

LIHEAP Crisis 2018

State	Crisis Definition	Eligibility	Winter	Summer	Year-round
Alabama	A household member's health and/or well-being would likely be endangered if energy assistance is not provided.	150% FPG	\$850	\$810	\$0
Alaska	The household must be within 48 hours of shutoff, out of fuel, or within a day of running out of fuel. Also, their income for the month prior to the date they signed their application must be less than their shelter costs (mortgage/rent, electric and heat) for the same time period.	150% FPG	\$3,150	\$0	\$0
American Samoa	What constitutes crisis assistance: 1. Disconnection or shut-off notice. 2. Flooding (certain years, our rainfall is high causing floods in some areas of the islands); impacting some of our clients. 3. When electricity is disconnected and the household has not applied for LIHEAP assistance, yet, household has priority population. 4. Unusual high temperatures for a prolonged period.	110% FPG	\$0	\$0	\$700
Arizona	A crisis is defined as a delinquent or shut off notice, or if utilities are included in the rent, an eviction notice is required. Added to the definition of a crisis is the determination of a Human Service Emergency made by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. A Human Service Emergency includes, but is not limited to, fire or flood which results in the evacuation of homes and shelters. Upon determination of a Human Service Emergency, households affected may be assisted with costs to temporarily shelter or house individuals in hotels, apartments, or other living situations, i.e. placing people in settings to preserve health and safety and to move them away from the crisis situation.	60% SMI (>7 at 150% FPG)			\$500
Arkansas	The household must have an energy related emergency situation, instances of extreme hot or cold temperatures or other energy related disasters such as floods, storms, etc. and/or "state of emergency" as designated by the Governor.	60% SMI	\$500	\$500	

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California	CSD uses the federal definition of a crisis (Low Income Energy Assistance Act 2603(3)):"weather-related and supply shortage emergencies and other household energy related emergencies." Crisis funds may only be used in accordance with the federal definition, including: 1. A natural disaster (whether or not officially declared), 2. A significant home energy supply shortage or disruption, 3. An official declaration of a significant increase in: - home energy costs, home energy disconnections, enrollment in public benefit programs, or unemployment and layoffs or, 4. An official emergency declaration by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. In those situation where there is not an official federal, state, or local declaration of emergency, an emergency may be deemed to exist by CSD where there is imminent danger, requiring immediate action to prevent or mitigate the loss or impairment of life, health, property, or essential public services. ¹	60% SMI	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
Colorado	A household in crisis is one where service has been discontinued or is threatened to be discontinued, is out of fuel or will run out of fuel, or is responsible for heating costs that are included in rent and has received an eviction notice. A crisis also includes a household whose primary heating system is inoperable or access to a fuel tank is not possible due to severe weather.	165 FPG	\$1,000	\$0	\$3,700
Connecticut	There are two categories of "Crisis" in use. "Winter Crisis" refers to benefits provided to households that have fully utilized their 'heating' assistance benefit and are still in need of assistance. "Other Crisis" assistance refers to benefits provided to households that have fully utilized their 'heating' and 'Winter Crisis' benefits and are in a life-threatening situation. The eligibility threshold for households receiving "Other Crisis" benefits is 200 % FPG.	60 SMI (200% FPG for "Other Crisis" assistance).	\$655	\$0	\$0
D.C.	A household is considered in crisis if they have received a shut-off notice, their energy service has been disconnected or household heating oil is at 5% or less.	60% SMI	\$600	\$600	\$600

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Delaware	<p>Income eligible households are deemed to be experiencing an energy crisis whenever:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the local administering agency determines through a financial assessment, that the household is currently without sufficient financial resources and has no prospect for receiving financial resources within the next 48 hours, that could be utilized to alleviate the crisis; or 2. has already been disconnected from the utility services which provided heating to the household; or 3. has received a notice from the utility service which provides heating to the household that the services will be disconnected within 48 hours; or 4. the household is out of bulk heating fuel; or 5. exorbitant rise in price of any home energy fuel type may be deemed a crisis at the discretion of the State. 6. When designated by the LIHEAP Administrator, summer crisis benefits may be paid to avoid disconnection of services. <p>In addition, the current weather conditions or the weather conditions forecast for the next 24 hours, must, in the judgment of the local administering agency, be such that they pose a threat to the health or safety of one or more members of an eligible household if heating is not provided to the household during these weather conditions.</p>	200% FPG	\$0		\$5,000
Florida	<p>Florida has a statewide definition of crisis that all subgrantees must use in determining if a client is eligible for a crisis benefit:</p> <p>Home Energy Crisis - shall be defined as no access or being in immediate danger of losing access to needed home energy because of any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Applicant's home cooling or heating energy source has been cut off; b. The Applicant has been notified that the energy source for cooling or heating is going to be cut off; c. The Applicant has received a notice indicating the energy source is delinquent or past due; d. The Applicant is unable to get delivery of fuel for heating, is out of fuel for heating, or is in danger of being out of fuel for heating; e. The Applicant has a bill for which the due date has lapsed; or f. The Applicant has other problems with lack of cooling or heating in the home, such as needing to pay a deposit, needing a repair or purchase of heating or cooling equipment, or needing interim emergency measures to avoid further crisis. 	150% FPG	\$600	\$600	\$0

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Georgia	A crisis is determined when a low-income household is facing imminent disconnection and/or needs restoration of their heating or cooling fuel source. A crisis may also result from a weather-related emergency, which affects all, or a specific area of the state.	60% SMI	\$350	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	Utility power at the household's current residence has been terminated within 30 days of application or will be terminated within seven days of application because of nonpayment of utility bill.	150% FPG	\$0	\$0	\$500
Idaho	Idaho defines a crisis as a situation where an eligible household: is at risk of disconnection of utility service; has had their utility service disconnected; or has less than 48 hours of bulk fuel.	150% FPG	\$0	\$0	\$750
Illinois	In the event of a household's energy related crisis, the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (the Department), in coordination with	150% FPG	\$750		
Indiana	A LIHEAP eligible crisis situation is an energy emergency when there is a potential shut-off or depletion of the energy sources and is not considered a life	150% FPG	\$400		
Iowa	Our Procedural Manual lists allowable crisis measures with expenditure limits. Those allowable measures address the following crisis situations:	175% FPG			\$3,000
Kansas	The household must have received a shut-off notice or have less than 15% fuel left in their tank. The household has no heating fuel or no energy to operate	130% FPG	\$1,819	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	A household is considered to be in crisis if they meet basic LIHEAP eligibility criteria and: The household has a past due/disconnect notice, if electric or natural gas is the primary heating source; or The household is within four (4) days of running out of fuel if coal, wood, kerosene, fuel oil or propane is the primary heat source.	130% FPG	\$250		
Louisiana	A crisis exists when a household's energy source for heating and/or cooling has been disconnected or scheduled for disconnection, depleted and there are insufficient resources to resolve the situation. A crisis may also include weather-related alerts and supply shortage emergencies declared by state or federal government.	60% SMI			\$475
Maine	Energy Crisis shall have the same meaning as set forth in 42 U.S.C.A. §8622(3), as same may be amended from time to time. The term "energy crisis"	170% FPG	\$400		

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Mariana Islands	Crisis is determined when a low- income household is in an energy related emergency such as an household facing an imminent disconnection from electric source; a household is in need of assistance in connecting home to an electric source; and or may also result from a natural disaster- related emergency which constitutes a threat to the health of one or more household members.	150% FPG	\$0	\$0	\$500
Maryland	Maryland defines an energy crisis as where a household has no heat or a shortage of fuel supply or an immediate utility turn off (less than three days)	175% FPG			\$1,791
Massachusetts	The crisis intervention component of Massachusetts' LIHEAP is a FastTrack system, integrated into the heating assistance program, for prioritizing and	60% SMI	\$850		
Michigan	<p>Eligibility for an energy-related crisis is based on the household's demonstration of immediate need for assistance with home heating fuel, electricity, or energy-related home repairs. Crisis means one of the following:</p> <p>An individual or household has received a past due or shut off notice on an energy bill for his or her household.</p> <p>A residential fuel tank is estimated to contain not more than 25% of its heating fuel capacity.</p> <p>A stated need for household deliverable fuel or a non-traditional fuel source in which there is no meter or regular energy bill provided, (example: wood, corn, cherry pits, etc.).</p> <p>A notice that the balance in a prepayment account is below \$100.</p> <p>A statement from a licensed service provider indicating the homeowners furnace is inoperable and in need of repair or replacement.</p> <p>Eligibility staff will contact the energy provider to secure a hold on the pending disconnect to resolve the immediate emergency and allow time to determine the household's eligibility for program benefits.</p>	150% FPG	\$1,200		

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Minnesota	<p>To receive a Crisis benefit, a household must: Request assistance with an energy emergency by either: Submitting a bill, disconnect notice or disconnection document verifying the energy emergency. OR Notifying the Service Provider of an energy emergency. Be EAP eligible. Have received a Primary Heat benefit that did not resolve the emergency. Have the emergency situation verified and documented by the Service Provider with the energy vendor at the time the Crisis benefit is determined. Be occupying the dwelling at the time Crisis is requested and the benefit is determined. Not have a redundant heating system that has fuel. An exception is that households with a redundant heating system are eligible for Crisis if the heating system that is out of fuel is needed to allow continuous heat to the dwelling (e.g. if the electric portion of the redundant heating system is on an off-peak discount program that interrupts electric heat to the dwelling.) Not have a Crisis payment that results in a credit on an account. Have one of the following Crisis reasons: Heat Related Shut Off. Heat Related Disconnection Notice. Less than 20% in Fuel Tank and Refusal to Deliver (RTD). Less than One Week Biofuel. Non-Heat Electric Shut Off. Non-Heat Electric Disconnection Notice. Senior Past Due or Current Energy Bill.</p>	50% SMI or 110% FPG if hh size is 15 or more	\$600		
Mississippi	See Crisis and Emergency Services Attachment	60% SMI			\$1,500
Missouri	The Energy Crisis Intervention Program (ECIP) is designed to provide financial assistance to households in a verifiable energy crisis. This crisis is	135% FPG	\$800	\$300	\$0

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Montana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The household's primary supply of energy is interrupted because of weather conditions and another supply or a different type of energy is necessary. 2. Weather or other forces outside the control of the household damages the household's dwelling and causes the dwelling to suffer a severe loss of heat. 3. Hazardous or potentially hazardous conditions exist in the household's primary home water heating and/or space heating system, and safety modifications are required. 4. Any other home energy-related condition caused by severe weather conditions, fuel shortages, and/or acts of God. 5. The household has a documented medical need for home energy related safety modifications. <p>Crisis cooling assistance is allowable during sustained high temperatures.</p>	60% SMI or 150% FPG for households with 8 or more members	\$0	\$0	\$9,999
Nebraska	<p>Nebraska defines a crisis situation as the household has a shut off notice, currently without heating or cooling, is in jeopardy of being taken off their budget plan, or an empty or near empty fuel tank.</p> <p>The criteria for crisis can be found in 476 NAC 2-004.01 of Nebraska's regulations, which are attached.</p>	130% FPG	\$0	\$0	\$500

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Nevada	<p>The Fast-Track Component is the expedited processing of an energy assistance application to respond in emergent situations.</p> <p>Application Processing Times:</p> <p>a) When an eligible household, if having a loss of energy causes a life-threatening situation, applies for energy crisis benefits their case will be processed within 18 hours of receipt of their application and proof of eligibility.</p> <p>b) If an eligible household has received a 48-hour disconnect notice their case will be processed within 48 hours of receipt of their application and proof of eligibility.</p> <p>To receive fast-track case processing, the applicant household must meet EACH of the following four (4) criteria:</p> <p>1. The household must 1) have received a 48-hour disconnect notice from their heating or electric service, or 2) have been disconnected, or 3) be in need of heating fuel and have less than 10% in their tank, or 4) need a deposit to establish service, or 5) have a life-threatening situation if they lose energy; and , 6) have paid at least \$25 on their utility bill(s) during the sixty (60) days prior to the emergency; and 7) have requested a payment plan and been denied or already have a payment plan established but are unable to meet the payment requirements.</p> <p>2. The household's annual income must not be more than the current income limits of the federally designated level signifying poverty, as determined by the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services. Eligibility is based on the income of the entire household. The household's income is reviewed and documented during the application process.</p> <p>3. The household must have experienced a recent unexpected loss or reduction of income or emergency expense as approved by the program manager, in the last two to five months, of at least 15% of the household's total gross income and which caused the inability to pay heating and/or electric costs. The loss or reduction of income could not have been from a seasonal or temporary position or being terminated for misconduct. Increases in utility costs due either to harsh weather or utility fee increases levied on all residents do not qualify as unexpected since they are not individualized to any particular household. Emergency expense includes: 1) unreimbursed medical expenditures for a medical emergency, or long-term, chronic medical condition, and 2) unreimbursed compulsory and necessary home repairs; and 3) unreimbursed automobile repairs only if transportation is needed for ongoing medical care, the repairs are critical to the operation of the vehicle, and it is the only registered vehicle in the household. Regular vehicle maintenance is excluded,</p>	150% FPG	\$0	\$0	\$1,584

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	including tire purchases. The household must provide proof they paid for the expense out-of-pocket and was not paid by a friend or relative. 4. Households are ineligible for Fast-Track assistance if they; 1) received Fast-Track assistance in the previous program year, or 2) received an arrearage payment, unless there are extenuating circumstances, e.g. terminal illness, car accident, etc.				
New Hampshire	The NH FAP definition of a crisis application (energy emergency) is a household with less than an estimated seven days of fuel (1/4 tank for oil and kerosene, 20% for propane, a utility disconnection or eviction notice). The applicant in an energy emergency must have the opportunity to apply for fuel assistance within the next business day of the initial contact and have resolution of the emergency within 48 hours. The application for an energy emergency is given certification priority. If eligible, the vendor will be notified to authorize an emergency delivery, or to guarantee payment in the case of a utility disconnection or eviction notice.	60% SMI	\$1,125		
New Jersey	An energy emergency shall exist when a household is without heat or in danger of being without heat and has insufficient funds to purchase fuel. The CAA or CBO staff shall no later than 48 hours after a household signs the declaration of emergency provide some form of assistance that will resolve the energy crisis.	200% FPG	\$450		
New Mexico	Households that have received a written disconnect notice from their utility vendor or a statement of non-delivery or sale of fuel from their fuel vendor due to lack of payment or inability to pay, have insufficient funds to open an account or meet the security deposit requirements may be eligible to receive a crisis LIHEAP benefit. The Department is required to provide intervention to resolve an energy crisis that may exist. The processing of the applications for households in a crisis situation includes contacting the utility company or fuel provider within the specified time frames to resolve. Contact with the utility vendors will be provided no later than 48 hours after the household's application for LIHEAP benefits has been approved and 18 hours for households with a life-threatening emergency. Crisis intervention is not available to households that have already received a LIHEAP benefit in the current federal fiscal year.	150% FPG	\$0	\$0	\$490
New York	The definition of a crisis emergency is when loss of heat is imminent. Imminent loss of heat is defined as less than ¼ tank for oil, kerosene or propane or less than a ten-day supply for other deliverable fuels, or heat or heat related utility service is scheduled for termination.	60% SMI or 150% FPG for hh of 11+	\$675		

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North Carolina	A household is in a crisis if it is experiencing or is in danger of experiencing a life threatening or health related emergency due to a heating or cooling issue and sufficient, timely and appropriate assistance is not available from any other source.	150% FPG			\$600
North Dakota	Energy Crisis: This term means weather-related and supply shortage emergencies and other household energy-related emergencies.	60% SMI			\$500
Ohio	Ohio uses 60 percent of the State Median Income as it best correlates to 175 percent of the HHS Federal Poverty	60% SMI	\$750	\$500	\$0
Oklahoma	A utility crisis exists when a household is within 72 hours of having their heating or coolign utility disconnected, is within 72 hours of running out of heating fuel (usually propane), has a refusal to deliver from supplier, or is without heating or cooling utility and need assistance establishing or restoring service during our ECAP Open Enrollment period. The household must have a precipitating factor that caused the household to choose between paying the energy bill and another vital household need.	130% FPG			\$500
Oregon	A crisis exists when a household faces an energy burden which depletes or threatens to deplete financial resources, or which poses a potential health and/or safety threat to the well-being of the household.	60% SMI			\$500

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Pennsylvania	<p>(1) The household shall meet the general eligibility requirements under §601.31 (relating to general eligibility requirements), income limit, responsibility for heating costs, Pennsylvania residency and lawfully admitted non-citizen status.</p> <p>(2) The household shall be without heat or in imminent danger of being without heat because of a weather-related or energy-supply-shortage emergency.</p> <p>(3) The household shall be eligible for a crisis benefit that, alone or combined with other resources available to the applicant household, will resolve the home-heating emergency. If a household is authorized for the LIHEAP Cash component before the date of their request for Crisis benefits, any existing credit including the LIHEAP Cash component that has been authorized and not yet received is considered to be available and must be used first for the resolution of the crisis.</p> <p>(4) The applicant must provide proof of the home-heating emergency</p> <p>Crisis benefits for energy-supply-shortage emergencies include payment for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Home-heating fuel for a household that is out of fuel or if the heating fuel supply will last less than 15 calendar days. The payment may be for either the main or secondary fuel type and may include the cost of an added charge for off-hours delivery service. The payment amount will not exceed the cost of the delivery; including any necessary reconnect fees and/or minor furnace start-up costs. Any credit balance with the household's vendor, including LIHEAP funds that have been authorized and not yet received, will be deemed available to resolve the crisis and will be deducted from the household's benefit amount. 2. Utility bills to restore or continue home-heating service if the household is without heat or in imminent danger of being without heat because of actual or scheduled termination of the main or secondary source of heat by a utility company. The payment may include the charge, if required, for a service reconnection. <p>NOTE: Crisis benefits may be approved in this instance based on issuance of a termination notice. The following applies:</p> <p>(A) For utilities regulated by a governing body such as the Public Utility Commission (PUC), winter termination procedures prevent the termination of service without the governing body's approval from December 1 through March 31. Regulated utilities may still issue termination notices from December 1 through March 31. They cannot, however, act on these notices to terminate service without having been granted permission to terminate service by the governing body. In these situations, contact must be made with the utility to</p>	150% FPG	\$500	\$0	\$0

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	determine if the governing body has granted the utility permission to terminate service for the applicant household before crisis benefits may be authorized to relieve the emergency. The household is ineligible for crisis benefits if the utility has not been granted approval to terminate service. (B) For utilities not regulated by a governing body, a termination notice means that the utility has established a date when service will actually terminate, in accordance with the utility's current termination procedures. Documentation of the termination notice must be provided before crisis benefits may be authorized to relieve the emergency.				
Puerto Rico	As Regulation #5257 states, in order to receive Crisis Assistance, the applicant must: Household below 150 % of the poverty level. Show a shutoff notice from the electric power supplier to heat or prepare water and food. Need of fan or air conditioner, if medically certified and required due to a health condition.	150% FPG	\$0	\$750	\$0
Rhode Island	A Crisis is considered to occur when a client is unable to maintain heat in the home. This may result of: 1. Heat is shut off due to failure to pay a regulated utility bill. 2. The inability of the client to pay for a deliverable fuel. 3. Breakdown of a heating system.	60% SMI	\$1,500	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	A life-threatening crisis is a situation that currently poses an immediate risk to life, health and safety if utility services are terminated/ disrupted. A life-threatening crisis is 1. A natural disaster; 2. A significant home energy supply shortage or disruption; 3. Home energy disconnections; or 4. An Energy crisis is defined as weather-related and/or supply shortage emergencies and other household energy-related emergencies.	150% FPG	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
South Dakota	Households must meet one of the following conditions for the period of October 1 - March 31 -Supplier refuses to deliver -Household has an overdue bill from supplier -Heating system requires repair or replacement -Household has less than 20% remaining in tank -Household has a disconnect notice or has already been disconnected -Household has an eviction notice for non-payment when heat is included in rent or paid in addition to rent	160% FPG	\$1,200	\$0	\$0

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Tennessee	<p>Crisis Assistance will be provided in an amount sufficient to alleviate the crisis and within the applicant's determined benefit level amount. The Crisis Assistance component will be based on uncontrollable circumstances which must include either a shut off notice, disconnected utilities or a lack of home delivered fuel notice in combination with at least one of the following: Household has an unanticipated medical or major household expense. Out of pocket expense should exceed 100% of current utility bill. Documentation could include: receipts of payments made to meet this unanticipated medical or major household expense. Household wage earner with at least a year of stable work history has lost his/her job within the last twelve (12) months. Documentation could include: letter from employer, termination or lay-off notice, UI claims, UI notification of eligibility. Household wage earner has left the home within the past forty-five (45) days. Documentation could include recent application for family assistance (Families First, Food Stamps), order of protection, police report, revised lease, or other legal documentation. Death of wage earner within the last twelve (12) months. Documentation could include obituary, death certificate, and funeral program. Significant loss of work hours. Documentation could include a letter from employer outlining details of loss of work hours or pay stubs. Household wage earner is unable to work due to illness and does not receive sick leave or time away from work. Documentation could include a statement from employer. Household has a non-functioning or malfunctioning heating system. Child under the age of six (6) in the home. Elderly - 1 member of household is age 60 or above. Disabled - 1 member of household is disabled. Uncontrollable Circumstances must be explained by the client and documented to the extent possible.</p>	150% FPG	\$0	\$0	\$600
Texas	<p>A bona fide Household crisis exists when extraordinary events or situations resulting from extreme weather conditions and/or fuel supply shortages have depleted or will deplete household financial resources and/or have created problems in meeting basic household expenses, particularly bills for energy so as to constitute a threat to the well being of the household, particularly vulnerable population households (the elderly, persons with disabilities, or children age 5 and younger). A utility disconnection notice may constitute a household energy crisis.</p>	150% FPG	\$0	\$0	\$1,200
Utah	<p>A crisis exists when a household has a 48 hour shut off notice or less than 10% in their tank for deliverable fuels and faces a sudden or unexpected event beyond their control resulting in the inability to pay household heating costs.</p>	150% FPG	\$0	\$0	\$1,000

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Vermont	A crisis is found to exist in households that are at imminent risk of losing home heating because they have nearly exhausted their current supply of primary heating fuel, or have received a shutoff notice from their natural gas or electricity company, and the company either provides metered service for their primary heating source, or supplies service to a necessary component of their primary home heating equipment. Criteria for determining the existence of a home heating crisis include, but are not limited to, the following circumstances: (1) the household's primary heating fuel tank is at 25% or less of its full capacity; (2) there is one week's supply or less of fuel for households whose primary heating sources include firewood, wood pellets, or coal; (3) the household has received a disconnect notice for a metered utility, and the utility is responsible for either providing the household's primary fuel source, or for operation of a necessary component of the household's primary home heating equipment.	150% FPG	\$444	\$0	\$0
Virginia	The Crisis Assistance component is designed to help households meet energy emergencies that cannot be met by other resources. The emergency may result from a weather related or supply shortage emergency such as: no source of heat; the only heating equipment in the home is inoperable or unsafe; or there is a potential no heat situation. Crisis Assistance will be provided when the conditions for providing assistance are met and the assistance will ensure heat for the household. Crisis Assistance intervention must resolve the energy crisis of eligible applicants within 48 hours, or 18 hours if in a life threatening situation. Assistance with the purchase of primary fuel and the payment of the primary utility bills is provided to households who did not receive Heating Assistance or who have exhausted their heating benefit.	130% FPG	\$2,500	\$0	\$0

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Washington	<p>Crisis is defined as the household having no fuel or being without power. Commerce allows each sub grantee the flexibility to select between implementing that definition, or choosing a definition that is similar to the state's definition, but better serves the needs of their individually agency and community. We allow Sub grantees this flexibility due to their community and agency capacity. An example of this type of scenario would be, Sub grantee A has a great working relationship with local vendors and is able to mitigate a client's crisis in multiple ways (i.e. having vendor stop shutoffs, phone calls to ensure pledge is imminent, etc.) In this example the sub grantee would have flexibility to define crisis in a way that serves crisis clients, but also leaves time for regular energy assistance appointments. Although each of our sub-grantees have this flexibility, their definition of crisis must be approved by the Department of Commerce at the beginning of each program year when sub-grantees apply to provide LIHEAP services to ensure that the definition they select meets statutory requirements. Definitions range from sub-grantee to sub-grantee, from a shutoff notice or less than a 10 day supply of fuel to being shut off or without fuel. No matter how a sub grantee defines a crisis, they are all cognizant of and adhere to the 48 and 18 hour time limits required in the LIHEAP statute.</p>	125% FPG	\$1,000	\$0	\$0
West Virginia	<p>The definition of a crisis is being without home heating or being in danger of not having home heat and not having the resources to resolve the crisis, ie. no money for the bill or to pay for repair/replacement to a malfunctioning heating unit. A disconnect notice is required to verify the crisis if the threat is loss of the utility. If the heating unit is no longer functioning the client can be evaluated for emergency repair or replacement of the heating unit.</p>	150% FPG	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000
Wisconsin	<p>Households must have existing/imminent lack of adequate heat/cooling in dwelling (emergency), or a risk of a heating emergency (proactive). While there is not a formal asset test, consideration may be given to resources available to the household before assistance is provided. No household will be eligible for crisis cooling assistance without a declaration by a local or state public health agency of a heat emergency and authorization is given by the Department of Administration.</p> <p>A household may receive more than one crisis assistance payment. Determination of eligibility for regular heating assistance benefits will determine a household eligible for crisis assistance for the remainder of the program period if the household has contributed \$25 or more towards their heating costs in the three months prior to application for crisis assistance.</p>	60% SMI	\$0	\$0	\$1,200

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Wyoming	<p>In Wyoming, we refer to Crisis Situations as Special Situations. Special Situations include: deposits either to restore or establish power; back bill assistance to help avoid disconnections and restore power after disconnection; deliverable fuel special fill to avoid running out of heating fuel; propane tank set and rental assistance; heat loss emergency due to heating system failure; and heating system failure prevention assistance. These types of Crisis assistance are designed to remove or prevent a life or health threatening situation relating to a heat loss emergency or potential heat loss emergency.</p>	60% SMI	\$550	\$0	\$0