>	49.3	1,146	11.2	7.3	6.9

<sup>1</sup> Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2013 heating degree days and fuel prices. Data represent home energy used from October 2012 through September 2013.

<sup>2</sup> A British Thermal Unit (Btu) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MMBtus refer to values in millions of Btus.

<sup>3</sup> Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual heating energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2013 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for information on energy burden calculation.

<sup>4</sup> Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual heating energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2013 adjusted RECS data.

<sup>5</sup> Mean group heating energy burden has been calculated by (1) calculating average home heating energy expenditures from the 2009 RECS for each group of households; (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2013; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2013 CPS ASEC. See Appendix A for additional information.

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

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

**Table II-6. Average annual household consumption of fuel for home heating, by major type of heating fuel, household type, nationally, and Census region, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

Census region	All fuels <sup>2</sup> (MMBtus) <sup>3</sup>	Natural gas (MMBtus)	Electricity (MMBtus)	Fuel oil (MMBtus)	Kerosene (MMBtus)	LPG <sup>4</sup> (MMBtus)
US - All households	36.4	51.9	10.9	70.6	34.0	52.7
US - Non-low income households	38.5	52.6	11.5	74.7	34.3	55.3
US - Low income households <sup>5</sup>	32.5	50.3	10.0	62.9	33.9	47.3
US - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>6</sup>	42.6	57.9	11.4	66.8	41.9 <sup>7</sup>	49.3
Northeast - All households	56.9	61.9	13.9	72.3	39.7	55.7
Northeast - Non-low income households	59.3	63.2	15.1	76.8	41.3	57.6
Northeast - Low income households <sup>5</sup>	52.7	59.6	12.0	63.7	39.0	50.6
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>6</sup>	55.1	58.1	10.8	69.0	47.1 <sup>7</sup>	51.3 <sup>7</sup>
Midwest - All households	56.1	66.9	16.3	64.4	NC <sup>8</sup>	66.9
Midwest - Non-low income households	58.5	68.5	18.2	64.4	NC <sup>8</sup>	67.7
Midwest - Low income households <sup>5</sup>	51.9	63.8	13.6	64.3	NC <sup>8</sup>	65.2
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>6</sup>	54.8	67.9	14.7	51.7 <sup>7</sup>	NC <sup>8</sup>	52.1
South - All households	20.6	38.4	9.9	61.6	24.3	36.8
South - Non-low income households	22.3	40.2	10.3	65.1	22.4 <sup>7</sup>	41.1
South - Low income households <sup>5</sup>	17.5	34.5	9.2	54.4	24.7 <sup>7</sup>	29.4
South - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>6</sup>	22.0	43.8	11.3	57.4 <sup>7</sup>	10.7 <sup>7</sup>	42.4 <sup>7</sup>
West - All households	25.6	37.4	10.1	56.3	24.3 <sup>7</sup>	50.4
West - Non-low income households	28.5	38.5	10.3	57.7	15.5 <sup>7</sup>	51.2
West - Low income households <sup>5</sup>	19.8	34.1	9.7	52.4 <sup>7</sup>	33.6 <sup>7</sup>	48.6
West - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>6</sup>	24.4	42.3	9.0	64.5 <sup>7</sup>	NC <sup>8</sup>	28.9 <sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Developed from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, and adjusted for FY 2013 for heating degree days.

<sup>2</sup> Weighted average of natural gas, electricity, fuel oil, kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gas space heating consumption. Consumption data are not collected for other fuels.

<sup>3</sup> A British Thermal Unit (Btu) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MMBtus refer to values in millions of Btus.

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

<sup>5</sup> Households with income under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 97-35.

<sup>6</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2009 RECS.

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

<sup>8</sup> NC = No cases in the 2009 RECS household sample.

**Table II-7. Average annual household expenditures and mean group burden for home heating, by major type of heating fuel, household type, nationally, and Census region, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

Census region	All fuels dollars	All fuels percent	Natural gas dollars	Natural gas percent	Electricity dollars	Electricity percent	Fuel oil dollars	Fuel oil percent	Kerosene dollars	Kerosene percent	LPG dollars <sup>2</sup>	LPG percent
US - All households	\$561	0.8%	\$539	0.8%	\$334	0.5%	\$1,881	2.6%	\$999	1.4%	\$1,204	1.7%
US - Non-low income households	584	0.6	542	0.6	346	0.4	1,992	2.1	962	1.0	1,264	1.3
US - Low income households <sup>3</sup>	518	2.7	532	2.8	314	1.7	1,678	8.8	1,014	5.3	1,080	5.7
US - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	688	4.2	617	3.7	354	2.1	1,801	10.9	1,240 <sup>5</sup>	7.5	1,146	6.9
Northeast - All households	\$1,090	1.4%	\$784	1.0%	\$547	0.7%	\$1,934	2.5%	\$1,145	1.5%	\$1,534	2.0%
Northeast - Non-low income households	1,148	1.1	803	0.7	572	0.5	2,048	1.9	1,185	1.1	1,563	1.4
Northeast - Low income households <sup>3</sup>	988	4.7	751	3.6	506	2.4	1,713	8.1	1,127	5.4	1,457	6.9
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	1,055	6.1	718	4.1	426	2.5	1,858	10.7	1,388 <sup>5</sup>	8.0	1,425 <sup>5</sup>	8.2
Midwest - All households	\$648	0.9%	\$612	0.9%	\$434	0.6%	\$1,578	2.3%	NC <sup>6</sup>	NC <sup>6</sup>	\$1,377	2.0%
Midwest - Non-low income households	664	0.7	620	0.7	461	0.5	1,593	1.7	NC <sup>6</sup>	NC <sup>6</sup>	1,399	1.5
Midwest - Low income households <sup>3</sup>	621	3.3	597	3.1	395	2.1	1,566	8.2	NC <sup>6</sup>	NC <sup>6</sup>	1,327	7.0
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	652	4.1	642	4.0	423	2.6	1,246 <sup>5</sup>	7.8	NC <sup>6</sup>	NC <sup>6</sup>	1,087	6.8
South - All households	\$388	0.6%	\$441	0.7%	\$308	0.5%	\$1,706	2.6%	\$756	1.1%	\$927	1.4%
South - Non-low income households	408	0.5	458	0.5	317	0.4	1,793	2.0	538 <sup>5</sup>	0.6	1,019	1.2
South - Low income households <sup>3</sup>	352	2.0	404	2.3	292	1.7	1,523	8.8	811 <sup>5</sup>	4.7	769	4.4
South - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	428	3.1	493	3.6	343	2.5	1,772 <sup>5</sup>	13.0	346 <sup>5</sup>	2.5	1,053 <sup>5</sup>	7.7
West - All households	\$321	0.4%	\$343	0.4%	\$285	0.4%	\$1,491	1.9%	\$710 <sup>5</sup>	0.9%	\$1,099	1.4%
West - Non-low income households	343	0.3	354	0.3	295	0.3	1,523	1.5	443 <sup>5</sup>	0.4	1,141	1.1
West - Low income households <sup>3</sup>	275	1.4	311	1.6	273	1.4	1,399 <sup>5</sup>	7.1	996 <sup>5</sup>	5.0	1,016	5.1
West - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	303	1.6	363	1.9	265	1.4	1,589 <sup>5</sup>	8.3	NC <sup>6</sup>	NC <sup>6</sup>	622 <sup>5</sup>	3.2

<sup>1</sup> Expenditures shown in this table are derived from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 2009 RECS data have been adjusted for heating degree days and fuel price estimates for FY 2013. Expenditures represent the costs for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG delivered, and billed costs for natural gas and electricity used. Expenditure data are not collected for other fuels. Mean group home heating burden is computed as mean group home heating expenditures (from RECS) divided by mean group income (from CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for a discussion of energy burden.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2009 RECS.

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

<sup>6</sup> NC = No cases in the 2009 RECS household sample.

## Home Cooling Data

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

### Cooling Type

As shown in Table II-8, about 92.5 percent of households in 2009 cooled their homes. Low income households were less likely to cool their homes than were non-low income households.

**Table II-8. Percent of households with home cooling, 2009<sup>1</sup>**

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

### Home Cooling Consumption, Expenditures, and Burden

Average annual home cooling consumption, expenditures, and burden for all, non-low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households that cooled their homes are presented in Table II-9. In FY 2013, average home cooling consumption for all households that cooled their homes was 6.1 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$227, and mean individual home cooling burden was 0.9 percent.

Low income households had average home cooling energy consumption of 4.4 MMBtus (about 28 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures of \$161 (about 29 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for low income households was 2.1 percent, more than twice the average home cooling burden of all households and about five times that of non-low income households.

Average home cooling consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 3.4 MMBtus (about 44 percent less than the average for all households), and average home cooling expenditures were \$125 (about 45 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 1.3 percent, about 44 percent higher than that for all households. On average, LIHEAP recipient households consumed about 23 percent fewer Btus for cooling than did all low income households.

<sup>1</sup> Data are derived from the 2009 RECS.

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2009 RECS.

<sup>4</sup> Represents households that cool with central or room air conditioning as well as non-air conditioning cooling devices (e.g., ceiling fans and evaporative coolers).

<sup>5</sup> Represents households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those defined by the 2009 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

**Table II-9. Percent of households that cool and average annual household home cooling data, by household type, nationally, and Census region, FY 2013**

Census region	Percent that cool <sup>1</sup>	Consumption <sup>2</sup> (MMBtus) <sup>3</sup>	Expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Mean group burden <sup>4</sup>	Mean individual burden <sup>4</sup>	Median individual burden <sup>4</sup>
US - All households	92.5%	6.1	\$227	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%
US - Non-low income households	94.3	7.0	260	0.3	0.4	0.2
US - Low income households <sup>5</sup>	89.1	4.4	161	0.8	2.1	0.5
US - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>6</sup>	88.6	3.4	125	0.8	1.3	0.4
Northeast - All households	89.0%	2.6	\$130	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%
Northeast - Non-low income households	93.4	2.9	146	0.1	0.2	0.1
Northeast - Low income households <sup>5</sup>	81.1	1.9	98	0.5	1.1	0.3
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>6</sup>	79.9	2.2	108	0.6	0.9	0.3
Midwest - All households	95.0%	3.4	\$108	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Midwest - Non-low income households	97.1	3.9	123	0.1	0.2	0.1
Midwest - Low income households <sup>5</sup>	91.3	2.5	80	0.4	1.0	0.3
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>6</sup>	91.2	2.2	70	0.4	0.9	0.2
South - All households	98.7%	10.2	\$365	0.6%	1.6%	0.6%
South - Non-low income households	99.4	11.8	425	0.5	0.6	0.5
South - Low income households <sup>5</sup>	97.3	7.1	251	1.4	3.5	1.1
South - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>6</sup>	99.5	6.0	201	1.5	2.3	0.8
West - All households	82.2%	4.5	\$176	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%
West - Non-low income households	83.7	5.1	201	0.2	0.3	0.1
West - Low income households <sup>5</sup>	79.3	3.3	124	0.6	1.2	0.3
West - LIHEAP recipient households <sup>6</sup>	81.8	3.0	103	0.5	0.8	0.3

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

<sup>2</sup> Consumption and expenditures are derived from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 2009 RECS data have been adjusted for cooling degree days and electricity price estimates for FY 2013. Expenditures represent billed costs for electricity used.

<sup>3</sup> A British Thermal Unit (Btu) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MMBtus refer to values in millions of Btus.

<sup>4</sup> Represents the percent of household income used for home cooling energy expenditures. See text in Appendix A for definitions of different energy burden statistics.

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

<sup>6</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2009 RECS.

### **III. Household Data**

Part III provides household data (as described in the Introduction) required under section 8629(a) of the LIHEAP statute. National level data about LIHEAP income eligible and assisted households are included in this section of the report. National LIHEAP income eligible data are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the 2013 Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC) and the 2009 RECS. National and state level data about assisted households also are included in this report. State-level data on LIHEAP assisted households are derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2013* that was submitted to HHS as part of each grantee's application for FY 2014 LIHEAP funds. The above data sources are described in Appendix A.

Section 4006 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (P.L. 112-240) allowed states to link a nominal LIHEAP benefit to the utility allowance provided to households receiving assistance from the Department of Agriculture's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The amount of LIHEAP benefits for such households was typically a flat payment ranging from \$1 to \$5 per household. This coordination began in FY 2009 when the law took effect. Through this coordination of benefits, such households could receive a larger SNAP benefit. Starting in FY 2011, HHS asked for states to provide a separate count of such households. For the states that provided such counts, HHS reported such households in footnote 7 of Table III-2. HHS has been able to identify ten states that provided nominal LIHEAP benefits totaling an estimated \$4,592,290 to 4,153,783 households in FY 2013. The number of such assisted households makes it difficult to make comparisons with fiscal years prior to FY 2009, when such coordination did not occur.

As in the previous federal fiscal year, states were required to provide an unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households (including LIHEAP weatherization assistance). However, this unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance was not broken down by percentage of HHSPG, as it was not requested from the states. Separate unduplicated counts of the number of assisted households with any vulnerable members, (i.e., either elderly, disabled, or young child) regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households, and an unduplicated count of the number of assisted households having at least one vulnerable member, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households were also required. Finally, an unduplicated count of the number of assisted households by vulnerable group for each type of LIHEAP assistance provided in FY 2013 was also required.

Forty-eight states were able to provide an unduplicated count of assisted households for FY 2013. However, two of these grantees could not provide accurate unduplicated counts of assisted households that contained at least one vulnerable member. This was an improvement in the number of grantees that are producing reliable unduplicated counts from FY 2012. OCS is continuing to provide targeted training and technical assistance to grantees that are still trying to improve reporting capacity with other coordinating agencies providing services.

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

## Number of Households

The national numbers of households receiving LIHEAP by type of assistance in FY 2013 are shown in Table III-1. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP by type of assistance in FY 2013 are shown in Table III-2.

**Table III-1. Number of LIHEAP-assisted households and states providing assistance, by type of assistance, as reported by states, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

Type of LIHEAP assistance	Number of states	Number of assisted households
Heating <sup>2</sup>	51	5,910,070
Cooling	19	821,727
Winter/year-round crisis <sup>3</sup>	50	1,520,930
Summer crisis	12	159,522
Weatherization <sup>4</sup>	45	83,007
Any type	51	NA <sup>5</sup>

As seen in Table III-1 and Table III-2, the total unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance could not be accurately calculated for FY 2013, because three states were unable to provide reliable data for this category of households.

<sup>1</sup> These data are collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2013*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Report.

<sup>2</sup> The total number of heating assistance households rely on State-reported data, some of which did or did not include the number of SNAP households that received a nominal LIHEAP benefit.

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

<sup>4</sup> Forty-five States provided weatherization assistance in FY 2013. This total includes States that weatherized households during FY 2013 with funds from FY 2012. Therefore, this total is not comparable to the total number of States that provided FY 2013 weatherization assistance benefits, listed in Table I-7.

<sup>5</sup> Three States were unable to report on households receiving 'Any type of LIHEAP assistance' in FY 2013.

**Table III-2. Number of LIHEAP assisted households, by type of assistance and state, as reported by states, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

State	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter / year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any type of assistance <sup>2</sup>
Total	5,910,070	821,727	1,520,930	159,222	83,007	NA
Alabama	60,723	51,736	13,778	11,400	6	91,749
Alaska <sup>3</sup>	11,449	0	619	0	261	11,638
Arizona <sup>4</sup>	28,781	0	7,091	0	761	28,781
Arkansas	65,310	37,014	20,513	3,620	510	85,375
California <sup>4 5 6 7</sup>	156,990	0	87,816	0	18,617	247,031
Colorado <sup>5</sup>	96,009	0	14,565	0	1,972	96,009
Connecticut <sup>7 8</sup>	100,709	0	35,939	0	0	100,709
Delaware <sup>7 9</sup>	17,737	12,730	1,491	0	118	18,005
Dist. of Col. <sup>10</sup>	8,338	329	2,637	64	376	11,156
Florida	44,339	52,202	51,012	56,349	1,541	160,447
Georgia <sup>11</sup>	154,956	0	36,079	0	NA	191,035
Hawaii <sup>4</sup>	9,529	0	0	121	0	9,650
Idaho <sup>5</sup>	43,259	0	1,647	0	841	43,765
Illinois <sup>5</sup>	266,982	58,172	49,950	0	1,250	338,098
Indiana	133,484	132,763	28,899	0	1,871	137,614
Iowa <sup>5</sup>	85,777	0	4,992	0	1,316	89,536
Kansas <sup>3</sup>	44,962	0	2,156	0	759	47,777
Kentucky	102,770	0	73,511	0	536	130,481
Louisiana	26,755	48,403	5,134	7,838	832	75,392
Maine <sup>7</sup>	44,491	0	5,505	0	988	44,590

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Households were assisted in winter fuel crisis assistance through expedited heating assistance.

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

<sup>5</sup> The following States provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits: California (7,231), Colorado (1,059), Idaho (436), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (965), Michigan (1,547), Minnesota (5,420), Missouri (112), Montana (450), Nebraska (204), New Jersey (4,472), New York (2,204), North Carolina (1,302), North Dakota (estimated – 1,520 households assisted with FY 2012 funds), Oregon (377), Pennsylvania (5,897), Rhode Island (233), South Carolina (248), South Dakota (602), Utah (682), Washington (385), West Virginia (included in weatherization counts), Wisconsin (239), and Wyoming (218).

<sup>6</sup> California’s crisis assistance counts exclude 12 households served with the State’s Severe Weather Energy Assistance and Transportation Services (SWEATS).

<sup>7</sup> The following States provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and reported the number of households assisted: California, 2,324,058; Connecticut, 100,000 \$1 benefits; Delaware, 15 - \$5 benefits; Maine, 1,474 - \$5 benefits; New Jersey, 320,353 - \$1 benefits; New York, 258,596 - \$1 benefits; Oregon, 99,951 - \$1 benefits; Pennsylvania, 797,349 - \$1 benefits; Vermont, 19,042 - \$3 or \$5 benefits; Wisconsin, 232,945 - \$1 benefits.

<sup>8</sup> Connecticut’s crisis assistance counts exclude 18,053 households that also received Safety Net Assistance.

<sup>9</sup> Delaware’s cooling assistance counts include 11,879 households that received electric benefits and 851 households that received a room-size air conditioner.

<sup>10</sup> The following States provided nominal LIHEAP benefits for SNAP households for which the number of such households were not reported: District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Rhode Island, and Washington.

<sup>11</sup> Georgia’s weatherization data are excluded from this report as the state’s weatherization program was not able to report on a FFY schedule.

*LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2013: Part III. Household Data*

<b>State</b>	<b>Heating assistance</b>	<b>Cooling assistance</b>	<b>Winter / year-round crisis assistance</b>	<b>Summer crisis assistance</b>	<b>Weatherization assistance</b>	<b>Any type of assistance<sup>2</sup></b>
Maryland <sup>3</sup>	113,784	0	3,975	0	0	113,784
Massachusetts <sup>3 10</sup>	190,517	0	20,603	0	10,767	190,517
Michigan <sup>5 10 12</sup>	364,467	0	197,290	0	295	488,479
Minnesota <sup>5</sup>	147,621	0	42,256	0	1,850	147,701
Mississippi	31,644	26,653	2,162	1,155	616	47,647
Missouri <sup>5 13</sup>	145,605	0	46,958	21,600	178	151,736
Montana <sup>5 10</sup>	18,596	0	463	0	1,087	18,596
Nebraska <sup>5 14 15</sup>	37,005	7,358	13,349	0	NA	NA
Nevada <sup>4 16</sup>	26,877	0	1,271	0	142	27,116
New Hampshire	36,805	0	2,122	0	164	36,805
New Jersey <sup>5 7</sup>	276,841	48,365	33,277	0	920	289,517
New Mexico	37,086	10,408	15,386	6,478	305	69,605
New York <sup>5 7 17</sup>	1,200,123	2,822	110,034	0	7,490	1,209,724
North Carolina <sup>5</sup>	88,259	0	116,803	0	1,278	172,531
North Dakota <sup>5 18</sup>	13,040	54	1,172	0	816	13,040
Ohio <sup>19</sup>	454,620	0	148,643	37,196	6,083	463,764
Oklahoma	92,531	95,124	9,321	0	445	130,236
Oregon <sup>5 7</sup>	69,842	0	6,650	0	881	70,370
Pennsylvania <sup>5 7</sup>	391,462	0	120,869	0	913	391,487
Rhode Island <sup>5 10</sup>	27,731	0	4,798	0	1,201	27,731
South Carolina <sup>5 20 21</sup>	16,450	8,401	15,742	7,392	549	46,668
South Dakota <sup>5</sup>	23,879	0	1,062	0	0	24,961
Tennessee	28,053	33,754	3,965	6,309	0	72,081
Texas	13,533	125,490	71,292	0	4,485	NA
Utah	37,907	0	1,762	0	686	38,488
Vermont <sup>7</sup>	30,255	0	5,629	0	0	30,255
Virginia	137,324	69,949	23,142	0	2,675	169,509
Washington <sup>5 10 22</sup>	57,649	0	13,944	0	2,625	73,728
West Virginia	72,530	0	18,097	0	492	NA
Wisconsin <sup>5 10 23</sup>	214,531	0	24,200	0	2,923	217,371
Wyoming <sup>5</sup>	10,153	0	1,359	0	586	10,153

<sup>12</sup> Michigan's crisis assistance counts exclude 8,990 households that also received deliverable fuel assistance.

<sup>13</sup> Missouri weatherized households with FY 2012 LIHEAP weatherization funds.

<sup>14</sup> Nebraska's crisis assistance counts exclude 2,000 households that received deposit assistance and an unknown number of households that received assistance through the state's fan program.

<sup>15</sup> Nebraska's weatherization data are excluded from this report as the state's weatherization program was not able to provide final data.

<sup>16</sup> Nevada's winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes 14 households assisted through the State's Crisis Intervention Program.

<sup>17</sup> New York's cooling assistance households were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the New York State Homes and Community Renewal Program.

<sup>18</sup> North Dakota's cooling program provided households with a documented medial need assistance towards the purchase of an air conditioner or fan. These households were assisted with FY 2012 emergency furnace repair and replacement funds.

<sup>19</sup> Ohio's Lung Health Clinic assisted 663 customers.

<sup>20</sup> South Carolina weatherized households with FY 2012 LIHEAP weatherization funds.

<sup>21</sup> South Carolina's crisis assistance counts exclude 240 households that were provided Air Conditioners and 646 households that were provided blankets and throws.

<sup>22</sup> Washington's crisis assistance counts exclude 346 households that received Temporary Shelter Assistance and 8 households that received other emergency repairs

<sup>23</sup> Wisconsin's crisis assistance counts exclude 3,503 households that received assistance through the Keep WI Warm Fund.

## ***Income Levels***

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

### **Income Eligibility Guidelines**

The SMI estimates for FY 2013 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2013 (October 1, 2012). They were published on March 15, 2012, on pages 15376-15378 of Vol. 77 of the *Federal Register (FR)*; they can be found at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-03-15/pdf/2012-6220.pdf>.

The HHSPG estimates for 2012 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2013 (October 1, 2012). They were published on January 26, 2012, on pages 4034-4035 of Vol. 77 of the *Federal Register (FR)*; they can be found at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-01-26/pdf/2012-1603.pdf>. The federal maximum standard for LIHEAP income eligibility guidelines in effect in FY 2013 were the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of SMI.

### **Estimated Number of LIHEAP Income Eligible Households**

The number of LIHEAP income eligible households in each state cannot be estimated precisely. Typically, states operate LIHEAP only for part of a year. No source provides seasonal, state-specific data on income and categorical eligibility for LIHEAP. Also, states may use gross household income or net household income in determining LIHEAP income eligibility. Furthermore, a state may annualize one or more months of a household's income to test against its LIHEAP income standard. Given these qualifications, the 2013 CPS ASEC data indicate that an estimated:

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

Previous state estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance also receive regular heating assistance. Accounting for this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 6.4 million households received help with heating costs through heating or winter/year-round crisis assistance in FY 2013 compared to 6.6 million households in FY 2012.

The estimated 6.4 million households that received help with heating costs in FY 2013 represent about 17 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum, and about 21 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many states.

### **Estimated Income Levels**

As shown in Table III-3, LIHEAP households receiving heating assistance were among the poorer households compared to LIHEAP income eligible households under federal or state income standards. Part of this population also may have received federal funds for home energy-related expenses from other sources, i.e., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, subsidized rent, or public housing. In Table III-3, the percent distributions of LIHEAP income eligible households were developed using the 2013 CPS ASEC and the percent distribution of LIHEAP heating assistance household were based on the states'

*LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2013.*

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

- Comparison of poverty level distributions between CPS ASEC data and state-reported data should be viewed with caution as there may be differences in how the two data sources count household income.
- Some assisted households may have gross incomes that exceed the federal or state income maximums if states used net income or calculated household income for several months in determining LIHEAP income eligibility.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2012 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 116.6 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households that are at or below the previous federal LIHEAP income maximum (60 percent SMI), using the 2013 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2012 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 99.1 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households under the stricter state LIHEAP income standards, using the 2013 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2012 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 83.3 percent for LIHEAP heating assistance households, based on data aggregated from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2013*.

**Table III-3. Percentages by income category of two types of income-eligible households and of heating recipient households, as estimated from the 2013 CPS ASEC and states' LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Household Category</b>	<b>Under 75% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>75%- 100% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>101%- 125% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>126%- 150% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>Over 150% of 2012 HHSPG</b>
Households that are eligible when eligibility is set at or below 60% of State Median Income	26%	15%	14%	16%	29%
Households that are eligible when eligibility is set at the state LIHEAP maximum	32	19	17	16	16
Households that received LIHEAP heating assistance	41	27	15	9	8

<sup>1</sup> Table is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2013* and weighted data on LIHEAP income eligible households – those eligible under the federal income maximum (the greater of 60 percent of SMI and 150 percent of HHSPG) – from the 2013 CPS ASEC.

## ***LIHEAP Benefit Levels***

As shown in Table III-4, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2013 nationally among the types of assistance, as in previous years. The national average benefit was \$283 for heating assistance, which increased to \$346 when heating and winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance were combined. The national average benefit was \$362 for winter/year-round crisis assistance only. The national average benefit was \$274 for cooling assistance, and the national average benefit was \$273 for summer crisis assistance. The combined benefit (heating and winter/year-round crisis) represented a seven percent decrease from FY 2012 (\$374) to \$346. State-level benefit data are shown in Table III-5.

**Table III-4. Estimated average and range of LIHEAP fuel assistance benefit levels, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Type of assistance</b>	<b>Average household benefit</b>	<b>Household benefit range</b>
Heating <sup>2</sup>	\$283	\$81–\$962
Cooling	274	75–954
Winter/year-round crisis <sup>3</sup>	362	124–947
Summer crisis	273	132–581

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

<sup>2</sup> The data may not necessarily include funds used for nominal SNAP heating assistance.

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

**Table III-5. Estimated household average benefits for fuel assistance, by type of assistance and by state, FY 2013<sup>1 2</sup>**

State	Heating assistance <sup>3</sup>	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance
Alabama	\$289	\$332	\$314	\$341
Alaska <sup>4</sup>	739	0	739	0
Arizona <sup>5</sup>	405	405	410	0
Arkansas	187	122	322	185
California <sup>5 6 7</sup>	306	0	459	0
Colorado <sup>6</sup>	300	0	300	0
Connecticut <sup>8</sup>	447	0	303	0
Delaware	446	159	432	0
Dist. of Col.	580	954	710	512
Florida	229	215	258	247
Georgia	339	0	343	0
Hawaii <sup>5</sup>	526	0	0	196
Idaho <sup>6</sup>	260	0	252	0
Illinois <sup>6</sup>	462	150	499	0
Indiana	292	75	196	0
Iowa <sup>6</sup>	434	0	239	0
Kansas <sup>4</sup>	489	0	512	0
Kentucky	140	0	261	0

<sup>1</sup> Household average benefits were gathered from the State estimates obtained from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2013*, as described in Appendix A of this report. States were not asked to estimate household average benefits for weatherization assistance. Such estimates would not be comparable to estimated average benefits for the other types of LIHEAP assistance due to the relatively larger role of labor and other support costs involved in weatherization and wide variations in how states define low-cost weatherization. The data do not reflect average benefits for furnace or air conditioner repair/replacement. A designation of "--" indicates for cooling assistance, that such States that did not provide a separate count for such assistance (for the reasons described in footnote 4).

<sup>2</sup> Average benefits are not comparable to calculations of the amount of obligated funds per household due to states obligating funds in one Federal Fiscal Year, but expending them in the next Federal Fiscal Year.

<sup>3</sup> The data may not necessarily include funds used for nominal SNAP heating assistance.

<sup>4</sup> Winter/year-round households in Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, and Massachusetts receive expedited heating assistance, so the average amount of winter/year-round assistance would be equal to average heating benefits in those States.

<sup>5</sup> Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and energy assistance was provided in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These States reported such funds under heating assistance.

<sup>6</sup> The following States provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits. The average household benefits are as follows: California (\$2,192), Colorado (\$300), Idaho (\$825), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (\$984), Minnesota (\$1,059), Missouri [(furnace repair/replacement – \$406) and (air conditioner repair/replacement – \$215)], Montana (not specified), Nebraska (\$581), New Jersey (\$190), New York (\$1,975), North Carolina (\$3,703), North Dakota (\$1,980), Oregon (\$2,655), Pennsylvania (\$3,210), Rhode Island (\$6,500), South Carolina (\$730), South Dakota (\$1,305), Utah (\$1,316), Washington (\$1,593), West Virginia (\$229), Wisconsin (\$3,215), and Wyoming (\$2,407).

<sup>7</sup> The average household benefit for California's Severe Weather Energy Assistance and Transportation Services (SWEATS) could not be determined due to some re-allotment and expenditure of funds in the next federal fiscal year.

<sup>8</sup> Connecticut's values exclude an average of \$420 for households that received Safety Net Benefits as part of Connecticut's other crisis assistance.

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<b>State</b>	<b>Heating assistance<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Cooling assistance</b>	<b>Winter/year-round crisis assistance</b>	<b>Summer crisis assistance</b>
Louisiana	349	349	315	315
Maine	584	0	525	0
Maryland <sup>4</sup>	512	0	512	0
Massachusetts <sup>4</sup>	595	0	512	0
Michigan	119	0	506	0
Minnesota <sup>6</sup>	494	0	383	0
Mississippi	643	287	439	443
Missouri <sup>6</sup>	268	0	392	246
Montana <sup>6</sup>	563	0	947	0
Nebraska <sup>6 9 10</sup>	267	510	251	211
Nevada <sup>5 11</sup>	492	0	398	0
New Hampshire	732	0	732	0
New Jersey <sup>6</sup>	287	200	380	0
New Mexico	124	124	124	0
New York <sup>6 12</sup>	489	640	439	0
North Carolina <sup>6</sup>	251	0	312	0
North Dakota <sup>6</sup>	802	0	181	0
Ohio	208	0	272	132
Oklahoma	81	155	243	0
Oregon <sup>6</sup>	336	0	633	0
Pennsylvania <sup>6</sup>	283	0	341	0
Rhode Island <sup>6</sup>	640	0	850	0
South Carolina <sup>6</sup>	552	607	511	581
South Dakota <sup>6</sup>	962	0	325	0
Tennessee	450	450	450	450
Texas	90	596	262	0
Utah <sup>6</sup>	383	0	665	0
Vermont	605	0	337	0
Virginia	317	114	397	0
Washington <sup>6 13</sup>	416	0	416	0
West Virginia <sup>6</sup>	229	0	264	0
Wisconsin <sup>6</sup>	337	0	267	0
Wyoming <sup>6</sup>	461	0	313	0

<sup>9</sup> Nebraska provides both winter and year-round crisis assistance. An average of the state's average benefits for these types of assistance is therefore provided.

<sup>10</sup> Nebraska's values exclude an average benefit of \$225 for deposit assistance and \$26 for Nebraska's Fan Program.

<sup>11</sup> Nevada's values exclude an average benefit of \$592 for Nevada's crisis intervention.

<sup>12</sup> New York's value of \$489 represents the average benefit for all heating assistance provided. New York also provides benefits to home renters and SNAP households under the heating assistance category.

<sup>13</sup> Washington's values exclude an average benefit of \$70 for Washington's Temporary Shelter Assistance program.

## LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs

The purpose of LIHEAP is to assist low income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, in meeting their immediate home energy needs. LIHEAP is not intended to pay or offset the entire home energy costs of low income households. Rather, LIHEAP supplements other resources available to households for paying home energy costs. The percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP assistance in FY 2013 varied by Census region, as shown in Table III-6. Data for a reliable percent of cooling costs offset by LIHEAP assistance are not available.

**Table III-6. Average percent offset of annual residential and heating costs for LIHEAP recipient households, nationally, and by Census region, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

Census region	Average LIHEAP household residential energy costs <sup>2</sup>	Average LIHEAP household heating costs <sup>2</sup>	Average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs <sup>3</sup>	Percentage of residential energy costs offset by LIHEAP benefit <sup>4</sup>	Percentage of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit <sup>5</sup>
Total	\$1,989	\$688	\$346	17.4%	50.3%
Northeast	\$2,435	\$1,055	\$314	12.9%	29.8%
Midwest	\$1,843	\$652	\$349	18.9%	53.5%
South	\$1,902	\$428	\$379	19.9%	88.6%
West <sup>6</sup>	\$1,231	\$303	\$394	32.0%	130.2%

Compared to FY 2012, LIHEAP benefits for heating costs offset a lower percentage of LIHEAP household heating expenditures, decreasing from 63.7 percent in FY 2012 to 50.3 percent in FY 2013, for the following reasons:

- Using adjusted data from EIA's 2009 RECS, average home heating expenditures from LIHEAP households receiving benefits for heating costs in FY 2013 were projected to be \$688. Such adjusted data indicate that average home heating expenditures by LIHEAP households receiving heating assistance benefits increased by about 17.2 percent between FY 2012 (\$587) and FY 2013 (\$688).
- An increase in home heating expenditures generally results from a colder winter, an increase in fuel prices, or both. The FY 2013 heating season was substantially colder than the FY 2012 heating season. Between FY 2012 and FY 2013, home heating consumption increased by about 18.6 percent for all households, 19.0 percent for low income households, and 20.0 percent for LIHEAP recipient households.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted weighted averages are derived from the 2009 RECS.

<sup>3</sup> Average benefit was calculated by dividing the sum of State estimates of obligated funds for heating and winter/year-round crisis assistance from States' *LIHEAP Grantee Surveys for FY 2013* by the number of households receiving heating and/or winter/year-round crisis assistance from States' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2013*.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Percent offset of cooling costs by LIHEAP fuel assistance is not available.

<sup>6</sup> Percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit includes the benefits of four Western States that either provided combined heating and cooling assistance or made no differentiation between heating and cooling assistance and that reported such benefits under heating assistance. This would result in a somewhat larger percentage of residential and heating costs offset by LIHEAP heating benefits in the West Census Region.

- The increase in home heating consumption between FY 2012 and FY 2013 was partially offset by lower fuel prices in FY 2013. Between FY 2012 and FY 2013, a composite energy index of electricity, natural gas, and fuel oil prices decreased by about 2.2 percent for households with income at or below 150 percent of Federal poverty guidelines.

As noted above, the average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs decreased by about seven percent from \$374 in FY 2012 to \$346 in FY 2013. Additionally, the offset percentage has decreased from FY 2012 to FY 2013 due to a large increase in home heating expenditures.

## Household Characteristics

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

This section includes national and state-specific tables which show the number of households receiving each type of LIHEAP assistance, by household poverty levels. This section also includes national and state-specific tables that show for each type of assistance the percentage of LIHEAP recipient households that contained at least one elderly or disabled member or young child. Table III-19 shows for households receiving any type of LIHEAP assistance the percentage of LIHEAP assisted households that had at least one elderly or disabled member or young child and that had any such members. The information is derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2013* that was submitted to HHS.

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

**Table III-7. Percent of assisted households, classified by 2012 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2013** <sup>7</sup>

2012 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals <sup>8</sup>	Heating assistance <sup>9</sup>	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance <sup>10</sup>
Under 75%	41.1%	45.2%	53.9%	54.4%	35.1%
75%-100%	26.9	30.9	19.9	21.6	19.7
101%-125%	15.0	15.5	12.7	13.5	15.0
126%-150%	9.2	6.7	7.7	8.3	11.5
Over 150%	7.7	1.8	5.9	2.2	18.3

<sup>7</sup> [1]These data are derived from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2013*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Report.

[2] National percentages are calculated for those States which reported complete data, by type of LIHEAP assistance. Appendix A, indicates the percentages of assisted households for which uniform data are provided. Uniform data on households classified by intervals of the 2012 HHSPG ranged from 99.6 percent for weatherization assistance to 100 percent for heating, cooling, winter/year-round crisis and summer crisis assistance, as indicated in Appendix A, Table A-1. Some percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

<sup>8</sup> Poverty percentages are computed using gross household incomes adjusted by household size. However, there are states that use net household income in determining income eligibility. For those States, the distribution of poverty percentages could be skewed towards the higher end of the poverty level.

<sup>9</sup> One State was unable to provide income data for 73 heating assisted households.

<sup>10</sup> One state was unable to provide income data on 314 weatherized households. As a result, percentages of weatherization assisted households by 2012 HHS poverty guidelines add up to less than 100%.

This section also includes Table III-13 which shows nationally the percent of assisted households that contained at least one elderly member or disabled member or young child. In addition, state specific data in Table III-14 through Table III-18 that show for each and any type of assistance the percentage of LIHEAP assisted households that contained at least one elderly or disabled member or young child. In addition, Table III-19 shows for households receiving any type of LIHEAP assistance the percentage of LIHEAP assisted households that contained at least one elderly or disabled member or young child and that contained any such members. The information is derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2013* that was submitted to HHS.

State-level percentages of households assisted data by type of vulnerable household (elderly, disabled, and young child), by type of LIHEAP assistance are shown in Table III-14 through Table III-18. The percentages are based on separate unduplicated counts of the number of assisted households with any vulnerable members, i.e., either elderly, disabled, or young child, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to the household.

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

**Table III-8. Percent of households receiving heating assistance, classified by 2012 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2012 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2012 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2012 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2012 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2012 HHSPG
Total	5,910,070	41.1%	26.9%	15.0%	9.2%	7.7%
Alabama	60,723	46.1	29.2	16.6	8.1	0.0
Alaska <sup>2</sup>	11,449	42.8	27.9	16.5	12.8	0.0
Arizona <sup>3</sup>	28,781	64.9	16.8	7.8	5.7	5.0
Arkansas	65,310	27.9	38.8	15.5	7.4	10.5
California <sup>3 4</sup>	156,990	37.0	30.1	16.2	8.4	8.3
Colorado	96,009	38.1	27.1	20.4	14.4	0.0
Connecticut <sup>4</sup>	100,709	37.1	2.4	13.7	12.5	34.3
Delaware <sup>4</sup>	17,737	29.8	21.5	17.9	14.4	16.4
Dist. of Col. <sup>5</sup>	8,338	53.6	20.3	10.4	7.2	8.4
Florida	44,339	52.4	27.5	12.9	7.1	0.0 <sup>6</sup>
Georgia	154,956	54.1	21.7	15.0	7.1	2.1
Hawaii <sup>3</sup>	9,529	6.5	82.9	5.3	5.3	0.0
Idaho	43,259	41.5	27.6	18.0	12.9	0.0 <sup>6</sup>
Illinois	266,982	44.0	26.0	17.4	12.6	0.0
Indiana	133,484	42.1	27.8	17.8	12.3	0.0
Iowa	85,777	38.6	23.0	21.0	16.0	1.3
Kansas <sup>2</sup>	44,962	37.9	37.0	22.1	3.0	0.0
Kentucky	102,770	58.5	29.7	10.5	1.3	0.0 <sup>6</sup>
Louisiana	26,755	35.4	36.0	15.5	8.8	4.2
Maine <sup>4</sup>	44,491	20.8	28.0	22.7	19.6	9.0
Maryland <sup>2</sup>	113,784	38.2	20.5	17.1	14.5	9.7
Massachusetts <sup>2 5</sup>	190,517	14.2	18.5	14.5	13.4	39.3
Michigan <sup>5</sup>	364,467	50.1	36.4	11.7	1.7	0.1
Minnesota	147,621	32.3	21.5	16.6	13.8	15.8
Mississippi	31,644	51.3	27.1	14.2	6.7	0.6

<sup>1</sup> Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding. Also, Montana was unable to provide income data on 73 heating assisted households, so less than 100% of the data are reported.

<sup>2</sup> Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Counts and the percentage distributions include households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These States reported such households under heating assistance.

<sup>4</sup> The following States provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and reported the number of households assisted: California, 2,324,058; Connecticut, 100,000 \$1 benefits; Delaware, 15 - \$5 benefits; Maine, 1,474 - \$5 benefits; New Jersey, 320,353 - \$1 benefits; New York, 258,596 - \$1 benefits; Oregon, 99,951 - \$1 benefits; Pennsylvania, 797,349 - \$1 benefits; Vermont, 19,042 - \$3 or \$5 benefits; Wisconsin, 232,945 - \$1 benefits.

<sup>5</sup> The following States provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and did not report the number of households assisted: District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Rhode Island, and Washington.

<sup>6</sup> Less than 0.1 percent

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<b>State</b>	<b>All households assisted</b>	<b>Under 75% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>75%-100% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>101%-125% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>126%-150% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>Over 150% of 2012 HHSPG</b>
Missouri	145,605	63.9	21.3	12.3	2.5	0.0
Montana <sup>5</sup>	18,596	26.5	29.0	17.9	13.2	13.0
Nebraska	37,005	86.0	9.0	4.8	0.2	0.0 <sup>6</sup>
Nevada <sup>3</sup>	26,877	35.3	32.1	19.1	10.8	2.8
New Hampshire	36,805	19.8	19.7	18.8	17.7	24.0
New Jersey <sup>4</sup>	276,841	29.0	23.3	16.8	14.2	16.7
New Mexico	37,086	42.3	32.9	15.0	9.0	0.8
New York <sup>4</sup>	1,200,123	43.2	29.6	11.1	6.6	9.6
North Carolina	88,259	57.8	25.5	15.2	1.6	0.0
North Dakota	13,040	28.9	20.2	16.8	12.6	21.4
Ohio <sup>7</sup>	454,620	47.4	19.5	14.1	10.5	8.5
Oklahoma	92,531	49.5	41.3	9.2	0.0	0.0
Oregon <sup>4</sup>	69,842	40.8	23.1	14.9	10.8	10.5
Pennsylvania <sup>4</sup>	391,462	31.8	30.8	21.2	16.2	0.1
Rhode Island <sup>5</sup>	27,731	18.8	20.9	16.5	14.9	28.9
South Carolina	16,450	39.6	32.6	18.3	9.5	0.0 <sup>6</sup>
South Dakota	23,879	28.2	27.2	20.3	14.3	9.9
Tennessee	28,053	54.2	24.8	14.1	6.9	0.0
Texas	13,533	64.1	23.2	12.8	0.0	0.0
Utah	37,907	52.5	24.2	15.1	8.2	0.0
Vermont <sup>4</sup>	30,255	27.4	34.1	22.5	16.0	0.0
Virginia	137,324	38.8	36.6	20.1	4.5	0.0 <sup>6</sup>
Washington <sup>5</sup>	57,649	42.9	39.7	17.4	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	72,530	51.1	30.3	16.8	1.8	0.0 <sup>6</sup>
Wisconsin <sup>4</sup>	214,531	26.4	21.8	17.3	14.6	19.9
Wyoming	10,153	29.1	22.1	18.8	14.9	15.1

<sup>7</sup> Ohio's Lung Health Clinic assisted 663 customers.

**Table III-9. Percent of households receiving cooling assistance, classified by 2012 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2013<sup>1 2</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2012 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2012 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2012 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2012 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2012 HHSPG
Total <sup>2</sup>	821,727	45.2%	30.9%	15.5%	6.7%	1.8%
Alabama	51,736	52.1	26.4	14.5	7.0	0.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	37,014	18.9	48.5	16.7	6.6	9.4
California <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware <sup>4</sup>	12,730	29.6	19.9	19.6	15.6	15.2
Dist. of Col.	329	56.5	16.1	10.6	6.1	10.6
Florida	52,202	54.6	26.5	12.8	6.1	0.0 <sup>5</sup>
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	58,172	34.8	31.1	20.9	13.2	0.0
Indiana	132,763	42.1	27.7	17.9	12.3	0.0
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	48,403	40.6	33.0	14.1	8.0	4.3
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	26,653	53.9	25.9	13.5	6.4	0.5
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> "--" indicates that such data are not applicable for states which did not provide separate cooling assistance.

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

<sup>3</sup> Counts and percent distributions exclude households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such households under heating assistance.

<sup>4</sup> Delaware's cooling assistance count includes households that received electric benefits and households that received a room-size air conditioner.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

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<b>State</b>	<b>All households assisted</b>	<b>Under 75% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>75% - 100% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>101% - 125% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>126% - 150% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>Over 150% of 2012 HHSPG</b>
Nebraska	7,358	97.3	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.1
Nevada <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	48,365	19.1	34.9	17.4	14.5	14.0
New Mexico	10,408	49.2	27.0	13.9	8.9	1.0
New York <sup>6</sup>	2,822	19.2	36.1	14.4	11.8	18.6
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota <sup>7</sup>	54	29.6	29.6	18.5	11.1	11.1
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	95,124	49.9	40.7	9.5	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	8,401	44.4	30.3	16.5	8.7	0.0 <sup>5</sup>
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	33,754	51.0	26.6	15.7	6.7	0.0
Texas	125,490	58.2	27.0	14.8	0.0	0.0
Utah	0	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	69,949	44.1	33.1	19.0	3.7	0.0 <sup>5</sup>
Washington	0	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>6</sup> New York's cooling assistance households were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program.

<sup>7</sup> North Dakota's cooling program provided households with a documented medial need assistance towards the purchase of an air conditioner or fan. These households were assisted with FY 2012 emergency furnace repair and replacement funds.

**Table III-10. Percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance, classified by 2012 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2013<sup>1 2</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2012 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2012 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2012 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2012 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2012 HHSPG
Total <sup>2</sup>	1,520,930	53.9%	19.9%	12.7%	7.7%	5.9%
Alabama	13,778	50.2	26.6	15.6	7.6	0.0
Alaska <sup>3</sup>	619	71.9	19.1	6.1	2.9	0.0
Arizona	7,091	60.6	18.5	8.5	6.5	6.0
Arkansas	20,513	39.0	25.3	12.2	8.6	15.0
California <sup>4</sup>	87,816	50.1	21.0	11.7	8.1	9.0
Colorado <sup>4</sup>	14,565	50.3	20.9	16.7	12.1	0.0
Connecticut <sup>5</sup>	35,939	28.2	2.5	13.1	13.8	42.4
Delaware	1,491	27.5	24.5	18.7	15.0	14.2
Dist. of Col.	2,637	58.9	14.8	8.9	7.0	10.5
Florida	51,012	50.9	24.3	14.6	10.2	0.0 <sup>6</sup>
Georgia	36,079	68.9	14.2	9.3	5.7	1.8
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho <sup>4</sup>	1,647	64.5	19.4	9.3	6.9	0.0
Illinois <sup>4</sup>	49,950	55.1	20.0	14.4	10.5	0.0
Indiana	28,899	47.3	22.0	17.2	13.5	0.0
Iowa <sup>4</sup>	4,992	38.6	23.1	21.0	16.0	1.3
Kansas <sup>3</sup>	2,156	59.0	25.8	13.1	2.1	0.0
Kentucky	73,511	64.8	24.6	9.4	1.1	0.0 <sup>6</sup>
Louisiana	5,134	55.5	25.6	10.2	5.4	3.3
Maine	5,505	28.4	31.2	20.0	15.6	4.9
Maryland <sup>3 4</sup>	3,975	42.7	18.3	14.9	13.6	10.5
Massachusetts <sup>3</sup>	20,603	23.4	17.5	13.7	11.8	33.6
Michigan <sup>4 7</sup>	197,290	75.7	11.4	6.8	3.9	2.1
Minnesota <sup>4</sup>	42,256	40.9	18.3	14.1	12.0	14.7
Mississippi	2,162	60.6	21.9	11.1	5.8	0.6 <sup>6</sup>
Missouri <sup>4</sup>	46,958	68.2	18.7	10.8	2.4	0.0

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

<sup>2</sup> Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

<sup>4</sup> The following states provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits: California (7,231), Colorado (1,059), Idaho (436), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (965), Michigan (1,547), Minnesota (5,420), Missouri (112), Montana (450), Nebraska (204), New Jersey (4,472), New York (2,204), North Carolina (1,302), North Dakota (estimated – 1,520 households assisted with FY 2012 funds), Oregon (377), Pennsylvania (5,897), Rhode Island (233), South Carolina (248), South Dakota (602), Utah (682), Washington (385), West Virginia (included in weatherization counts), Wisconsin (239), and Wyoming (218).

<sup>5</sup> Connecticut's crisis assistance counts exclude 18,053 households that also received Safety Net Assistance.

<sup>6</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

<sup>7</sup> Michigan's crisis assistance counts exclude 8,990 households that also received deliverable fuel assistance.

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<b>State</b>	<b>All households assisted</b>	<b>Under 75% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>75%-100% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>101%-125% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>126%-150% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>Over 150% of 2012 HHSPG</b>
Montana <sup>4</sup>	463	27.9	28.1	19.2	12.5	12.3
Nebraska <sup>4 8</sup>	13,349	83.1	11.2	5.5	0.3	0.1
Nevada <sup>9</sup>	1,271	42.6	23.4	19.2	11.9	3.0
New Hampshire	2,122	32.0	21.0	15.4	13.5	18.1
New Jersey <sup>4</sup>	33,277	31.7	20.6	17.5	14.0	16.2
New Mexico	15,386	56.3	24.4	11.9	6.9	0.6
New York <sup>4</sup>	110,034	34.9	23.1	14.3	9.7	18.0
North Carolina <sup>4</sup>	116,803	68.8	17.1	9.6	4.5	0.0
North Dakota <sup>4</sup>	1,172	42.8	17.7	14.3	10.1	15.0
Ohio	148,643	52.1	19.1	12.3	8.7	7.7
Oklahoma	9,321	70.1	23.2	6.7	0.0	0.0
Oregon <sup>4</sup>	6,650	48.8	19.9	12.5	9.3	9.5
Pennsylvania <sup>4</sup>	120,869	33.8	28.6	21.3	16.2	0.2
Rhode Island <sup>4</sup>	4,798	31.0	15.8	13.6	13.1	26.5
South Carolina <sup>4 10</sup>	15,742	60.8	19.0	12.9	7.4	0.0 <sup>6</sup>
South Dakota <sup>4</sup>	1,062	48.9	18.0	14.3	10.0	8.9
Tennessee	3,965	61.3	22.4	11.3	5.0	0.0
Texas	71,292	64.8	21.6	13.6	0.0	0.0
Utah <sup>4</sup>	1,762	52.4	21.7	15.7	10.2	0.0
Vermont	5,629	27.4	34.1	22.5	16.0	0.0
Virginia	23,142	49.7	28.7	17.4	4.1	0.0 <sup>6</sup>
Washington <sup>4 11</sup>	13,944	58.4	27.3	14.4	0.0	0.0
West Virginia <sup>4</sup>	18,097	61.6	25.6	11.5	1.2	0.0 <sup>6</sup>
Wisconsin <sup>4 12</sup>	24,200	33.5	22.2	15.3	12.3	16.7
Wyoming <sup>4</sup>	1,359	45.8	19.6	14.8	9.7	10.0

<sup>8</sup> Nebraska's crisis assistance counts exclude 2,000 households that received deposit assistance and an unknown number of households that received assistance through the state's fan program.

<sup>9</sup> Nevada's winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes 14 households assisted through the State's Crisis Intervention Program.

<sup>10</sup> South Carolina's crisis assistance counts exclude 240 households that were provided Air Conditioners and 646 households that were provided blankets and throws.

<sup>11</sup> Washington's crisis assistance counts exclude 346 households that received Temporary Shelter Assistance and 8 households that received other emergency repairs

<sup>12</sup> Wisconsin's crisis assistance counts exclude 3,503 households that received assistance through the Keep WI Warm Fund.

**Table III-11. Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance, classified by 2012 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2013<sup>1 2</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2012 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2012 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2012 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2012 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2012 HHSPG
Total <sup>2</sup>	159,522	54.4%	21.6%	13.5%	8.3%	2.2%
Alabama	11,400	56.6	22.8	13.7	6.9	0.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	3,620	34.1	25.2	13.0	9.6	18.1
California	0	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	64	56.3	17.2	12.5	7.8	6.3
Florida	56,349	53.4	22.3	14.8	9.5	0.0 <sup>3</sup>
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	121	6.6	81.0	6.6	5.8	0.0
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	7,838	60.7	21.2	9.8	4.8	3.5
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,155	62.9	22.7	10.0	4.4	0.0
Missouri	21,600	70.8	18.3	9.0	1.8	0.0
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	6,478	59.6	20.8	12.3	6.4	0.9

<sup>1</sup> "--" indicates that such data are not applicable for states which did not provide summer crisis assistance.

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

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

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<b>State</b>	<b>All households assisted</b>	<b>Under 75% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>75%-100% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>101%-125% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>126%-150% of 2012 HHSPG</b>	<b>Over 150% of 2012 HHSPG</b>
New York	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	37,196	41.1	23.1	16.5	12.7	6.7
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	7,392	65.6	16.4	10.9	7.1	0.0 <sup>3</sup>
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	6,309	65.3	19.0	10.3	5.4	0.0
Texas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	0	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

**Table III-12. Percent of households receiving weatherization assistance, classified by 2012 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2013<sup>1 2</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2012 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2012 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2012 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2012 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2012 HHSPG
Total <sup>2</sup>	83,007	35.1%	19.7%	15.0%	11.5%	18.3%
Alabama	6	66.7	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0
Alaska	261	50.2	21.5	9.6	8.8	10.0
Arizona	761	37.3	25.0	16.7	13.5	7.5
Arkansas	510	24.1	21.2	20.2	14.3	20.2
California	18,617	30.6	22.7	16.1	12.0	18.6
Colorado	1,972	43.4	20.4	19.1	15.1	2.0
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	118	26.3	14.4	21.2	11.0	27.1
Dist. of Col.	376	54.8	18.9	10.1	7.2	9.0
Florida	1,541	91.4	5.7	1.9	0.5	0.5
Georgia <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	841	66.5	17.2	13.3	3.0	0.0
Illinois	1,250	47.8	24.6	18.6	6.1	2.8
Indiana	1,871	32.9	23.6	22.6	21.0	0.0
Iowa	1,316	25.2	18.9	22.7	27.0	6.2
Kansas	759	28.5	30.4	28.3	8.8	4.0
Kentucky	536	28.9	34.0	16.0	11.0	10.1
Louisiana	832	22.5	28.4	22.5	12.3	14.4
Maine	988	26.1	27.3	19.5	16.7	10.3
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	10,767	6.9	11.1	13.0	14.4	54.5
Michigan	295	33.6	24.7	20.0	19.0	2.7
Minnesota	1,850	23.1	17.7	17.6	18.1	23.5
Mississippi	616	16.7	28.9	19.6	13.0	21.8
Missouri <sup>4</sup>	178	29.8	14.0	16.9	14.0	25.3
Montana	1,087	38.3	19.0	15.5	13.1	14.3

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

<sup>2</sup> Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding. Washington was unable to provide income data on all weatherization households, so less than 100% of the data are reported.

<sup>3</sup> Georgia's weatherization data are excluded from this report as the state's weatherization program was not able to report on a FFY schedule.

<sup>4</sup> Missouri's weatherized households were assisted with FY 2012 weatherization funds.

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2012 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2012 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2012 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2012 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2012 HHSPG
Nebraska <sup>5</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	142	35.2	22.5	15.5	26.8	0.0
New Hampshire	164	15.2	17.1	23.2	17.7	26.8
New Jersey	920	17.6	13.9	16.0	15.3	37.2
New Mexico	305	24.9	25.2	16.1	12.1	21.6
New York	7,490	76.3	22.8	0.5	0.2	0.3
North Carolina	1,278	21.6	22.1	21.0	17.3	18.0
North Dakota	816	20.1	20.2	19.4	13.6	26.7
Ohio	6,083	46.4	14.8	13.6	12.2	12.9
Oklahoma	445	69.7	19.3	6.3	3.4	1.3
Oregon	881	25.0	17.0	17.1	16.7	24.2
Pennsylvania	913	23.3	18.6	18.1	17.4	22.6
Rhode Island	1,201	18.8	20.9	16.5	14.9	28.9
South Carolina <sup>6</sup>	549	25.1	23.0	20.8	15.5	15.7
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	4,485	52.7	24.2	21.2	0.7	1.2
Utah	686	39.5	26.7	18.4	15.5	0.0
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	2,675	34.9	16.6	14.5	10.4	23.6
Washington	2,625	27.1	20.6	20.7	14.4	5.2
West Virginia	492	29.1	25.4	17.1	13.2	15.2
Wisconsin	2,923	22.6	18.5	16.2	16.0	26.7
Wyoming	586	31.2	19.8	16.7	15.5	16.7

### **Presence of Elderly, Disabled, and Young Children**

The following information is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2013* and weighted data on LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum (the greater of 60 percent of SMI and 150 percent of HHSPG)—from the 2013 CPS ASEC (as displayed in Table III-13):

- About 33.1 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one elderly member (i.e., 60 years or older), compared to 39.4 percent of all low income households that have at least one elderly member under the federal income maximum. The percentage of assisted households with at least one elderly member ranged from 18.9 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance to 41.7 percent for weatherization assistance.
- About 38.2 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one disabled

<sup>5</sup> Nebraska's weatherization data are excluded from this report since the state's weatherization program was not able to report final data.

<sup>6</sup> South Carolina's weatherized households were assisted with FY 2012 weatherization funds.

member (as defined by the states), compared to 28.4 percent of all low income households that have at least one disabled member under the federal income maximum. The percentage of assisted households with at least one disabled member, as defined by the states, ranged from 29.9 percent for weatherization assistance to 43.1 percent for cooling assistance.

- Exactly 21.0 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child five years old or less; whereas 18.0 percent of all low income households have at least one child five years old or less under the federal income maximum. The percentage of assisted households with at least one young child ranged from 18.1 percent for weatherization assistance to 27.7 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance.

**Table III-13. Percent of assisted households with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child by type of assistance, FY 2013<sup>7</sup>**

Type of vulnerable household	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any type of assistance
Elderly	33.1%	36.7%	18.9%	27.4%	41.7%	NA <sup>8</sup>
Disabled	38.2	43.1	33.2	36.9	29.9	NA <sup>8</sup>
Young child	21.0	20.2	27.7	24.5	18.1	NA <sup>8</sup>
Elderly, Disabled or Young Child	70.7	72.0	61.8	69.0	NA <sup>8</sup>	NA <sup>9</sup>

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

Percentages are based on separate unduplicated counts of the number of assisted households with:

- Any vulnerable members, i.e., either elderly, disabled, or young child, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households.
- An unduplicated count of the number of assisted households having at least one vulnerable member, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households.
- An unduplicated count of the number of assisted households by vulnerable group for each type of LIHEAP assistance provided in FY 2013.

<sup>7</sup> [1]Data were derived from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2013*. Definitions of “elderly,” “disabled,” and “young child” are as follows: “Elderly” refers to a person who is 60 years old or older, “disability” varies from state to state, and “young child” is a person who is five years old or younger. A household could have members that were reported in more than one of the three groups of households.

[2] National percentages are calculated for those states which reported complete data, by type of LIHEAP assistance. Appendix A, Table A-1 indicates the percent of assisted households for which uniform data are provided. Uniform data on households classified as vulnerable were 100 percent for all types of assistance. However, uniform data for an unduplicated count of vulnerable members in each household were much lower. As discussed on the previous page, some states were unable to provide these data.

<sup>8</sup> ‘NA’ indicates that data were not available or were reported incorrectly. Five States were unable to provide a reliable unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance with at least one member who was vulnerable.

<sup>9</sup> An unduplicated national percent of households with at least one vulnerable member receiving any type of LIHEAP assistance is not available as data were not either reported or were reported incorrectly by five states.

**Table III-14. Percent of households receiving heating assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total	5,910,070	33.1%	38.2%	21.0%	70.7%
Alabama	60,723	38.0	49.3	16.3	78.9
Alaska <sup>4</sup>	11,449	28.6	28.1	26.8	67.2
Arizona <sup>2</sup>	28,781	22.0	45.5	29.6	71.7
Arkansas	65,310	32.6	53.4	13.9	65.5
California <sup>2 3</sup>	156,990	37.6	37.8	22.8	74.2
Colorado <sup>4</sup>	96,009	25.8	30.8	24.6	67.5
Connecticut <sup>3</sup>	100,709	30.3	31.3	21.1	66.7
Delaware <sup>3</sup>	17,737	33.6	19.7	18.4	69.9
Dist. of Col. <sup>5</sup>	8,338	31.8	13.5	21.0	57.0
Florida	44,339	28.5	25.1	21.8	59.9
Georgia	154,956	46.5	36.9	13.9	66.8
Hawaii <sup>2</sup>	9,529	41.7	22.4	23.3	75.0
Idaho	43,259	31.6	45.8	24.2	78.6
Illinois	266,982	35.0	26.3	20.6	69.4
Indiana	133,484	28.3	37.0	21.8	70.6
Iowa	85,777	29.8	49.2	23.4	49.6
Kansas <sup>4</sup>	44,962	28.6	43.0	22.1	74.3
Kentucky	102,770	30.5	53.7	17.1	74.1
Louisiana	26,755	46.0	50.9	14.3	80.2
Maine <sup>3</sup>	44,491	44.5	27.4	13.5	71.5
Maryland <sup>4</sup>	113,784	28.9	29.0	23.1	65.4
Massachusetts <sup>4 5</sup>	190,517	36.9	29.6	17.9	69.3
Michigan <sup>5</sup>	364,467	20.1	5.3	20.8	44.4
Minnesota	147,621	31.3	35.6	24.4	73.0
Mississippi	31,644	37.2	58.6	13.0	76.1

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

<sup>2</sup> Counts and percent distributions include households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such households under heating assistance.

<sup>3</sup> The following States provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and reported the number of households assisted: California, 2,324,058; Connecticut, 100,000 \$1 benefits; Delaware, 15 - \$5 benefits; Maine, 1,474 - \$5 benefits; New Jersey, 320,353 - \$1 benefits; New York, 258,596 - \$1 benefits; Oregon, 99,951 - \$1 benefits; Pennsylvania, 797,349 - \$1 benefits; Vermont, 19,042 - \$3 or \$5 benefits; Wisconsin, 232,945 - \$1 benefits.

<sup>4</sup> Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

<sup>5</sup> The following States provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and did not report the number of households assisted: District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Rhode Island, and Washington.

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<b>State</b>	<b>All households assisted</b>	<b>Elderly (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Disabled (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Young child (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)</b>
Missouri	145,605	24.5	50.1	22.0	73.2
Montana <sup>5</sup>	18,596	30.4	39.8	19.6	71.7
Nebraska	37,005	10.8	23.7	34.8	67.7
Nevada <sup>2</sup>	26,877	34.3	43.0	22.8	77.8
New Hampshire	36,805	24.2	36.6	16.4	67.7
New Jersey <sup>3</sup>	276,841	36.5	20.9	19.0	65.1
New Mexico	37,086	34.2	45.9	18.4	70.9
New York <sup>3</sup>	1,200,123	39.4	50.7	24.1	81.5
North Carolina	88,259	46.4	40.2	15.4	75.2
North Dakota	13,040	28.7	24.9	22.6	69.1
Ohio <sup>6</sup>	454,620	28.3	35.4	16.8	64.0
Oklahoma	92,531	24.5	29.6	22.3	62.5
Oregon <sup>3</sup>	69,842	33.4	35.5	22.4	72.3
Pennsylvania <sup>3</sup>	391,462	32.8	49.6	21.0	75.9
Rhode Island <sup>5</sup>	27,731	36.8	26.3	17.2	66.2
South Carolina	16,450	48.2	43.7	13.9	81.8
South Dakota	23,879	35.6	26.8	23.0	73.0
Tennessee	28,053	26.7	48.7	21.4	72.8
Texas	13,533	36.7	50.1	25.3	50.1
Utah	37,907	28.4	38.7	31.5	59.0
Vermont <sup>3</sup>	30,255	38.7	34.5	21.7	89.4
Virginia	137,324	34.6	47.1	20.7	79.9
Washington <sup>5</sup>	57,649	28.3	37.0	23.2	70.8
West Virginia	72,530	25.4	52.7	15.0	71.0
Wisconsin <sup>3</sup>	214,531	29.3	37.2	22.5	70.7
Wyoming	10,153	38.9	40.1	19.2	77.3

<sup>6</sup> Ohio's Lung Health Clinic assisted 663 customers.

**Table III-15. Percent of households receiving cooling assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2013<sup>1 2</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total	821,727	36.7%	43.1%	20.2%	72.0%
Alabama	51,736	36.2	47.4	17.8	77.2
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--
Arizona <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	37,014	41.9	76.6	9.0	83.3
California <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware <sup>4</sup>	12,730	46.5	25.0	16.7	69.8
Dist. of Col.	329	19.1	9.4	28.0	50.5
Florida	52,202	30.7	24.0	21.4	61.8
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--
Hawaii <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--
Illinois	58,172	69.1	38.1	10.8	97.6
Indiana	132,763	28.3	36.9	21.8	70.5
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	48,403	36.4	47.3	18.3	75.6
Maine	0	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	26,653	31.3	54.4	16.3	73.4
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	--	--

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

<sup>2</sup> A designation of “--” indicates that such data are not applicable for states which did not provide separate cooling assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Counts and percent distributions exclude households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such households under heating assistance.

<sup>4</sup> Delaware’s cooling assistance counts include households that received electric benefits and households that received a room-sized air conditioner.

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<b>State</b>	<b>All households assisted</b>	<b>Elderly (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Disabled (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Young child (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)</b>
Nebraska	7,358	42.1	41.3	8.6	89.6
Nevada <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	48,365	57.3	38.4	9.3	81.0
New Mexico	10,408	23.6	35.9	26.4	64.8
New York <sup>5</sup>	2,822	59.7	69.2	10.9	93.8
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--
North Dakota <sup>6</sup>	54	35.2	63.0	5.6	87.0
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	95,124	23.5	27.2	23.3	58.7
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	8,401	41.1	41.6	17.6	78.0
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	33,754	32.9	54.0	18.9	76.4
Texas	125,490	35.5	47.4	25.1	47.4
Utah	0	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--
Virginia	69,949	36.2	60.9	31.0	100.0
Washington	0	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--

<sup>5</sup> New York's cooling assistance households were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the New York State Homes and Community Renewal Program.

<sup>6</sup> North Dakota's cooling program provided households with a documented medical need assistance towards the purchase of an air conditioner or fan. These households were assisted with FY 2012 emergency furnace repair and replacement funds.

**Table III-16. Percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2013<sup>1 2</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total	1,520,930	18.9%	33.2%	27.7%	61.8%
Alabama	13,778	34.3	57.7	26.9	89.2
Alaska <sup>3</sup>	619	11.5	17.0	31.2	52.7
Arizona	7,091	19.7	45.7	29.6	68.2
Arkansas	20,513	13.5	33.1	21.6	52.5
California <sup>4</sup>	87,816	17.3	29.3	34.5	65.9
Colorado <sup>4</sup>	14,565	7.9	19.1	37.1	56.6
Connecticut <sup>4 5</sup>	35,939	34.0	27.9	19.4	65.5
Delaware	1,491	39.0	22.3	13.9	62.0
Dist. of Col.	2,637	14.0	10.8	34.2	51.5
Florida	51,012	26.0	29.4	24.2	59.7
Georgia	36,079	17.1	25.0	24.5	45.0
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--
Idaho <sup>4</sup>	1,647	13.6	41.3	13.1	58.2
Illinois <sup>4</sup>	49,950	14.7	23.0	28.6	57.1
Indiana	28,899	17.3	27.1	27.0	59.5
Iowa <sup>4</sup>	4,992	29.8	49.2	23.4	51.0
Kansas <sup>3</sup>	2,156	12.9	34.8	32.2	66.3
Kentucky	73,511	19.2	43.2	22.0	65.4
Louisiana	5,134	18.0	39.5	25.4	65.0
Maine	5,505	27.8	33.9	18.7	66.2
Maryland <sup>3</sup>	3,975	15.6	20.7	30.5	56.8
Massachusetts <sup>3</sup>	20,603	18.6	29.4	26.2	61.2
Michigan <sup>4 6</sup>	197,290	15.6	39.2	32.2	68.5
Minnesota <sup>4</sup>	42,256	17.7	32.7	32.8	67.5
Mississippi	2,162	30.3	51.9	21.9	76.1

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

<sup>2</sup> A designation of “--” indicates that such data are not applicable for states which did not provide separate winter/year-round crisis assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, and Massachusetts assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance.

<sup>4</sup> The following states provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits: California (7,231), Colorado (1,059), Idaho (436), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (965), Michigan (1,547), Minnesota (5,420), Missouri (112), Montana (450), Nebraska (204), New Jersey (4,472), New York (2,204), North Carolina (1,302), North Dakota (estimated – 1,520 households assisted with FY 2012 funds), Oregon (377), Pennsylvania (5,897), Rhode Island (233), South Carolina (248), South Dakota (602), Utah (682), Washington (385), West Virginia (included in weatherization counts), Wisconsin (239), and Wyoming (218).

<sup>5</sup> Connecticut’s crisis assistance counts exclude 18,053 households that also received Safety Net Assistance.

<sup>6</sup> Michigan’s crisis assistance counts exclude 8,990 households that also received deliverable fuel assistance.

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<b>State</b>	<b>All households assisted</b>	<b>Elderly (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Disabled (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Young child (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)</b>
Missouri <sup>4</sup>	46,958	17.3	36.2	23.5	61.4
Montana <sup>4</sup>	463	39.7	47.1	16.4	76.0
Nebraska <sup>4 7</sup>	13,349	3.3	17.4	41.2	60.1
Nevada <sup>8</sup>	1,271	21.0	35.3	31.4	69.9
New Hampshire	2,122	7.7	34.4	23.2	57.4
New Jersey <sup>4</sup>	33,277	21.4	21.4	24.4	56.8
New Mexico	15,386	16.2	35.6	30.2	64.5
New York <sup>4</sup>	110,034	20.9	32.4	28.8	66.1
North Carolina <sup>4</sup>	116,803	17.2	25.0	29.1	58.5
North Dakota <sup>4</sup>	1,172	10.0	22.3	31.1	57.3
Ohio	148,643	16.3	29.0	22.4	56.4
Oklahoma	9,321	9.1	22.1	31.4	54.3
Oregon <sup>4</sup>	6,650	20.7	33.9	26.4	64.8
Pennsylvania <sup>4</sup>	120,869	23.5	50.1	26.4	74.4
Rhode Island <sup>4</sup>	4,798	39.5	28.9	17.4	69.4
South Carolina <sup>4 9</sup>	15,742	19.7	25.5	27.7	60.3
South Dakota <sup>4</sup>	1,062	8.6	13.4	44.8	54.6
Tennessee	3,965	60.3	16.3	38.4	92.3
Texas	71,292	23.9	35.8	31.5	35.8
Utah <sup>4</sup>	1,762	21.2	18.2	22.5	26.6
Vermont	5,629	21.5	23.8	43.6	81.9
Virginia	23,142	22.5	40.2	24.7	69.7
Washington <sup>4 10</sup>	13,944	12.5	30.3	28.7	60.5
West Virginia <sup>4</sup>	18,097	2.7	14.2	14.7	26.2
Wisconsin <sup>4 11</sup>	24,200	21.5	37.7	29.0	69.7
Wyoming <sup>4</sup>	1,359	16.2	35.4	28.7	65.9

<sup>7</sup> Nebraska's crisis assistance counts exclude 2,000 households that received deposit assistance and an unknown number of households that received assistance through the state's fan program.

<sup>8</sup> Nevada's winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes 14 households assisted through the State's Crisis Intervention Program.

<sup>9</sup> South Carolina's crisis assistance counts exclude 240 households that were provided Air Conditioners and 646 households that were provided blankets and throws.

<sup>10</sup> Washington's crisis assistance counts exclude 346 households that received Temporary Shelter Assistance and 8 households that received other emergency repairs

<sup>11</sup> Wisconsin's crisis assistance counts exclude 3,503 households that received assistance through the Keep WI Warm Fund.

**Table III-17. Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total	159,522	27.4%	36.9%	24.5%	69.0%
Alabama	11,400	28.5	51.6	31.3	87.1
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	3,620	6.0	29.9	18.7	40.6
California	0	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	64	10.9	14.1	23.4	45.3
Florida	56,349	23.5	28.0	25.8	60.0
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	121	9.1	11.6	45.5	60.3
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	7,838	13.2	36.3	30.2	63.9
Maine	0	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,155	27.6	48.9	24.1	74.5
Missouri	21,600	13.1	32.7	26.2	59.5
Montana	0	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	0	--	--	--	--

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

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

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<b>State</b>	<b>All households assisted</b>	<b>Elderly (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Disabled (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Young child (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)</b>
New Mexico	6,478	11.4	28.9	36.0	61.6
New York	0	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Ohio	37,196	54.9	50.2	11.6	85.9
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	7,392	13.3	23.1	33.5	59.0
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	6,309	11.7	52.7	45.9	89.7
Texas	0	--	--	--	--
Utah	0	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--
Virginia	0	--	--	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--

**Table III-18. Percent of households receiving weatherization assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child <sup>2</sup> (percent assisted)
Total	83,007	41.7%	29.9%	18.1%	NA
Alabama	6	66.7	83.3	0.0	100.0
Alaska	261	36.8	14.9	33.7	78.5
Arizona	761	69.0	62.5	18.5	81.3
Arkansas	510	39.8	45.5	36.5	71.4
California	18,617	34.6	24.8	23.2	65.7
Colorado	1,972	31.3	30.9	20.0	68.2
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware	118	43.2	27.1	14.4	67.8
Dist. of Col.	376	21.0	9.8	18.9	43.1
Florida	1,541	63.1	36.7	11.9	77.2
Georgia <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--
Idaho	841	33.3	36.7	21.9	83.9
Illinois	1,250	34.4	18.2	20.5	63.3
Indiana	1,871	34.2	36.6	20.5	74.4
Iowa	1,316	29.5	30.5	19.7	63.5
Kansas	759	31.9	27.4	18.1	66.0
Kentucky	536	38.8	65.5	17.5	69.4
Louisiana	832	52.8	46.4	11.8	79.7
Maine	988	50.0	33.9	12.6	78.0
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	10,767	59.0	29.8	8.2	76.9
Michigan	295	27.1	26.8	14.6	56.6
Minnesota	1,850	38.6	36.4	21.8	76.0
Mississippi	616	65.6	66.4	7.6	96.9
Missouri <sup>4</sup>	178	42.7	52.2	10.1	77.5

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

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

[3] Weatherization data does not represent complete national data since Georgia’s weatherization data are suppressed because the state’s weatherization program was not able to report for the federal fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup>Some states reported unreliable or missing data for this category, and this percentage cannot be reported accurately due to this constraint. NA in state-reported percentages indicates that this state could not provide reliable data in this category.

<sup>3</sup> Georgia’s weatherization data are excluded from this report as the state’s weatherization program was not able to report on a FFY schedule.

<sup>4</sup> Missouri’s weatherized households were assisted with FY 2012 weatherization funds.

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<b>State</b>	<b>All households assisted</b>	<b>Elderly (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Disabled (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Young child (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Elderly, disabled or young child<sup>2</sup> (percent assisted)</b>
Montana	1,087	32.1	37.5	16.8	70.6
Nebraska <sup>5</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	142	47.2	20.4	11.3	65.5
New Hampshire	164	47.6	41.5	15.2	91.5
New Jersey	920	52.0	10.8	12.7	67.5
New Mexico	305	48.9	24.3	13.4	85.2
New York	7,490	35.7	15.2	18.0	67.2
North Carolina	1,278	46.9	3.3	3.3	62.1
North Dakota	816	37.1	30.3	18.8	75.6
Ohio	6,083	39.9	38.3	12.6	70.2
Oklahoma	445	39.1	36.2	14.8	NA <sup>6</sup>
Oregon	881	52.4	36.3	10.7	74.2
Pennsylvania	913	48.1	51.0	77.5	99.7
Rhode Island	1,201	36.8	26.3	17.2	66.2
South Carolina <sup>7</sup>	549	42.3	22.8	3.6	53.7
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--
Texas	4,485	47.8	37.6	21.2	47.8
Utah	686	36.9	45.5	38.3	86.3
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--
Virginia	2,675	44.1	20.3	17.0	70.5
Washington	2,625	35.2	25.3	15.5	63.3
West Virginia	492	35.6	52.0	12.8	83.3
Wisconsin	2,923	34.2	31.6	22.0	71.2
Wyoming	586	41.1	45.1	23.4	81.2

<sup>5</sup> Nebraska's weatherization data are excluded from this report as the state's weatherization program was not able to report final data.

<sup>6</sup> Oklahoma could not report reliable data for this category as final data from the state's weatherization agency was not available.

<sup>7</sup> South Carolina weatherized households with FY 2012 LIHEAP weatherization funds.

**Table III-19. Percent of households receiving any type of assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alabama	91,749	33.9	44.9	20.1	72.8
Alaska	11,638	28.8	27.8	27.0	67.3
Arizona	28,781	22.0	45.5	29.6	71.7
Arkansas	85,375	32.1	59.3	15.6	70.6
California	247,031	30.9	34.5	26.7	71.3
Colorado	96,009	25.8	30.8	24.6	67.5
Connecticut	100,709	30.3	31.3	21.1	66.7
Delaware	18,005	33.9	19.6	18.6	69.5
Dist. of Col.	11,156	27.3	12.8	23.9	55.3
Florida	160,447	26.4	23.3	16.3	54.4
Georgia	191,035	40.9	34.6	15.9	62.7
Hawaii	9,650	41.2	22.2	23.5	74.8
Idaho	43,765	31.4	46.6	24.1	82.3
Illinois	338,098	40.2	28.3	19.2	74.6
Indiana	137,614	28.2	36.8	21.9	70.5
Iowa	89,536	29.6	48.0	23.4	50.6
Kansas	47,777	27.9	42.4	22.5	73.9
Kentucky	130,481	26.4	48.2	19.2	70.1
Louisiana	75,392	36.8	46.4	18.3	75.3
Maine	44,590	44.5	27.4	13.5	28.0
Maryland	113,784	28.9	29.0	23.1	39.1
Massachusetts	190,517	36.9	29.6	17.9	69.3
Michigan	488,479	19.0	19.8	24.5	49.8
Minnesota	147,701	31.3	35.6	24.4	73.0
Mississippi	47,647	33.4	54.7	15.6	73.9
Missouri	151,736	24.1	49.0	22.6	72.7
Montana	18,596	30.4	39.8	19.6	71.7
Nebraska <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	27,116	34.3	42.8	22.7	77.7

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

<sup>2</sup> Too many states provided missing or unreliable data for these percentages to be calculated. The lack of calculated percentages is marked with "NA" in this row.

<sup>3</sup> Nebraska could not incorporate final weatherization data into their unduplicated count. Such data are excluded from this report as a result.

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<b>State</b>	<b>All households assisted</b>	<b>Elderly (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Disabled (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Young child (percent assisted)</b>	<b>Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)</b>
New Hampshire	36,805	24.2	36.6	16.4	67.7
New Jersey	289,517	38.0	22.1	18.3	66.2
New Mexico <sup>4</sup>	69,605	NA	NA	NA	NA
New York	1,209,724	39.3	50.6	24.2	81.5
North Carolina	172,531	29.6	30.4	23.3	65.3
North Dakota	13,040	28.7	24.9	22.6	69.1
Ohio	463,764	28.8	35.3	17.4	64.8
Oklahoma <sup>5</sup>	130,236	22.2	28.4	25.1	NA
Oregon	70,370	33.5	35.4	22.3	72.3
Pennsylvania	391,487	32.8	49.6	21.0	75.9
Rhode Island	27,731	36.8	26.3	17.2	66.2
South Carolina	46,668	33.3	33.7	22.2	71.4
South Dakota	24,961	34.4	26.3	23.8	72.1
Tennessee	72,081	30.2	49.8	23.3	77.0
Texas <sup>6</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utah	38,488	28.2	38.6	32.1	59.7
Vermont	30,255	38.7	34.5	21.7	89.4
Virginia	169,509	32.7	46.9	24.7	81.5
Washington	73,728	25.6	35.3	23.9	68.6
West Virginia <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	217,371	29.1	37.0	22.7	70.6
Wyoming	10,153	38.9	40.1	19.2	77.3

<sup>4</sup> New Mexico was unable to determine the number of weatherized households in each vulnerable category that also received other types of LIHEAP assistance.

<sup>5</sup> Oklahoma's weatherization agency was unable to provide final data. Therefore, an unduplicated count of households that contained at least one vulnerable member is not accurate and the data point is excluded from this report as a result.

<sup>6</sup> Texas was unable to provide a reliable count of unduplicated households.

<sup>7</sup> West Virginia could not incorporate weatherization data into their unduplicated count. It is excluded from this report as a result.

## **IV. Program Implementation Data**

Part IV provides program information and data about: the provision of the types of LIHEAP assistance; the implementation of LIHEAP assurances; the provision of energy crisis intervention; and the results of HHS monitoring reviews of LIHEAP grantee programs in FY 2013.

### ***Types of LIHEAP Assistance***

State LIHEAP grantees allocated FY 2013 funds for the following types of LIHEAP assistance:

- All states provided either heating assistance or home energy benefits that did not distinguish between heating and cooling assistance.
- All states furnish crisis assistance of some kind.
- For households facing winter/year-round energy crises, 46 states provided separate winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance benefits; four additional states provided winter/year-round crisis fuel benefits *only* through expedited access to heating assistance.
- Four states provided combined heating and cooling assistance benefits; nineteen states provided separate cooling assistance benefits; and twelve states provided separate summer crisis benefits. Sixteen states provided year-round (i.e., 10-12 months) crisis benefits that may have assisted households facing energy crises during the summer.
- One state provided crisis benefits in the summer only.
- Twenty-three states specified that they provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacement/repair benefits. However, some states utilized weatherization benefits to provide such services.
- Forty-five states provided weatherization assistance benefits, excluding states that provided assistance with funds obligated from the previous federal fiscal year and including one state whose weatherization data are excluded from this report because the state's weatherization program was not able to report on a federal fiscal year schedule.

## ***Implementation of LIHEAP Assurances***

To receive LIHEAP regular block grant funds in FY 2013, grantees were required by section 8624(b) of the LIHEAP statute to submit 16 assurances signed by the chief executive officer and a plan describing:

- Eligibility requirements for each type of assistance provided, including criteria for designating an emergency under the crisis assistance component.
- Benefit levels for each type of assistance.
- Estimates of the amount of funds to be used for each component and alternate uses of funds reserved for crisis assistance in the event they are not needed for that purpose.
- Any steps to be taken (in addition to those required to be carried out in section 8624(b)(5) of the LIHEAP statute) to target households with high home energy burdens.
- How the grantee will carry out the 16 assurances required by section 8624(b) of the LIHEAP statute.
- Weatherization and other energy-related home repair services, if any, to be provided, and the extent to which the grantee will use the DOE's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) rules for its weatherization component.
- Information on the number and income of households served during the previous year, and the number of households with elderly members (60 years or older), disabled members (as defined by the states), or young children (five years old or younger).

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

### **Household Eligibility**

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

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

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

- **Income eligibility** for households with incomes not exceeding the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG and 60 percent of SMI. Grantees may target assistance to poorer households by setting income levels as low as 110 percent of the poverty level. Eligibility priority may be given to households with high energy burden or need.

As shown in Table IV-1, more than three-quarters of the states set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at or above 150 percent of the poverty level for heating, winter/year-round crisis and weatherization assistance. The percentage of states that set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at 110 percent of the poverty level ranged from zero percent to five percent.

HHS' *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2013* provided states with estimates of the number of households that are LIHEAP income eligible and have vulnerable members in their states to calculate their individual LIHEAP reciprocity targeting index scores. Such data can help states determine the extent to which they are targeting heating assistance to vulnerable households, and to decide whether improvements are needed to achieve a reciprocity targeting index score of at least 100 for vulnerable groups in their states.

**Table IV-1. Percent of states selecting various maximum LIHEAP income eligibility standards, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

<b>LIHEAP income eligibility standards (by percentage intervals of 2012 HHS Poverty Guidelines)</b>	<b>Heating assistance</b>	<b>Cooling assistance</b>	<b>Winter/year-round crisis assistance<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Summer crisis assistance</b>	<b>Weatherization assistance<sup>3</sup></b>
Number of states	51	19	50	12	45
Household income at or above 150% (percentage of states)	75%	68%	78%	67%	89%
Household income between 111%–149% (percentage of states)	22%	26	20	33	9
Household income at 110% (percentage of states)	4%	5	2	0	2

<sup>1</sup> [1]These data are derived from HHS' *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey for FY 2013*.

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

<sup>2</sup> Refers to winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance only. Number of States and percentages includes Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, and Massachusetts that provided expedited heating assistance for crisis fuel situations through heating assistance funds only. Percentage intervals exclude other types of crisis assistance that for the most part involved furnace repair or replacements.

<sup>3</sup> Percentages do not include states which served weatherization households in FY 2013 with FY 2012 weatherization funds. Percentages include states which served weatherization households in FY 2013 with FY 2012 weatherization funds, and Georgia, which had weatherization data excluded from this report because the State's weatherization program was not able to report on a federal fiscal year schedule.

The states' maximum LIHEAP income eligibility standards (expressed as percentages of the 2012 HHSPG), by type of assistance are shown in Table IV-2.

**Table IV-2. States' maximum LIHEAP income eligibility standards for four-person households as a percentage of the 2012 HHS Poverty Guidelines, by type of assistance and by state, FY 2013<sup>1 2</sup>**

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis <sup>3</sup>	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Alabama	150%	150%	150%	150%	150%
Alaska <sup>4</sup>	150%	--	150%	--	150%
Arizona <sup>5</sup>	173%	173%	173%	--	173%
Arkansas	146%	146%	146%	146%	200%
California <sup>5</sup>	203%	--	203%	--	203%
Colorado	150%	--	150%	--	150%
Connecticut	265%	--	265%	--	--
Delaware	200%	200%	200%	--	200%
Dist. of Col.	200%	200%	200%	200%	200%
Florida	150%	150%	150%	150%	191%
Georgia	175%	--	175%	--	175%
Hawaii <sup>5</sup>	150%	--	--	150%	--
Idaho	150%	--	150%	--	150%
Illinois	150%	150%	150%	--	150%
Indiana	150%	150%	150%	--	150%
Iowa	150%	--	150%	--	200%
Kansas <sup>4</sup>	130%	--	130%	--	130%
Kentucky	130%	--	130%	--	200%
Louisiana	174%	174%	174%	174%	200%
Maine	150%	--	150%	--	150%
Maryland <sup>4</sup>	175%	--	175%	--	--
Massachusetts <sup>4</sup>	261%	--	261%	--	261%
Michigan	110%	--	150%	--	150%
Minnesota	186%	--	186%	--	186%
Mississippi	145%	145%	145%	145%	150%
Missouri <sup>6</sup>	135%	--	135%	135%	200%
Montana	175%	--	175%	--	200%

<sup>1</sup> Maximum annual income cutoffs for four-person households were obtained from HHS' *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2013*. The income cutoffs were converted into percentages of the 2012 HHSPG. Income cutoffs are not shown for those States that set different income cutoffs for households with elderly, disabled, or young children and other crisis assistance.

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

<sup>3</sup> Refers to winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance only. Household income cutoffs exclude other types of crisis assistance that for the most part involved furnace repair or replacements.

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

<sup>5</sup> Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and energy assistance was provided in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These States reported such funds under heating assistance. A cooling assistance eligibility standard of "--" is thus applied to each such State.

<sup>6</sup> South Carolina used FY 2012 weatherization funds to weatherize households in FY2013.

<b>State</b>	<b>Heating</b>	<b>Cooling</b>	<b>Winter/year-round crisis<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Summer crisis</b>	<b>Weatherization</b>
Nebraska	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%
Nevada <sup>5</sup>	150%	--	150%	--	150%
New Hampshire	200%	--	200%	--	200%
New Jersey	200%	200%	200%	--	200%
New Mexico	150%	150%	150%	--	150%
New York	214%	214%	214%	--	214%
North Carolina	130%	--	150%	--	200%
North Dakota	204%	--	204%	--	204%
Ohio	175%	--	175%	179%	200%
Oklahoma	110%	110%	110%	--	110%
Oregon	185%	--	185%	--	185%
Pennsylvania	150%	--	150%	--	150%
Rhode Island	229%	--	229%	--	229%
South Carolina <sup>6</sup>	150%	150%	150%	150%	150%
South Dakota	175%	--	160%	--	--
Tennessee	150%	150%	150%	150%	--
Texas	125%	125%	125%	--	125%
Utah	150%	--	150%	--	150%
Vermont	150%	--	150%	--	--
Virginia	130%	133%	130%	--	227%
Washington	125%	--	125%	--	200%
West Virginia	130%	--	130%	--	130%
Wisconsin	203%	--	203%	--	203%
Wyoming	193%	--	193%	--	193%

**Criteria for Targeting Benefits**

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

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

States use a variety of factors and methods to take into account relative income, energy costs, family size, and need for home energy in determining benefit levels. In FY 2013, the most common measures for varying heating benefits were fuel type, energy consumption or cost, household size, and income as a percentage of the poverty level. Other factors used included the presence of a “vulnerable” person (e.g., elderly, disabled, or young children), housing type, and the amount of energy subsidy from another program. Presence of an elderly person or young child in the household as a benefit determinant has become more common in response to provisions of the Human Services Amendments of 1994, which

added energy “needs” as a factor in determining benefits.

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

As part of its work under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, HHS has been developing a series of performance indicators that can be used to measure LIHEAP performance in targeting vulnerable low income households. See Appendix B for ACF’s approach to LIHEAP performance measurement. The status of this work is also described in HHS’ *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2013*.

### **Treatment of LIHEAP Income Eligible Households and Owners/Renters**

Section 8624(b)(8)(A) of the LIHEAP statute prohibits LIHEAP grantees from limiting LIHEAP benefits to categorically eligible households only, thus excluding LIHEAP income eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits. As reported, no grantees excluded, as a class, LIHEAP income eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits in FY 2013.

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

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

## ***Energy Crisis Intervention***

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

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

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

- Eligibility requirements to be used for energy crisis assistance.
- Estimated amounts that will be used for energy crisis intervention.
- Criteria for designating a crisis.
- Benefit levels to be used for assistance to be provided in such an emergency.
- Uses of any reserved funds that remain unexpended for emergencies after March 15.

Generally, states are in substantial compliance with energy crisis intervention requirements. In FY 2013, the applications indicated that:

- Grantees would reserve a specific amount or percentage of funds for crisis assistance until March 15, 2013. Most states set aside a percentage of the state's LIHEAP funds for a separate crisis component, which operated until March 15 or later.
- Grantees would designate the actual or imminent loss of home energy as emergencies. With rare exceptions, states required applicant households to document their energy crisis situation, as well as meet other eligibility criteria. A utility shut-off notice or documentation from a delivered fuel vendor that a household's fuel was or was about to be depleted are examples of such documentation. Several states handled crisis assistance situations by "fast tracking" heating and/or cooling assistance funds so that crises were resolved in a timely fashion in FY 2013.
- In a few cases, grantees also required other circumstances for an energy crisis or emergency, such as having made a good faith effort to pay the fuel or utility bill, or having unexpected expenses during the prior month.
- Grantees generally would use the amount needed to alleviate the emergency, up to a set maximum, in determining the assistance to be provided in such an emergency; and grantees

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

## ***HHS Monitoring of LIHEAP Grantee Programs***

### **Audits**

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

### **Compliance Reviews**

Sections 8627 and 8628a of the LIHEAP statute establish a number of oversight and enforcement responsibilities for HHS. HHS is required to respond expeditiously to complaints that grantees have failed to expend funds in accordance with the LIHEAP statute. In addition, HHS is to investigate several grantees' use of funds each year to evaluate their programmatic compliance with the LIHEAP statute. Also, this section requires HHS to withhold funds from any grantee failing to expend its allocation substantially in accordance with the law. HHS also has a general responsibility to conduct onsite compliance reviews of LIHEAP.

In FY 2013, HHS conducted 12 on-site compliance reviews and one desk review. HHS conducted on-site reviews for the following grantees:

- Colorado;
- Montana;
- Nebraska;
- Nevada;
- New Hampshire;
- South Dakota;
- Tennessee;
- Wisconsin;
- Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation;
- Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana;
- Oglala Sioux Tribe; and
- Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation

HHS scheduled two desk reviews: Passamaquoddy Tribe at Indian Township Reservation and the Kuskokwim Native Association. Scheduling conflicts on the part of the grantee prevented completion of the desk review of the Kuskokwim Native Association which resulted in that desk review being conducted the following year.

The results showed that most of the grantees were in general compliance with federal requirements. The most notable common issues found in some of the programs related to improper accounting of vendor refunds on federal reports to ensure proper obligation of funds, need for better monitoring of LIHEAP funds transferred to other state agencies for administration and to subgrantees, better articulation of fraud

prevention and resolution policies, exceeding cost caps (due to inadequate tracking of funds), and distinction in definitions of and policies for different types of crises. One tribal grantee had several areas of non-compliance that, taken together, gave cause for concern regarding the overall compliance of their program, especially in light of their subsequent non-response to the monitoring report. Some of the issues noted in that review included cost caps being exceeded (both administrative and carryover), improper payments based on a misapplication of their benefit matrix and eligibility errors, and improper obligation of funds outside of the obligation period. HHS is working to resolve this non-compliance matter.

These reviews make both HHS and LIHEAP grantees aware of potential problems early on and enables both to work in partnership for continuous improvement. HHS provides intensive technical assistance to LIHEAP grantees throughout the year, both in-depth training workshops and on an individual basis. This technical assistance process is a valuable tool to address potential compliance issues, often while proposals are in the development stage. See Appendix C for a description of training and technical assistance activities conducted by HHS in FY 2013.

### ***Program Integrity***

HHS has zero tolerance for fraud. Cases of suspected LIHEAP fraud are either turned over to the HHS Inspector General or initiate an on-site compliance review of the grantee's LIHEAP by the Division of Energy Assistance. The Department has taken steps to work with LIHEAP grantees to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse, and to ensure LIHEAP program integrity.

On April 13, 2012 the LIHEAP Program Integrity Working Group (Working Group) reported upon its findings, recommendations, and next steps in the report entitled [\*LIHEAP PROGRAM INTEGRITY WORKING GROUP FINAL REPORT\*](#). Based on this report, HHS issued a two-year contract in FY 2012 to further investigate the recommendations of the Working Group with respect to strengthening third-party verification of LIHEAP applicant household data. Under this contract, the contractor conducted a cost-benefit analysis and researched the feasibility of accessing certain third-party electronic data verification systems. The contractor worked on those deliverables throughout 2013 and sent the final results to HHS in 2014.

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

## **A. Data Collection Activities**

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

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

### ***LIHEAP Household Report***

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

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

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

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

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

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

*FY 2013 LIHEAP Household Report* instructions included information on how to count such households, however, as discussed throughout this section of the report, a few states had great difficulty in calculating unduplicated counts of households for FY 2013, as shown in Table A-1.

Table A-1, on the next page, provides information for FY 2013 on the percentage of assisted households for which complete data exist for poverty levels, elderly, disabled, young children, and unduplicated vulnerable households as reported by the states. If a state reported incomplete or unreliable data, then such data were excluded from this report. All states were able to report complete data on households receiving heating, cooling, and crisis assistance. Some states, however, were unable to provide complete data on those households receiving weatherization or those that received any type of assistance. The categories for which states reported incomplete or unreliable data appear in Table A-1 as less than 100 percent.

As Table A-1 depicts, all states fully reported their counts of households that received Heating Assistance, Cooling Assistance, Winter/Year- Round Crisis Assistance and Summer Crisis Assistance. Furthermore, they fully reported such counts broken out by income and vulnerability status. However, not all states fully reported their counts of households that received Weatherization Assistance by income or vulnerability status. Only about 99.5 percent to 99.5 of households that received such assistance by income or any type of vulnerability status were so reported. Furthermore, not all states fully reported their counts of households that received any type of assistance by any status; only between 76.5 percent and 78.1 percent of such household were so reported.

**Table A-1. Percent of assisted households by poverty level, elderly, disabled, young children, and vulnerable household as reported uniformly by states, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

Household characteristic	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any type of assistance <sup>2</sup>
Poverty level	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%	NA <sup>3</sup>
Elderly <sup>4</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.1
Disabled <sup>5</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.1
Young child <sup>6</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.1
Elderly, Disabled or Young Child	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	76.5

## ***LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section***

All states are required annually to complete the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section* (OMB Clearance No. 0970-0060). The data from this survey provide state-level estimates on the sources and uses of states’ LIHEAP funds, average household benefits, and the maximum income cutoffs for a four-member household.

HHS conducted this survey in January 2014. A copy of the survey is included at the end of this Appendix.

A key feature of this survey is the collection of estimates of sources and uses of LIHEAP obligated

<sup>1</sup> These data are derived from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2013*. Percentages of 100% indicate all households covered by that characteristic were reported to HHS by the States that served them. Percentages under 100% indicate that less than all such households were reported to HHS by such States.

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

<sup>3</sup> This information was not collected from States.

<sup>4</sup> “Elderly” refers to a household with at least one member who is 60 years old or older.

<sup>5</sup> “Disability” refers to a household with at least one member who is disabled (the definition of “disability” is determined by each State).

<sup>6</sup> “Young child” refers to a household with at least one member who is five years old or younger.

funds. The estimates of obligated funds do not provide data on LIHEAP expenditures in FY 2013, as LIHEAP obligations in FY 2013 could be spent in FY 2013 or later, depending on state law. The estimates provide a snapshot of how states obligated their FY 2013 funds.

## ***National Household Surveys***

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

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

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

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

## ***Current Population Survey***

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

The CPS ASEC includes data that allow one to identify household demographic characteristics. It also is

the best source of annual national data for estimating the numbers of LIHEAP income eligible households and the numbers of LIHEAP income eligible vulnerable households. The data that were used to prepare performance statistics for FY 2013 became available in October 2013.

## ***Residential Energy Consumption Survey***

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

The survey consists of the following three parts:

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

The 2009 RECS is the thirteenth in a series of surveys. For the 2009 RECS, approximately 12,083 households were interviewed, including 724 verified LIHEAP recipient households. Home energy data have been adjusted to FY 2013 with respect to changes in weather and fuel prices.

For information about the RECS sample design, see EIA's publication, *Sample Design for the Residential Energy Consumption Survey*, DOE/EIA-0555 (94)/1, Washington, DC, August 1994. This publication is available at [http://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/archive/pdf/DOE%20EIA-0555\(94\)-1.pdf](http://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/archive/pdf/DOE%20EIA-0555(94)-1.pdf). The data on home energy usage and costs from the 2009 RECS are available from the EIA website at: <http://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2009/>.

### **Strengths and Limitations of RECS Data**

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

- The RECS uses a representative national household sample, providing statistically reliable estimates for all, non-low income, and low income households.
- The 2009 RECS included a supplemental sample of LIHEAP recipient households that is representative of the population of LIHEAP heating and cooling assistance recipient households.
- The RECS includes usage data for all residential fuels.

- Energy suppliers provide information on actual residential energy consumption and expenditures of households sampled by the RECS in order to eliminate the inaccuracy of self-reported data.
- Regression analyses of data from the RECS provide estimates of the amounts of fuels going to various end uses, including home heating and cooling.

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

- The 2009 RECS data for CY 2009 were updated to FY 2013 (October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013), using procedures that adjust the 2009 data to reflect the weather and fuel prices for FY 2013. These procedures are comparable to those used for the FY 1986 - FY 2012 annual LIHEAP Reports to Congress. However, the reader should exercise caution in comparing the data in this report with data in annual LIHEAP Reports to Congress prior to FY 1986, in which consumption and expenditure data were predicted on the RECS year (April 1 to March 31).
- For some variables, disaggregation of data into subgroups at the regional level results in estimates made from a small number of sample cases. This is especially true of the LIHEAP recipient household groups and the liquefied petroleum gas and kerosene heating subgroups. This affects the reliability of the estimates for such subgroups.
- The household is a basic reporting unit for the RECS and LIHEAP. The RECS employs the Census Bureau's definition of household (i.e., a household includes all individuals living in a housing unit, whether related or not, who: (1) share a common direct access entry to the unit from outside the building or from a hallway, and (2) do not normally eat their meals with members of other units in the building. A household does not include temporary visitors or household members away at college or in the military.) LIHEAP defines a household as one or more individuals living together as an economic unit who purchase energy in common or make undesignated payments for energy in their rent. Some variation in the count of households, particularly those containing renters or boarders, may result from the difference in these definitions.
- The Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC), conducted by the Census Bureau, provides, at national and regional levels, data on total household income as a specific dollar amount whereas RECS provides household income data within dollar intervals. CPS's larger sample size and method of collecting income data result in more accurate income data than RECS income data. Therefore, the 2013 CPS ASEC is used to develop estimates of the number of low income households. In addition, mean income statistics from the CPS ASEC are used in the calculation of group energy burden for this report.<sup>7</sup>
- Households were classified in the 2009 RECS as eligible or ineligible for LIHEAP based on whether their income was above or below the maximum of the LIHEAP income eligibility criteria under section 8624(b)(2)(B)(ii) of the LIHEAP statute (the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of the SMI).<sup>8</sup> The estimates of such households do not include those whose incomes may have exceeded the statutory income standards but which received LIHEAP benefits because they were categorically eligible for LIHEAP under section 8624(b)(2)(A) of the LIHEAP statute. Conversely, the estimates of LIHEAP recipient households include survey respondents who were reported as LIHEAP recipients by state LIHEAP administrative data but who reported incomes higher than the maximum statutory income in the RECS.

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

<sup>8</sup> Households were classified as low income on the basis of (in addition to 150 percent of HHSPG) 60 percent of SMI.

## **Average Home Energy Consumption and Expenditures**

Average heating and cooling consumption and expenditure estimates for FY 2013 were calculated at national and regional levels for all, non-low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households, for various fuels. The heating and cooling estimates were updated for each 2009 RECS sample case using FY 2013 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and price inflators applied to the original expenditure data, as well as the regression formula developed from the 2009 RECS. Home energy consumption and expenditure data were developed by aggregating and averaging home heating and cooling estimates for the sample cases that represented all, non-low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households.

## ***Energy Burden***

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

## **Computational Procedures**

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

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

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

Using the “mean group burden” approach, energy burden is computed as follows: (1) total energy expenditures for all households and total income for all households in the group are computed; and (2) the ratio of total energy expenditures to total income is computed for the group. For example, consider the situation where a group consists of four households that have a total income of \$100,000 and a total energy bill of \$4,000. Dividing the \$4,000 in total energy bills by \$100,000 in total income results in a mean group burden of four percent.

According to the 2009 RECS, the mean residential energy burden for all LIHEAP income eligible households using the mean individual burden approach was 18.7 percent and using the mean group burden approach is 9.6 percent. The disparity between the two statistics stems from the fact that the lowest income households spend a greater share of their income on residential energy than do higher income households. For example, 2009 RECS households with incomes of \$10,000 or less had average residential energy expenditures of \$1,556, while those with incomes between \$20,000 and \$35,000 had average residential energy expenditures of \$1,714. Thus, households which had more than twice as much income spent only 10 percent more on energy.

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

## **Statistical Measures**

Different measures of central tendency can be used to describe energy burden. The most commonly used measures are the mean and the median. As previously noted, the mean is the sum of a given set of values divided by the number of values in the set; whereas the median is the value that is at the center (i.e., at the point at which an equal number are greater as are smaller) of an ordered distribution of such values.

In the discussion of computational procedures, the mean individual burden was examined. It also is possible to look at the median individual burden. As noted above for LIHEAP income eligible households, the mean residential energy burden computed as the “mean individual burden” was 18.7 percent. By contrast, the median of the distribution of residential energy burdens from the 2009 RECS was 9.2 percent. The disparity between these two statistics is the result of the skewed distribution of energy burden ratios.

## **Data Files**

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

As a result, the RECS categorizes more households than justified as LIHEAP income eligible. Based on the 2009 RECS, the estimate of LIHEAP income eligible households for CY 2009 was 39.7 million. Based on the 2010 CPS ASEC, the estimate of LIHEAP income eligible households for CY 2009 was 37.1 million. Since some households that were not LIHEAP income eligible were categorized by the RECS as LIHEAP income eligible, the RECS overestimated the average energy expenditures for LIHEAP income eligible households.

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

## ***Data Interpretation***

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

The key difference between mean individual burden and mean group burden is that mean individual burden focuses on the experience of individual households; whereas mean group burden focuses on the experience of a group of households. The mean individual burden furnishes more information on how individual households are affected by energy burden (i.e., it computes a mean by using each household’s burden) and the mean group burden furnishes more information on how a group of households is affected

by energy burden (i.e., it computes the share of all income earned by LIHEAP income eligible households that goes to pay for energy). Both statistics are useful, though the individual burden statistic puts more emphasis on the experience of individual households and the group burden puts more emphasis on the share of group income that is used for energy.

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

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

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

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

## ***Projections of Energy Consumption and Expenditures***

HHS projected energy consumption (in Btus) and expenditures by adjusting such amounts for each household in the RECS micro data file from the RECS year to the year of this report. The RECS reported consumption for CY 2009; whereas this report covers FY 2013. HHS based such adjustments on changes in weather and prices from CY 2009 to FY 2013; in so doing, HHS assumed that households did not change their energy use behavior (that is, their tendency to seek a specific indoor temperature) as a result of weather, price, or other changes.

HHS first projected consumption. It did so by adjusting CY 2009 heating and cooling end use consumption estimates (from the RECS)<sup>9</sup> for changes in heating degree days (HDDs) and cooling degree days (CDDs) from CY 2009 to FY 2013 using the following formula:

$$\text{FY 2013 projected cons.} = (2009 \text{ estimated heat cons.} * \text{HDD change}) + (2009 \text{ estimated cooling cons.} * \text{CDD change}) +$$

<sup>9</sup> EIA developed the CY 2009 end use consumption estimates using data from the 2009 RECS. These estimates were based on models for each fuel, using households that had actual (not imputed) consumption records for the fuel. The models used nonlinear estimation techniques to estimate parameters that described the relationship of consumption to end use, housing characteristics, weather, and demographics.

(2009 estimated water heat cons. + 2009 estimated appliance cons.)

HHS next projected expenditures. It did so by adjusting CY 2009 actual expenditures for projected changes in consumption and actual changes in fuel prices from CY 2009 to FY 2013. It did so through the following formula, which it applied to each household and the applicable fuel:

$$\text{Preliminary exp.} = 2009 \text{ exp.} * (\text{FY 2013 projected cons.} / 2009 \text{ actual cons.})$$

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

Table A-2 shows the price changes in the form of national price factors that HHS used to make its projections. The price factors show the actual change in the average price of a fuel from CY 2009 to FY 2013. For example, electricity prices increased by about 4.9 percent from CY 2009 to FY 2013.

**Table A-2. National residential energy price factors for FY 2013**

Fuel	Price factors for FY 2013 projections <sup>1</sup>
Electricity	1.0486
Natural gas	0.8571
Fuel oil / kerosene	1.5113
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1.0320

HHS used national price factors rather than state price factors to project expenditure data for FY 2013. It did so because the use of national price factors causes little difference in such projections. HHS determined this to be the case for FY 1993/1994. For that period, the state electricity price factors varied between 0.3 percent and 1.2 percent; whereas the national average price factor was 0.8 percent. Likewise, the state natural gas price factors varied between 1.7 percent and 2.8 percent; whereas the national average price factor was two percent.

The following pages display Section M (formerly Section K, the section which pertains to energy assistance) of the 2009 RECS questionnaire, the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2013* and the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2013*.

<sup>1</sup> HHS developed the price factors in this table from fuel price and consumption data. Data on fuel prices were obtained from: (1) EIA's *December 2013 Monthly Energy Review* for electricity; (2) EIA's *March 2014 Monthly Energy Review* for natural gas; (3) Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the U.S. City Average, Fuel Oil #2, Series ID APU000072511, for fuel oil/kerosene; and (4) EIA's website (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>) for LPG. Data on fuel consumption were obtained from: (1) EIA's *December 2013 Electric Power Monthly* for electricity and (2) EIA's *March 2014 Monthly Energy Review* for natural gas, fuel oil/kerosene, and LPG.

Figure A-1. 2009 RECS Energy Assistance Section

Section M: ENERGY ASSISTANCE (formerly section K)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Almost every month..... 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[NOELJAN] January 2009..... 1	[NOELJUL] July 2009 ..... 7
[NOELFEB] February 2009..... 2	[NOELAUG] August 2009 ..... 8
[NOELMAR] March 2009 ..... 3	[NOELSEP] September 2009 ..... 9
[NOELAPR] April 2009..... 4	[NOELOCT] October 2009..... 10
[NOELMAY] May 2009..... 5	[NOELNOV] November 2009..... 11
[NOELJUN] June 2009..... 6	[NOELDEC] December 2009..... 12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enter Number .....

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

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

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

Enter Number .....

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

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

M-11a [If ICOMMMFILTER=1]  IverCommentsM  ICOMMM RECORD any information here about energy assistance received by this housing unit that might provide clarification to the respondent's answers.

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Figure A-2. LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2013 (Long Format)

**Household Report - Long Form**

OMB Clearance No.: 0970-0060  
Expiration Date: 10/31/2014

**LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
LIHEAP HOUSEHOLD REPORT-LONG FORM**

**Grantee Information**

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

**Instructions**

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

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

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

The required data for LIHEAP assisted households for each State are included in the Department's LIHEAP annual Report to Congress. The required data are also used in measuring LIHEAP targeting performance under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993, as amended by the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010. As the reported data are aggregated, the information in this report is not considered to be confidential.

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

Do the data below include estimated figures? If YES, select the appropriate box in column A of Section I and Section IV for each type of assistance that has at least one estimated data entry.	Select One
--	------------

**I. Number of Assisted Households**

Number of assisted households:		
Type of LIHEAP assistance	A. Select if estimated data	B. Total Number of Household:
1. Heating		
2. Cooling		
<b>3. Crisis</b>		
a. Winter/Year Round		
b. Summer		

c. Emergency Furnace Repair & Replacement		
d.		
e.		
4. Weatherization		
5. Any type of LIHEAP assistance		

**II. Number of Assisted Households by Poverty Interval**

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

**III. Number of Assisted Households by Vulnerable Population**

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

**IV. Number of Applicant Households**

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

V. Number of Applicant Households by Poverty Interval

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

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

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

Certification

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

Figure A-3. LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2013

OMB Clearance No.: 0970-0080 Expiration Date: 10/31/2014
<b>LIHEAP Grantee Survey for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY )</b>

**SECTION 1. GRANTEE INFORMATION**

Grantee Name	Telephone Number
Contact Person	Email Address

**SECTION II. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are required to complete the LIHEAP Grantee Survey in providing estimates of sources and uses of funds, average benefits, and the maximum income cutoff in dollars for a 4-person household as of 10/1/12 for each type of LIHEAP assistance provided in FFY

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

Timely response to questions on this Survey is mandatory. The Survey information will be used to respond to Congressional inquiries, to calculate LIHEAP benefit targeting, and to provide Federal Fiscal Year data for the Department's annual LIHEAP Report to Congress that is required under Section 2610 of Public Law 967-35, as amended. The data are also used in measuring LIHEAP performance under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993, as amended by the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010. As the reported data are aggregated, the information in this report is not considered to be confidential.

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

**SECTION III. ESTIMATED SOURCES OF LIHEAP FUNDS**

All Possible Funding Sources	ALL OF FFY 2013 (10/01/2012 - 09/30/2013) Amount Rounded to the Nearest Dollar
<b>A. All Funds Except Leveraging Incentive Awards ( 1 - 8 )</b>	
1. FFY LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment ( Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)	
2. FFY Emergency Contingency Funds ( Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)	
3. LIHEAP Block Grant Funds Realloted to FFY	
4. Previous FFY Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds, not Subject to 10% Carryover Limit	
5. Reserved	
6. All Funds Carried Over From Previous FFY (except Funds in Item 4 and 10 in this Section.)	
7. Petroleum Violation Escrow (Oil Overcharge) Funds Obligated in FFY	
8. FFY Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (R.E.A.Ch.) Program	
<b>B. Leveraging Incentive Award ( Items 9 - 10 )</b>	
9. FFY Leveraging Incentive Award obligated In next FFY	
10. Previous FFY Leveraging Incentive Award obligated In FFY	
<b>C. Estimated Total Sources of Funds (Items 1-10)</b>	
11. Sum of Items 1-10. This should equal the sum in Section IV, Item 13.	

**SECTION IV. ESTIMATED USES OF LIHEAP FUNDS**

*LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2013: Appendix A*

		All of FFY Amount Rounded to Nearest Dollar 2013 (10/01/2012 - 09/30/2013)	
All Possible Uses of Funds	Total Funds / Awards Funds	Average Household Benefit	Maximum Annual Dollar Income for 4-person Household as of 10/01/2012
<b>A Type of LIHEAP Assistance (Items 1-4)</b>			
1. Heating Assistance Benefits			
2. Cooling Assistance Benefits			
3. Crisis Benefits by Type			
a. Winter Crisis Benefits			
b. Summer Crisis Benefits			
c. Year-Round Crisis Benefits			
d. Other Crisis Benefits:			
(1) Specify:			
(2) Specify:			
(3) Specify:			
4. Weatherization Assistance Benefits			
<b>B. Other Permitted Uses of LIHEAP Funds ( Items 5 - 12 )</b>			
5. FFY Unobligated Funds (excluding funds in Items 6 & 7) Carried Over to next FFY			
6. FFY allowable Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds, not Subject to 10% Carryover Limit, Obligated in next FFY			
7. FFY Leveraging Incentive Award Obligated in next FFY			
8. FFY Emergency Contingency Funds Obligated in next FFY			
9. FFY LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment Used to Identify, Develop & Demonstrate Leveraging Incentive Activities			
10. Assurance 16 Activities			
11. FFY Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (R.E.A.Ch.) Program			
12. Administration/Planning Costs			
<b>C. Estimated Total Uses of Funds (Items 1-12)</b>			
13. Sum of Items 1-12. This should equal the sum in Section III, Item 11.			
Notes :			

**Certification**

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

## **B. Performance Measurement**

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

### ***Performance Goals***

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

HHS' current annual LIHEAP performance objectives are to:

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

### ***Performance Measures***

ACF has developed reciprocity targeting indices as LIHEAP performance measures. HHS uses reciprocity targeting indices for households with an elderly member and households with a young child. These indices are used to track how well LIHEAP heating assistance is targeted to these two groups of vulnerable households. The index values range from zero to infinity. On average, an index value less than 100, or greater than 100 determines whether the target group is ineffectively targeted, effectively targeted, respectively, in relation to that target group's representation in the total LIHEAP income eligible population.

In addition, HHS' efficiency measure focuses on the ratio of the number of households receiving LIHEAP assistance to state LIHEAP administrative costs. An increase in this ratio indicates an increase in program efficiency, though it does so without regard to the extent to which LIHEAP benefits increase the affordability of home energy. The LIHEAP statute limits LIHEAP grantees' administrative costs to 10 percent of the funds payable.

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

### ***Performance Measurement Data***

Table B-1a and B-1b shows the LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measures from FY 2003 through FY 2013. The first column shows the fiscal year. The second column shows the performance targets to be reached and the third column shows the targeting index scores that were actually achieved. In FY 2003, LIHEAP began collecting data on these three measures, and set baseline targets. A baseline is a benchmark used as a basis for comparison.

For measure 1A, LIHEAP consistently has not targeted benefits to LIHEAP income eligible households with an elderly member—insofar as LIHEAP recipient households with an elderly member do not make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP recipients households than such households make up of LIHEAP eligible households. The FY 2004 through FY 2011 targeting index scores fluctuated between 73 and 79. In FY 2012, the targeting index score for households with an elderly member increased to 83,

exceeding both the fiscal year target and the baseline targeting index score. In FY 2013, the targeting index score for households with elderly members increased to 84, exceeding the baseline targeting index score but falling short of the fiscal year target of 85. This indicates that there was a slight improvement over the baseline targeting index score in those years.

For measure 1B, LIHEAP consistently has targeted benefits to income eligible households with a young child—insofar as LIHEAP recipient households with a young child do make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP recipients households than such households make up of LIHEAP income eligible households. The FY 2004 through FY 2008 targeting index scores showed a decrease in targeting households with young children. However, in FY 2011, the targeting index increased to 122, but in FY 2012, it decreased to 114. In FY 2013, the targeting index score for households with a young child increased to 117, exceeding the fiscal year target of 116 but falling short of the baseline targeting index score.

**Table B-1a. LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measure 1A: Increase the reciprocity targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member 60 years or old (reported for FY 2003-FY 2013)**

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 13	85	84
FY 12	80	83
FY 11	75	78
FY 10	78	74
FY 09	96	76
FY 08	96	76
FY 07	94	78
FY 06	92	77
FY 05	84	79
FY 04	82	78
FY 03	Baseline	79

**Table B-1b. LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measure 1B: Maintain the reciprocity targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member five years or younger (reported for FY 2003-FY 2013)**

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 13	116	117
FY 12	124	114
FY 11	110	122
FY 10	110	118
FY 09	122	117
FY 08	122	110
FY 07	122	110
FY 06	122	112
FY 05	122	113
FY 04	122	115
FY 03	Baseline	122

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

In April 2010, HHS established a follow-up group, the LIHEAP Performance Measures Implementation Work Group (PMIWG), consisting of state LIHEAP directors and HHS staff. The PMIWG will be active through at least 2014 in overseeing the selection and implementation of the first PMIWG's proposed LIHEAP outcome measures. HHS issued guidance (LIHEAP-IM-2011-11) which alerted state LIHEAP grantees to the progress of the PMIWG in developing tools for states to initiate more robust, outcome-based performance measures. The guidance also sought state volunteers to test the measures recommended by the PMIWG. Additionally, the PMIWG engaged state grantees at conferences in discussions about the value of the recommended measures, and challenges and solutions to implementing them.

## C. LIHEAP Reference Guide

This Appendix serves as a guide to the following information: LIHEAP information memoranda and LIHEAP action transmittals issued by the Division of Energy Assistance in FY 2013; special studies published as part of the annual LIHEAP reports to Congress; and FY 2013 T&TA activities.

### *FY 2013 LIHEAP Information Memoranda*

The following federal LIHEAP information memoranda were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2013:

<b>Memorandum No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Subject<sup>1</sup></b>
IM-2013-01	4/4/13	Model Plan Application for LIHEAP Funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 (All Applications due September 1, 2013)
IM-2013-02	5/2/13	HHS Poverty Guidelines for Optional Use in FFY 2013 Federal Energy Assistance Programs and Mandatory Use in FFY 2014 Federal Energy Assistance Programs
IM-2013-03	5/22/13	State Median Income Estimates for Optional use in Federal Fiscal Year 2013 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2014 LIHEAP Programs

### *FY 2013 LIHEAP Action Transmittals*

The following federal LIHEAP action transmittals were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2013:

<b>Transmittal No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Subject<sup>2</sup></b>
AT-2013-01	12/04/12	LIHEAP Grantee Survey for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2012
AT-2013-02	12/21/12	Financial Reporting Requirements for All LIHEAP Grantees – SF 425 Report
AT-2013-03	7/24/13	Carryover and Reallotment Report
AT-2013-04	8/22/13	LIHEAP Household Report for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2013 – Short Form and Long Form
AT-2013-05	8/23/13	LIHEAP Application Requirements for FY 2014 and Deadline for All Applications of September 1, 2013
AT-2013-06	8/23/13	Estimates of Quarterly Obligations for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

<sup>1</sup> The subject of each memorandum listed here is exactly that which was published to ACF's website.

<sup>2</sup> The subject of each transmittal listed here is exactly that which was published to ACF's website.

## *Special Study*

HHS Commissioned APPRISE Incorporated to conduct a special study of energy insecurity faced by low income households. This study made use of the national Residential Energy Consumption Surveys (RECS) that were conducted in 2005 and 2009. The study compared changes in energy insecurity reported by low income households in the 2009 RECS with energy insecurity reported by low income households in the 2005 RECS.

The study fulfilled two main objectives:

- **Levels and Types of Energy Insecurity:** It examined the rate at which low income households face various types of energy problems and survey respondent reports on the extent to which energy assistance restores home heating and cooling for households experiencing service interruptions.
- **Factors Related to Energy Insecurity:** It examined the factors associated with energy problems including poverty level, energy burden, geographic region and other demographic and housing factors.

The final report of this study is in Section V of the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2013*. This report may be [downloaded from ACF's website at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/liheap-home-energy-notebook-for-fy-2013](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/liheap-home-energy-notebook-for-fy-2013).

## *Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2013*

Section 8628a of the LIHEAP statute authorizes HHS to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for T&TA projects that may be awarded through grants, contracts, or jointly financed cooperative agreements with states, public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. LIHEAP's FY 2013 appropriation increased this amount (after the 0.2 percent rescission and the 5 percent sequestration) to \$2,837,708. HHS set aside the full \$2,837,708 and obligated all but \$0.22 of these funds for the following activities:

- **Ongoing technical support resources for grantees:** For exercising the option on an existing contract to the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) to continue operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse: \$370,603;
- **Training and new technical assistance for grantees:** For exercising the option on an existing contract to the National Energy Assistance Directors' Association (NEADA) to provide on-site training, group training, and additional technical assistance resources. This included convening the first national LIHEAP grantee training conference in over a decade. HHS held the meeting in coordination with the National Energy and Utility Affordability Conference in June 2013 in San Diego, CA. States, tribes, and territories attended the two day event which included separate sessions for each type of grantee. This contract also provided support for hosting webinars for grantees on LIHEAP policy topics: \$590,654;
- **Ongoing technical assistance for OCS:** For exercising the option on an existing contract to APPRISE, Incorporated to provide as-needed LIHEAP technical assistance for LIHEAP's federal administrative office (the Office of Community Services (OCS)): \$20,864;
- **Technical support for OCS:** For exercising the option on an existing contract to APPRISE, Incorporated to provide data updates, report writing, and other technical support for OCS: \$77,097;

- **Monitoring of grantees:** For awarding a new contract to the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) to prioritize and take part in monitoring of grantees: \$789,573;
- **Data collection:** For modifying a previous contract to APPRISE, Incorporated to develop a system that collects, stores, and reports upon LIHEAP performance measurement data and other program-related data: \$253,043;
- **IT and general support:** For entering into inter-agency agreements that provided OCS with information technology support and general consulting support: \$610,537;
- **Official travel:** For sending HHS staff to: (1) on-site compliance reviews in eight states and four tribes; (2) LIHEAP-related conferences and other activities: \$84,679; and
- **Training and Miscellaneous Office Expenses:** For (1) conference attendance fees; (2) document printing; (3) staff training; and (4) office supplies: \$40,658.

The remaining \$0.22 in funds automatically reverts back to the Treasury after the five-year expenditure period for such funds expires.