

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2007

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Office of Community Services
Division of Energy Assistance
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Notice: Throughout the report, all footnotes pertain to tables and figures only.

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Acronyms

ACF.....	Administration for Children and Families
ASEC	Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS
AT	Action Transmittal
BTU.....	British Thermal Unit
CDD	Cooling Degree Day
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPS	Census Bureau's Current Population Survey
DOE	Department of Energy
EEES	Energy Efficiency Education Services
EIA.....	Energy Information Administration
FR.....	Federal Register
FY	Fiscal Year (October 1 - September 30)
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
HDD.....	Heating Degree Day
HHS.....	Department of Health and Human Services
HSRA	Human Services Reauthorization Act
IM.....	Information Memorandum
LIEAP	Low Income Energy Assistance Program
LIHEAP	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
NA.....	Not applicable
NCAT.....	National Center for Appropriate Technology
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981
REACH.....	Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program
RECS.....	EIA's Residential Energy Consumption Survey
T&TA	Training and Technical Assistance
WAP.....	DOE's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program

Executive Summary

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is authorized by title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), Public Law 97-35, as amended. LIHEAP is 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.”

The Energy Policy Act of 2005, Public Law 109-58, reauthorized LIHEAP for fiscal years (FYs) 2005 through FY 2007.

Program fiscal data

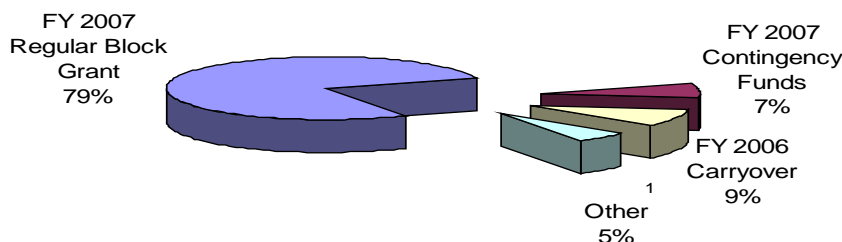
LIHEAP assistance was provided in FY 2007 through LIHEAP block grants made by HHS to the following grantees:

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

Sources of program funding

At the beginning of FY 2007 (October 1, 2006), Congress passed a series of continuing resolutions (CRs). They provided a percentage of funds for LIHEAP based on the FY 2006 LIHEAP appropriation level of \$1.98 billion. The President signed the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (Public Law 110-5) on February 15, 2007. This Act appropriated funds for HHS programs, including an appropriation of \$1.98 billion in block grant funds for LIHEAP in FY 2007.

As shown in Figure 1, the regular LIHEAP block grant allotment provided the largest percent of Federal LIHEAP funds available to the States, followed by FY 2007 LIHEAP contingency funds, FY 2006 carryover funds, and other funds.



¹ “Other” includes unobligated FY 2006 emergency contingency funds (3.55%), FY 2006 net reallocations (0.01%), FY 2007 leveraging incentive funds (0.94%), FY 2007 REACH funds (0.03%), unobligated FY 2006 leveraging incentive funds (0.63%), and oil overcharge funds (0.03%)

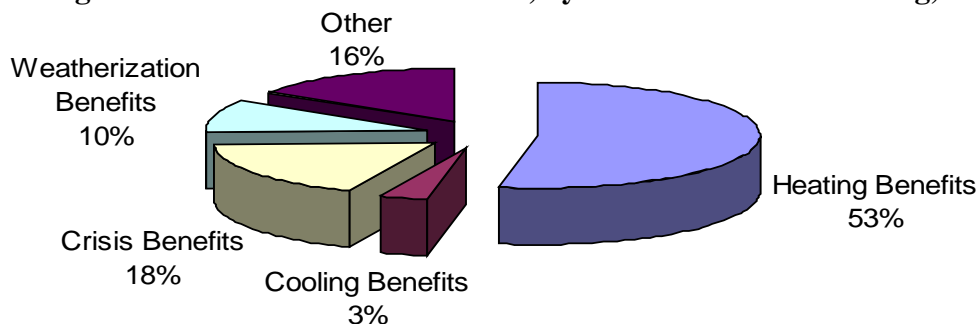
Uses of program funds

As authorized by the LIHEAP statute, States used available LIHEAP funds in FY 2007 for the following activities:

- Heating assistance: Fifty-one States obligated an estimated \$1.3 billion.
- Cooling assistance: Fifteen States obligated an estimated \$83 million.
- Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance: Forty-seven States obligated an estimated \$413 million for winter/year-round crisis assistance and six States obligated an estimated \$28 million for summer crisis assistance.
- Low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair: Forty-five States obligated an estimated \$250 million.
- Administrative and planning costs: Fifty-one States obligated an estimated \$193 million.
- Carryover of funds to FY 2008: Thirty-two States carried over an estimated \$62 million of FY 2007 funds into FY 2008.
- Development of leveraging programs: Nine States obligated an estimated \$543,343.
- Leveraging incentive funds: Twenty-four States obligated an estimated \$15 million in FY 2006 leveraging incentive funds.
- Assurance 16 activities: Twenty-four States obligated an estimated \$32 million.
- REACH activities: Two States obligated the \$670,000 they received in REACH funds.

As shown in Figure 2, 84 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, by Percent of Total Funding, FY 2007



¹ “Other” includes administrative funds (7.8%); block grant funds carried over to FY 2008 (2.5%); unobligated FY 2006 leveraging funds (0.6%); unobligated FY 2006 emergency contingency funds (3.4%); development of leveraging incentive funds (less than 0.1%); Assurance 16 activities (1.3%); REACH activities (less than 0.1%); and State LIHEAP management information systems (less than 0.1%).

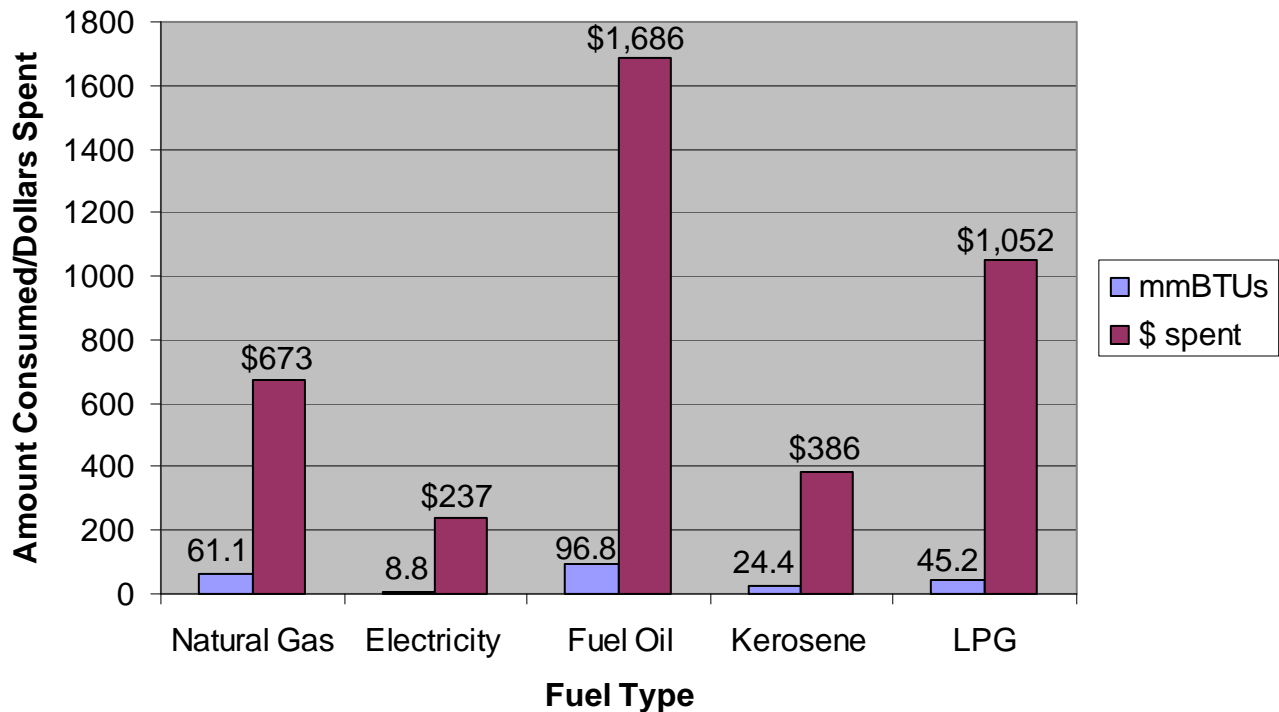
Home energy data

LIHEAP assists households with the portion of residential energy costs attributable to home heating and cooling. Space heating and cooling represented about 43 percent of low income, residential energy expenditures in FY 2007. Appliances, including such uses as refrigeration, lights, and cooking, accounted for about 32 percent of total residential energy expenditures. Water heating expenditures represented about 16 percent of total residential energy expenditures.

Of LIHEAP recipient households, 60 percent used natural gas, 19 percent used electricity, 12 percent used fuel oil, 2.4 percent used kerosene, 5.2 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 1.2 percent used some other form of heating such as wood or coal.

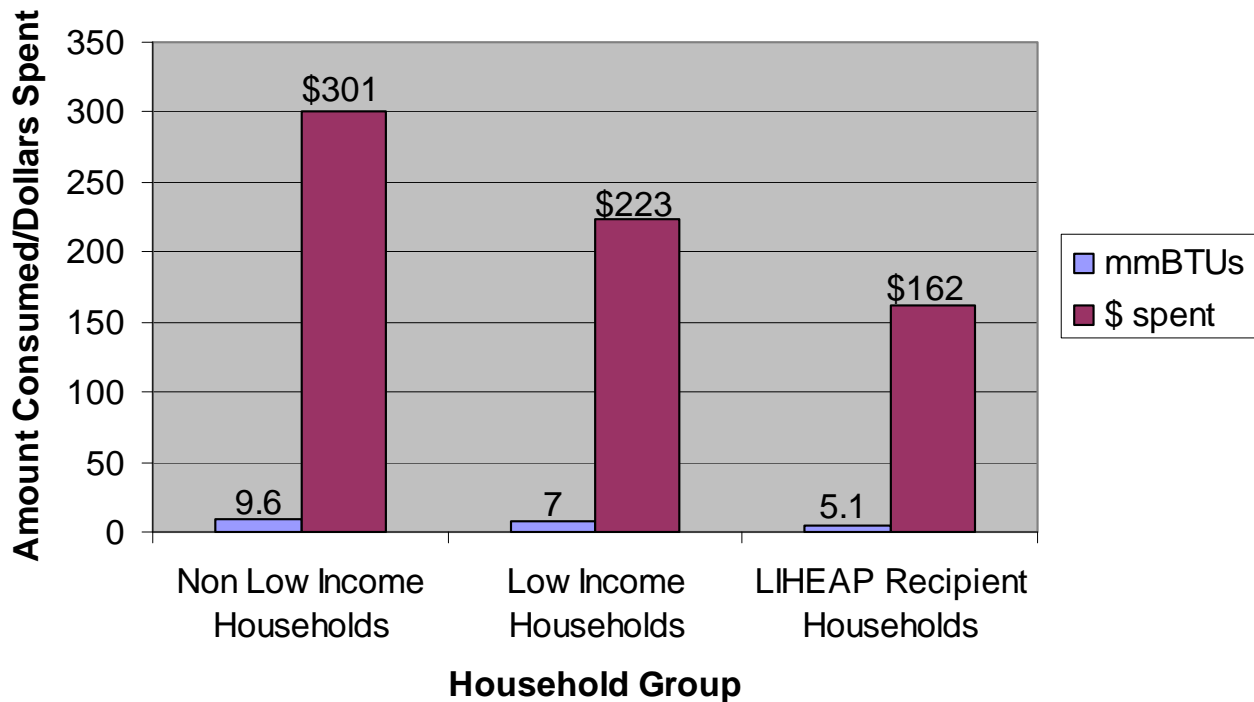
Figure 3 shows the average yearly dollars spent and mmBTUs consumed by LIHEAP recipient households for their main home heating source. A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. “MmBTUs” refers to values in millions of BTUs.

Figure 3. Average Yearly LIHEAP Recipient Households’ Heating Consumption and Expenditures, by Fuel Type, FY 2007



In FY 2007, 86 percent of LIHEAP recipient households cooled their homes, compared with 94 percent of non low income households. As seen in Figure 4, on average, LIHEAP recipient households consumed the least amount of mmBTUs 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 2007



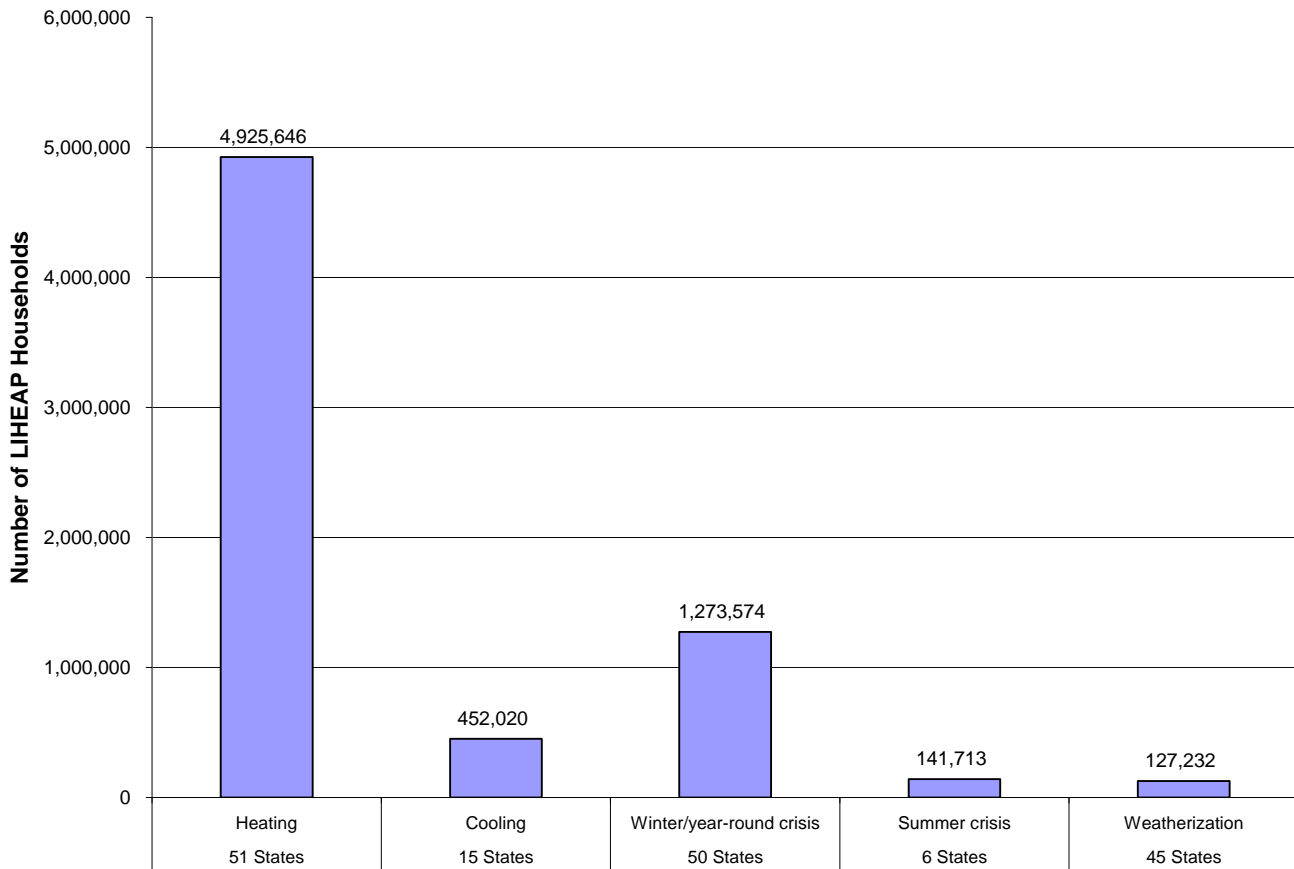
Household data

State-specific data on LIHEAP recipient households are derived from each State’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2007*.

Number of households

The total unduplicated number of households receiving LIHEAP assistance cannot be calculated because some households received more than one type of LIHEAP assistance. Figure 5 displays the number of households that received each type of LIHEAP assistance and the number of States that provided each type of assistance. The heating column (51 States) includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The winter/year-round crisis column (50 States) does not include Hawaii.

Figure 5. Number of LIHEAP Recipient Households, by Type of Assistance and Number of States, FY 2007



Number of States Providing Type of LIHEAP Assistance

Previous State estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter crisis assistance also receive regular heating assistance. Accounting for this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 5,349,746 million households received help with heating costs through heating or winter crisis assistance in FY 2007 compared to five million households in FY 2006. These 5.3 million households represent about 16 percent of the estimated 33.6 million households with incomes under the Federal maximum income standard and about 22 percent of the estimated 24.2 million households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many States.

Income levels of households

Overall, households that received heating assistance were among the poorer households (median household poverty level of 80 percent) within the LIHEAP income eligible population (median household poverty level of 122 percent) under the Federal maximum income standard, which is 150 percent of the poverty level. In part, this reflects the fact that 33 percent of the States set income eligibility standards below 150 percent of the HHS Poverty Guidelines for their FY 2007 heating assistance programs.

Presence of elderly, disabled, and young children

About 32 percent of the households receiving heating assistance had at least one member 60 years or older. This is below the proportion of LIHEAP income eligible households that had at least one member 60 years or older (40 percent).

About 31 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one member with a disability. This is above the percentage proportion of LIHEAP income eligible households that had at least one member with a disability (26 percent). (State definitions of “disabled” vary.)

About 22 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child five years or younger. This means that young child households were served in the exact same proportion as their representation in the total LIHEAP income eligible population (22 percent).

These three vulnerable populations accounted for more than half of the households receiving each type of LIHEAP assistance. The most predominant types of LIHEAP assistance received by each vulnerable population were: cooling assistance by the elderly households and disabled households, and winter/year-round crisis assistance by the young child households.

LIHEAP benefit levels

There was wide variation in States’ FY 2007 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP assistance. It ranged from \$183 for cooling assistance to \$324 for winter/year-round crisis. The national average household benefit was \$265 for heating assistance, which increased to \$321 when heating and winter/year-round crisis benefits were combined.

LIHEAP offset of average heating expenditures

Average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households decreased by about 22 percent from FY 2006 (\$922) to FY 2007 (\$717). The average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs (including winter crisis benefits) decreased by about 17 percent, from \$385 in FY 2006 to \$321 in FY 2007. However, the average LIHEAP household benefit for heating costs offset a higher percentage of LIHEAP heating expenditures, increasing from 42 percent in FY 2006 to 45 percent in FY 2007. The higher offset was not due primarily to combined changes in weather or fuel prices. It mainly related to switching from estimating heating expenditures from the RECS 2001 for FY 2006 to the RECS 2005 for FY 2007. Comparisons of FY 2006 and FY 2007 heating expenditures should be made with caution.

Program measurement data

HHS tracked LIHEAP program performance according to three performance objectives:

- LIHEAP continued to serve the young child household population in greater proportion than its representation in the total LIHEAP income eligible population, despite the fact that LIHEAP did not meet its performance objective for increasing the targeting of young child households;
- LIHEAP targeted elderly households slightly better than in FY 2006, but still did not meet its performance target; and
- The LIHEAP cost efficiency measure increased significantly for FY 2007, but fell short of its established performance target.

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. Implementation of the LIHEAP program is governed by regulations applicable to these block grant programs, as published at 45 C.F.R. Part 96. LIHEAP is administered by 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 report on the FY 2007 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is submitted in accordance with section 2610 of title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, as amended by title VI of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984, title V of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986, and title III of the Human Services Amendments of 1994. Section 2610 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act states:

- (a) The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall provide for the collection of data, including—
 - (1) information concerning home energy consumption;
 - (2) the amount, cost and type of fuels used for households eligible for assistance under this title;
 - (3) the type of fuel used by various income groups;
 - (4) the number and income levels of households assisted by this title;
 - (5) the number of households which received such assistance and include one or more individuals who are 60 years or older or disabled or include young children; and
 - (6) any other information which the Secretary determines to be reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Nothing in this subsection may be construed to require the Secretary to collect data which has been collected and made available to the Secretary by any other agency of the Federal Government.

- (b) The Secretary shall, no later than June 30 of each fiscal year, submit a report to the Congress containing a detailed compilation of the data under subsection (a) with respect to the prior fiscal year, and a report that describes for the prior fiscal year—
 - (1) the manner in which States carry out the requirements of clauses (2), (5), (8), and (15) of section 2605(b); and
 - (2) the impact of each State's program on recipient and eligible households.

Reauthorization provisions effective in FY 2007

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

1. Title I. Subtitle B

- Sec. 121(a) – Increases the authorization of the LIHEAP program from \$2.0 billion to “\$5.1 billion for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2007.”
- Sec. 121(b) – Adds a new section 2612 to the LIHEAP statute to authorize participants to purchase renewable fuels with LIHEAP benefits.
- Sec 121(c) – Requires the Secretary to report to Congress on the use of renewable fuels in providing assistance under the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981.

2. Title III. Subtitle E – Production Incentives

- Sec. 342(j)(1) – Establishes a provision where the Secretary of Interior may distribute oil and gas royalties to subsidize Federal and State low income energy assistance programs.

3. Title XVIII. Studies

- Sec 1804 – Requires the Secretary of HHS to submit a report to Congress on how LIHEAP could be used more effectively to prevent loss of life from extreme temperatures and that HHS should consult with all States on this issue in the preparation of the Report. Note: This Report was submitted to Congress on February 15, 2007.

Table 1. Annual Report Statistics on HHS Energy Assistance Programs, Fiscal Years 1981-2007

Statistic	LIHEAP	LIHEAP												
	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
Regular appropriations (in billions)	\$1.85	\$1.752	\$1.975	\$1.875	\$2.1	\$2.1 ²	\$1.825	\$1.532	\$1.383	\$1.393	\$1.415	\$1.500	\$1.346	\$1.437
Contingency appropriations (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$195	\$300	\$595	\$300
Supplemental appropriations (in millions) ¹	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency supplemental appropriations (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$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	\$0	\$0	\$300
Supplemental funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency supplemental funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$0	\$23.7	\$24.1
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	NA	NA	\$23	\$18	\$6	\$27	\$185	\$160	\$174	\$111	\$98	\$79	\$57	\$19
Total funds available (in billions) ⁴	\$1.74	\$1.86	\$2.15	\$2.23	\$2.26	\$2.14	\$2.12	\$1.82	\$1.63	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.65	\$1.52	\$1.81
Households 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	6.2	5.6	6.0
Average household heating assistance benefit	NC*	\$188	\$209	\$213	\$224	\$213	\$197	\$197	\$182	\$189	\$190	\$168	\$180	\$188
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$213	\$202	\$225	\$236	\$242	\$231	\$216	\$217	\$204	\$209	\$215	\$190	\$201	\$213
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	\$0.99	\$0.95	\$1.06
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$48	\$51	\$33	\$32	\$29	\$36	\$30	\$21	\$12	\$25	\$27	\$23	\$22	\$25
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$46 ⁵	\$139 ⁶	\$192	\$226	\$191	\$199	\$198	\$190	\$187	\$189	\$221	\$197	\$183	\$226
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	NA	\$136	\$195	\$187	\$227	\$193	\$220	\$170	\$148	\$133	\$129	\$135	\$146	\$214
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	NA	\$160	\$133	\$158	\$103	\$110	\$129	\$85	\$74	\$55	\$81	\$80	\$41	\$88
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$119	NC*	\$150	\$157	\$164	\$169	\$173	\$153	\$146	\$143	\$150	\$134	\$125	\$148

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

² \$2.01 billion after Gramm-Rudman-Hollings rescission and reallocation.

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

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

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

⁶ Excludes estimated obligations for five States.

*NC – Not calculated

Table 1. Annual Report Statistics on HHS Energy Assistance Programs, Fiscal Years 1981-2007

Statistic	LIHEAP												
	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07
Regular appropriations (in billions)	\$1.319 ⁷	\$0.90 ⁸	\$0.975	\$1.000	\$1.100	\$1.100	\$1.400	\$1.70	\$1.79	\$1.79	\$1.85	\$1.98	\$1.98
Contingency appropriations (in millions)	\$600	\$300	\$420	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$200	\$99	\$277	\$179	\$181
Supplemental appropriations (in millions) ¹	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0
Contingency supplemental appropriations (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$100	\$180	\$215	\$160	\$175	\$300	\$300	\$100	\$200	\$99	\$277	\$179	\$181
Supplemental funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	\$500	\$0
Contingency supplemental funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$444	\$156	\$0	\$0	\$99	\$277	\$500	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ³	\$29	\$16.0	\$18.8	\$17.7	\$19.6	\$18.9	\$19.2	\$19.0	\$18.9	\$18.9	\$20.5	\$20.2	\$26.1
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$13	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$5	\$3	\$2	\$4	\$4	\$0.7
Total funds available (in billions) ⁴	\$1.54	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.24	\$1.34	\$1.90	\$2.35	\$1.92	\$2.12	\$1.95	\$2.22	\$3.22	\$2.47
Households assisted with heating costs (in millions)	5.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.3
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$172	\$175	\$184	\$174	\$205	\$227	\$299	\$254	\$258	\$234	\$253	\$317	\$2.65
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$198	\$203	\$213	\$205	\$237	\$270	\$365	\$291	\$312	\$277	\$303	\$385	\$321
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$0.88	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.64	\$0.68	\$0.82	\$1.30	\$1.04	\$1.14	\$1.08	\$1.22	\$1.60	\$1.30
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$44	\$18	\$19	\$62	\$72	\$72	\$55	\$78	\$73	\$57	\$62	\$116	\$84
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$213	\$169	\$176	\$212	\$210	\$250	\$474	\$268	\$378	\$321	\$391	\$574	\$441
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$159	\$136	\$153	\$138	\$145	\$158	\$234	\$214	\$222	\$221	\$235	\$322	\$250
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$81	\$52	\$56	\$41	\$72	\$59	\$70	\$59	\$78	\$62	\$59	\$101	\$62
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$133	\$97	\$113	\$104	\$115	\$134	\$169	\$160	\$173	\$169	\$181	\$248	\$193

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

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

I. Fiscal Data

Part I provides a national overview of the FY 2007 sources and uses of LIHEAP funds.

Sources of Federal LIHEAP funds

LIHEAP appropriations were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2007, as described below. The distribution of the LIHEAP appropriations is displayed in Table I-3. Several other sources of Federal LIHEAP funds also were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2007, as described below and displayed in Table I-4.

Federal block grant allotments

At the beginning of FY 2007 (October 1, 2006), Congress passed a series of continuing resolutions (CRs), which provided a percentage of funds for LIHEAP based on the FY 2006 appropriation level of \$1.98 billion.

The President signed the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (Public Law 110-5) on February 15, 2007. This Act appropriated funds for HHS programs, including an appropriation of \$1.98 billion for FY 2007 regular LIHEAP block grants.

HHS provided assistance in FY 2007 through distributing regular LIHEAP block grants to:

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

LIHEAP emergency contingency funds

Public Law 110-5 provided an appropriation of \$181.17 million for the LIHEAP Emergency Contingency Fund. HHS awarded two separate distributions of these energy emergency contingency funds in FY 2007, as described below:

- \$50 million was released on August 29, 2007 to 12 States (and direct Tribal grantees in those States). The funds were released to these grantees because of a sustained, record-breaking heat wave in August.
- \$131.17 million was released on September 26, 2007 to all States, Insular Areas, and Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations. The funds were released because of the expected large increases in home heating fuel prices for the coming winter.

All Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations that received direct LIHEAP funding from HHS were allocated a share of the total emergency contingency funds from both distributions. Their contingency fund grant award amounts were based on the same share of the State's contingency allotment as the Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization received of the State's regular LIHEAP block grant allotment.

In order to expedite the use of the contingency funds in emergency conditions, no special restrictions were imposed on their use. The contingency funds could be used for any purpose authorized under LIHEAP, including heating and cooling assistance, crisis assistance, weatherization, and administrative costs, subject to normal LIHEAP restrictions. Because the contingency funds were released close to the end of the fiscal year, the Department did not impose the requirement that at least 90 percent of the combined total of contingency funds and regular block grant funds had to be obligated by September 30, 2007. All FY 2007 contingency funds had to be obligated by September 30, 2008.

LIHEAP leveraging incentive funds

The Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-401) amended the LIHEAP statute to establish a leveraging incentive program to reward LIHEAP grantees that have acquired non-Federal home energy resources for low income households.

Of the \$1.98 billion appropriated for FY 2007, \$27.2 million was reserved for the leveraging program grant awards, including leveraging incentive fund grants and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH) grants. In FY 2007, HHS set aside the \$26.09 million of the total to be available for leveraging incentive awards.

Leveraging incentive funds are awarded for LIHEAP grantees' activities that took place in the prior fiscal year (e.g., leveraging activities that occurred in FY 2006). The funds were reported voluntarily by grantees and were the basis for making leveraging incentive grant awards in FY 2007. The Department calculated the gross value of countable leveraged resources to be approximately \$2.7 billion for FY 2007. In FY 2007, HHS awarded the \$26.09 million in leveraging incentive funds to 38 States, 26 Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations, and one Insular Area.

Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program funds

The 1994 amendments to the LIHEAP statute (Public Law 103-252) provided that up to 25 percent of leveraging incentive funds may be set aside for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH). HHS set aside a portion of the leveraging appropriation for the REACH program and subsequently awarded a total of \$1.135 million in REACH funds to two States, four Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations, and one Insular Area.

Each State received \$300,000, while each Indian Tribe and the Insular Area received \$50,000 in REACH grants. Two States received \$35,000 and three of the Indian Tribes and the Insular Area received \$10,000 to operate Energy Efficiency Education Services programs. Finally, \$175,000 was awarded to FY 2005 and FY 2006 State grantees for second- and third-year REACH administrative costs. States were permitted to request up to 2.5 percent of their original REACH grant to cover administrative costs for the second and third years of their three-year REACH projects.

LIHEAP training and technical assistance funds

Section 2609A of the LIHEAP statute authorizes the Secretary to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for LIHEAP training and technical assistance (T&TA) projects. The funds set aside for FY 2007 totaled \$297,000.

T&TA funds can be used to: (1) make grants to State and public agencies and private nonprofit organizations; (2) enter into contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements or interagency agreements with States and public agencies (including Federal agencies) and private nonprofit organizations; (3) 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; and (4) conduct onsite compliance reviews of LIHEAP programs. Appendix H lists the T&TA projects funded for FY 2007.

Table I-1. Distribution of LIHEAP Appropriations, FY 2007

Distribution	Number of Grantees	Amount
Total funds	205	\$2,161,000,000
Total allotments and awards		\$2,160,873,000
States	51	\$2,131,712,812
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	149	\$26,268,656
Insular areas	5	\$2,891,532
Regular (block grant) allotments		\$1,952,478,000
States (excludes Tribes & Insular areas)	51	\$1,928,787,819
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	149	\$21,045,979
Insular areas	5	\$2,644,202
Emergency contingency allotments		\$181,170,000
States	51	\$178,871,113
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	149	\$2,155,103
Insular areas	5	\$143,784
Leveraging incentive fund awards		\$26,090,000
States	38	\$23,208,880
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	26	2,837,574
Insular areas	1	\$43,546
REACH awards		\$1,135,000
States	2	\$670,000
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	4	\$230,000
Insular areas	1	\$60,000
States' second- and third-year administrative costs	7	\$175,000
Training & technical assistance (T&TA)	NA	\$297,000

Other sources of Federal LIHEAP funds

In addition to Federal LIHEAP allotments, several other sources of Federal LIHEAP funds were available in FY 2007, as described below. These other funds constituted about ten percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to States in FY 2007 (“States” refers to the 50 States and the District of Columbia).

- **LIHEAP carryover from FY 2006.** Section 2607(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute provides that a LIHEAP grantee may request that up to 10 percent of its funds payable (i.e., LIHEAP block grant, emergency contingency funds, and oil overcharge funds designated for LIHEAP) be held available for the next fiscal year.
- **Unobligated FY 2006 leveraging incentive funds.** 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.
- **Oil overcharge funds.** Petroleum violation funds are held in escrow by the Secretary of Energy from settlements of cases of oil price overcharges under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973. As a result of legislative or court action, DOE distributes portions of oil overcharge funds to the States and Insular Areas in instances when the parties actually injured by pricing violations could not be reimbursed directly. Such funds designated for LIHEAP are treated as Federal LIHEAP appropriated funds.

Table I-2. National Estimates of Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2007¹

(see Table I-3 for State-specific estimates of LIHEAP funds available to States)

Funding Source	Number of States	Amount of Funds ²	Percent of Funds
Total	51	\$2,467,475,108	100.0%
FY 2007 net allotments ³	51	\$1,929,107,824	78.2%
FY 2007 net emergency contingency allotments	51	\$178,871,113	7.2%
LIHEAP carryover from FY 2006	23	\$231,869,964	9.4%
FY 2007 leveraging incentive awards	38	\$23,208,880	0.9%
FY 2007 REACH funds ⁴	2	\$670,000	0.0%
Unobligated FY 2006 emergency contingency funds	31	\$87,607,205	3.6%
Unobligated FY 2006 leveraging incentive awards	25	\$15,432,667	0.6%
Oil overcharge funds	2	\$707,455	0.03%

¹ The amounts of Federal net allotment, net emergency contingency allotment, and leveraging incentive awards are actual dollars distributed by HHS. The other amounts are estimated dollars as reported by States to HHS in the LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2007.

² Excludes amounts for direct grants to Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations and Insular Areas.

³ Includes FY 2006 unobligated block grant funds reallocated in FY 2007.

⁴ Excludes \$175,000 awarded to States for second- and third-year REACH administrative costs.

Table I-3. LIHEAP: Sources and Estimated Amounts of Funds, by State, FY 2007¹

State	FY 2007 Net Block Grant Allotments ²	FY 2007 Net Emergency Allotments	FY 2006 Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds	LIHEAP Funds Carried Over from FY 2006	FY 2007 Leveraging Incentive Awards	Unobligated FY 2006 Leveraging Incentive Awards	Total ^{3 4}
Total	\$1,929,107,824	\$178,871,113	\$231,869,964	\$87,607,205	\$23,208,880	\$15,432,667	\$2,467,475,108
Alabama	16,676,012	5,403,977	657,885	2,418,738	95,237	73,468	25,325,317
Alaska	7,419,521	1,212,648	0	1,140,103	390,417	197,609	10,360,298
Arizona	7,452,595	405,163	0	0	1,044,537	621,535	9,523,830
Arkansas	12,798,390	2,952,733	0	0	147,341	0	15,898,464
California	89,253,329	4,852,411	0	0	3,087,000	2,425,746	99,618,486
Colorado	31,372,150	1,705,665	0	3,136,737	0	261,269	36,475,821
Connecticut ⁴	40,927,402	7,182,018	18,934,838	0	259,087	234,830	67,538,630
Delaware	5,432,483	295,339	541,000	1,041,257	166,520	0	7,476,599
Dist. of Col.	6,355,784	345,562	0	356,184	0	0	7,057,530
Florida	26,532,752	1,442,486	0	4,952,909	150,010	0	33,078,157
Georgia	20,983,667	7,585,052	0	1,541,993	125,596	97,875	30,334,183
Hawaii	2,113,014	114,885	0	21,127	0	0	2,249,026
Idaho	11,643,148	633,038	0	1,164,000	0	0	13,440,186
Illinois	113,280,200	6,158,693	19,998,673	0	487,050	0	139,924,616
Indiana	51,273,848	2,788,121	12,375,227	5,127,385	278,968	264,350	72,107,899
Iowa	36,348,722	1,976,235	0	1,614,304	214,508	0	40,153,769
Kansas	16,677,372	3,052,748	0	0	0	0	19,730,120
Kentucky	26,691,011	5,323,864	11,202,756	0	43,814	0	43,261,445
Louisiana	17,144,187	5,354,571	661,252	0	161,612	201,867	23,523,489
Maine	25,545,280	6,946,225	119,189	0	333,866	156,376	33,100,936
Maryland	31,338,423	1,703,731	0	3,723,697	657,508	0	37,423,359
Massachusetts	81,833,971	11,936,922	9,174,177	6,846,564	885,857	705,121	111,382,612
Michigan ³	106,722,850	5,802,383	9,000,000	4,023,240	1,167,550	0	127,051,023
Minnesota	77,480,727	4,212,533	0	13,956,194	326,006	252,760	96,228,220
Mississippi	14,352,869	3,487,631	0	430,498	31,433	25,790	18,328,221
Missouri	45,248,389	7,405,241	17,907,907	0	0	94,853	70,656,390
Montana	11,844,667	643,967	0	1,521,133	183,138	0	14,192,905
Nebraska ³	17,966,137	976,780	1,808,973	0	0	0	21,086,890
Nevada	3,809,853	207,121	0	0	976,933	757,424	5,751,331
New Hampshire	15,496,124	3,275,857	2,981,438	51,945	382,114	347,107	22,534,585
New Jersey	75,810,395	4,121,672	32,894,985	0	2,111,173	2,047,168	116,985,393
New Mexico	9,359,408	508,870	0	861,380	553,832	0	11,283,490

¹Data collected from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2007*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

²Includes FY 2006 unobligated block grant funds reallocated in FY 2007.

³Total includes \$670,000 in funds from the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH) that were awarded to Michigan (\$335,000) and Nebraska (\$335,000). Total excludes \$175,000 awarded to States for second- and third-year REACH administrative costs.

⁴Total includes \$707,455 in oil overcharge funds designated for LIHEAP for FY 2007 by Connecticut (\$455) and Pennsylvania (\$707,000).

Table I-3. LIHEAP: Sources and Estimated Amounts of Funds, by State, FY 2007¹

State	FY 2007 Net Block Grant Allotments ²	FY 2007 Net Emergency Allotments	FY 2006 Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds	LIHEAP Funds Carried Over from FY 2006	FY 2007 Leveraging Incentive Awards	Unobligated FY 2006 Leveraging Incentive Awards	Total ^{3 4}
New York	247,748,652	13,469,636	0	3,400,000	1,366,882	884,978	266,870,148
North Carolina	36,326,204	8,837,547	0	3,631,866	101,095	0	48,896,712
North Dakota	12,754,546	693,442	4,438,753	1,275,250	0	0	19,161,991
Ohio	100,212,178	5,448,284	36,531,507	3,907,728	2,205,530	1,986,175	150,291,402
Oklahoma	14,006,943	3,513,275	0	2,135,251	130,435	0	19,785,904
Oregon	23,746,347	1,291,111	0	2,000,000	447,915	0	27,485,373
Pennsylvania ⁴	133,294,607	7,246,987	32,535,977	4,513,276	2,939,242	2,392,029	183,629,118
Rhode Island	13,437,796	1,992,191	0	0	119,458	107,516	15,656,961
South Carolina	13,321,040	4,317,379	0	532,734	0	0	18,171,153
South Dakota	10,412,206	566,090	2,293,342	0	37,052	0	13,308,690
Tennessee	27,037,553	6,535,394	0	0	0	0	33,572,947
Texas	44,153,156	2,400,430	8,400,510	0	130,124	0	55,084,220
Utah	14,287,878	776,799	1,242,996	1,763,987	0	35,109	18,106,769
Vermont	11,614,897	2,549,178	3,669,373	0	161,070	147,726	18,142,244
Virginia	38,173,602	2,075,335	2,447,895	7,260,482	28,713	0	49,986,027
Washington	38,361,758	2,085,762	0	1,500,000	570,822	499,271	43,017,613
West Virginia	17,662,891	960,314	0	1,757,243	0	0	20,380,448
Wisconsin	69,743,828	3,791,884	0	0	709,435	614,715	74,859,862
Wyoming	5,627,062	305,933	2,051,311	0	0	0	7,984,306

Distribution of Federal LIHEAP Funds to States, Tribes, and Insular Areas

After receiving FY 2007 funding authority, HHS made an initial regular grant award to each State, direct-grant Tribal grantee, and Insular Area. This occurred as soon as their regular LIHEAP applications were reviewed and found to be in accordance with the statutory requirements for completeness. States receive quarterly grant awards based on their estimates of monthly obligations. Generally, more funds are needed early in the fiscal year, during the winter months. The remaining grantees (all Tribal grantees and all Insular Areas) receive awards for their entire regular LIHEAP allotments as soon as possible. This happens as soon as the grantees' plans are complete and the regular LIHEAP funds for the fiscal year are appropriated and available.

State block grant allotments

In order to receive FY 2007 LIHEAP funds, section 2605 of the LIHEAP statute requires each State to submit a complete LIHEAP grant application. It consists of the chief executive officer's certification to 16 assurances and other required information. Although HHS does not prescribe a format, it provides a model plan format for use by grantees, at their option. LIHEAP grantees received their Federal funds through the activities described below.

In addition to the block grant allotments described below, all grantees received FY 2007 emergency contingency funds. Also, 38 States, 26 Tribal grantees, and one Insular Area applied for and received leveraging incentive funds. Two States, four Tribal grantees, and one Insular Area received REACH funds.

In accordance with section 2604(a) of the LIHEAP statute, each State's regular FY 2007 LIHEAP allotment was based on the percentage of the amount available for State allotments under the FY 1981 Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP). The State was eligible to receive these funds under section 306 of Public Law 96-223 and section 101(j) of Public Law 96-536.

The allotment of LIHEAP block grants for the 50 States and the District of Columbia are based on allocation formulas. Depending on the annual amount of the Congressional appropriation for LIHEAP, the allocations are based on either the LIHEAP allocation formula that Congress established in FY 1982 (old formula), or the allocation formula that Congress established in FY 1985 (new formula). The original or "old" formula distributes LIHEAP block grants when the Federal LIHEAP block grant appropriation is at or below \$1.975 billion. It is based on the FY 1981 allocation formula percentages developed for the LIEAP program. The revised or "new" formula distributes LIHEAP block grant funds when the Federal LIHEAP block grant appropriation is above \$1.975 billion. Descriptions of the two allocation formulas may be found on the LIHEAP website at:

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/funding/formula/formula.html>

Table I-4. LIHEAP: Regular and Emergency Contingency Gross Allotments, Tribal Set-Asides, and Net Allotments, by State, FY 2007

State	Regular Block Grant Allotment ¹			Emergency Contingency Funds			Total Net Funds
	Gross Allotments	Indian Tribal Set-Aside	Net Allotments	Gross Allotments	Indian Tribal Set-Aside	Net Allotments	
Total	\$1,950,156,851	\$21,049,027	\$1,929,107,824	\$181,026,216	\$2,155,103	\$178,871,113	\$2,107,978,937
Alabama	16,772,848	96,836	16,676,012	5,435,364	31,387	5,403,977	22,079,989
Alaska	10,706,296	3,286,775	7,419,521	1,749,854	537,206	1,212,648	8,632,169
Arizona	8,111,721	659,126	7,452,595	440,993	35,830	405,163	7,857,758
Arkansas	12,798,390	0	12,798,390	2,952,733	0	2,952,733	15,751,123
California	89,980,178	726,849	89,253,329	4,891,934	39,523	4,852,411	94,105,740
Colorado	31,372,150	0	31,372,150	1,705,665	0	1,705,665	33,077,815
Connecticut	40,927,402	0	40,927,402	7,182,018	0	7,182,018	48,109,420
Delaware	5,432,483	0	5,432,483	295,339	0	295,339	5,727,822
Dist. of Col.	6,355,784	0	6,355,784	345,562	0	345,562	6,701,346
Florida	26,539,554	6,802	26,532,752	1,442,856	370	1,442,486	27,975,238
Georgia	20,983,667	0	20,983,667	7,585,052	0	7,585,052	28,568,719
Hawaii	2,113,014	0	2,113,014	114,885	0	114,885	2,227,899
Idaho	12,236,935	593,787	11,643,148	665,323	32,285	633,038	12,276,186
Illinois	113,280,200	0	113,280,200	6,158,693	0	6,158,693	119,438,893
Indiana	51,280,512	6,664	51,273,848	2,788,483	362	2,788,121	54,061,969
Iowa	36,348,722	0	36,348,722	1,976,235	0	1,976,235	38,324,957
Kansas	16,693,362	15,990	16,677,372	3,055,675	2,927	3,052,748	19,730,120
Kentucky	26,691,011	0	26,691,011	5,323,864	0	5,323,864	32,014,875
Louisiana	17,144,187	0	17,144,187	5,354,571	0	5,354,571	22,498,758
Maine	26,514,335	969,055	25,545,280	7,209,743	263,518	6,946,225	32,491,505
Maryland	31,338,423	0	31,338,423	1,703,731	0	1,703,731	33,042,154
Massachusetts	81,866,712	32,741	81,833,971	11,941,698	4,776	11,936,922	93,770,893
Michigan	107,546,013	823,163	106,722,850	5,847,139	44,756	5,802,383	112,525,233
Minnesota	77,480,727	0	77,480,727	4,212,533	0	4,212,533	81,693,260
Mississippi	14,380,116	27,247	14,352,869	3,494,254	6,623	3,487,631	17,840,500
Missouri	45,248,389	0	45,248,389	7,405,241	0	7,405,241	52,653,630
Montana	14,353,758	2,509,091	11,844,667	780,382	136,415	643,967	12,488,634
Nebraska	17,976,137	10,000	17,966,137	977,324	544	976,780	18,942,917
Nevada	3,809,853	0	3,809,853	207,121	0	207,121	4,016,974
New Hampshire	15,496,124	0	15,496,124	3,275,857	0	3,275,857	18,771,981
New Jersey	76,000,406	190,011	75,810,395	4,132,003	10,331	4,121,672	79,932,067
New Mexico	10,154,279	794,871	9,359,408	552,092	43,222	508,870	9,868,278
New York	248,152,908	404,256	247,748,652	13,491,614	21,978	13,469,636	261,218,288
North Carolina	36,983,938	657,734	36,326,204	8,997,562	160,015	8,837,547	45,163,751
North Dakota	15,592,500	2,837,954	12,754,546	847,730	154,288	693,442	13,447,988
Ohio	100,212,178	0	100,212,178	5,448,284	0	5,448,284	105,660,462
Oklahoma	15,417,749	1,410,806	14,006,943	3,867,163	353,888	3,513,275	17,520,218
Oregon	24,313,699	567,352	23,746,347	1,321,962	30,851	1,291,111	25,037,458
Pennsylvania	133,294,607	0	133,294,607	7,246,987	0	7,246,987	140,541,594

¹ Includes unobligated FY 2006 funds reallotted in FY 2007.

Table I-4. LIHEAP: Regular and Emergency Contingency Gross Allotments, Tribal Set-Asides, and Net Allotments, by State, FY 2007

State	Regular Block Grant Allotment ¹			Emergency Contingency Funds			Total Net Funds
	Gross Allotments	Indian Tribal Set-Aside	Net Allotments	Gross Allotments	Indian Tribal Set-Aside	Net Allotments	
Rhode Island	13,475,973	38,177	13,437,796	1,997,852	5,661	1,992,191	15,429,987
South Carolina	13,321,040	0	13,321,040	4,317,379	0	4,317,379	17,638,419
South Dakota	12,663,860	2,251,654	10,412,206	688,506	122,416	566,090	10,978,296
Tennessee	27,037,553	0	27,037,553	6,535,394	0	6,535,394	33,572,947
Texas	44,153,156	0	44,153,156	2,400,430	0	2,400,430	46,553,586
Utah	14,578,941	291,063	14,287,878	792,627	15,828	776,799	15,064,677
Vermont	11,614,897	0	11,614,897	2,549,178	0	2,549,178	14,164,075
Virginia	38,173,602	0	38,173,602	2,075,335	0	2,075,335	40,248,937
Washington	39,992,749	1,630,991	38,361,758	2,174,446	88,684	2,085,762	40,447,520
West Virginia	17,662,891	0	17,662,891	960,314	0	960,314	18,623,205
Wisconsin	69,743,828	0	69,743,828	3,791,884	0	3,791,884	73,535,712
Wyoming	5,837,094	210,032	5,627,062	317,352	11,419	305,933	5,932,995

Tribal block grant allotments

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 to receive LIHEAP funds directly from HHS, rather than receiving LIHEAP assistance from the States. In such cases, section 2604(d)(2) of the LIHEAP statute directs that each Tribe's regular LIHEAP grant allotment bear the same ratio to the allotment of the State in which the Tribe is located as the number of eligible Tribal households bears to the number of eligible households in the State. A larger allotment amount may be agreed upon by the Tribe and State.

Table I-5 shows for each State the amount set aside for direct grants to Tribal grantees for regular allotments and emergency contingency allotments, as well as the Tribes that received any REACH or leveraging incentive funds.

Table I-5. LIHEAP: Funding Breakdown for Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2007

Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization	Regular Allotment¹	Emergency Contingency Funds	Leveraging Incentive Funds	REACH Funds	Total
Total	\$21,049,027	\$2,155,103	\$2,837,574	\$230,000	\$26,271,704
Alabama					
Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	3,581	1,161	0	0	4,742
Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	53,159	17,230	0	0	70,389
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	46,898	13,366	0	0	60,264
Alaska					
Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	91,415	14,944	0	0	106,359
Assn. of Village Council Presidents	1,480,137	241,917	0	0	1,722,054
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	72,805	11,902	0	0	84,707
Kuskokwim Native Association	222,048	36,292	0	0	258,340
Orutsararmuit Native Council	88,150	14,410	0	0	102,560
Seldovia Village	7,509	1,227	0	0	8,736
Tanana Chiefs Conference	829,817	135,627	0	0	965,444
Tlingit & Haida Central Council	473,485	77,387	0	0	550,872
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	21,409	3,500	0	0	24,909
Arizona					
Cocopah Tribe	5,383	293	0	0	5,676
Colorado River Indian Tribes	17,355	944	0	0	18,299
Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	54,322	2,954	103,147	0	160,423
Navajo Nation	1,243,269	67,595	0	0	1,310,864
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	20,752	1,128	0	0	21,880
Quechan Tribe	21,506	1,169	0	0	22,675
Salt River Pima Maricopa Ind. Cmty.	20,043	1,090	0	0	21,133
San Carlos Apache Tribe	33,051	1,797	0	0	34,848
White Mountain Apache Tribe	47,216	2,567	0	0	49,783
California					
Berry Creek Rancheria	7,046	383	0	0	7,429
Bishop Paiute	22,332	1,214	0	0	23,546
Coyote Valley Pomo Band	5,854	318	0	0	6,172
Enterprise Rancheria	2,710	147	0	0	2,857
Hoopa Valley Tribe	48,567	2,641	0	0	51,208
Hopland Band	7,372	401	0	0	7,773
Karuk Tribe	35,232	1,916	0	50,000	87,148
Mooretown Rancheria	20,110	1,094	0	0	21,204
N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc. (NCIDC)	278,044	15,117	0	0	293,161
Pinoleville Rancheria	8,996	489	0	0	9,485
Pit River Tribe	42,225	2,296	0	0	44,521
Quartz Valley	4,228	230	0	0	4,458
Redding Rancheria	52,144	2,835	0	0	54,979
Redwood Valley	2,385	130	0	0	2,515
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	48,458	2,635	0	0	51,093
Round Valley	31,167	1,695	0	0	32,862
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	7,914	430	0	0	8,344
Shingle Springs Rancheria	3,577	195	0	0	3,772
Smith River Rancheria	3,577	195	0	0	3,772
S. Cal. Tribal Chairmen's Association	5,475	298	0	0	5,773
Southern Indian Health Council	4,607	251	0	0	4,858
Yurok Tribe	63,202	3,437	0	0	66,639

¹ Includes FY 2006 unobligated block grant funds reallocated in FY 2007.

Table I-5. LIHEAP: Funding Breakdown for Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2007

Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization	Regular Allotment¹	Emergency Contingency Funds	Leveraging Incentive Funds	REACH Funds	Total
Idaho					
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	37,012	2,013	0	0	39,025
Nez Perce Tribe	85,648	4,657	0	0	90,305
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	471,127	25,615	115,003	0	611,745
Kansas					
United Tribes of Kansas & SE Nebraska	25,990	3,471	0	0	29,461
Maine					
Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	115,316	31,363	0	0	146,679
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	115,316	31,363	0	0	146,679
Passamaquoddy Tribe--Indian Township	220,069	59,841	0	0	279,910
Passamaquoddy Tribe--Pleasant Point	307,035	83,489	0	0	390,524
Penobscot Tribe	211,319	57,462	0	0	268,781
Massachusetts					
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	32,741	4,776	0	0	37,517
Michigan					
Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	42,063	2,287	60,503	60,000	164,853
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	80,020	4,349	207,517	0	291,886
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	110,995	6,036	159,655	0	276,686
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	20,341	1,106	0	0	21,447
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	76,350	4,151	0	0	80,501
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	500,058	27,189	46,227	0	573,474
Mississippi					
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	27,247	6,623	0	0	33,870
Montana					
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	559,771	30,434	29,130	0	619,335
Blackfeet Tribe	639,036	34,743	0	0	673,779
Chippewa-Cree Tribe	163,494	8,889	101,531	0	273,914
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes	626,649	34,070	74,654	0	735,373
Fort Belknap Community	225,393	12,254	0	0	237,647
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	294,748	16,025	0	0	310,773
New Jersey					
Powhatan Renape Nation	190,011	10,331	0	0	200,342
New Mexico					
Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos	17,163	933	0	0	18,096
Jicarilla Apache Tribe	17,098	930	0	0	18,028
Pueblo of Jemez	13,102	712	0	60,000	73,814
Pueblo of Laguna	34,064	1,852	0	0	35,916
Pueblo of Zuni	62,363	3,391	0	0	65,754
New York					
Seneca Nation	201,539	10,957	0	0	212,496
St. Regis Mohawk Band	202,717	11,021	0	0	213,738

Table I-5. LIHEAP: Funding Breakdown for Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2007

Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization	Regular Allotment¹	Emergency Contingency Funds	Leveraging Incentive Funds	REACH Funds	Total
North Carolina					
Lumbee Tribe	657,734	160,015	0	0	817,749
North Dakota					
Spirit Lake Tribe	626,830	34,079	0	0	660,909
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	636,525	34,606	0	0	671,131
Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	469,357	25,517	0	0	494,874
Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	1,252,118	68,073	0	0	1,320,191
Oklahoma					
Absentee Shawnee Tribe	8,979	2,252	0	0	11,231
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	5,755	1,444	0	0	7,199
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	7,735	1,941	0	0	9,676
Caddo Indian Tribe	9,025	2,264	0	0	11,289
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	558,026	139,967	144,284	0	842,277
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	29,238	7,335	0	0	36,573
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	75,111	18,843	143,957	0	237,911
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	210,934	52,903	330,990	0	594,827
Citizen Band Potawatomi	11,787	2,957	22,591	0	37,335
Comanche Indian Tribe	33,670	8,447	0	0	42,117
Delaware Nation of Western Oklahoma	4,000	1,004	0	0	5,004
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	1,004	0	0	5,004
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	7,827	1,964	0	0	9,791
Kiowa Tribe	28,179	7,069	0	0	35,248
Miami Tribe	4,604	1,155	0	0	5,759
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	1,004	0	0	5,004
Muscogee (Creek) Nation	140,792	35,312	137,909	0	314,013
Osage Tribe	53,311	13,375	0	0	66,686
Otoe-Missouria Tribe	4,236	1,062	0	0	5,298
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	1,004	0	0	5,004
Pawnee Tribe	4,789	1,201	0	0	5,990
Ponca Tribe	10,360	2,599	0	0	12,959
Quapaw Tribe	11,327	2,842	0	0	14,169
Sac & Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	9,929	2,491	0	0	12,420
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	27,902	7,000	0	0	34,902
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	5,479	1,375	2,000	0	8,854
Shawnee Tribe	4,000	1,004	0	0	5,004
Tonkawa Tribe	4,000	1,004	0	0	5,004
United Keetowah	119,713	30,034	0	0	149,747
Wichita & Affiliated Tribes	4,098	1,028	0	0	5,126
Wyandotte Nation	4,000	1,004	0	0	5,004
Oregon					
Conf. Tribe of Coos-Lower Umpqua	37,000	2,012	0	0	39,012
Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,845	6,462	0	0	125,307
Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,665	6,235	0	0	120,900
Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,665	6,235	0	0	120,900
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	12,000	653	0	0	12,653
Klamath Tribe	170,177	9,254	0	0	179,431
Rhode Island					
Narragansett Indian Tribe	38,177	5,661	0	0	43,838

Table I-5. LIHEAP: Funding Breakdown for Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2007

Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization	Regular Allotment ¹	Emergency Contingency Funds	Leveraging Incentive Funds	REACH Funds	Total
South Dakota					
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	357,132	19,416	162,180	0	538,728
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	48,114	2,616	76,444	0	127,174
Oglala Sioux Tribe	739,570	40,209	57,474	0	837,253
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	582,549	31,671	207,140	0	821,360
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	235,561	12,806	161,712	0	410,079
Yankton Sioux Tribe	141,852	7,711	181,878	0	331,441
Utah					
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	60,000	3,263	0	0	63,263
Ute Tribe (Uintah & Ouray)	100,000	5,438	0	0	105,438
Washington					
Colville Confederated Tribes	338,743	18,418	0	0	357,161
Hoh Tribe	8,460	460	0	0	8,920
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	9,877	537	0	0	10,414
Kalispel Indian Community	9,877	537	0	0	10,414
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	24,153	1,313	0	0	25,466
Lummi Indian Tribe	99,931	5,434	40,000	0	145,365
Makah Indian Tribe	77,937	4,238	0	0	82,175
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	35,670	1,940	36,774	0	74,384
Nooksack Indian Tribe	27,432	1,492	0	0	28,924
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	16,475	896	16,985	0	34,356
Puyallup Tribe	111,447	6,060	0	0	117,507
Quileute Tribe	31,831	1,731	0	0	33,562
Quinault Tribe	86,735	4,716	0	0	91,451
Samish Tribe	32,910	1,790	0	0	34,700
Small Tribes Organization of W. Wash.	52,665	2,864	0	0	55,529
South Puget InterTribal Planning Agency	111,247	6,049	0	0	117,296
Spokane Tribe	69,740	3,792	0	0	73,532
Suquamish Tribe	9,877	537	0	0	10,414
Swinomish Indians	42,268	2,298	43,576	0	88,142
Tulalip Tribe	74,658	4,060	0	60,000	138,718
Yakama Indian Nation	359,058	19,522	174,313	0	552,893
Wyoming					
Northern Arapaho Nation	210,032	11,419	0	0	221,451

Insular Area block grant allotments

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

The five eligible Insular Areas received FY 2007 LIHEAP regular funding and emergency contingency funds, as indicated in Table I-6 below. Also, one Insular Area received a leveraging incentive award and a REACH grant award.

Table I-6. LIHEAP: Block Grant Funds, Emergency Contingency Funds, Leveraging Incentive Funds, and REACH Funds, by Insular Area, FY 2007

Insular Area	Block Grant Allotment ¹	Emergency Contingency Funds	Leveraging Incentive Awards	REACH Funds	Total Funds
Total	\$2,644,572	\$143,784	\$43,546	\$60,000	\$2,891,902
American Samoa	\$43,742	\$2,379	0	0	\$46,121
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	\$2,380,930	\$129,447	0	0	\$2,510,377
Guam	\$95,903	\$5,215	0	0	\$101,118
Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas	\$33,310	\$1,812	\$43,546	\$60,000	\$138,668
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$90,687	\$4,931	0	0	\$95,618

¹ Includes FY 2006 unobligated block grant funds reallocated in FY 2007.

Uses of Federal LIHEAP funds

HHS obtains estimates of States' program obligations through the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey*, as described in Appendix A. National estimates of States' obligations by use of total funds available are shown in Table I-7, while State-level estimates are shown in Table I-8.

Table I-7. National Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Funds, as Authorized by the LIHEAP Statute, FY 2007¹

Uses of LIHEAP Funds ²	Number of States	Estimated Obligations	Percent of Funds
Total	51	\$2,467,475,108	100.0%
Heating assistance	51	\$1,304,052,767	52.8%
Cooling assistance	15	\$84,137,660	3.4%
Crisis assistance	48	\$441,261,290	17.9%
Weatherization assistance	45	\$250,009,443	10.1%
Carryover to following fiscal year	32	\$62,269,928	2.5%
Administrative costs	51	\$192,764,081	7.8%
Unobligated FY 2007 emergency contingency funds	29	\$84,115,878	3.4%
Unobligated FY 2007 leveraging incentive funds	24	\$15,430,709	0.6%
Development of leveraging incentive programs	9	\$543,343	0.0% ³
Assurance 16 activities	24	\$31,534,234	1.3%
REACH ⁴	2	\$670,000	0.0% ³

¹ Funds available include FY 2007 LIHEAP net regular allotments, FY 2007 LIHEAP net emergency contingency funds, FY 2007 LIHEAP leveraging incentive awards, FY 2006 LIHEAP leveraging incentive funds obligated in FY 2007, FY 2006 LIHEAP funds carried over for use in FY 2007, and oil overcharge funds obligated for LIHEAP in FY 2007.

² Two States spent \$685,775 towards State LIHEAP management information systems which accounts for 0.0% of the uses of funding.

³ Less than 0.1 percent.

⁴ Excludes \$175,000 awarded to States for second- and third-year REACH administrative costs.

Table I-8. LIHEAP: Estimated Amounts of Uses of Funds, by State, FY 2007¹

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits ²	Carryover to FY 2008	Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds	Unobligated Leveraging Incentive Funds	Development of Leveraging Resources ³	Assurance 16 Activities ⁴	Administrative and Planning Costs	Total ⁵
Total	\$1,305,657,709	\$82,532,718	\$441,261,291	\$250,009,443	\$62,269,928	\$84,115,878	\$15,430,709	\$543,343	\$31,534,233	\$192,764,081	\$2,466,789,333
Alabama	6,413,215	4,869,495	6,848,565	747,453	1,183,348	3,285,266	0	0	184,834	1,793,141	25,325,317
Alaska	6,102,089	0	996,041	588,026	308,650	1,212,648	390,417	0	0	762,427	10,360,298
Arizona ⁶	4,384,029	0	1,757,495	1,062,195	0	0	1,044,537	35,000	392,807	847,767	9,523,830
Arkansas	7,413,181	0	4,443,112	2,402,298	0	0	147,341	0	433,586	1,058,946	15,898,464
California ^{2 6 7}	26,576,743	0	33,440,713	22,123,963	3,087,000	0	0	36,000	4,700,919	9,653,148	99,618,486
Colorado ⁷	23,686,446	0	1,023,000	4,705,105	2,218,390	1,705,665	0	0	0	3,137,215	36,475,821
Connecticut ⁸	44,309,261	0	10,549,462	0	18,305	7,189,584	0	0	1,000,000	4,472,018	67,538,630
Delaware	4,570,048	445,000	650,000	500,000	271,560	295,339	166,520	35,000	0	543,132	7,476,599
Dist. of Col.	5,575,446	0	177,472	443,762	44,935	345,562	0	0	13,864	456,489	7,057,530
Florida	4,151,132	4,623,714	14,600,544	3,859,747	2,625,079	1,442,486	34,195	0	0	1,741,260	33,078,157
Georgia	13,550,219	0	4,632,609	2,544,548	2,163,919	5,499,010	125,596	0	0	1,818,282	30,334,183
Hawaii ⁶	1,868,184	0	33,556	0	21,127	114,885	0	0	0	211,274	2,249,026
Idaho ⁷	7,900,053	0	1,025,000	1,746,246	1,097,222	0	0	35,000	582,082	1,054,583	13,440,186
Illinois ⁷	85,342,880	5,502,672	10,093,950	19,553,151	0	0	0	0	5,670,759	13,761,204	139,924,616

¹ Data were collected from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2007*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

² California, Montana, and Wyoming received waivers for FY 2007 that increased from 15 percent to up to 25 percent the maximum amount of LIHEAP funds allotted or available for weatherization or other energy-related home repair. Some States may appear to exceed the 15 percent limit by using leveraging incentive awards for weatherization activities.

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

⁴ LIHEAP funds used to provide services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling, and assistance with energy vendors.

⁵ Total includes \$670,000 in funds from the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH) that were awarded to Michigan (\$335,000) and Nebraska (\$335,000). Total excludes \$175,000 awarded to States for second- and third-year REACH administrative costs.

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

⁷ Energy crisis assistance benefits include funds for emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements for the following States: California (\$15,646,817), Colorado (\$932,628), Idaho (\$192,500), Illinois (\$2,089,662), Maine (\$33,811), Michigan (\$903,704), Minnesota (\$5,182,241), New Jersey (\$196,669), New York (\$5,865,502), North Dakota (\$400,000), Oregon (\$53,138), South Dakota (\$124,242), Utah (\$1,000,000), Washington (\$580,422), and Wyoming (\$112,979).

⁸ Heating assistance includes \$1,126,528 in furnace repairs/replacements. Crisis assistance includes \$3,199,820 for Safety Net Benefits for households that had exhausted both their heating assistance and winter crisis benefits, were in a life threatening situation, and were unable to secure shelter with adequate heat.

⁹ Heating assistance includes \$409,928 for Summer Fill program.

Table I-8. LIHEAP: Estimated Amounts of Uses of Funds, by State, FY 2007¹

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits ²	Carryover to FY 2008	Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds	Unobligated Leveraging Incentive Funds	Development of Leveraging Resources ³	Assurance Activities ⁴	Administrative and Planning Costs	Total ⁵
Indiana ⁹	36,253,943	7,012,850	8,231,302	7,295,208	3,080,733	2,788,121	278,968	0	2,248,548	4,918,226	72,107,899
Iowa	25,830,994	0	1,785,037	5,747,913	2,548,118	0	0	3,911	1,252,391	2,985,405	40,153,769
Kansas ¹⁰	13,180,481	0	0	1,829,448	0	3,052,748	0	0	0	1,667,443	19,730,120
Kentucky	10,777,788	6,362,648	21,308,818	4,761,929	0	0	0	0	0	50,262	43,261,445
Louisiana	6,419,768	9,626,652	1,365,775	2,571,628	0	0	363,479	0	857,186	2,316,001	23,523,489
Maine ⁷	24,864,069	0	1,444,066	3,642,132	0	0	333,866	0	524,198	2,292,605	33,100,936
Maryland ^{10 11}	33,562,574	0	373,059	0	397,183	0	0	0	0	3,090,543	37,423,359
Massachusetts ¹⁰	78,352,785	0	0	8,500,000	0	11,950,411	201,906	35,000	3,176,368	9,166,142	111,382,612
Michigan ^{5 7 12}	77,647,767	0	28,889,596	310,932	7,598,450	0	0	0	0	12,269,278	127,051,023
Minnesota ^{7 13}	62,165,701	0	18,221,854	3,524,537	104,708	0	326,006	0	3,449,346	7,900,226	96,228,220
Mississippi	8,989,161	5,509,485	762,620	0	448,858	0	31,433	0	802,758	1,783,906	18,328,221
Missouri	29,004,090	0	24,140,029	1,949,281	4,014,983	7,405,241	0	0	0	4,142,766	70,656,390
Montana ^{2 14}	7,773,964	0	380,478	2,918,673	1,184,261	0	0	0	536,939	1,248,657	14,192,905
Nebraska ⁵	8,284,424	842,185	5,995,505	2,273,562	680,816	869,275	0	0	0	1,806,123	21,086,890
Nevada ^{6 15}	3,841,371	0	423,249	0	0	0	976,933	0	155,941	353,837	5,751,331
New	16,077,056	0	0	500,000	51,945	3,275,857	382,114	0	625,000	1,622,613	22,534,585
New Jersey ⁷	80,640,435	3,836,900	8,536,281	7,246,000	2,396,248	4,121,672	2,111,173	0	0	8,096,684	116,985,393
New Mexico	1,317,513	0	6,563,734	1,403,725	0	475,266	553,832	0	0	969,420	11,283,490
New York ⁷	132,610,847	0	67,290,376	39,182,743	0	0	1,366,882	208,974	0	26,210,326	266,870,148
North Carolina	17,201,634	0	23,967,669	5,655,947	0	0	0	0	0	2,071,462	48,896,712
North Dakota ⁷	13,188,609	186,107	1,063,797	1,362,618	1,275,250	810,360	0	0	0	1,275,250	19,161,991
New Jersey ^{7 16}	80,640,435	3,836,900	8,536,281	7,246,000	2,396,248	4,121,672	2,111,173	0	0	8,096,684	116,985,393
Ohio	71,839,931	0	27,205,880	20,508,908	11,052,608	5,448,284	2,205,530	0	0	12,030,261	150,291,402
Oklahoma	7,765,094	3,946,075	3,584,104	1,145,902	1,770,700	0	0	0	0	1,574,029	19,785,904
Oregon ⁷	16,644,443	0	1,187,078	3,205,397	1,986,946	1,291,111	11,645	0	784,385	2,374,368	27,485,373
Pennsylvania	90,527,388	0	40,013,644	24,504,176	6,307,969	7,268,699	2,939,242	0	0	12,068,000	183,629,118

¹⁰ Households in crisis situations received expedited fuel assistance.

¹¹ Crisis assistance funds used for households served through State's homeless and domestic violence shelters for which a LIHEAP benefit was paid to the shelters.

¹² Crisis assistance funds include \$903,704 that was used for furnace repairs/replacements as part of weatherization assistance.

¹³ Crisis assistance includes \$345,210 for Reach Out For Warmth Program. Total funds include \$535,842 for State's eHeat Project to develop and maintain a LIHEAP management information system.

¹⁴ Total funds include \$149,933 to develop and maintain a LIHEAP management information system.

¹⁵ Crisis assistance includes \$408,200 for arrearage payment program and \$15,049 for year-round crisis intervention in which household income was reduced by qualifying expenses.

Table I-8. LIHEAP: Estimated amounts of uses of funds, by State, FY 2007¹

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits ²	Carryover to FY 2008	Unobligated emergency contingency funds	Unobligated leveraging incentive funds	Development of leveraging resources ³	Assurance 16 Activities ⁴	Administrative and planning costs	Total ⁵
Rhode Island	9,077,272	0	2,171,878	1,657,695	0	1,126,381	0	119,458	591,500	912,777	15,656,961
South Carolina	5,179,059	1,373,026	5,232,313	1,997,754	1,679,743	724,213	0	0	665,918	1,319,127	18,171,153
South Dakota ^{7 10}	10,336,375	0	479,302	1,561,567	0	0	0	0	0	931,446	13,308,690
Tennessee	17,983,600	0	9,529,298	2,703,255	0	0	0	0	0	3,356,794	33,572,947
Texas	4,516,529	24,461,770	9,642,048	7,618,980	8,977	2,400,430	130,124	0	2,627,234	3,678,128	55,084,220
Utah ⁷	10,404,948	0	2,330,800	2,142,750	935,796	776,799	0	0	87,170	1,428,506	18,106,769
Vermont	14,017,888	0	1,492,563	0	0	1,856,365	0	0	0	775,428	18,142,244
Virginia	27,879,073	5,536,081	5,482,434	5,152,361	0	2,075,335	28,713	0	0	3,832,030	49,986,027
Washington ^{2 7 10}	30,372,598	0	580,422	5,753,609	500,000	2,085,762	570,822	35,000	170,500	2,948,900	43,017,613
West Virginia	13,406,071	0	3,380,427	926,600	1,206,101	0	0	0	0	1,461,249	20,380,448
Wisconsin	38,909,879	0	16,981,855	8,982,156	0	3,223,103	709,435	0	0	6,053,434	74,859,862
Wyoming ^{2 7}	5,364,719	0	952,481	1,195,563	0	0	0	0	0	471,543	7,984,306

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) 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), which has energy consumption and expenditures data for calendar year 2005. For this report, the 2005 space heating and cooling consumption and expenditures have been adjusted to reflect FY 2007 weather and fuel prices. This is described in Appendix A. Therefore, any residential energy or home energy consumption and expenditure data presented in Part II have been adjusted from the 2005 RECS for years after 2005.

Presented below are national and regional data on total residential energy consumption and expenditures. These include home heating and home cooling. Appendix A includes an explanation of the source of data and the data calculations for the home energy estimates presented in Part II.

Total residential energy data

Total residential energy includes a variety of uses, such as refrigeration, cooking, lighting, water heating, and space heating and cooling. By statute, LIHEAP targets assistance to that portion of total residential energy that covers home heating and home cooling costs. In FY 2007, home heating was 31 percent of the residential energy bill for low income households, and home cooling made up 12 percent.

Low income households had average residential energy consumption of 84.4 mmBTUs (11.9 percent less than all households) and average energy expenditures of \$1,715 (almost 13.6 percent less than all households). Their mean individual residential energy burden was 13.5 percent. This is almost twice that for all households and almost four times that for non low income households.

Average residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households were \$1,900, about 11 percent higher than that for all low income households. The mean individual residential energy burden was 16 percent, 2.5 percentage points higher than that for 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 refrigeration, lights, and cooking, accounted for about 32 percent of residential energy expenditures. Water heating expenditures represented about 16 percent of residential expenditures. Table II-1 provides data on residential energy expenditures by each major end use by the following four income groups:

- **All households** represent the total number of 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 the poverty income guidelines or 60 percent of State median income;
- **Low income households** represent those households with annual incomes under the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of the poverty income guidelines or 60 percent of State median income; and
- **LIHEAP recipient households** represent those low income households that received Federal fuel assistance.

Residential energy expenditures of low income households are distributed in roughly the same way as those of all households. However, LIHEAP recipients spent a higher proportion of their annual residential expenditures for space heating and a lower proportion for space cooling than did other groups. LIHEAP recipient households spent 38 percent of their annual residential expenditures for space heating, 7 percentage points more than did the average low income household. LIHEAP recipient households spent 7 percent for space cooling, about 58 percent of the proportion spent by low income households.

Table II-1. Percent of Household Residential Energy Expenditures by Major End Uses, United States, FY 2007

End Use	All Households	Non Low Income Households	Low Income Households	LIHEAP Recipient Households
Space heating	28%	27%	31%	38%
Space cooling	13%	13%	12%	7%
Water heating	15%	15%	16%	16%
Refrigeration	8%	8%	8%	7%
Appliances	36%	37%	33%	32%
All uses	100%	100%	100%	100%

The LIHEAP statute identifies “households with the lowest incomes and highest home energy costs” as one of the groups with the “highest home energy needs.” However, the statute does not furnish an operational definition that can be used to identify such households. “Home energy burden” can be defined as the share of annual household income that is used to pay annual home energy bills. Home energy burden varies significantly between income groups. For example, households with incomes under \$10,000 have average home energy burdens of 6.3 percent, while those with incomes above \$50,000 have average home energy burdens of 0.9 percent. Lower income households tend to have higher home energy burdens than higher income households.

Home energy burden also varies significantly among income groups. One tenth of the households with incomes below \$10,000 have a home energy burden less than 1.6 percent, while one tenth have a home energy burden greater than 22.2 percent. Home energy burden is not simply a function of income, but also is affected by the size of the household’s home energy bill.

Table II-2 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 2007, average residential energy consumption for all households was 95.8 million British Thermal Units (mmBTUs) and average expenditures were \$1,986. The mean individual residential energy burden for all households was 7 percent of income.

Table II-2. Average Annual Household Total Residential Energy Expenditures by Main Fuel Type, FY 2007¹

Main Heating Fuel	Fuel Consumption (mmBTUs) ²	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ³	Median Individual Burden ⁴	Mean Group Burden ⁵
<i>All Households</i>					
All fuels	95.8	\$1,986	7.0%	4.2%	3.0%
Natural gas	111.4	\$1,956	6.2%	3.9%	2.9%
Electricity	61.2	\$1,696	6.9%	3.9%	2.5%
Fuel oil	145.6	\$3,248	12.1%	7.2%	4.9%
Kerosene	53.8	\$1,392	9.6%	6.9%	2.1%
LPG*	108.6	\$2,640	9.3%	6.3%	4.0%
<i>Non Low Income Households</i>					
All fuels	101.9	\$2,132	3.6%	3.1%	2.5%
Natural gas	116.1	\$2,098	3.4%	2.9%	2.4%
Electricity	66.0	\$1,828	3.3%	2.9%	2.1%
Fuel oil	154.5	\$3,489	5.5%	4.9%	4.0%
Kerosene	60.8	\$1,419	4.3%	4.6%	1.6%
LPG*	115.8	\$2,742	5.0%	4.5%	3.2%
<i>Low Income Households</i>					
All fuels	84.4	\$1,715	13.5%	9.3%	9.9%
Natural gas	101.4	\$1,653	12.2%	8.8%	9.5%
Electricity	53.1	\$1,471	13.1%	8.2%	8.5%
Fuel oil	131.9	\$2,879	22.3%	16.1%	16.6%
Kerosene	52.5	\$1,387	10.6%	8.6%	8.0%
LPG*	94.9	\$2,449	17.4%	13.8%	14.1%
<i>LIHEAP Recipient Households</i>					
All fuels	103.2	\$1,900	16.0%	10.5%	13.3%
Natural gas	112.9	\$1,770	14.6%	10.3%	12.4%
Electricity	49.7	\$1,219	14.9%	9.1%	8.5%
Fuel oil	149.9	\$3,290	24.8%	23.8%	23.0%
Kerosene	76.8	\$1,612	18.7%	13.8%	11.3%
LPG*	107.8	\$2,970	17.1%	11.3%	20.8%

¹ Data are derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), adjusted to reflect FY 2007 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel prices. Data represent residential energy usage from October 2006 through September 2007

² A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MmBTUs refer to values in millions of BTUs.

³ Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2007 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for information on calculation of energy burden.

⁴ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median, or midpoint, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2007 adjusted RECS data.

⁵ Mean group energy burden has been calculated by: (1) calculating average residential energy expenditures from the 2005 RECS for each group of households; (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2007; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2007 Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

* 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. Total Residential Energy by Census Region: Mean Group Burden of Average Annual Expenditures, FY 2007

Census Region	Main Heating Fuel											
	All Fuels		Natural Gas		Electricity		Fuel Oil		Kerosene		LPG	
	Dollars ¹	Percent ²	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
United States												
All households	\$1,986	3.0%	\$1,956	2.9%	\$1,696	2.5%	\$3,248	4.9%	\$1,392	2.1%	\$2,640	4.0%
Non low income households	\$2,132	2.5%	\$2,098	2.4%	\$1,828	2.1%	\$3,489	4.0%	\$1,419*	1.6%	\$2,742	3.2%
Low income households ³	\$1,715	9.9%	\$1,653	9.5%	\$1,471	8.5%	\$2,879	16.6%	\$1,387	8.0%	\$2,449	14.1%
LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	\$1,900	13.3%	\$1,770	12.4%	\$1,219	8.5%	\$3,290	23.0%	\$1,612*	11.3%	\$2,970	20.8%
Northeast												
All households	\$2,519	3.4%	\$2,212	3.0%	\$1,616	2.2%	\$3,385	4.6%	\$1,091	1.5%	\$3,261	4.4%
Non low income households	\$2,765	2.8%	\$2,435	2.5%	\$1,693	1.7%	\$3,692	3.7%	\$2,120*	2.2%	\$3,304	3.4%
Low income households	\$2,148	11.4%	\$1,841	9.8%	\$1,530	8.1%	\$2,936	15.6%	\$919*	4.9%	\$3,147*	16.7%
LIHEAP recipient households	\$2,364	15.3%	\$1,926	12.5%	\$1,455	9.4%	\$3,345	21.7%	\$1,890*	12.3%	\$2,140*	13.9%
Midwest												
All households	\$1,933	3.0%	\$1,943	3.1%	\$1,344	2.1%	\$2,679	4.2%	\$1,786*	2.8%	\$2,802	4.4%
Non low income households	\$2,059	2.5%	\$2,050	2.5%	\$1,476	1.8%	\$2,929	3.5%	NC ⁺	NC ⁺	\$2,788	3.4%
Low income households	\$1,721	9.9%	\$1,760	10.1%	\$1,180	6.8%	\$2,364	13.6%	\$1,786*	10.2%	\$2,856	16.4%
LIHEAP recipient households	\$1,803	12.2%	\$1,861	12.5%	\$1,156	7.8%	\$2,810*	18.9%	\$1,510*	10.2%	\$2,522*	17.0%
South												
All households	\$1,956	3.2%	\$2,129	3.5%	\$1,811	2.9%	\$2,553	4.1%	\$1,463	2.4%	\$2,467	4.0%
Non low income households	\$2,098	2.6%	\$2,297	2.9%	\$1,930	2.4%	\$2,384	3.0%	\$1,189*	1.5%	\$2,566	3.2%
Low income households	\$1,686	10.8%	\$1,714	10.9%	\$1,588	10.1%	\$2,921*	18.7%	\$1,540	9.8%	\$2,343	15.0%
LIHEAP recipient households	\$1,842	15.6%	\$1,785	15.1%	\$1,319	11.2%	\$3,022*	25.6%	\$1,562*	13.2%	\$3,372*	28.6%
West												
All households	\$1,637	2.3%	\$1,609	2.2%	\$1,508	2.1%	\$2,965	4.1%	\$1,288*	1.8%	\$2,530	3.5%
Non low income households	\$1,792	1.9%	\$1,756	1.9%	\$1,656	1.8%	\$2,952*	3.2%	NC ⁺	NC ⁺	\$2,765	3.0%
Low income households	\$1,278	6.9%	\$1,168	6.3%	\$1,272	6.8%	\$3,040*	16.3%	\$1,288*	6.9%	\$2,133	11.4%
LIHEAP recipient households	\$1,195	8.1%	\$1,129	7.7%	\$993	6.7%	\$2,968*	20.1%	NC ⁺	NC ⁺	\$2,706*	18.4%

¹ Estimates are derived from the 2005 RECS, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 2005 RECS data have been adjusted for heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel price estimates for FY 2007. 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.

² Represents the percent of household's income used for residential energy expenditures. National and regional mean incomes are calculated from the 2007 CPS ASEC, which reports income for calendar year 2006. Mean group residential burden is computed as mean group energy expenditures (from RECS) by mean group income (from CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for a discussion of energy burden.

³ Households with annual incomes under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act.

⁴ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

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

⁺ NC= No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

Home heating data

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

Main heating fuel type

Table II-4 shows that, in 2005, about half of the households in each income group used natural gas as their main heating fuel. LIHEAP recipient households used natural gas at the highest rate, 60.0 percent. Almost 30 percent of households in each group, except LIHEAP recipient households, used electricity as their main heating fuel. Low income households used electricity at the highest rate, 31.8 percent, and LIHEAP recipient households used electricity at the lowest rate, 19.0 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, United States, April 2005¹

Heating Fuel	All Households	Non Low Income Households	Low Income Households	LIHEAP Recipient households
Natural gas	52.6%	55.0%	48.1%	60.0%
Electricity	30.1%	29.2%	31.8%	19.0%
Fuel oil	6.9%	6.5%	7.8%	12.0%
Kerosene	0.6%	0.1%	1.5%	2.4%
LPG	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%
Other ²	3.2%	2.9%	3.7%	1.2%

As shown in Table II-5, according to the 2005 RECS, 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 April 2005. Low income households increased their use of electricity as the main heat source from 20 percent in September 1990 to 31.8 percent in April 2005. LIHEAP recipient households' use of electricity as their main heat source rose from 14.4 percent in September 1990 to 19 percent in April 2005.

¹ Data are derived from the 2005 RECS. Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

² Households using wood, coal, and other minor fuels are categorized together under "Other."

Table II-5. Percent of Households Using Major Types of Heating Fuels, by Census Region, April 2005¹

Census Region	Natural Gas ²	Electricity	Fuel Oil	Kerosene	LPG	Other ³
United States						
All households	52.6%	30.1%	6.9%	0.6%	5.5%	3.2%
Non low income households	55.0%	29.2%	6.5%	0.1%	5.5%	2.9%
Low income households ⁴	48.1%	31.8%	7.8%	1.5%	5.4%	3.7%
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	60.0%	19.0%	12.0%	2.4%	5.2%	1.2%
Northeast						
All households	55.5%	7.9%	30.1%	0.9%	2.1%	3.1%
Non low income households	57.7%	6.9%	29.7%	0.2%	2.6%	2.9%
Low income households	52.3%	9.3%	30.8%	1.9%	1.5%	3.2%
LIHEAP recipient households	53.8%	8.4%	33.6%	1.3%	2.4%	0.5%
Midwest						
All households	72.6%	13.2%	2.7%	0.3%	7.4%	3.5%
Non low income households	73.0%	11.6%	2.4%	NC ⁺	9.3%	3.5%
Low income households	72.0%	15.8%	3.2%	0.9%	4.2%	3.6%
LIHEAP recipient households	80.2%	13.4%	2.5%	0.7%	2.8%	0.5%
South						
All households	33.7%	53.9%	1.3%	0.9%	6.6%	2.6%
Non low income households	36.6%	53.7%	1.4%	0.3%	5.6%	1.8%
Low income households	28.2%	54.5%	1.2%	2.0%	8.5%	4.0%
LIHEAP recipient households	44.9%	31.1%	2.4%	7.7%	12.4%	1.5%
West						
All households	60.7%	26.7%	1.1%	0.2%	4.3%	3.9%
Non low income households	65.3%	23.4%	1.3%	NC ⁺	3.9%	3.8%
Low income households	50.2%	34.2%	0.6%	0.7%	5.3%	4.1%
LIHEAP recipient households	54.6%	34.0%	1.4%	NC ⁺	4.6%	3.6%

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-6. In FY 2007, average home heating consumption for all households was 38.9 mmBTUs, average expenditures were \$553, and mean individual home heating burden was 2.2 percent.

Low income households had average home heating consumption of 36.9 mmBTUs (5 percent less than the average for all households) and average home heating expenditures of \$525 (5.1 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home heating burden for low income households was 4.4 percent. This is twice as much as the average home heating burden for all households and more than four times the average home heating burden for non low income households.

Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 52.9 mmBTUs (36 percent higher than the average for all households), and average home heating expenditures were \$717 (almost

¹ Data derived from the 2005 RECS, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Represents main heating fuel used in April 2005.

² The sum of percentages across fuel types may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

³ This category includes households using wood, coal, and other minor fuels as a main heating source and households reporting no main fuel.

⁴ Households with income under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act.

⁵ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

⁺ No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

30 percent higher than the average for all households). Mean individual home heating burden for LIHEAP households was 6.5 percent, 2.1 percentage points higher than the average for low income households and close to three times the average for all households. Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 43 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 2007*.

Table II-6. Average Annual Household Home Heating Data, by Fuel Type, United States, FY 2007¹

Main Heating Fuel	Fuel Consumption (mmBTUs) ²	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ³	Median Individual Burden ⁴	Mean Group Burden ⁵
<i>All Households</i>					
All fuels	38.9	\$553	2.2%	0.9%	0.8%
Natural gas	50.4	\$562	2.1%	1.0%	0.8%
Electricity	8.5	\$243	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Fuel oil	95.1	\$1,664	7.2%	3.6%	2.5%
Kerosene	20.2	\$346	2.2%	1.7%	0.5%
LPG*	51.8	\$1,107	4.0%	2.4%	1.7%
<i>Non Low Income Households</i>					
All fuels	40.0	\$568	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Natural gas	50.0	\$561	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Electricity	9.0	\$255	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Fuel oil	98.6	\$1,731	2.9%	2.4%	2.0%
Kerosene	25.2	\$416	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%
LPG*	57.4	\$1,186	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%
<i>Low Income Households</i>					
All fuels	36.9	\$525	4.4%	2.2%	3.0%
Natural gas	51.4	\$564	4.5%	2.8%	3.3%
Electricity	7.7	\$221	2.0%	1.2%	1.3%
Fuel oil	89.8	\$1,563	13.9%	9.1%	9.0%
Kerosene	19.3	\$333	2.3%	1.7%	1.9%
LPG*	41.4	\$958	7.3%	5.8%	5.5%
<i>LIHEAP Recipient Households</i>					
All fuels	52.9	\$717	6.5%	3.4%	5.0%
Natural gas	61.1	\$673	6.4%	3.5%	4.7%
Electricity	8.8	\$237	3.4%	1.8%	1.7%
Fuel oil	96.8	\$1,686	12.5%	10.0%	11.8%
Kerosene	24.4	\$386	4.1%	4.4%	2.7%
LPG*	45.2	\$1,052	6.9%	4.2%	7.4%

¹ Data are derived from the 2005 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2007 heating degree days and fuel prices. Data represent home energy used from October 2006 through September 2007.

² A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MmBTUs refer to values in millions of BTUs.

³ Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual heating energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2007 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for information on energy burden calculation.

⁴ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median, or midpoint, of individual heating energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2007 adjusted RECS data.

⁵ Mean group heating energy burden has been calculated by: (1) calculating average home heating energy expenditures from the 2005 RECS for each group of households; (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2007; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2007 CPS ASEC.

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

Table II-7. Main Home Heating Fuel: Average Household Consumption, by Census Region, FY 2007¹

Census Region	All Fuels ²	Natural Gas	Electricity	Fuel Oil	Kerosene	LPG
<i>(in MmBTUs)³</i>						
United States						
All households	38.9	50.4	8.5	95.1	20.2	51.8
Non low income households	40.0	50.0	9.0	98.6	25.2*	57.4
Low income households ⁴	36.9	51.4	7.7	89.8	19.3	41.4
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	52.9	61.1	8.8	96.8	24.4*	45.2
Northeast						
All households	69.6	66.7	12.4	96.9	15.7	74.6
Non low income households	74.1	69.3	13.4	102.2	22.9*	81.3
Low income households	62.8	62.5	11.3	89.3	14.5*	57.3*
LIHEAP recipient households	68.2	63.6	11.4	94.6	15.7*	46.5*
Midwest						
All households	57.7	66.6	13.9	80.4	46.2*	64.4
Non low income households	59.0	66.9	15.7	72.8	NC ⁺	66.9
Low income households	55.5	66.1	11.8	90.1	46.2*	55.4
LIHEAP recipient households	64.3	72.8	10.8	119.2*	4.9*	53.4*
South						
All households	20.8	37.0	7.6	90.8	16.5	42.5
Non low income households	22.1	37.7	8.2	93.5	25.9*	43.6
Low income households	18.4	35.2	6.5	84.9*	13.9	41.1
LIHEAP recipient households	33.4	47.8	7.1	90.0*	28.5*	43.4*
West						
All households	23.5	29.9	7.8	100.4	18.5*	43.6
Non low income households	25.3	30.3	7.9	93.5*	NC ⁺	55.7
Low income households	19.2	28.6	7.7	137.0*	18.5*	23.0
LIHEAP recipient households	27.5	37.2	8.1	145.8*	NC ⁺	41.7*

¹ Developed from the 2005 RECS, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, and adjusted for FY 2007.

² Weighted average of natural gas, electricity, fuel oil, kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) space heating consumption. Consumption data are not collected for other fuels.

³ A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MmBTUs refer to values in millions of BTUs.

⁴ Households with income under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act.

⁵ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

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

⁺ No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

Table II-8. Main Home Heating Fuel: Mean Group Burden of Average Annual Expenditures, FY 2007

Census Region	Main Heating Fuel											
	All Fuels		Natural Gas		Electricity		Fuel Oil		Kerosene		LPG	
	Dollars ¹	Percent ²	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
United States												
All households	\$553	0.8%	\$562	0.8%	\$243	0.4%	\$1,664	2.5%	\$346	0.5%	\$1,107	1.7%
Non low income households	\$568	0.7%	\$561	0.6%	\$255	0.3%	\$1,731	2.0%	\$416*	0.5%	\$1,186	1.4%
Low income households ³	\$525	3.0%	\$564	3.3%	\$221	1.3%	\$1,563	9.0%	\$333	1.9%	\$958	5.5%
LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	\$717	5.0%	\$673	4.7%	\$237	1.7%	\$1,686	11.8%	\$386*	2.7%	\$1,052	7.4%
Northeast												
All households	\$1,038	1.4%	\$806	1.1%	\$448	0.6%	\$1,691	2.3%	\$266	0.4%	\$1,523	2.1%
Non low income households	\$1,106	1.1%	\$850	0.9%	\$427	0.4%	\$1,788	1.8%	\$403*	0.4%	\$1,575	1.6%
Low income households	\$937	5.0%	\$732	3.9%	\$472	2.5%	\$1,549	8.2%	\$243*	1.3%	\$1,387*	7.3%
LIHEAP recipient households	\$1,009	6.5%	\$729	4.7%	\$391	2.5%	\$1,645	10.7%	\$233*	1.5%	\$1,106*	7.2%
Midwest												
All households	\$696	1.1%	\$703	1.1%	\$328	0.5%	\$1,413	2.2%	\$823*	1.3%	\$1,259	2.0%
Non low income households	\$718	0.9%	\$709	0.9%	\$365	0.4%	\$1,283	1.5%	NC ⁺	NC ⁺	\$1,279	1.5%
Low income households	\$659	3.8%	\$693	4.0%	\$281	1.6%	\$1,576	9.0%	\$823*	4.7%	\$1,184	6.8%
LIHEAP recipient households	\$733	4.9%	\$767	5.2%	\$265	1.8%	\$2,113*	14.2%	\$60*	0.4%	\$1,072*	7.2%
South												
All households	\$360	0.6%	\$437	0.7%	\$222	0.4%	\$1,625	2.6%	\$276	0.4%	\$986	1.6%
Non low income households	\$374	0.5%	\$447	0.6%	\$237	0.3%	\$1,658	2.1%	\$421*	0.5%	\$995	1.2%
Low income households	\$333	2.1%	\$410	2.6%	\$194	1.2%	\$1,551*	9.9%	\$236	1.5%	\$974	6.2%
LIHEAP recipient households	\$531	4.5%	\$591	5.0%	\$185	1.6%	\$1,565*	13.3%	\$457*	3.9%	\$1,086*	9.2%
West												
All households	\$313	0.4%	\$310	0.4%	\$217	0.3%	\$1,779	2.5%	\$319*	0.4%	\$968	1.3%
Non low income households	\$337	0.4%	\$317	0.3%	\$233	0.3%	\$1,671*	1.8%	NC ⁺	NC ⁺	\$1,220	1.3%
Low income households	\$259	1.4%	\$290	1.6%	\$192	1.0%	\$2,362*	12.7%	\$319*	1.7%	\$542	2.9%
LIHEAP recipient households	\$358	2.4%	\$365	2.5%	\$207	1.4%	\$2,528*	17.1%	NC ⁺	NC ⁺	\$815*	5.5%

¹ Expenditures shown in this table are derived from the 2005 RECS, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 2005 RECS data have been adjusted for heating degree days and fuel price estimates for FY 2007. 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.

² Represents the percent of household income used for home heating energy expenditures. National and regional mean incomes are calculated from the 2007 CPS ASEC, which reports income for calendar year 2006. Mean group home heating burden is computed as mean group energy expenditures (from RECS) divided by mean group income (from CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for a discussion of energy burden.

³ Households with annual incomes under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act.

⁴ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

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

⁺ No cases in the 2005 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-9, about 92 percent of households in 2007 cooled their homes. Low income households were less likely to cool their homes than were non low income households.

Table II-9. Percent of Households with Home Cooling, United States, April 2005¹

Presence of Cooling	All Households	Non Low Income Households	Low Income Households	LIHEAP Recipient Households
Cooling ²	92%	94%	89%	86%
None ³	8%	6%	11%	14%

Home cooling consumption, expenditures, and burden

Average annual home cooling consumption, expenditures, and burden for all, non low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households that cooled are presented in Table II-10. In FY 2007, average home cooling consumption for households that cooled was 8.7 mmBTUs, average expenditures were \$275, and mean individual home cooling burden was 1.1 percent.

Low income households had average home cooling energy consumption of 7.0 mmBTUs (nearly 20 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures of \$223 (about 19 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for low income households was 2.1 percent, almost twice the average home cooling burden of all households and more than four times that of non low income households.

Average home cooling consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 5.1 mmBTUs (about 41 percent less than all households), and average home cooling expenditures were \$162 (41 percent less than all households). Mean individual home cooling burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 1.4 percent, 1.27 times the average for all households. On average, LIHEAP recipient households consumed over 27 percent fewer BTUs for cooling than did all low income households.

¹ Data are derived from the 2005 RECS.

² 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).

³ Represents households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those defined by the 2005 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

Table II-10. Home Cooling Data: Percent of Households Using Major Types of Heating Fuels, April 2007

Census Region	Percent that Cool¹	Consumption² (in mmBTUs)	Expenditures²	Mean Group Burden³	Mean Individual Burden³	Median Individual Burden³
United States						
All households	92.1%	8.7	\$275	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%
Non low income households	93.8%	9.6	\$301	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Low income households ⁴	89.1%	7.0	\$223	1.3%	2.1%	0.9%
LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	85.5%	5.1	\$162	1.1%	1.4%	0.6%
Northeast						
All households	88.6%	3.2	\$137	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%
Non low income households	93.6%	3.6	\$151	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Low income households	81.2%	2.6	\$114	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%
LIHEAP recipient households	84.1%	2.8	\$122	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%
Midwest						
All households	96.7%	5.7	\$159	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Non low income households	97.3%	6.2	\$172	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Low income households	95.7%	4.9	\$136	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%
LIHEAP recipient households	88.8%	4.1	\$116	0.8%	1.3%	0.6%
South						
All households	98.1%	14.4	\$443	0.7%	1.9%	0.9%
Non low income households	99.4%	15.7	\$481	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%
Low income households	95.5%	11.7	\$368	2.4%	3.9%	2.0%
LIHEAP recipient households	92.1%	10.3	\$310	2.6%	2.5%	1.3%
West						
All households	80.3%	6.1	\$207	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%
Non low income households	81.7%	6.6	\$229	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Low income households	77.1%	4.7	\$151	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%
LIHEAP recipient households	70.5%	2.6	\$74	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%

¹ Cooling includes central and room air conditioning, as well as non-air conditioning cooling devices (e.g., ceiling fans and evaporative coolers). Excludes households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those defined by the 2005 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

² Consumption and expenditures are derived from the 2005 RECS, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 2005 RECS data have been adjusted for cooling degree days and electricity price estimates for FY 2007.

Expenditures represent billed costs for electricity used.

³ Represents the percent of household income used for home cooling energy expenditures. See Appendix A for definitions of different energy burden statistics.

⁴ Households with annual incomes under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act.

⁵ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

III. Household Data

Part III provides household data required under section 2610(a) of the LIHEAP statute. National and regional demographic data about LIHEAP eligible and assisted households are included in this section of the Report. These data are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) of the 2007 Current Population Survey (CPS) and the U.S. Energy Information Administration’s 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS). These data sources are described in Appendix A. State-reported data on the number, income, and vulnerability of LIHEAP assisted households and State-specific data on LIHEAP income eligible households are presented here.

Number of households

A total unduplicated number of LIHEAP recipient households cannot be calculated from State reports because households could receive more than one type of LIHEAP assistance.

Table III-1. Households Receiving LIHEAP Benefits, by Type of Assistance, FY 2007

Type of Assistance	Number of States	Number of Assisted Households
Heating	51	4,925,646
Cooling	15	452,020
Winter/year-round crisis	50	1,273,574
Summer crisis	6	141,713
Weatherization	44	127,232

The number of LIHEAP eligible households in each State cannot be estimated precisely. Typically, States operate LIHEAP only for part of a year. No data source provides seasonal, State-specific data on income and categorical eligibility for LIHEAP. Furthermore, a State may annualize one or more months of a household’s income to test against its LIHEAP income standard. Given these qualifications, the 2007 CPS ASEC data indicate that an estimated:

- 33.6 million households had incomes under the Federal maximum income standard, and
- 24.2 million households had incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many 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. Based on this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 5.3 million households received help with heating costs in FY 2007, compared to about five million households in FY 2006. The 5.3 million households represent about 16 percent of all households with incomes under the Federal maximum standard and about 22 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many States. Table III-2 provides the State estimates of assisted households.

Table III-2. LIHEAP: Total Number of Assisted Households, FY 2007¹

State	Type of LIHEAP Assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/ Year-Round Crisis	Summer Crisis	Weatherization
Total	4,925,646	452,020	1,273,574	141,713	127,232
Alabama	55,224	28,096	18,886	17,397	700
Alaska	8,896	0	1,216	0	520
Arizona ²	27,923	0	8,422	0	678
Arkansas	64,672	0	23,631	0	756
California ^{2 3}	134,903	0	70,391	0	32,709
Colorado ^{3 8}	93,485	0	1,428	0	3,286
Connecticut ^{3 4}	84,634	0	23,893	0	0
Delaware ⁵	15,137	1,921	2,274	0	200
Dist. of Col.	9,963	0	1,096	0	1,102
Florida	29,081	37,859	32,370	33,829	1,404
Georgia	56,033	0	18,905	0	1,055
Hawaii ²	5,534	0	0	131	0
Idaho ³	32,847	0	2,218	0	1,419
Illinois ³	186,139	38,880	16,932	0	6,786
Indiana ⁶	144,259	72,998	49,118	0	1,623
Iowa ^{3 7}	85,566	0	4,606	0	2,122
Kansas ⁸	41,293	0	1,559	0	641
Kentucky	99,553	39,741	121,427	0	1,241
Louisiana ⁹	22,014	44,327	9,495	0	85
Maine ³	46,410	0	4,957	0	1,128
Maryland ¹⁰	99,983	0	7,421	0	0

¹ An unduplicated total of assisted households cannot be derived from these data because the same households may be included under more than one type of assistance.

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

³ Crisis assistance includes households that received emergency heating/cooling equipment repairs or replacements for the following States ("—" indicates that the numbers of households weren't reported or were reported incorrectly): California (9,580 households), Colorado (1,428 households), Connecticut (403 households), Idaho (379 households), Illinois (1,389 households), Iowa (—), Maine (—), Michigan (856 households), Minnesota (4,548 households), New Jersey (376 households), New York (3,142 households), North Dakota (195 households), Oregon (39 households), South Dakota (—), Utah (612 households), Washington (612 households), and Wyoming (173).

⁴ Crisis assistance includes 10,470 crisis assistance households that also received safety net benefits.

⁵ Cooling assistance includes 263 households that received room-sized air conditioners. Some of these households also may have received assistance with their electric bills.

⁶ Heating assistance includes 676 bulk fuel households that were assisted through the Summer Fill program to receive such fuels in advance of the winter season at reduced fuel prices. The amount of benefits from Summer Fill program reduced the amount of heating assistance received by those households.

⁷ Crisis assistance includes furnace repair/replacement, central air and window conditioner repairs, provision of fans, and emergency fuel deliveries and reconnections.

⁸ Households in winter crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

⁹ Crisis assistance includes 365 households that were assisted by three Federal Child Welfare programs.

¹⁰ Crisis assistance includes 2,090 households in winter crisis situations that received expedited heating assistance and 5,331 households that were served through the State's homeless and domestic violence shelters for which a LIHEAP benefit was paid to the shelters.

Table III-2. LIHEAP: Total Number of Assisted Households, FY 2007¹

State	Type of LIHEAP Assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/ Year-Round Crisis	Summer Crisis	Weatherization
Massachusetts ⁸	141,393	0	13,776	0	10,635
Michigan ^{3 11}	404,136	0	79,207	0	1,970
Minnesota ³	120,765	0	32,720	0	3,116
Mississippi	53,631	32,883	2,313	1,232	0
Missouri	124,048	0	60,369	32,840	1,219
Montana	17,980	0	466	0	327
Nebraska	32,695	6,286	17,839	0	719
Nevada ²	6,340	0	1,064	0	0
New Hampshire ⁸	32,581	0	1,147	0	313
New Jersey ^{3 12}	180,007	38,369	20,733	0	1,308
New Mexico	40,421	0	21,849	0	1,107
New York ^{3 13}	853,048	0	141,046	0	9,247
North Carolina	234,131	0	71,765	0	1,477
North Dakota ³	15,195	725	2,328	0	776
Ohio	239,945	0	69,428	56,284	6,661
Oklahoma	85,389	24,065	14,120	0	485
Oregon ³	57,683	0	4,774	0	1,795
Pennsylvania	369,616	0	137,612	0	9,850
Rhode Island	28,642	0	6,565	0	805
South Carolina	18,191	5,574	16,105	0	306
South Dakota ^{3 8}	17,760	0	566	0	451
Tennessee	67,941	0	14,625	0	882
Texas	7,192	37,099	30,765	0	3,158
Utah ³	31,324	0	3,671	0	712
Vermont	21,405	0	5,877	0	0
Virginia	106,353	43,197	17,944	0	2,316
Washington ³	62,190	0	14,105	0	2,834
West Virginia	54,357	0	13,809	0	1,330
Wisconsin	145,847	0	34,720	0	5,717
Wyoming ^{3 14}	11,891	0	2,021	0	261

¹¹ Weatherization data include 856 households that received emergency furnace repairs/replacements, using crisis assistance funds.

¹² Excludes 514 households that received emergency furnace restart/restoration/cold air infiltration and 376 households that received emergency furnace repair or replacement. An unknown number of these household may have received emergency crisis fuel assistance.

¹³ Weatherization data include 148 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U.S. Department of Energy rules.

¹⁴ Crisis assistance excludes 173 households that received emergency furnace repair or replacements. An unknown number of these households may have received emergency crisis fuel assistance.

Income levels

Income Eligibility Guidelines

The 2006 HHS poverty guidelines and State median income estimates for FY 2007 took effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2007 (October 1, 2006). The 2006 HHS poverty guidelines (*Federal Register*, Vol. 72, No. 15, January 24, 2004, pages 3147-3148) and the State median income estimates for FY 2007 (*Federal Register*, Vol. 72, No. 59, March 28, 2007, 14579-14581) are available in the *Federal Register* at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/CFR/>.

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.

Table III-3. Percent of LIHEAP Income Eligible Households Compared to LIHEAP Recipient Households, as Estimated From the 2007 CPS ASEC and States' LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2007

Low Income Households	Intervals of 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines				
	Under 75%	75%- 100%	101%- 125%	126%- 150%	Over 150%
	Percent of Households				
At or below Federal Income Maximum Standard	24%	14%	16%	15%	33%
At or below State Income Standards	33%	19%	20%	14%	14%
LIHEAP Recipient Households (heating assistance)	44%	26%	16%	8%	6%

Please note the following:

- Comparison of poverty level distributions between ASEC data and State-reported data should be viewed with caution as there may be differences in how the two data sources count household income.
- The Federal income maximum is the greater of 150 percent of the poverty level or 60 percent of State median income. State income standards can range from 110 percent of poverty to the Federal income maximum as selected by States. The poverty level distributions are estimated from the 2007 CPS ASEC. The median poverty level is 121 percent for this group of low income households.
- Low income includes those households eligible for LIHEAP assistance under State income standards. The poverty level distributions are estimated from the 2007 CPS ASEC. The median poverty level is 98 percent for this group of low income households.
- LIHEAP recipient households represent national data aggregated from States' LIHEAP

Household Reports for FY 2007. Some recipient households may have gross incomes that exceeded the Federal income maximum if States used net income or calculated household income for several months in determining income eligibility. The median poverty level is 80 percent for this group of households.

LIHEAP benefit levels

As shown in Table III-4, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2007 among the types of assistance, as in previous years. The national average benefit was \$265 for heating assistance, which increased to \$321 when heating and winter crisis benefits were combined. The combined benefit represented a 17 percent decrease from FY 2006 (\$385).

Table III-4. Average and Range of LIHEAP Benefit Levels, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, FY 2007

Type of Assistance	Average Benefit	Benefit Range
Heating	\$265	\$36 – \$1,368
Cooling	\$183	\$96 – \$739
Winter/year-round crisis	\$324	\$36 – \$819
Summer crisis	\$198	\$96 – \$286

Table III-5. LIHEAP: Estimated Household Average Benefits for Fuel Assistance, by Type of Assistance and by State, FY 2007¹

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round Crisis ²	Summer Crisis
Alabama	\$116	\$173	\$168	\$207
Alaska	731	0	819	0
Arizona ³	157	0	209	0
Arkansas	103	0	194	0
California ^{3 4}	275	0	414	0
Colorado ⁴	370	0	0	0
Connecticut ^{4 5}	510	0	302	0
Delaware	354	200	285	0
Dist. of Col.	413	0	209	0
Florida	143	127	251	201
Georgia	242	0	245	0
Hawaii	338	0	0	96
Idaho ⁴	260	0	291	0
Illinois ⁴	567	150	573	0
Indiana ⁶	252	96	165	0
Iowa	302	0	388	0
Kansas ⁷	293	0	--	0
Kentucky	108	149	173	0
Louisiana	426	426	329	0
Maine ⁴	567	0	287	0
Maryland ^{7 8}	75	0	75	0
Massachusetts ⁷	525	0	--	0
Michigan ^{4 9}	202	0	364	0
Minnesota ^{4 10}	515	0	452	0
Mississippi	167	167	209	211

¹ Household average benefits were gathered from the State estimates obtained from the LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2007, as described in Appendix A of this Report. States were not asked to estimate household average benefits for weatherization assistance. Such estimates would not be comparable to estimated average benefits for the other types of LIHEAP assistance due to the relatively larger role of labor and other support costs involved in weatherization and wide variations in how States define low-cost weatherization. The data do not reflect average benefits for furnace repair/replacement or for purchase of air conditioners.

² Excludes average household benefits for emergency furnace or air conditioning repairs/replacements which ranged from \$200 to \$3,381.

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

⁴ Excludes average crisis assistance household benefits for emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements benefits for the following States: California (\$942), Colorado (\$1,500), Idaho (\$1,293), Illinois (\$1,871), Maine (\$3,871), Michigan (\$1,070), Minnesota (\$1,139), New Jersey (\$1,000), New York (\$1,728), North Dakota (\$1,172), Oregon (\$1,363), South Dakota (\$200), Utah (\$795), Washington (\$903), and Wyoming (\$1,915).

⁵ Excludes average crisis assistance household benefit of \$389 for those households receiving safety net benefits.

⁶ Excludes average heating assistance household benefit of \$218 for Summer Fill program.

⁷ Households in crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

⁸ Includes average crisis assistance benefits for households served through State's homeless and domestic violence shelters for which a LIHEAP benefit was paid to the shelters

⁹ Excludes average crisis assistance household benefit of \$1,070 for furnace repairs/replacements as part of weatherization assistance.

¹⁰ Excludes average crisis assistance benefit of \$210 for Reach Out For Warmth program.

Table III-5. LIHEAP: Estimated Household Average Benefits for Fuel Assistance, by Type of Assistance and by State, FY 2007¹

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round Crisis ²	Summer Crisis
Missouri	227	0	368	286
Montana	423	0	815	0
Nebraska	253	134	336	0
Nevada ^{3 11}	739	--	392	0
New Hampshire ⁷	553	0	--	0
New Jersey ^{4 12}	326	100	400	0
New Mexico	36	0	36	0
New York ⁴	191	0	370	0
North Carolina	73	0	237	0
North Dakota ⁴	869	257	245	0
Ohio	284	0	282	181
Oklahoma	86	164	252	0
Oregon ⁴	330	0	330	0
Pennsylvania	245	0	322	0
Rhode Island	357	0	331	0
South Carolina	284	246	301	0
South Dakota ⁴	584	0	651	0
Tennessee	450	0	450	0
Texas	704	739	351	0
Utah ⁴	292	0	265	0
Vermont	1,368	0	221	0
Virginia	255	126	305	0
Washington ^{4 7}	414	0	--	0
West Virginia	209	0	247	0
Wisconsin	260	0	356	0
Wyoming ⁴	409	0	409	0

¹¹ Excludes average benefit of \$752 for crisis utility assistance for households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

¹² Excludes average benefit of \$100 for crisis furnace restart/restoration/cold air infiltration.

LIHEAP offset of average heating costs

As noted in Part I of this report, the purpose of LIHEAP is to assist low income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs. LIHEAP is not intended to pay or offset the entire home energy costs of low income households. Rather, LIHEAP supplements other resources available to households for paying home energy costs. The percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP assistance in FY 2007 varied by census region, as shown in Table III-6. A reliable percent of cooling costs offset by LIHEAP assistance is not available.

Using the data from EIA's 2001 RECS, average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP heating assistance households in FY 2006 was projected to be \$922. Using the data from EIA's 2005 RECS, average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP heating assistance households in FY 2007 was projected to be \$717. The EIA data indicate that average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP heating assistance households decreased by about 22 percent between FY 2006 to FY 2007.

A decrease in home heating expenditures generally results from a warmer winter, a decrease in fuel prices, or both. The weather was about 7 percent colder in FY 2007 than it was in FY 2006. A colder winter typically leads to an increase in home heating expenditures. Natural gas prices decreased by about 11 percent, while electricity and fuel oil prices increased by about 2 percent between FY 2006 to FY 2007. The decline in natural gas prices leads to a decrease in home heating expenditures for households heating with this fuel. The slight increase in electricity and fuel oil prices would be expected to result in a small increase in home heating expenditures for households heating with those fuels. Overall, fuel prices declined slightly between FY 2006 to FY 2007. The decline in fuel prices would be expected to cause a small decline in home heating expenditures. A colder winter and a decrease in fuel oil prices between FY 2006 to FY 2007 worked to counteract each other's effect on home heating expenditures.

As changes in weather and fuel prices cannot explain the decline in home heating expenditures between FY 2006 and FY 2007, it appears that the observed decrease in home heating expenditures for LIHEAP heating assistance households is mainly due to the change in the base survey used for this data, i.e., RECS. The data in the annual LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 2007 are based on the 2005 RECS and the data in the annual LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 2006 were based on the 2001 RECS. The 2005 RECS relied on a different sample frame and procedure than those used for the 2001 RECS. Therefore, FY 2006 and FY 2007 data are not directly comparable.

In FY 2006, LIHEAP benefits for heating costs offset 42 percent of LIHEAP heating expenditures. In FY 2007, LIHEAP benefits for heating costs offset 45 percent of LIHEAP heating expenditures. As the FY 2006 and FY 2007 data are not directly comparable, the reader should exercise caution in interpreting the difference in LIHEAP offset percentages for those years. The percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP assistance in FY 2007 varied by Census region, as shown in Table III-6.

Table III-6. Average Percent Offset of Annual Residential and Heating Costs for LIHEAP Recipient Households, Nationally and by Census Region, FY 2007¹

Census Region	Average LIHEAP Household Residential Energy Costs ²	Average LIHEAP Household Heating Costs ²	Average LIHEAP Benefit for Heating Costs ³	Percent of Residential Energy Costs Offset by LIHEAP Benefit ⁴	Percent of Heating Costs Offset by LIHEAP Benefit ⁵
Total	\$1,900	\$717	\$321	16.9%	44.8%
Northeast	2,364	1,009	331	14.0	32.9
Midwest	1,803	733	356	19.7	48.5
South	1,842	531	248	13.5	46.8
West ⁶	1,195	358	342	28.6	95.6

Household characteristics

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

This section includes State-specific tables which show the number of households receiving each type of LIHEAP assistance, by household poverty levels. This section also includes 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.

The information is derived from each State's LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2007 that were submitted to HHS as part of each grantee's application for FY 2008 LIHEAP funds. A total unduplicated number of LIHEAP recipient households cannot be calculated from State reports because households could receive more than one type of LIHEAP assistance.

LIHEAP household data reported by the States do not reflect only households that were assisted with FY 2007 LIHEAP funds (regular LIHEAP allotment, LIHEAP emergency contingency allotment, and leveraging incentive funds).

¹ LIHEAP fuel assistance is not intended to pay or offset the entire home energy costs of low income households. The experiences of individual LIHEAP recipient households may vary widely from the estimates of average residential energy costs, heating costs, and percent offset.

² Adjusted weighted averages from the 2005 RECS.

³ The average benefit was calculated by dividing the sum of State estimates of obligated funds for heating and winter crisis assistance by an estimate of the number of households receiving heating and/or winter crisis assistance.

⁴ LIHEAP fuel assistance is intended to assist eligible households with that portion of residential energy used for home energy, i.e., home heating or cooling.

⁵ Percent offset of cooling costs by LIHEAP fuel assistance is not available.

⁶ Percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit includes the benefits of four States that either provided combined heating and cooling assistance or made no differentiation between heating and cooling assistance.

As shown by the State-reported data in Table III-7, the greatest percent 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 Households Receiving LIHEAP Assistance, as Reported by States, FY 2007

2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines Intervals	Type of Assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/Year-Round Crisis	Summer Crisis	Weatherization
	(Percent of Households) ¹				
Under 75%	44.4%	46.4%	54.8%	56.5%	33.2%
75%-100%	25.8%	29.5%	20.2%	21.4%	20.2%
101%-125%	15.6%	14.7%	13.7%	14.1%	19.8%
126%-150%	8.4%	7.1%	6.6%	6.4%	14.5%
Over 150%	5.7%	2.3%	4.7%	1.7%	12.3%

¹ Uniform data on households classified by intervals of the 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines were available for 100 percent of the assisted households with the exceptions of cooling assistance (99.9 percent), winter/year-round crisis assistance (98.5 percent) and weatherization assistance (96.6 percent).

Table III-8. LIHEAP Heating Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted, FY 2007

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines ¹				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	4,925,646	44.4%	25.8%	15.6%	8.4%	5.7%
Alabama	55,224	50.8	30.4	13.7	5.1	0.0
Alaska	8,896	40.8	28.4	18.7	12.1	0.0
Arizona ²	27,923	57.1	21.6	13.3	8.0	0.0
Arkansas	64,672	36.5	36.9	26.6	0.0	0.0
California ²	134,903	31.8	14.8	30.3	13.1	10.0
Colorado	93,485	33.6	22.9	15.4	14.9	13.2
Connecticut	84,634	40.1	2.1	14.5	13.7	29.6
Delaware	15,137	27.3	22.2	18.7	15.3	16.5
Dist. of Col.	9,963	61.0	17.5	10.5	7.0	4.0
Florida	29,081	50.2	27.3	13.9	8.6	0.1
Georgia	56,033	54.7	29.3	14.8	1.2	0.0
Hawaii ²	5,534	34.9	16.8	39.7	7.4	1.2
Idaho	32,847	39.0	28.0	20.0	13.0	0.0
Illinois	186,139	43.8	23.3	16.9	14.4	1.7
Indiana ³	144,259	47.3	23.8	17.9	10.9	0.0
Iowa	85,566	36.9	23.3	21.1	17.3	1.4
Kansas	41,293	36.6	36.7	23.1	3.6	0.0
Kentucky	99,553	72.1	19.7	7.6	0.7	0.0
Louisiana	22,014	44.6	30.4	13.6	8.0	3.4
Maine	46,410	23.2	27.4	22.4	19.8	7.2
Maryland	99,983	35.4	20.3	16.9	13.3	14.2
Massachusetts	141,393	13.3	20.1	18.1	17.0	31.4
Michigan	404,136	45.0	30.8	16.4	6.4	1.3
Minnesota	120,765	29.5	20.7	17.1	14.1	18.6
Mississippi	53,631	36.7	20.1	15.9	12.3	15.0
Missouri	124,048	67.4	22.1	10.5	0.0	0.0
Montana	17,980	34.1	28.1	21.6	15.6	0.5
Nebraska	32,695	71.1	21.5	7.4	0.1	0.0
Nevada ²	6,340	23.6	28.6	25.6	21.7	0.5
New Hampshire	32,581	19.2	17.7	18.5	17.2	27.5
New Jersey	180,007	33.0	26.9	19.0	12.8	8.3
New Mexico	40,421	45.2	30.3	15.4	9.1	0.0
New York	853,048	49.1	27.7	9.9	5.8	7.5

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

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

³ Includes 676 bulk fuel households that were assisted through the Summer Fill program to receive such fuels in advance of the winter season at reduced fuel prices. The amount of benefits from Summer Fill program reduced the amount of heating assistance received by those households.

Table III-8. LIHEAP Heating Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted, FY 2007

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines ¹				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
North Carolina	234,131	83.1	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	15,195	29.8	20.6	17.5	12.6	19.5
Ohio	239,945	48.8	17.9	15.6	12.0	5.7
Oklahoma	85,389	52.1	41.5	6.3	0.1	0.1
Oregon	57,683	39.6	20.5	16.9	12.1	11.0
Pennsylvania	369,616	36.0	34.8	20.8	8.4	0.0
Rhode Island	28,642	16.0	20.7	16.2	15.8	31.4
South Carolina	18,191	46.8	32.3	15.0	6.0	0.0
South Dakota	17,760	29.3	27.9	21.8	16.6	4.4
Tennessee	67,941	48.3	36.0	15.7	0.0	0.0
Texas	7,192	67.2	20.8	12.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	31,324	56.8	26.6	16.6	0.0	0.0
Vermont	21,405	24.5	35.6	22.2	14.4	3.4
Virginia	106,353	42.1	34.4	19.9	3.5	0.1
Washington	62,190	36.4	31.7	31.9	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	54,357	50.2	31.3	16.7	1.7	0.0
Wisconsin	145,847	31.8	27.5	21.8	17.6	1.3
Wyoming	11,891	32.2	21.8	18.0	13.7	14.2

Table III-9. LIHEAP Cooling Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines ²				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	452,020	46.4%	29.5%	14.7%	7.1%	2.3%
Alabama	28,096	47.9	33.0	14.3	4.8	0.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
California ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware ⁴	1,921	28.0	23.0	19.0	16.0	14.0
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	37,859	47.0	31.6	13.6	7.6	0.1
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	38,880	17.8	42.2	22.7	14.8	2.5
Indiana	72,998	42.2	26.9	19.6	11.2	0.0
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	39,741	73.0	18.5	7.7	0.8	0.0
Louisiana	44,327	58.7	36.8	2.3	1.5	0.7
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	32,883	37.8	19.4	16.0	12.2	14.5
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	6,286	52.9	31.7	15.4	0.0	0.0
Nevada ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	38,369	15.6	33.7	22.1	18.4	10.1
New Mexico	0	--	--	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--	--	--

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

² Percent distributions may not add to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

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

⁴ Cooling assistance includes 263 households that received room-sized air conditioners. Some of these households also may have received assistance with their electric bills.

Table III-9. LIHEAP Cooling Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines ²				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	725	30.0	20.6	17.5	12.5	19.5
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	24,065	61.2	32.6	6.2	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	5,574	54.2	27.2	13.6	5.0	0.0
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	37,099	67.9	19.7	12.4	0.0	0.0
Utah	0	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	43,197	47.2	32.0	18.2	2.6	0.0
Washington	0	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

Table III-10. LIHEAP Winter/Year-Round Crisis Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines ²				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	1,273,574	54.8%	20.2%	13.7%	6.6%	4.7%
Alabama	18,886	47.8	33.2	13.8	5.2	0.0
Alaska	1,216	64.0	21.5	9.6	4.8	0.1
Arizona	8,422	54.5	19.3	15.7	10.5	0.0
Arkansas	23,631	38.4	24.9	36.7	0.0	0.0
California ³	70,391	41.6	16.6	19.2	9.7	12.9
Colorado ³	1,428	34.0	23.0	15.0	15.0	13.0
Connecticut ^{3,4}	23,893	31.8	2.0	14.7	15.5	36.0
Delaware	2,274	32.0	21.0	16.0	13.0	17.9
Dist. of Col.	1,096	61.0	13.0	9.8	8.6	7.7
Florida	32,370	46.8	24.8	15.8	11.6	1.0
Georgia	18,905	74.7	15.4	8.9	0.9	0.0
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho ³	2,218	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois ³	16,932	47.7	21.2	16.5	13.1	1.5
Indiana	49,118	52.9	19.5	16.1	11.6	0.0
Iowa ^{3,5}	4,606	40.3	21.5	20.0	18.2	0.0
Kansas ⁶	1,559	59.0	24.3	14.2	2.4	0.0
Kentucky	121,427	79.5	14.3	6.2	0.1	0.0
Louisiana ⁷	9,495	65.2	27.5	3.7	2.3	1.3
Maine ³	4,957	39.6	25.9	16.9	14.5	3.1
Maryland ⁸	7,421	38.5	17.1	14.7	13.7	16.1
Massachusetts ⁶	13,776	23.1	18.2	16.3	13.9	28.5
Michigan ³	79,207	74.6	15.0	6.8	1.9	1.7

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

² Percent distributions may not add to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding. The total number of households reported within the above poverty levels represents 98.5 percent of all reported households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance.

³ Includes households that received emergency heating/cooling equipment repairs or replacements for the following States ("—" indicates that the numbers of households weren't reported or were reported incorrectly): California (9,580 households), Colorado (1,428 households), Connecticut (403 households), Idaho (379 households), Illinois (1,389 households), Iowa (—), Maine (—), Michigan (856 households), Minnesota (4,548 households), New Jersey (376 households), New York (3,142 households), North Dakota (195 households), Oregon (39 households), South Dakota (—), Utah (612 households), Washington (612 households), and Wyoming (173).

⁴ Includes 10,470 crisis assistance households that also received safety net benefits.

⁵ Includes furnace repair/replacement, central air and window conditioner repairs, provision of fans, and emergency fuel deliveries and reconnections.

⁶ Households in winter crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

⁷ Includes 365 households that were assisted by three Child Welfare programs.

⁸ Includes 2,090 households in winter crisis situations that received expedited heating assistance and 5,331 households that were served through the State's homeless and domestic violence shelters for which a LIHEAP benefit was paid to the shelters.

Table III-10. LIHEAP Winter/Year-Round Crisis Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines ²				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Minnesota ³	32,720	36.0	16.7	14.3	12.9	20.0
Mississippi	2,313	45.7	18.7	14.7	9.4	11.5
Missouri	60,369	66.0	17.4	16.6	0.0	0.0
Montana	466	29.2	30.5	22.1	17.8	0.4
Nebraska	17,839	74.1	19.1	6.7	0.1	0.1
Nevada	1,064	40.1	22.7	16.8	19.6	0.7
New Hampshire ⁶	1,147	38.3	16.8	12.2	13.2	19.5
New Jersey ^{3 9}	20,733	33.5	20.7	19.3	14.9	11.7
New Mexico	21,849	59.2	20.2	12.6	8.1	0.0
New York ³	141,046	50.2	20.1	11.2	7.0	11.4
North Carolina	71,765	58.9	19.8	11.3	6.8	3.2
North Dakota ³	2,328	36.7	18.3	15.7	11.7	17.7
Ohio	69,428	58.5	17.4	11.4	8.2	4.6
Oklahoma	14,120	72.4	22.6	5.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon ³	4,774	50.1	17.1	13.6	9.9	9.3
Pennsylvania	137,612	41.5	30.8	19.3	8.4	0.0
Rhode Island	6,565	22.6	21.3	15.7	14.3	26.2
South Carolina	16,105	65.1	20.3	10.0	4.6	0.0
South Dakota ^{3 6}	566	45.2	20.1	13.6	13.4	7.6
Tennessee	14,625	68.3	22.1	9.5	0.0	0.0
Texas	30,765	72.1	16.5	11.4	0.0	0.0
Utah ³	3,671	58.7	25.5	15.8	0.0	0.0
Vermont	5,877	35.6	30.3	19.6	14.5	0.0
Virginia	17,944	50.8	28.7	17.3	3.2	0.0
Washington ³	14,105	37.2	28.9	33.9	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	13,809	64.8	22.7	11.3	1.2	0.0
Wisconsin	34,720	35.0	25.7	20.4	17.1	1.9
Wyoming ^{3 10}	2,021	39.1	18.8	16.0	12.0	14.1

⁹ Excludes 514 households that received emergency furnace restart/restoration/cold air infiltration and 376 households that received emergency furnace repair or replacement. An unknown number of these household may have received emergency crisis fuel assistance.

¹⁰ Crisis assistance excludes 173 households that received emergency furnace repair or replacements. An unknown number of these households may have received emergency crisis fuel assistance.

Table III-11. LIHEAP Summer Crisis Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines ²				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	141,713	56.5%	21.4%	14.1%	6.4%	1.7%
Alabama	17,397	50.4	30.8	13.4	5.3	0.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
California	0	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	33,829	48.6	25.5	15.0	10.3	0.6
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	131	35.9	21.4	32.8	8.4	1.5
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,232	46.8	15.7	13.7	11.0	12.8
Missouri	32,840	67.1	17.2	15.7	0.0	0.0
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

Table III-11. LIHEAP Summer Crisis Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines ²				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Ohio	56,284	57.2	18.5	12.7	7.9	3.7
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	0	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

Table III-12. LIHEAP Weatherization Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines ²				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	127,232	33.2%	20.2%	19.8%	14.5%	12.3%
Alabama	700	38.0	35.4	15.9	10.7	0.0
Alaska	520	16.3	15.6	21.0	18.3	28.8
Arizona	678	36.6	23.5	20.9	16.8	2.2
Arkansas	756	45.2	37.7	14.8	1.6	0.7
California	32,709	26.4	16.4	23.3	13.8	20.1
Colorado	3,286	28.7	20.4	18.3	15.0	17.6
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	200	28.0	23.0	19.0	16.0	14.0
Dist. of Col.	1,102	45.0	23.0	17.1	11.0	4.0
Florida	1,404	98.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Georgia	1,055	31.1	29.4	22.8	16.1	0.6
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	1,419	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	6,786	30.1	19.5	21.0	23.4	6.0
Indiana	1,623	37.0	25.0	23.0	15.0	0.0
Iowa	2,122	25.3	18.4	25.5	30.8	0.0
Kansas	641	20.6	32.9	22.9	23.6	0.0
Kentucky	1,241	52.8	28.8	15.7	2.7	0.0
Louisiana	85	40.0	36.5	10.6	8.2	4.7
Maine	1,128	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	10,635	8.8	13.9	16.5	20.6	40.3
Michigan ³	1,970	38.4	25.4	19.2	13.2	3.8
Minnesota	3,116	21.0	16.5	18.7	18.5	25.4
Mississippi	0	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	1,219	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	327	41.3	22.6	17.4	18.3	0.3
Nebraska	719	34.5	22.7	24.1	15.3	3.5
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	313	18.8	19.8	19.8	23.3	18.2
New Jersey	1,308	23.2	28.1	15.1	15.0	18.5
New Mexico	1,107	77.4	21.0	1.3	0.4	0.0
New York ⁴	9,247	77.4	20.7	0.9	0.3	0.6

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

² Percent distributions may not add to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding. The total number of households reported within the above poverty levels represents 96.6 percent of all reported households receiving weatherization assistance.

³ Weatherization data include 856 households that received emergency furnace repairs/replacements, using crisis assistance funds.

⁴ Includes 148 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U.S. Department of Energy rules.

Table III-12. LIHEAP Weatherization Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines ²				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
North Carolina	1,477	47.9	23.8	17.2	10.3	0.8
North Dakota	776	24.4	16.4	19.7	13.0	26.5
Ohio	6,661	30.5	19.3	18.9	19.3	12.0
Oklahoma	485	87.4	11.1	1.0	0.2	0.2
Oregon	1,795	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	9,850	32.7	24.8	22.2	19.2	1.1
Rhode Island	805	9.2	15.2	15.4	18.4	41.9
South Carolina	306	37.9	27.1	21.6	13.4	0.0
South Dakota	451	23.3	27.9	21.3	17.3	10.2
Tennessee	882	36.7	41.5	21.8	0.0	0.0
Texas	3,158	54.9	25.5	19.2	0.3	0.2
Utah	712	41.3	30.5	28.2	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	2,316	27.2	32.6	22.7	13.8	3.8
Washington	2,834	35.4	24.9	19.3	20.3	0.0
West Virginia	1,330	51.4	25.2	14.7	7.2	1.6
Wisconsin	5,717	23.3	26.6	25.8	22.1	2.2
Wyoming	261	28.0	18.4	17.6	18.0	18.0

Presence of elderly, disabled, and young children

The following information is based on State-reported data on LIHEAP assisted households and weighted data on income eligible households from the 2007 CPS ASEC (as displayed in Table III-13):

- About 32 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one elderly member (i.e., 60 years or older), compared to 40 percent of all low income households that have at least one elderly member. The percent of assisted households with at least one elderly member ranged from 18 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance to 41 percent for cooling assistance.
- About 31 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one disabled member, compared to 26 percent of all low income households that have at least one disabled member. The percent of assisted households with at least one disabled member, as defined by the States, ranged from 28 percent for both winter/year-round crisis and weatherization assistance to 41 percent for cooling assistance.
- About 22 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child five years or under, which is the same percent of all low income households that have at least one child five years or under. The percent of assisted households with at least one young child, ranged from 18 percent for weatherization assistance to 28 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance.

Table III-13. Total Percent of LIHEAP Recipient Households with at Least One Member Who is Elderly, Disabled, or a Young Child, FY 2007

Household Characteristic	Type of Assistance ¹				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/Year-Round Crisis	Summer Crisis	Weatherization
(Percent of Households)					
Elderly ²	31.5%	41.0%	17.5%	25.0%	37.3%
Disabled ³	31.3%	40.8%	28.3%	29.5%	27.5%
Young Child ⁴	21.7%	21.1%	27.6%	25.5%	18.4%

¹ Complete data on households with a vulnerable member ranged from 98.4 percent to 100 percent.

² An elderly member is a person who is 60 years or older.

³ The definition of "disabled" varies, as determined by the States.

⁴ A young child is a person who is five years or under.

Table III-14. LIHEAP Heating Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted with at Least One Member Who is Elderly, Disabled, or a Young Child, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of Households Assisted ²		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young Child
Total	4,925,646	31.5%	31.3%	21.6%
Alabama	55,224	29.8	29.5	22.3
Alaska	8,896	25.1	30.0	26.8
Arizona ³	27,923	12.5	33.4	25.2
Arkansas	64,672	29.6	50.8	17.8
California ³	134,903	35.4	37.8	22.4
Colorado	93,485	28.0	30.0	32.4
Connecticut	84,634	29.6	33.6	22.8
Delaware	15,137	27.4	11.7	29.5
Dist. of Col.	9,963	37.0	15.0	24.0
Florida	29,081	27.0	21.7	29.7
Georgia	56,033	73.6	47.2	6.1
Hawaii ³	5,534	45.7	34.3	18.6
Idaho	32,847	4.8	9.4	--
Illinois	186,139	23.1	22.6	23.0
Indiana ⁴	144,259	26.2	34.9	26.0
Iowa	85,566	30.7	46.6	24.7
Kansas	41,293	19.5	42.1	23.2
Kentucky	99,553	28.1	53.4	15.8
Louisiana	22,014	32.3	36.7	21.4
Maine	46,410	43.8	27.5	13.2
Maryland	99,983	30.7	23.9	23.7
Massachusetts	141,393	34.2	25.5	20.9
Michigan	404,136	28.4	4.4	20.8
Minnesota	120,765	32.5	29.6	21.7
Mississippi	53,631	44.6	27.3	21.8
Missouri	124,048	18.8	38.3	22.1
Montana	17,980	26.3	38.3	19.6
Nebraska	32,695	9.1	19.8	55.3
Nevada ³	6,340	48.5	48.0	17.6
New Hampshire	32,581	26.6	30.9	18.8
New Jersey	180,007	34.2	22.5	19.4
New Mexico	40,421	33.7	45.6	23.0
New York	853,048	34.4	39.3	23.2

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

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

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

Table III-14. LIHEAP Heating Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted with at Least One Member Who is Elderly, Disabled, or a Young Child, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of Households Assisted ²		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young Child
North Carolina	234,131	24.7	28.7	28.8
North Dakota	15,195	25.4	23.6	23.2
Ohio	239,945	43.6	29.0	8.4
Oklahoma	85,389	23.2	20.9	26.3
Oregon	57,683	38.3	40.1	19.1
Pennsylvania	369,616	33.8	28.0	18.5
Rhode Island	28,642	39.3	24.8	18.6
South Carolina	18,191	52.4	32.1	10.9
South Dakota	17,760	39.8	23.5	22.1
Tennessee	67,941	44.0	66.0	12.1
Texas	7,192	47.8	57.2	12.9
Utah	31,324	26.4	44.2	30.2
Vermont	21,405	29.6	19.5	38.3
Virginia	106,353	36.9	49.0	20.1
Washington	62,190	18.9	30.1	25.1
West Virginia	54,357	11.2	21.6	19.9
Wisconsin	145,847	28.1	38.9	25.8
Wyoming	11,891	34.7	13.2	20.7

Table III-15. LIHEAP Cooling Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted with at Least One Member Who is Elderly, Disabled, or a Young Child, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of Households Assisted ²		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young Child
Total	452,020	41.0%	40.8%	21.1%
Alabama	28,096	33.5	29.4	21.3
Alaska	0	--	--	--
Arizona ³	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	0	--	--	--
California ³	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware ⁴	1,921	80.0	19.8	3.7
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--
Florida	37,859	35.7	23.0	24.9
Georgia	0	--	--	--
Hawaii ³	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--
Illinois	38,880	71.7	46.0	7.0
Indiana	72,998	38.4	47.7	27.9
Iowa	0	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--
Kentucky	39,741	21.1	49.3	21.0
Louisiana	44,327	35.7	36.1	20.7
Maine	0	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--
Mississippi	32,883	42.9	25.9	25.3
Missouri	0	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	--
Nebraska	6,286	43.0	37.6	15.1
Nevada ³	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--
New Jersey	38,369	64.4	31.3	7.1

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

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

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

⁴ Cooling assistance includes 263 households that received room-sized air conditioners. Some of these households also may have received assistance with their electric bills.

Table III-15. LIHEAP Cooling Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted with at Least One Member Who is Elderly, Disabled, or a Young Child, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of Households Assisted ²		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young Child
New Mexico	0	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--
North Dakota	725	25.3	23.7	23.3
Ohio	0	--	--	--
Oklahoma	24,065	17.6	25.0	27.7
Oregon	0	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--
South Carolina	5,574	39.1	29.7	17.0
South Dakota	0	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--
Texas	37,099	46.3	58.4	16.2
Utah	0	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--
Virginia	43,197	35.6	61.1	30.8
Washington	0	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--

Table III-16. LIHEAP Winter/Year-Round Crisis Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted with at Least One Member Who is Elderly, Disabled, or a Young Child, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of Households Assisted ²		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young Child
Total	1,273,574	17.5%	28.3%	27.6%
Alabama	18,886	30.5	29.5	25.2
Alaska	1,216	8.6	20.6	32.2
Arizona	8,422	12.4	33.0	25.0
Arkansas	23,631	10.0	29.8	30.1
California ³	70,391	16.2	28.0	33.6
Colorado ^{3 6}	1,428	28.0	30.0	32.0
Connecticut ^{3 4}	23,893	21.1	17.8	14.4
Delaware	2,274	27.0	11.0	40.0
Dist. of Col.	1,096	14.0	8.9	39.0
Florida	32,370	22.4	25.5	32.1
Georgia	18,905	16.5	27.2	26.9
Hawaii	0	--	--	--
Idaho ³	2,218	--	--	--
Illinois ³	16,932	12.8	22.6	25.1
Indiana	49,118	13.7	25.2	33.0
Iowa ⁵	4,606	26.6	37.0	21.9
Kansas ⁶	1,559	9.9	33.0	33.5
Kentucky	121,427	15.8	45.0	19.2
Louisiana ⁷	9,495	15.0	29.5	30.9
Maine ³	4,957	21.3	32.2	21.3
Maryland ^{6 8}	7,421	17.2	14.9	30.2
Massachusetts ⁶	13,776	17.8	23.0	30.0
Michigan ³	79,207	5.2	7.8	28.2

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

²National percent of assisted households with at least one elderly, disabled, or young child member are based on State-reported data available for 98.4% of all households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance.

³Includes households that received emergency heating/cooling equipment repairs or replacements for the following States ("—" indicates that data were not reported): California (9,580 households), Colorado (1,428 households), Connecticut (403 households), Idaho (379 households), Illinois (1,389 households), Iowa (—), Maine (—), Michigan (856 households), Minnesota (4,548 households), New Jersey (376 households), New York (3,142 households), North Dakota (195 households), Oregon (39 households), South Dakota (—), Utah (612 households), Washington (612 households), and Wyoming (113).

⁴Includes 10,470 crisis assistance households that also received safety net benefits.

⁵Includes furnace repair/replacement, central air and window conditioner repairs, and provision of fans, and emergency fuel deliveries and reconnections.

⁶Households in winter crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

⁷Includes 365 households that were assisted by three Federal Child Welfare programs.

⁸Includes 2,090 households in winter crisis situations that received expedited heating assistance and 5,331 households that were served through the State's homeless and domestic violence shelters for which a LIHEAP benefit was paid to the shelters.

Table III-16. LIHEAP Winter/Year-Round Crisis Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted with at Least One Member Who is Elderly, Disabled, or a Young Child, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of Households Assisted ²		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young Child
Minnesota ³	32,720	18.2	27.0	28.6
Mississippi	2,313	32.4	22.4	34.0
Missouri	60,369	12.3	28.4	23.5
Montana	466	30.9	39.1	14.8
Nebraska	17,839	2.6	13.3	65.7
Nevada	1,064	23.1	38.6	35.0
New Hampshire ⁶	1,147	4.0	22.8	30.0
New Jersey ^{3 9}	20,733	20.8	18.0	24.7
New Mexico	21,849	13.2	32.5	35.5
New York	141,046	13.3	24.0	32.6
North Carolina	71,765	16.3	22.8	32.1
North Dakota ³	2,328	16.2	24.4	28.7
Ohio	69,428	25.4	29.0	8.5
Oklahoma	14,120	8.6	16.2	33.5
Oregon ³	4,774	24.9	37.6	25.6
Pennsylvania	137,612	28.8	31.8	26.7
Rhode Island	6,565	27.2	26.0	22.8
South Carolina	16,105	19.2	12.5	20.9
South Dakota ^{3 6}	566	6.9	11.7	40.3
Tennessee	14,625	14.2	57.0	36.3
Texas	30,765	24.9	38.1	29.8
Utah	3,671	14.0	32.5	34.5
Vermont	5,877	12.6	28.9	31.4
Virginia	17,944	23.5	43.0	25.9
Washington ^{3 6}	14,105	17.7	33.8	24.7
West Virginia	13,809	10.8	43.8	32.2
Wisconsin	34,720	23.8	37.7	29.7
Wyoming ³	2,021	19.8	11.2	28.6

⁹Excludes 514 households that received emergency furnace restart/restoration/cold air infiltration and 376 households that received emergency furnace repair or replacement. An unknown number of these household may have received emergency crisis fuel assistance.

Table III-17. LIHEAP Summer Crisis Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted with at Least One Member Who is Elderly, Disabled, or a Young Child, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of Households Assisted ²		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young Child
Total	141,713	25.0%	29.5%	25.5%
Alabama	17,397	29.2	33.8	28.7
Alaska	0	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--
Arkansas	0	--	--	--
California	0	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--
Florida	33,829	19.1	25.1	33.0
Georgia	0	--	--	--
Hawaii	131	6.1	20.6	32.1
Idaho	0	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--
Louisiana	0	--	--	--
Maine	0	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--
Mississippi	1,232	34.0	20.1	37.3
Missouri	32,840	10.7	25.6	26.5
Montana	0	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--
New Jersey	0	--	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--

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

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

Table III-17. LIHEAP Summer Crisis Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted with at Least One Member Who is Elderly, Disabled, or a Young Child, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of Households Assisted ²		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young Child
Ohio	56,284	35.5	33.3	19.2
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--
South Carolina	0	--	--	--
South Dakota	0	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	--
Utah	0	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--
Virginia	0	--	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--

Table III-18. LIHEAP Weatherization Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted with at Least One Member Who is Elderly, Disabled, or a Young Child, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of Households Assisted ²		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young Child
Total	127,232	37.3%	27.5%	18.4%
Alabama	700	54.3	46.3	27.4
Alaska	520	31.0	30.0	45.8
Arizona	678	54.6	68.4	30.2
Arkansas	756	48.7	59.0	15.2
California	32,709	28.8	19.8	19.0
Colorado	3,286	39.6	35.2	29.0
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware	200	40.0	12.0	18.0
Dist. of Col.	1,102	62.0	24.0	17.0
Florida	1,404	70.4	59.3	16.9
Georgia	1,055	60.8	15.5	12.5
Hawaii	0	--	--	--
Idaho	1,419	--	--	--
Illinois	6,786	38.7	19.6	30.5
Indiana	1,623	38.0	41.0	19.0
Iowa	2,122	33.7	44.4	18.2
Kansas	641	33.7	29.2	62.1
Kentucky	1,241	63.6	92.7	23.6
Louisiana	85	57.6	50.6	16.5
Maine	1,128	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--
Massachusetts	10,635	61.9	26.3	8.4
Michigan	1,970	23.5	25.0	19.2
Minnesota	3,116	37.9	31.1	21.2
Mississippi	0	--	--	--
Missouri	1,219	39.0	38.1	39.2
Montana	327	33.0	33.9	18.3
Nebraska	719	23.2	35.5	23.8
Nevada	0	--	--	--
New Hampshire	313	37.7	39.6	18.8
New Jersey	1,308	41.9	5.4	14.1
New Mexico	1,107	33.0	25.8	--
New York ³	9,247	38.5	11.8	12.3

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

² National percent of assisted households with at least one elderly or disabled member are based on State-reported data available for 100 percent of all households receiving weatherization assistance. National percent of assisted households with a young child member are based on State-reported data available for 99.1 percent of all households receiving weatherization assistance.

³ Includes 148 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U.S. Department of Energy rules.

Table III-18. LIHEAP Weatherization Assistance: Percent of Households Assisted with at Least One Member Who is Elderly, Disabled, or a Young Child, FY 2007¹

State	All Households Assisted	Percent of Households Assisted ²		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young Child
North Carolina	1,477	51.9	36.4	20.9
North Dakota	776	27.8	25.5	21.6
Ohio	6,661	26.2	25.0	18.3
Oklahoma	485	43.3	44.5	13.8
Oregon	1,795	39.9	31.6	17.4
Pennsylvania	9,850	30.5	32.4	19.2
Rhode Island	805	54.2	26.0	13.0
South Carolina	306	36.9	24.8	21.9
South Dakota	451	48.8	20.6	8.9
Tennessee	882	62.6	83.1	13.7
Texas	3,158	52.2	44.6	16.2
Utah	712	41.9	34.3	28.2
Vermont	0	--	--	--
Virginia	2,316	44.9	42.4	8.9
Washington	2,834	25.8	22.2	16.0
West Virginia	1,330	31.2	51.8	15.3
Wisconsin	5,717	39.0	38.3	21.5
Wyoming	261	35.6	25.3	18.4

IV. Program Implementation Data

Part IV provides program information and data about the provision of the types of LIHEAP assistance; the implementation of LIHEAP assurances; the provision of energy crisis intervention; and the results of HHS monitoring reviews of LIHEAP grantee programs in FY 2007.

Types of LIHEAP assistance

State LIHEAP grantees provided the following types of LIHEAP assistance in FY 2007:

- All States provided either heating assistance or home energy benefits that did not distinguish between heating and cooling assistance.
- For households facing winter/year-round energy crises, 46 States provided separate winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance benefits; four States provided crisis fuel assistance only through expedited access to heating assistance; and one State did not provide winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance.
- Four States provided combined heating and cooling assistance benefits; 13 States provided separate cooling assistance benefits; and six States provided separate summer crisis assistance benefits. Two States provided both cooling and summer crisis assistance. Eighteen States provided year-round (i.e., 10-12 months) crisis assistance that may have assisted households facing energy crises during the summer.
- Fourteen States provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacements/repairs.
- Forty-four States provided weatherization assistance.

Implementation of LIHEAP assurances

To receive regular LIHEAP funds in FY 2007, grantees were required by section 2605(b) of the LIHEAP statute to submit 16 statutory assurances signed by the chief executive officer and a plan describing:

- eligibility requirements for each type of assistance provided, including criteria for designating an emergency under the crisis assistance component;
- benefit levels for each type of assistance;
- estimates of the amount of funds to be used for each component and alternate uses of funds reserved for crisis assistance in the event they are not needed for that purpose;
- any steps to be taken (in addition to those required to be carried out in section 2605(b)(5) of the LIHEAP statute) to target households with high home energy burdens;
- how the grantee will carry out the 16 assurances required by section 2605(b) of the LIHEAP statute;

- weatherization and other energy-related home repair services, if any, to be provided, and the extent to which the grantee will use the Department of Energy's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program rules for its weatherization component; and
- information on the number and income of households served during the previous year, and the number of households with elderly members (60 years or older), disabled members (as defined by the States), or young children (five years or younger).

As required under section 2610(b) of the LIHEAP statute, information is provided below on the overall manner in which States carried out assurances described in section 2605(b)(2), (5), (8), and (15) of the LIHEAP statute. The Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-425) deleted section 2605(b)(15) of the LIHEAP statute, but added similar requirements in section 2605(c)(1), effective in FY 1988. The 1990 amendments to the LIHEAP statute enacted as part of the Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-501), added a new section 2605(b)(15) that became effective in FY 1992, relating to outreach and intake sites in certain States.

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 2605(b)(2) of the LIHEAP statute allows LIHEAP grantees to use two standards in determining household eligibility for LIHEAP assistance:

- **Categorical eligibility** for households with one or more individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 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 categorical public assistance programs. It is more common for States to mail abbreviated LIHEAP applications to households receiving public assistance.

- **Income eligibility** for households with incomes not exceeding the greater of an amount equal to 150 percent of the State's poverty level, or an amount equal to 60 percent of the State median income. In only a few States was 60 percent of State median income below 150 percent of the poverty level. Grantees may target assistance to poorer households by setting income levels as low as 110 percent of the poverty level. Eligibility priority may be given to households with high energy burdens or need.

As shown in Table IV-1, at least two-thirds of the States set their income eligibility levels at or above 150 percent of the poverty level for each type of LIHEAP assistance. The percent of States that set their income eligibility levels at 110 percent of the poverty level ranged from zero percent to one percent.

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

Table IV-1. Percent of States Selecting Various LIHEAP Income Eligibility Standards, FY 2007¹

LIHEAP income eligibility standards (2006 HHS Poverty Guideline Percent Intervals)	Type of Assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter Crisis ²	Summer Crisis	Weatherization
Number of States	51	15	46	6	45
	Percent of States				
Household Income at or above 150%	69%	67%	76%	83%	76%
Household income between 111% - 149%	29%	33%	24%	17%	22%
Household income at 110%	2%	0	0	0	21%

Criteria for targeting benefits

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

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

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

States use a variety of factors and methods to take into account relative income, energy costs, family size, and need for home energy in determining benefit levels. In FY 2007, 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.

¹ The data were derived from HHS’ *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2007*.

² Includes States that provided either winter crisis assistance or year-round crisis assistance benefits.

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

In FY 2007, a number of LIHEAP grantees reassessed their LIHEAP benefit structures to ensure that they actually were targeting those low income households which have the highest energy costs or needs. For example, more grantees were looking at ways to factor energy burden into their benefit structures. However, grantees need to move further toward effective benefit targeting. As part of its work under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, HHS has been developing a series of performance indicators that can be used to measure LIHEAP performance in targeting vulnerable low income households. The status of this work is described in HHS' *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2007*.

Treatment of income eligible households and owners/renters

Section 2605(b)(8)(A) of the LIHEAP statute prohibits LIHEAP grantees from limiting LIHEAP benefits to categorically eligible households only, thus excluding income eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits. As reported, no grantees excluded, as a class, income eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits in FY 2007.

Section 2605(b)(8)(B) of the LIHEAP statute requires that owners and renters be treated equitably. States are in substantial compliance with this assurance.

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

Energy crisis intervention

Section 2604(c) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees to do the following with respect to providing energy crisis intervention:

- Reserve a reasonable amount of funds for energy crisis intervention until March 15 of each program year.
- Respond to energy crises within certain time limits as specified in section 2604(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 to submit applications for energy crisis benefits without leaving their residences; or travel to the sites at which such applications are accepted.

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

- eligibility requirements to be used for energy crisis assistance;
- estimated amount that will be used for energy crisis intervention;
- criteria for designating a crisis;
- benefit levels to be used for assistance to be provided in such an emergency; and
- use of any reserved funds that remain unexpended for emergencies after March 15.

Generally, States are in substantial compliance with energy crisis intervention requirements. In FY 2007, the applications indicated that:

- Grantees would reserve a specific amount or percentage of funds for crisis assistance until March 15, 2007. Most States set aside a percentage of their LIHEAP funds for a separate crisis component, which operated until March 15 or later;
- Grantees would designate the actual or imminent loss of home energy as emergencies. With rare exceptions, States required applicant households to document their energy crisis situation, as well as meet other eligibility criteria. A utility shut-off notice or documentation from a delivered fuel vendor that a household's fuel was or was about to be depleted are examples of such documentation. A few States handled crisis assistance situations by "fast tracking" heating and/or cooling assistance funds so that crises were resolved in a timely fashion in FY 2007;
- In a few cases, grantees also required other circumstances for an energy crisis or emergency, such as having made a good faith effort to pay the fuel or utility bill, or having unexpected expenses during the prior month;
- Grantees would use the amount needed to alleviate the emergency, up to a set maximum, in determining the assistance to be provided in such an emergency;
- Grantees would keep emergency components open after March 15, reprogram unexpended funds reserved for crises back into other LIHEAP components, or include the funds in their carryover amount. Funds unexpended for crisis by March 15 or, if later, the close of the crisis component, were used for other components or carried over into the next fiscal year.

HHS monitoring of LIHEAP grantee programs

Audits

Section 2605(b)(10) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees to assure the proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to grantees under the LIHEAP statute, including procedures for fiscal monitoring the provision of LIHEAP assistance. It also requires them to comply with the provisions of the Single Audit Act [31 U.S.C. 7501 *et seq.*].

Compliance reviews

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

Four on-site compliance reviews were conducted in FY 2007 of the LIHEAP programs in Connecticut, Florida, New York, and West Virginia. No major compliance issues were encountered.

In FY 2007, LIHEAP developed a refined monitoring system to better assess State adherence to statutory mandates. Several improvements were made as part of this renewed effort, which included:

- Establishing specific criteria for selecting grantees for LIHEAP compliance reviews each year, considering potential compliance issues found in annual plan application review, independent audits, and complaints and media reports of state or agency mismanagement.
- Setting up of an enhanced "LIHEAP Compliance Review System," which will capture all of the policies and procedures with respect to the compliance review process.
- Establishing timetables for State reviews for a three-year period and informing LIHEAP grantees well in advance of a planned on-site review.
- Integrating more on-site reviews each year (beginning in FY 2008) of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations that receive direct LIHEAP funding.

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

Program integrity

An emerging issue for LIHEAP is program integrity. The Department of Health and Human Services has zero tolerance for fraud. All cases of suspected LIHEAP fraud are turned over to the HHS Inspector General. Although this report covers FY 2007, the Department has taken major steps in FY 2010 to work with States to prevent fraud and abuse and ensure LIHEAP program integrity.

On May 5, 2010, HHS issued guidance strongly encouraging States to verify the identity of applicants by requiring applicants to provide Social Security Numbers (SSNs) as a condition of receiving assistance. States are encouraged to use SSNs to verify eligibility information in other databases, such as the Social Security Administration's Enumeration Verification System, State new hire databases, and prisoner databases.

On June 8, 2010, HHS issued guidance requiring all LIHEAP grantees to include a Program Integrity Assessment with their FY 2011 LIHEAP Plans, which must discuss strategies to prevent waste, fraud and abuse. Finally, HHS is working with all LIHEAP grantees to pinpoint areas of vulnerability and to disseminate best practices.

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 the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35), Federal information collection and reporting requirements for grantees have been limited to only that information which is mentioned specifically by statute.

LIHEAP household report

Section 309 of the Human Services Amendments of 1994 amended section 2605(c)(1)(G) of the statute to require grantees, as part of their annual LIHEAP grant application, to report the following LIHEAP household data:

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

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

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

Table A-1 provides information for FY 2007 on the percentage of assisted households for which uniform data exists for poverty levels, elderly, disabled, and young children, as reported by the States.

Table A-1. Percentage of Assisted Households for which State Reported Complete Data, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, FY 2007

Household Characteristic	Type of Assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/Year-Round Crisis	Summer Crisis	Weatherization
Poverty level ¹	100%	99.9%	98.5%	100.0%	96.6%
Elderly ²	100%	99.9%	98.4%	100%	100%
Disabled ³	100%	99.9%	98.4%	100%	100%
Young child ⁴	99.3%	99.3%	98.4%	100%	99.1%

LIHEAP grantee survey

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

HHS conducted the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2007* in February 2008. A copy of the survey is included at the end of this Appendix.

A key feature of the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey* is the collection of estimates of sources and uses of LIHEAP obligated funds. The estimates of obligated funds do not provide data on LIHEAP expenditures in FY 2007, as obligated FY 2007 funds could be spent in FY 2007 or later, depending on State law. The estimates provide a snapshot of how States obligated their FY 2007 funds.

National household surveys

Beginning in 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: www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/Accuracy00.pdf):

¹ “Poverty levels” are based on the 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines classified by the following intervals: under 75% of poverty, 75% -100% of poverty, 101% -125% of poverty, 126% -150% of poverty, and over 150% of poverty.

² “Elderly” refers to households assisted with at least one member who is 60 years or older.

³ “Disabled” refers to households assisted with at least one member who is disabled (the definition of “disabled” is determined by each State).

⁴ “Young children” refers to households assisted with at least one member who is five years or under.

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

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

Current Population Survey

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

The ASEC includes data that allow one to characterize household demographic characteristics. It is also the best source of annual national data for estimating the number of income eligible households and the number of income eligible vulnerable households. The data needed to prepare performance statistics for FY 2007 became available in October 2007.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey

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

The survey consists of three parts:

- 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.
- EIA interviews rental agents for households whose rent includes some portion of their energy bill. This information augments information from those households that may not be knowledgeable about the fuels used for space heating or water heating.
- 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 2005 RECS is the twelfth in a series of surveys. For the 2005 RECS, approximately 4,382 households were interviewed, including 443 verified LIHEAP recipient households. Home energy data have been adjusted to FY 2007 with respect to changes in weather and fuel prices.

For information about the RECS sample design, see Energy Information Administration, *Sample Design for the Residential Energy Consumption Survey*, DOE/EIA-0555 (94)/1, Washington, DC, August 1994. The data collected on home energy uses and costs from the 2005 RECS are available from the EIA website at: www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/contents.html

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 to derive home energy estimates are as follows:

- RECS uses a representative national household sample, providing statistically reliable estimates for all, non low-income, and low-income households;
- The 2005 RECS included a supplemental sample of LIHEAP recipient households that is representative of the population of LIHEAP heating and cooling assistance recipients;
- The RECS includes usage data for all residential fuels;
- Energy suppliers provide information on actual residential energy consumption and expenditures of RECS sample households in order to eliminate the inaccuracy of self-reported data; and

- Regression analyses of RECS data provide estimates of the amounts of fuels going to various end uses, including home heating and cooling.

While the updated 2005 RECS data provide the most current and comprehensive data on residential energy use by low-income households, several significant limitations must be addressed:

- The 2005 RECS data for calendar year 2005 were updated in FY 2007 (October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007), using procedures that adjust the 2001 data to reflect the weather and fuel prices for FY 2007. These procedures are comparable to those used for the FY 1986 - FY 2006 annual LIHEAP Reports to Congress. However, the reader should exercise caution in comparing the data 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. Particularly, this is true of the LIHEAP recipient households and the liquefied petroleum gas and kerosene heating subgroups. This affects the reliability of the estimates.
- The household is a basic reporting unit for RECS and LIHEAP. RECS employs the Bureau of the Census' 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 definitions.
- The Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC), conducted by the Bureau of the Census, provides, at national and regional levels, data on total household income as a specific dollar amount. CPS' larger sample size and method of collecting income data result in more accurate income data than RECS income data. Therefore, the 2007 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.
- Households were classified in the 2005 RECS as eligible or ineligible for LIHEAP based on whether their income was above or below the maximum statutory income eligibility criteria (the greater of 150 percent of the poverty income guidelines or 60 percent of State median income). These estimates do not include households whose incomes may have exceeded the statutory income standards but who received LIHEAP benefits because they were categorically eligible for LIHEAP under section 2605(b)(2)(A) of the LIHEAP statute. However, the tabulations of LIHEAP households include survey respondents who were reported as LIHEAP recipients by State LIHEAP administrative data but who reported incomes higher than the maximum statutory income in the RECS.

Average home energy consumption and expenditures

Average heating and cooling consumption and expenditure estimates for FY 2007 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 2005 RECS sample case using FY 2007 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and price inflators applied to the original expenditure data, as well as the regression formula developed from the 2005 RECS. Home energy consumption and expenditure data were developed by aggregating and averaging home heating and cooling estimates. This was done for the sample cases that represented all, non low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households.

Energy burden

Energy burden 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, there are different ways to compute energy burden and different interpretations of the energy burden statistics. The purpose of this section is to examine alternative energy burden statistics and discuss the interpretation of each.

Computational procedures

There are two ways to compute mean (average) energy burden for 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, energy burden is computed as follows. First, the ratio of energy expenditures to annual income for each household in a specified population is computed. Then, the mean of these energy burden ratios is computed for the population. 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 the situation where there are four households with energy burdens of 4, 5, 7, and 8 percents. 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 6 percent.

Using the “mean group burden” approach, energy burden is computed as follows. First, total energy expenditures for households and total annual income for households in a specified population are computed. Then, the ratio of total energy expenditures to total income is computed for the specified population. 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 4 percent.

Using the 2005 RECS, the mean residential energy burden for all LIHEAP Federally eligible households using the first approach is 12.9 percent and using the second approach is 9.6 percent. The disparity between the two statistics is because the lowest income households spend a greater share of their income on residential energy than do higher income households. For example, 2005 RECS households with incomes of \$10,000 or less had average residential energy expenditures of \$1,357, while those with

incomes between \$20,000 and \$35,000 had average residential energy expenditures of \$1,601. Thus, households which had more than twice as much income spent only 18 percent more on energy.

If the relationship between income and residential energy expenditures is linear (i.e., a 10 percent increase in income is associated with a 10 percent increase in residential energy expenditures), the two statistics would be equal. However, since 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). Therefore, there is 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 computed as the sum of all values divided by the number of values. The median is computed as the value that is at the center of the distribution of values (i.e., 50 percent of the values are greater than the median and 50 percent are less).

In the discussion of computational procedures, the mean individual burden was examined. It is also 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 12.9 percent. The median of the distribution of residential energy burdens from the 2005 RECS survey was 8.8 percent. The disparity between these two statistics is the result of the skewed distribution of energy burden ratios. Figure A-1 demonstrates a skewed distribution of LIHEAP income eligible households by home energy burden.

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, RECS collects income data less precisely through the use of income intervals. Finally, the CPS ASEC collects income more precisely than RECS does and also has a larger sample size than RECS.

As a result, the RECS categorizes too many households as income eligible for LIHEAP. Based on the 2005 RECS, in calendar year 2005, 38.6 million households were estimated to be LIHEAP income eligible households. Based on the 2005 CPS ASEC, the estimate of LIHEAP income eligible households for calendar year 2005, was 34.8 million households. Since some households that were not LIHEAP income eligible were categorized by RECS as LIHEAP income eligible, the RECS overestimated the average energy expenditures for LIHEAP income eligible households.

The estimates of average energy burden may be overstated as RECS, like other surveys, understates income. Comparisons between the estimates of the number of LIHEAP income eligible households from the 1990 RECS and the March 1991 CPS suggest that the probable range of the overestimate in mean group energy burden is from 5 to 10 percent.

Data Interpretations

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

The key difference between “mean individual burden” and “mean group burden” is that the first statistic focuses on the experience of individual households and the second 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). The “mean group burden” furnishes more information on group 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 the “mean individual burden” and the “median individual burden” is that the first statistic furnishes information on all LIHEAP income eligible households at the expense of overstating what is happening to the “average” LIHEAP income eligible household. The second statistic 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, we usually limit the analysis to a comparison of one statistic between groups. In general, if only one statistic is used, either the “mean individual burden” or the “mean group burden” is preferred, since a mean is a more complete statistic than is a median. The choice between the two means is dictated by which of the following types of analysis is being conducted:

- If funding levels are being examined, the group burden is probably more useful. This statistic furnishes information on the size of the energy bill of LIHEAP income eligible households and the portion of income for this group that is spent on energy. Using this statistic allows direct examination of the relationship between the total energy bill and total LIHEAP funding.
- If targeting decisions are being examined, the mean or median individual burden is probably more useful. These statistics furnish 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.

All three energy burden statistics are presented in this Report's tables to fully inform the reader. Beginning with the *FY 1992 LIHEAP Report to Congress*, both mean individual energy burden and mean group burden statistics are now furnished in the reports. Previous reports to Congress presented only the mean group burden. The text of this Report references mean group burden to maintain consistency with the previous reports to Congress.

Projecting energy consumption and expenditures

Projections were developed using microsimulation techniques that adjusted consumption and energy expenditures for changes in weather and prices. Consumption amounts for each household were adjusted for changes in heating degree days (HDDs) and cooling degree days (CDDs). Projected expenditures for each household were estimated as a function of projected consumption changes and actual changes in fuel prices. In order to make these projections, it was assumed that households did not change their energy use behavior as a result of weather, price, or other changes.

Consumption projections utilized end use consumption estimates that were developed with the 2005 RECS data. 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 uses, housing characteristics, weather, and demographics.

To develop consumption projections, heating and cooling end use estimates for Calendar Year (CY) 2005 were adjusted for weather differences between CY 2005 and FY 2007. The following equation was applied to each household in the microsimulation data file:

$$\text{FY 2007 Projected BTUs} = (\text{CY 2005 estimated heat use} \times \text{HDD change}) + (\text{CY 2005 estimated cooling use} \times \text{CDD change}) + (\text{CY 2005 estimated water use} \times \text{2005 estimated appliance use})$$

Expenditure projections were a function of projected changes in consumption and actual changes in prices. The following equations were used.

$$\text{Preliminary Expenditures} = \text{CY 2005 Expenditures} \times (\text{FY 2007 Projected Usage}/\text{2005 Actual Usage})$$

$$\text{Final Expenditures} = \text{Preliminary Expenditures} \times \text{Price Change}$$

The following chart shows the national price factors that were used. The price factors show the actual change in the average price of a fuel from CY 2005 to FY 2007. For example, electricity prices increased by 11 percent from CY 2005 to FY 2007.

Table A-2. National Price Factors for FY 2007

Fuel	Price Factors¹ for FY 2007 Projections
Electricity	1.1081
Natural gas	1.0097
Fuel oil / kerosene	1.1769
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1.1630

¹ Price factors were developed using price data obtained from the Energy Information Administration's Monthly Energy Review, September 2008, for all fuels. Electricity and natural gas consumption data used for calculating price factors are from the Energy Information Administration website (www.eia.doe.gov). Fuel Oil and LPG consumption data used for calculating price factors are from the Monthly Energy Review, September 2008.

Expenditure data were adjusted using national price factors for FY 2007. Earlier data were based on State-level price factors. For FY 1993, State-level data did not vary much from the national average for electricity and natural gas. For electricity, price changes varied between 0.3 percent and 1.2 percent; the national average was 0.8 percent. For natural gas, price changes varied between 1.7 percent and 2.8 percent; the national average was 2 percent. Expenditure projections using national price data do not appear to be significantly different from those obtained using State price data.

The following pages display the 2005 RECS questionnaire, Section K, which pertains to energy assistance. Also displayed are the *2007 LIHEAP Household Report* and the *2007 LIHEAP Grantee Survey*.

Figure A-1. 2005 RECS Energy Assistance Questionnaire

Section K: ENERGY ASSISTANCE

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: SECTION K—ENERGY ASSISTANCE IS TO BE ASKED ONLY OF THOSE RESPONDENTS WHO QUALIFY FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE *LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIHEAP)*. ELIGIBILITY FOR LIHEAP IS DETERMINED BY EACH STATE AND IS DEPENDENT ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

CAPI WILL DETERMINE IF YOU ARE TO ADMINISTER SECTION K TO THIS RESPONDENT. IF THE RESPONDENT’S HOUSEHOLD IS NOT ELIGIBLE CAPI WILL AUTOMATICALLY SKIP THESE QUESTIONS AND TAKE YOU TO SECTION L—HOUSING UNIT MEASUREMENTS.

K-1 INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: PLACE SHOW CARD 26 IN FRONT OF THE RESPONDENT. **As a result of energy price increases, some households have faced challenges in paying home energy bills. The next set of questions are about the challenges you may have faced. Please look at Card 26. In the past 12 months, did you *almost every month, some months, only 1 or 2 months, or never* do the following because there wasn’t enough money for your home energy bill?**

		<u>Almost Every Month</u>	<u>Some Months</u>	<u>Only 1 or 2 Months</u>	<u>Never</u>
K-1a	SCALEA Did you worry that you wouldn’t be able to pay your home energy bill?	1	2	3	4
K-1b	SCALEB Did you reduce your expenses for what you consider to be basic household necessities?	1	2	3	4
K-1c	SCALEC Did you need to borrow from a friend or relative to pay your home energy bill?.....	1	2	3	4
K-1d	SCALED Did you skip paying your home energy bill or pay less than your whole home energy bill?.....	1	2	3	4
K-1e	SCALEE Did you have a supplier of your electric or home heating service threaten to disconnect your electricity or home heating fuel service, or discontinue making fuel deliveries?.....	1	2	3	4
K-1f	SCALEF Did you close off part of your home because you could not afford to heat or cool it?.....	1	2	3	4
K-1g	SCALEG Did you keep your home at a temperature that you felt was unsafe or unhealthy at any time of the year?.....	1	2	3	4
K-1h	SCALEH Did you leave your home for part of the day because it was too hot or too cold?.....	1	2	3	4
K-1i	SCALEI Did you use your kitchen stove or oven to provide heat?.....	1	2	3	4

K-2 ENERGYAID **There is a home energy assistance program that helps people pay for their heating, cooling and other home energy costs and/or repair or replacement of their heating/cooling equipment. During the past 12 months did anyone in your household receive energy assistance?**

Yes..... 1
No 0

K-2a [If ENERGYAID=Yes] AIDADDRESS **Did you receive energy assistance at this address?**

Yes..... 1
No 0

K-3 [If FUELHEAT<>99 and DNTHEAT<>2] **Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you wanted to use your main source of heat, but could not, for one or more of the following reasons:**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
K-3a NOPYFIX Your heating system was <i>broken</i> and you were <i>unable</i> to pay for its repair or replacement?	1	0
K-3a1 [If NOPYFIX=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYFIXREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home?	1	0
K-3b [If ELWARM<>Yes and UGWARM<>Yes NOPYFL] You <i>ran out</i> of fuel oil, kerosene, propane (bottled gas), coal, or wood because you were <i>unable</i> to pay for a delivery?	1	0
K-3b1 [If NOPYFL=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYFLREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home?	1	0
K-3c NOPYEL The utility company <i>discontinued</i> your electric service because you were <i>unable</i> to pay your bill?	1	0
K-3c1 [If NOPYEL=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYELREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home?	1	0
K-3d [If UGWARM=Yes] NOPYGA The utility company <i>discontinued</i> your gas service because you were <i>unable</i> to pay your bill?	1	0
K-3d1 [If NOPYGA=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYGAREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home?	1	0

K-4 [If AIRCOND=Yes] **Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you wanted to use your air-conditioner, but could not, for one or more of the following reasons:**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
K-4a NOPYFIXAC Your air-conditioner was <i>broken</i> and you were <i>unable</i> to pay for its repair or replacement?	1	0
K-4a1 [If NOPYFIXAC=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYFIXACREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore cooling of your home?	1	0
K-4b NOPYELAC The utility company <i>discontinued</i> your electric service because you were <i>unable</i> to pay your bill?	1	0
K-4b1 [If NOPYELAC=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYELREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore cooling of your home?	1	0

K-5 [If NOPYEL=Yes or NOPYELAC=Yes, Skip to Question K-7] SOMEPY **In the past 12 months, has there been a time when your household did not pay the full amount due for an electric bill?**

Yes 1
No 0

K-6 NOPY **In the past 12 months was your electricity ever discontinued because you were unable to pay your electric bill?**

Yes 1
No 0

K-6a [If NOPY=Yes] MTHSNOPY **In which months was your electricity discontinued?** (Mark all that apply.)

January 1	July7
February 2	August8
March 3	September9
April 4	October10
May 5	November11
June 6	December12

K-6b [If NOPY=Yes] NTIMEWOEL **How many separate times were you without electricity because your electric service was discontinued?**

Enter the number of times

K-6c [If NOPY=Yes] NDAYSWOEL **Altogether, how many days were you without electricity in the past 12 months because your electric service was discontinued?**

Enter the number of whole days

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF THE NUMBER OF DAYS IS LESS THAN ONE FULL DAY, ENTER "999" AS THE RESPONSE.

K-7 IVCOMMK INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: RECORD ANY INFORMATION HERE ABOUT ENERGY ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY THIS HOUSING UNIT THAT MIGHT PROVIDE CLARIFICATION TO THE RESPONDENT'S ANSWERS.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2007: Appendix A

Figure A-2. LIHEAP Household Report (Long Format) for FY 2007

OMB Control No. 0970-0060

LIHEAP Household Report--Federal Fiscal Year 2007--Long Format

Expiration Date: 10/31/2006

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

The *LIHEAP Household Report--Long Format* is for use by the 50 States, District of Columbia, and insular areas with annual LIHEAP allotments of \$200,000 or more. This Federal Report provides data on both LIHEAP recipient and applicant households for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2007, the period of October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2007. The Report consists of the following sections: (1) **Recommended Long Format for LIHEAP Assisted Households** and (2) **Recommended Format for LIHEAP Applicant Households**. Data on assisted households are included in the Department's annual *LIHEAP Report to Congress*. The data are also used in measuring targeting performance under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. As the reported data are aggregated, the information in this report is not considered to be confidential.

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

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

1. RECOMMENDED LONG FORMAT FOR LIHEAP ASSISTED HOUSEHOLDS

Type of assistance	Mark "X" to indicate estimated data	Number of assisted households	REQUIRED DATA							REQUESTED DATA		
			2006 HHS Poverty Guideline interval, based on gross income and household size					At least one member who is			At least one member who is	
			Under 75% poverty	75%-100% poverty	101%-125% poverty	126%-150% poverty	Over 150% poverty	60 years or older	Disabled	Age 5 years or under	Age 2 years or under	Age 3 years through 5 years
Heating		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooling		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winter/year round crisis		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer crisis		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other crisis (specify)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weatherization		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Type of assistance	Mark "x" to indicate estimated data	Number of applicant households	REQUIRED DATA					Income data unavailable
			2006 HHS Poverty Guideline interval, based on gross income and household size					
			Under 75% poverty	75%-100% poverty	101%-125% poverty	126%-150% poverty	Over 150% poverty	
Heating		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cooling		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Winter/year round crisis		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Summer crisis		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other crisis (specify)		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Weatherization		0	0	0	0	0	0	

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

Figure A-3. LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2007

Form No. ACF-284		OMB Clearance No. 0970-0076		Expiration Date: 01/31/2008
TIMELY RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS ON THIS SURVEY IS MANDATORY . INFORMATION WILL BE USED TO RESPOND TO CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRIES, TO CALCULATE LIHEAP COST EFFICIENCY, AND TO PROVIDE DATA FOR THE ANNUAL LIHEAP REPORT TO CONGRESS UNDER SECTION 2610 OF PUBLIC LAW 97-35, AS AMENDED.				
See also LIHEAP AT-2008-02 at: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/liheap/guidance/action_transmittals/at08-02.html				
LIHEAP GRANTEE SURVEY FOR FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR (FFY) 2007				
SECTION I. RESPONDENT:				
Respondent's Name:		Date:		Phone #:
SECTION II. ESTIMATED SOURCES OF LIHEAP FUNDS:				
		All OF FFY 2007 (10/1/2006 TO 9/30/2007)		
		(Round off to Nearest Dollar)		
A.	All Funds Except Leveraging Incentive Awards (Items 1-6)			
1.	FFY 2007 LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment (Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)			\$0
2.	FFY 2006 LIHEAP Block Grant Funds Reallotted to FFY 2007			\$0
3.	FFY 2007 Emergency Contingency Funds (Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)			\$0
4.	FFY 2006 Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds, not Subject to 10% Carryover Limit			\$0
5.	All Funds Carried Over From FFY 2006 (except Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds in item 4 and Leveraging Incentive Awards in item 8)			\$0
6.	Petroleum Violation Escrow (Oil Overcharge) Funds Obligated in FFY 2007			\$0
B.	Leveraging Incentive Award (Items 7-8)			
7.	FFY 2007 Leveraging Incentive Award			\$0
8.	FFY 2006 Leveraging Incentive Award obligated in FFY 2007			\$0
C.	Estimated Total Funds Available			
9.	Sum of Items 1-8. This should equal the sum in Section III, Item 11.			\$0
Notes:				

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2007: Appendix A

SECTION III. ESTIMATED USES OF LIHEAP FUNDS:					All OF FFY 2007 (10/1/2006 TO 9/30/2007)		
					(Round off to Nearest Dollar)		
State:	Alabama				A	B	C
					Total Funds/ Awards Funds	Average Household Benefit	Maximum Annual Income for 4-person Household
A.	Type of LIHEAP Assistance						
1.	Heating Assistance Benefits				\$0	\$0	\$0
2.	Cooling Assistance Benefits				\$0		\$0
3.	Total Crisis Benefits =			Amount	\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
	BREAKDOWN OF CRISIS BENEFITS						
	Winter Crisis Benefits			\$0		\$0	\$0
	Summer Crisis Benefits			\$0		\$0	\$0
	Year-Round Crisis Benefits			\$0		\$0	\$0
	Other Crisis Benefits:			\$0		xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
	a.	?		\$0		\$0	\$0
	b.	?		\$0		\$0	\$0
	c.	Emergency furnace repair or replacement		\$0		\$0	\$0
4.	Weatherization Assistance Benefits*				\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	\$0
B.	Other Permitted Uses of LIHEAP funds						
5.	FFY 2007 Funds (excluding funds in Items 6 -7) Carried Over to FFY 2008				\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
6.	FFY 2007 Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds, not Subject to 10% Carryover Limit, Obligated in FFY 2008				\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
7.	FFY 2007 Leveraging Incentive Award Obligated in FFY 2008				\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
8.	Amount of FFY 2007 LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment Used to Identify, Develop & Demonstrate Leveraging Activities				\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
9.	Amount for Assurance 16 Activities				\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
10.	Amount for Administration/Planning Costs				\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
C.	Estimated Total Uses of Funds						xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
11.	Sum of Items 1-10 in Column A. This should equal sum in Section II, Item 9				\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxx indicate that no information is to be filled in for that item							
Complete Survey by checking values in "Survey Edit Checks" tab below							
Notes:							

B. Performance Measurement

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

Performance goals

ACF has focused its annual 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.

ACF's current annual LIHEAP performance objectives are to:

- Increase the recipient targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member 60 years or older;
- Maintain the recipient targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member 5 years or younger; and
- Increase the program efficiency by reducing administrative costs spent in relation to the number of recipients served.

Performance measures

ACF has developed the following set of performance measures:

- **Reciprocity targeting indices:** ACF uses reciprocity targeting indices for households with an elderly member and households with a young child. The indices are used to track how well the program targets these two vulnerable households. The index values range from zero to infinity. An index value less than 100, at 100, or greater than 100 determines whether the target group is being inadequately served, adequately served, or above adequately served—respectively—in relation to the total LIHEAP income eligible population.
- **Efficiency measure:** ACF's efficiency measure focuses on the ratio of the number of households receiving LIHEAP assistance (numerator) to state LIHEAP administrative costs (denominator). An increase in the ratio indicates an increase in program efficiency through a greater number of LIHEAP households being served at a lower administrative cost, regardless of its effects on the extent to which LIHEAP benefits increase the affordability of home energy costs. The LIHEAP statute limits LIHEAP grantees' administrative costs to 10 percent of the funds payable.

The LIHEAP performance measures are based on three data sources: (1) Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC); (2) Federal LIHEAP Household Report; and (3) Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS). (See Appendix A for more information on these data sources.)

Performance measurement data

Table B-1 shows the LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measures from FY 2003 through FY 2007. The first column in the table restates the performance goal. The second column shows the fiscal year. The third column shows the performance targets to be reached and the fourth 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, since LIHEAP has collected data on this measure, grantees have consistently not targeted benefits at an adequate level to LIHEAP income eligible households with an elderly member; however, in FY 2007, the targeting of these households increased slightly.

For measure 1B, since data has been available, the targeting of LIHEAP income eligible households with a young child has remained consistently above satisfactory levels, despite consistent decreases over the past few years for unknown reasons.

For measure 1C, LIHEAP increased its cost efficiency performance substantially over FY 2006, but did not reach the FY 2007 performance target.

Table B-1. LIHEAP Performance Measures Reported for FY 2003-FY 2007

Performance Measures	Fiscal Year	Target	Result
1A. Increase the targeting index of LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member 60 years or older compared to non-vulnerable LIHEAP recipient households.	FY 07	94	78
	FY 06	92	74
	FY 05	84	79
	FY 04	82	78
	FY 03	Baseline	79
1B. Increase the targeting index of LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member 5 years or younger compared to non-vulnerable LIHEAP recipient households.	FY 07	122	110
	FY 06	122	114
	FY 05	122	113
	FY 04	122	115
	FY 03	Baseline	122
1C. Increase the ratio of LIHEAP households assisted (heating, cooling, crisis, and weatherization assistance) per \$100 of LIHEAP administrative costs.	FY 07	3.81	3.59
	FY 06	3.74	2.95
	FY 05	3.67	3.69
	FY 04	Baseline	3.67
	FY 03	Pre-Baseline	3.61

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 2007; special studies published as part of the annual LIHEAP reports to Congress; and FY 2007 training and technical assistance (T&TA) activities.

FY 2007 LIHEAP information memoranda

The following Federal LIHEAP information memoranda were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2007:

Transmittal No.	Date	Subject
IM-2007-01	02/22/07	2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2007 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in FFY 2008 LIHEAP Programs
IM-2007-02	04/02/07	State Median Income Estimates for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2007 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2008 LIHEAP Programs
IM-2007-03	03/29/07	Model Plan Application for LIHEAP Funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 (All Applications due September 4)
IM-2007-04	06/18/07	Federal LIHEAP Reports to Congress
IM-2007-05	07/06/07	Termination of LIHEAP Mailings
IM-2007-06	07/26/07	Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking
IM-2007-07	08/09/07	LIHEAP Allotments for FY 2007
IM-2007-08	08/10/07	Awards of FY 2007 LIHEAP Leveraging Incentive Grants
IM-2007-09	08/13/07	Announcement of FY 2007 grant awards under the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH)

IM-2007-10	08/14/07	Request for comments on extension of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for the Carryover and Reallotment Report
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FY 2007 LIHEAP action transmittals

The following Federal LIHEAP action transmittals were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2007:

Transmittal No.	Date	Subject
AT-2007-01	01/04/07	LIHEAP Grantee Survey for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2006
AT-2007-02	04/30/07	Applications for Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH) Funding
AT-2007-03	05/08/07	Request for comments on extension of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval of the LIHEAP Grantee Survey
AT-2007-04	06/27/07	Carryover and Reallotment Report
AT-2007-05	07/02/07	LIHEAP Household Report for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2007
AT-2007-06	07/18/07	State and Tribal LIHEAP Application Requirements for FY 2008 and Deadline for All Applications of September 4, 2007
AT-2007-07	07/19/07	Estimates of Quarterly Obligations for the FY 2008 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
AT-2007-08	07/30/07	Submission of leveraging reports on FY 2007 leveraging activities, in order to qualify for FY 2008 leveraging incentive fund grant awards, and amendment of FY 2007 LIHEAP Plans as necessary to add information on leveraging carried out in FY 2007
AT-2007-09	08/17/07	Correct Address for FY 2008 LIHEAP Grant Award Package

Special studies

ACF commissioned a special study to help LIHEAP programs enhance their targeting to vulnerable household groups. The report, "Reciprocity Targeting Analysis for Elderly and Young Child Households," focused on identifying strategies that LIHEAP programs can use to increase the level of participation by vulnerable groups. It includes information on major Federal programs serving elderly households and households with young children; findings on barriers to enrollment in Federal programs and effective outreach and intake strategies; and recommendations for LIHEAP programs. The final report of this study is in Section V of the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2007* and on the OCS web site. The Notebook may be requested online at:

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/publications/index.html#notebook>

Training & technical assistance projects for FY 2007

Section 2609A of the LIHEAP statute authorizes the Secretary to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for training and technical assistance (T&TA) projects. T&TA projects can be provided through grants, contracts, or jointly financed by cooperative agreements with States, public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. For FY 2007, \$297,000 was available, in part, for the following T&TA activities:

- National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT): A modification to the existing contract with NCAT to exercise the last of four option years to continue operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse (\$271,195).
- National Low Income Energy Consortium (NLIEC): Division of Energy Assistance sessions at the NLIEC annual conference (\$11,500).
- LIHEAP Compliance Reviews: Division of Energy Assistance costs to conduct four on-site compliance reviews of the FY 2007 LIHEAP programs in Connecticut, Florida, New York, and West Virginia (\$14,315).