



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Alabama By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Alabama in 2017</p> <p>\$44,941,278</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Alabama's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>30.83%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>597,533</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Alabama²</p>	<p>76,604</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Alabama in 2017</p>

Only 12.82% of the total eligible population in Alabama received LIHEAP in 2017

78.07%

of LIHEAP recipients in Alabama have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
41.31%



disabled
52.42%



child under 6
17.71%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Alabama lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



Sources

1. FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects expected total annualized state funding as described by HHS in October 2016 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-dear-colleague-notice-on-release-of-approximately-309-billion-of-regular-block-grant-funding-fy-2017>
2. Eligible Households developed using most recent 5-year (2011-2015) ACS PUMS File. Households served and vulnerable household statistics from state reports
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. LIHEAP IM 2017-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2017-02-fy-2017-hhs-federal-poverty-guidelines>
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7. LIHEAP state reports
8. "Report on the Economic Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2015" <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Alaska By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Alaska in 2017</p> <p>\$17,487,781</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Alaska's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>44.72%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>63,445</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Alaska²</p>	<p>7,750</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Alaska in 2017</p>
<p>Only 12.22% of the total eligible population in Alaska received LIHEAP in 2017</p>	

70.13%

of LIHEAP recipients in Alaska have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
38.71%



disabled
31.33%



child under 6
26.46%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Alaska lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Arizona By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Arizona in 2017</p> <p>\$21,734,137</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Arizona's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>55.19%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>655,219</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Arizona²</p>	<p>24,018</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Arizona in 2017</p>

Only 3.67% of the total eligible population in Arizona received LIHEAP in 2017

73.74%

of LIHEAP recipients in Arizona have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
23.73%



disabled
51.07%



child under 6
25.28%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Arizona lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Arkansas By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Arkansas in 2017</p> <p>\$26,818,870</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Arkansas's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>33.39%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>336,480</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Arkansas²</p>	<p>102,578</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Arkansas in 2017</p>

Only 30.49% of the total eligible population in Arkansas received LIHEAP in 2017

63.64%

of LIHEAP recipients in Arkansas have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
26.93%



disabled
47.58%



child under 6
11.32%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Arkansas lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

California By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to California in 2017</p> <p>\$171,344,037</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>California's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.33%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>3,716,264</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in California²</p>	<p>210,284</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in California in 2017</p>

Only 5.66% of the total eligible population in California received LIHEAP in 2017

74.20%

of LIHEAP recipients in California have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
38.91%



disabled
37.12%



child under 6
0.223088775

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves California lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Colorado By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Colorado in 2017</p> <p>\$51,040,984</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Colorado's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>25.89%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>583,310</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Colorado²</p>	<p>75,782</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Colorado in 2017</p>

Only 12.99% of the total eligible population in Colorado received LIHEAP in 2017

61.50%

of LIHEAP recipients in Colorado have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
34.03%



disabled
22.09%



child under 6
18.78%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Colorado lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Connecticut By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Connecticut in 2017</p> <p>\$78,713,173</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Connecticut's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>23.16%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>433,877</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Connecticut²</p>	<p>84,176</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Connecticut in 2017</p>

Only 19.40% of the total eligible population in Connecticut received LIHEAP in 2017

69.40%

of LIHEAP recipients in Connecticut have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
35.90%



disabled
33.38%



child under 6
18.15%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Connecticut lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

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Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Delaware By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Delaware in 2017</p> <p>\$12,035,851</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Delaware's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>26.20%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>100,045</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Delaware²</p>	<p>12,464</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Delaware in 2017</p>

Only 12.46% of the total eligible population in Delaware received LIHEAP in 2017

81.67%

of LIHEAP recipients in Delaware have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
54.31%



disabled
44.83%



child under 6
16.46%

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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

District of Columbia By the

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to District of Columbia in 2017</p> <p>\$10,382,114</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>District of Columbia's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>34.77%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>75,822</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in District of Columbia²</p>	<p>10,514</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in District of Columbia in 2017</p>

Only 13.87% of the total eligible population in District of Columbia received LIHEAP in 2017

49.19%

of LIHEAP recipients in District of Columbia have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
24.57%



disabled
6.37%



child under 6
22.24%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves District of Columbia lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



Sources

1. FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects expected total annualized state funding as described by HHS in October 2016 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-dear-colleague-notice-on-release-of-approximately-309-billion-of-regular-block-grant-funding-fy-2017>
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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Florida By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Florida in 2017</p> <p>\$71,110,522</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Florida's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>55.19%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>2,050,786</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Florida²</p>	<p>late</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Florida in 2017</p>

Only #VALUE! of the total eligible population in Florida received LIHEAP in 2017

#VALUE!

of LIHEAP recipients in Florida have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
#VALUE!



disabled
#VALUE!



child under 6
#VALUE!

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Florida lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Georgia By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Georgia in 2017</p> <p>\$56,223,772</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Georgia's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>55.19%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>1,077,243</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Georgia²</p>	<p>135,882</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Georgia in 2017</p>

Only 12.61% of the total eligible population in Georgia received LIHEAP in 2017

70.01%

of LIHEAP recipients in Georgia have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
52.54%



disabled
34.49%



child under 6
11.67%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Georgia lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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6. US Census Bureau: "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015" <http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-256.pdf>
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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Hawaii By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Hawaii in 2017</p> <p>\$5,143,448</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Hawaii's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>17.11%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>114,245</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Hawaii²</p>	<p>8,900</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Hawaii in 2017</p>

Only 7.79% of the total eligible population in Hawaii received LIHEAP in 2017

65.16%

of LIHEAP recipients in Hawaii have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
48.90%



disabled
9.90%



child under 6
20.20%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Hawaii lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Idaho By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Idaho in 2017</p> <p>\$19,989,075</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Idaho's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>34.77%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>152,227</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Idaho²</p>	<p>38,601</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Idaho in 2017</p>

Only 25.36% of the total eligible population in Idaho received LIHEAP in 2017

83.16%

of LIHEAP recipients in Idaho have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
37.59%



disabled
53.59%



child under 6
23.21%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Idaho lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Illinois By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Illinois in 2017</p> <p>\$167,395,704</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Illinois's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>39.11%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>1,472,442</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Illinois²</p>	<p>189,486</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Illinois in 2017</p>

Only 12.87% of the total eligible population in Illinois received LIHEAP in 2017

62.15%

of LIHEAP recipients in Illinois have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
30.06%



disabled
21.11%



child under 6
21.32%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Illinois lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Indiana By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Indiana in 2017</p> <p>\$75,792,072</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Indiana's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>37.42%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>735,341</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Indiana²</p>	<p>101,835</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Indiana in 2017</p>

Only 13.85% of the total eligible population in Indiana received LIHEAP in 2017

76.00%

of LIHEAP recipients in Indiana have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
35.87%



disabled
43.86%



child under 6
17.45%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Indiana lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

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More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Iowa By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Iowa in 2017</p> <p>\$53,714,858</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Iowa's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>26.23%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>361,096</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Iowa²</p>	<p>80,101</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Iowa in 2017</p>
<p>Only 22.18% of the total eligible population in Iowa received LIHEAP in 2017</p>	

79.16%

of LIHEAP recipients in Iowa have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
33.87%



disabled
52.35%



child under 6
20.27%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Iowa lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Kansas By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Kansas in 2017</p> <p>\$33,605,917</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Kansas's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>24.25%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>315,572</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Kansas²</p>	<p>38,742</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Kansas in 2017</p>

Only 0.00% of the total eligible population in Kansas received LIHEAP in 2017

#DIV/0!

of LIHEAP recipients in Kansas have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
#DIV/0!



disabled
#DIV/0!



child under 6
#DIV/0!

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Kansas lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



Sources

1. FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects expected total annualized state funding as described by HHS in October 2016 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-dear-colleague-notice-on-release-of-approximately-309-billion-of-regular-block-grant-funding-fy-2017>
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7. LIHEAP state reports
8. "Report on the Economic Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2015" <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Kentucky By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Kentucky in 2017</p> <p>\$48,634,012</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Kentucky's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.73%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>573,913</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Kentucky²</p>	<p>116,241</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Kentucky in 2017</p>

Only 20.25% of the total eligible population in Kentucky received LIHEAP in 2017

68.41%

of LIHEAP recipients in Kentucky have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
30.56%



disabled
45.59%



child under 6
16.73%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Kentucky lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Louisiana By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Louisiana in 2017</p> <p>\$42,462,057</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Louisiana's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>22.16%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>609,045</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Louisiana²</p>	<p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Louisiana in 2017</p>

Only 0.00% of the total eligible population in Louisiana received LIHEAP in 2017

#DIV/0!

of LIHEAP recipients in Louisiana have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
#DIV/0!



disabled
#DIV/0!



child under 6
#DIV/0!

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Louisiana lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Maine By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Maine in 2017</p> <p>\$39,180,816</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Maine's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>38.61%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>170,798</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Maine²</p>	<p>30,808</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Maine in 2017</p>
<p>Only 18.04% of the total eligible population in Maine received LIHEAP in 2017</p>	

80.88%

of LIHEAP recipients in Maine have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
54.74%



disabled
37.39%



child under 6
9.09%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Maine lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



Sources

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Maryland By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Maryland in 2017</p> <p>\$74,051,242</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Maryland's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>10.74%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>658,770</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Maryland²</p>	<p>93,938</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Maryland in 2017</p>

Only 14.26% of the total eligible population in Maryland received LIHEAP in 2017

80.56%

of LIHEAP recipients in Maryland have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
38.21%



disabled
40.32%



child under 6
24.66%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Maryland lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



Sources

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Massachusetts By the Num-

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Massachusetts in 2017</p> <p>\$147,241,978</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Massachusetts's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>19.21%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>856,746</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Massachusetts²</p>	<p>159,987</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Massachusetts in 2017</p>

Only 18.67% of the total eligible population in Massachusetts received LIHEAP in 2017

72.71%

of LIHEAP recipients

in Massachusetts have at least one vulnerable



elderly over 60
43.67%



disabled
32.81%



child under 6
14.72%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Massachusetts lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Michigan By the Numbers

Gross LIHEAP allocation
to Michigan in 2017

\$158,927,549

for utility payment assistance and
home weatherization programs¹

Michigan's LIHEAP funding down

46.94%

from FY10 to FY17

1,198,808

of households eligible for LIHEAP in
Michigan²

441,773

of low-income households that received
LIHEAP in Michigan in 2017

Only 36.85% of the total eligible population in Michigan received LIHEAP in 2017

39.57%

of LIHEAP recipients in
Michigan have at least one
vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
17.29%



disabled
16.13%



child under 6
17.44%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Michigan lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

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More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

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The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Minnesota By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Minnesota in 2017</p> <p>\$114,498,307</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Minnesota's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>26.23%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>628,945</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Minnesota²</p>	<p>126,149</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Minnesota in 2017</p>

Only 20.06% of the total eligible population in Minnesota received LIHEAP in 2017

76.62%

of LIHEAP recipients in Minnesota have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
36.99%



disabled
41.13%



child under 6
21.45%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Minnesota lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

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LIHEAP makes the difference.

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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Mississippi By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Mississippi in 2017</p> <p>\$29,746,159</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Mississippi's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>33.33%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>360,762</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Mississippi²</p>	<p>41,243</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Mississippi in 2017</p>
<p>Only 11.43% of the total eligible population in Mississippi received LIHEAP in 2017</p>	

0.00%

of LIHEAP recipients in Mississippi have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
0.00%



disabled
0.00%



child under 6
0.00%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Mississippi lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



Sources

1. FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects expected total annualized state funding as described by HHS in October 2016 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-dear-colleague-notice-on-release-of-approximately-309-billion-of-regular-block-grant-funding-fy-2017>
2. Eligible Households developed using most recent 5-year (2011-2015) ACS PUMS File. Households served and vulnerable household statistics from state reports
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
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7. LIHEAP state reports
8. "Report on the Economic Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2015" <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Missouri By the Numbers

Gross LIHEAP allocation
to Missouri in 2017

\$73,618,155

for utility payment assistance and
home weatherization programs¹

Missouri's LIHEAP funding down

29.39%

from FY10 to FY17

710,750

of households eligible for LIHEAP in
Missouri²

126,597

of low-income households that received
LIHEAP in Missouri in 2017

Only 17.81% of the total eligible population in Missouri received LIHEAP in 2017

74.90%

of LIHEAP recipients in
Missouri have at least one
vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
28.58%



disabled
50.98%



child under 6
20.16%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Missouri lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Montana By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Montana in 2017</p> <p>\$23,445,914</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Montana's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>34.77%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>118,213</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Montana²</p>	<p>18,890</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Montana in 2017</p>

Only 15.98% of the total eligible population in Montana received LIHEAP in 2017

76.03%

of LIHEAP recipients in Montana have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
38.15%



disabled
43.86%



child under 6
17.08%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Montana lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



Sources

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7. LIHEAP state reports
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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Nebraska By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Nebraska in 2017</p> <p>\$29,362,891</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Nebraska's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>34.77%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>208,681</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Nebraska²</p>	<p>41,484</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Nebraska in 2017</p>

Only 19.88% of the total eligible population in Nebraska received LIHEAP in 2017

75.47%

of LIHEAP recipients in Nebraska have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
19.38%



disabled
43.21%



child under 6
33.89%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Nebraska lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



Sources

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Nevada By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Nevada in 2017</p> <p>\$10,207,878</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Nevada's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>55.19%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>260,317</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Nevada²</p>	<p>27,063</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Nevada in 2017</p>

Only 10.40% of the total eligible population in Nevada received LIHEAP in 2017

80.98%

of LIHEAP recipients in Nevada have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
45.00%



disabled
53.74%



child under 6
16.69%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Nevada lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

New Hampshire By the

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to New Hampshire in 2017</p> <p>\$28,546,488</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>New Hampshire's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>19.50%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>149,408</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in New Hampshire²</p>	<p>30,359</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in New Hampshire in 2017</p>

Only 20.32% of the total eligible population in New Hampshire received LIHEAP in 2017

73.72%

of LIHEAP recipients in New Hampshire have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
29.56%



disabled
42.24%



child under 6
13.95%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves New Hampshire lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



Sources

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

New Jersey By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to New Jersey in 2017</p> <p>\$120,141,895</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>New Jersey's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>47.49%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>1,047,284</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in New Jersey²</p>	<p>263,546</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in New Jersey in 2017</p>

Only 25.16% of the total eligible population in New Jersey received LIHEAP in 2017

70.74%

of LIHEAP recipients in New Jersey have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
43.71%



disabled
26.36%



child under 6
16.48%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves New Jersey lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

New Mexico By the Num-

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to New Mexico in 2017</p> <p>\$18,600,409</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>New Mexico's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>20.18%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>228,270</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in New Mexico²</p>	<p>63,926</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in New Mexico in 2017</p>

Only 28.00% of the total eligible population in New Mexico received LIHEAP in 2017

72.86%

of LIHEAP recipients in New Mexico have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
28.29%



disabled
46.67%



child under 6
21.72%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves New Mexico lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

New York By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to New York in 2017</p> <p>\$366,707,404</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>New York's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>30.77%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>2,370,954</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in New York²</p>	<p>1,038,385</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in New York in 2017</p>

Only 43.80% of the total eligible population in New York received LIHEAP in 2017

63.71%

of LIHEAP recipients in New York have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
37.69%



disabled
44.35%



child under 6
18.13%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves New York lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



Sources

1. FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects expected total annualized state funding as described by HHS in October 2016 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-dear-colleague-notice-on-release-of-approximately-309-billion-of-regular-block-grant-funding-fy-2017>
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7. LIHEAP state reports
8. "Report on the Economic Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2015" <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

North Carolina By the Num-

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to North Carolina in 2017</p> <p>\$85,848,491</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>North Carolina's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>27.36%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>1,134,929</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in North Carolina²</p>	<p>181,253</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in North Carolina in 2017</p>

Only 15.97% of the total eligible population in North Carolina received LIHEAP in 2017

68.14%

of LIHEAP recipients in North Carolina have at least one vulnerable



elderly over 60
34.92%



disabled
35.37%



child under 6
20.69%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves North Carolina lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

North Dakota By the Num-

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to North Dakota in 2017</p> <p>\$25,469,355</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>North Dakota's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>34.77%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>91,616</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in North Dakota²</p>	<p>12,331</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in North Dakota in 2017</p>

Only 13.46% of the total eligible population in North Dakota received LIHEAP in 2017

67.85%

of LIHEAP recipients in North Dakota have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
29.01%



disabled
23.42%



child under 6
20.75%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves North Dakota lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Ohio By the Numbers

Gross LIHEAP allocation
to Ohio in 2017

\$148,086,520

for utility payment assistance and
home weatherization programs¹

Ohio's LIHEAP funding down

50.66%

from FY10 to FY17

1,447,973

of households eligible for LIHEAP in
Ohio²

367,481

of low-income households that received
LIHEAP in Ohio in 2017

Only 25.38% of the total eligible population in Ohio received LIHEAP in 2017

67.90%

of LIHEAP recipients in
Ohio have at least one
vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
33.79%



disabled
39.60%



child under 6
14.99%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Ohio lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Oklahoma By the Numbers

Gross LIHEAP allocation
to Oklahoma in 2017

\$37,498,248

for utility payment assistance and
home weatherization programs¹

Oklahoma's LIHEAP funding down

27.75%

from FY10 to FY17

417,094

of households eligible for LIHEAP in
Oklahoma²

96,211

of low-income households that received
LIHEAP in Oklahoma in 2017

Only 23.07% of the total eligible population in Oklahoma received LIHEAP in 2017

63.09%

of LIHEAP recipients in
Oklahoma have at least
one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
27.29%



disabled
30.34%



child under 6
22.09%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Oklahoma lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

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More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Oregon By the Numbers

Gross LIHEAP allocation
to Oregon in 2017

\$35,931,461

for utility payment assistance and
home weatherization programs¹

Oregon's LIHEAP funding down

26.23%

from FY10 to FY17

423,372

of households eligible for LIHEAP in
Oregon²

53,601

of low-income households that received
LIHEAP in Oregon in 2017

Only 12.66% of the total eligible population in Oregon received LIHEAP in 2017

75.32%

of LIHEAP recipients in
Oregon have at least one
vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
39.20%



disabled
39.41%



child under 6
19.70%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Oregon lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Pennsylvania By the Num-

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Pennsylvania in 2017</p> <p>\$209,106,656</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Pennsylvania's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>34.99%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>1,579,900</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Pennsylvania²</p>	<p>349,233</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Pennsylvania in 2017</p>

Only 22.10% of the total eligible population in Pennsylvania received LIHEAP in 2017

77.05%

of LIHEAP recipients in Pennsylvania have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
35.96%



disabled
46.06%



child under 6
19.45%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Pennsylvania lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Rhode Island By the Num-

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Rhode Island in 2017</p> <p>\$25,333,324</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Rhode Island's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>17.10%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>137,700</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Rhode Island²</p>	<p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Rhode Island in 2017</p>

Only 0.00% of the total eligible population in Rhode Island received LIHEAP in 2017

#DIV/0!

of LIHEAP recipients in Rhode Island have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
#DIV/0!



disabled
#DIV/0!



child under 6
#DIV/0!

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Rhode Island lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

South Carolina By the Num-

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to South Carolina in 2017</p> <p>\$35,692,535</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>South Carolina's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>32.55%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>524,221</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in South Carolina²</p>	<p>51,055</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in South Carolina in 2017</p>

Only 9.74% of the total eligible population in South Carolina received LIHEAP in 2017

62.85%

of LIHEAP recipients

in South Carolina have at least one vulnerable



elderly over 60
31.55%



disabled
32.73%



child under 6
17.65%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves South Carolina lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



Sources

1. FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects expected total annualized state funding as described by HHS in October 2016 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-dear-colleague-notice-on-release-of-approximately-309-billion-of-regular-block-grant-funding-fy-2017>
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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

South Dakota By the Num-

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to South Dakota in 2017</p> <p>\$20,685,578</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>South Dakota's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>34.77%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>92,779</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in South Dakota²</p>	<p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in South Dakota in 2017</p>

Only 0.00% of the total eligible population in South Dakota received LIHEAP in 2017

#DIV/0!

of LIHEAP recipients in South Dakota have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
#DIV/0!



disabled
#DIV/0!



child under 6
#DIV/0!

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves South Dakota lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Tennessee By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Tennessee in 2017</p> <p>\$58,665,764</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Tennessee's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>22.89%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>755,699</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Tennessee²</p>	<p>87527</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Tennessee in 2017</p>

Only #VALUE! of the total eligible population in Tennessee received LIHEAP in 2017

#VALUE!

of LIHEAP recipients in Tennessee have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
#VALUE!



disabled
#VALUE!



child under 6
#VALUE!

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Tennessee lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Texas By the Numbers

Gross LIHEAP allocation
to Texas in 2017

\$118,304,182

for utility payment assistance and
home weatherization programs¹

Texas's LIHEAP funding down

54.94%

from FY10 to FY17

2,656,922

of households eligible for LIHEAP in
Texas²

124,202

of low-income households that received
LIHEAP in Texas in 2017

Only 4.67% of the total eligible population in Texas received LIHEAP in 2017

80.90%

of LIHEAP recipients in
Texas have at least one
vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
41.01%



disabled
54.34%



child under 6
18.01%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Texas lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Utah By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Utah in 2017</p> <p>\$23,813,803</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Utah's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>34.77%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>212,553</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Utah²</p>	<p>30,528</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Utah in 2017</p>
<p>Only 14.36% of the total eligible population in Utah received LIHEAP in 2017</p>	

66.25%

of LIHEAP recipients in Utah have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
36.29%



disabled
47.96%



child under 6
19.79%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Utah lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Vermont By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Vermont in 2017</p> <p>\$18,971,763</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Vermont's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>34.77%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>77,045</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Vermont²</p>	<p>26,557</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Vermont in 2017</p>

Only 34.47% of the total eligible population in Vermont received LIHEAP in 2017

78.94%

of LIHEAP recipients in Vermont have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
37.21%



disabled
47.54%



child under 6
16.60%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Vermont lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Virginia By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Virginia in 2017</p> <p>\$83,571,402</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Virginia's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>20.68%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>922,930</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Virginia²</p>	<p>140,241</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Virginia in 2017</p>

Only 15.20% of the total eligible population in Virginia received LIHEAP in 2017

83.70%

of LIHEAP recipients in Virginia have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
39.20%



disabled
47.83%



child under 6
21.58%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Virginia lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Washington By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Washington in 2017</p> <p>\$59,102,303</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Washington's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>26.23%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>763,153</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Washington²</p>	<p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Washington in 2017</p>

Only 0.00% of the total eligible population in Washington received LIHEAP in 2017

#DIV/0!

of LIHEAP recipients in Washington have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
#DIV/0!



disabled
#DIV/0!



child under 6
#DIV/0!

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Washington lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

West Virginia By the Num-

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to West Virginia in 2017</p> <p>\$28,851,846</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>West Virginia's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>34.77%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>246,316</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in West Virginia²</p>	<p>late</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in West Virginia in 2017</p>

Only #VALUE! of the total eligible population in West Virginia received LIHEAP in 2017

#VALUE!

of LIHEAP recipients in West Virginia have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
#VALUE!



disabled
#VALUE!



child under 6
#VALUE!

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves West Virginia lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

www.neuac.org

Why Protect LIHEAP Funding?

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. LIHEAP funding peaked when Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10. Since then, funding has fallen by more than one-third. Because of these cuts, one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal law sets the income maximum at 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of a state's median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,630.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the latest data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2015, the national poverty rate was 13.5 percent, and 43.1 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers remain above pre-recession levels.⁶

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households.

More than 70 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 5 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁸ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.



Sources

1. FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects expected total annualized state funding as described by HHS in October 2016 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-dear-colleague-notice-on-release-of-approximately-309-billion-of-regular-block-grant-funding-fy-2017>
2. Eligible Households developed using most recent 5-year (2011-2015) ACS PUMS File. Households served and vulnerable household statistics from state reports
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. LIHEAP IM 2017-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2017-02-fy-2017-hhs-federal-poverty-guidelines>
5. HHS FY2017 Budget Justification https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/olab/final_cj_2017_print.pdf
6. US Census Bureau: "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015" <http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-256.pdf>
7. LIHEAP state reports
8. "Report on the Economic Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2015" <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Wisconsin By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Wisconsin in 2017</p> <p>\$103,064,918</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Wisconsin's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>26.23%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>691,229</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Wisconsin²</p>	<p>208,629</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Wisconsin in 2017</p>

Only 30.18% of the total eligible population in Wisconsin received LIHEAP in 2017

71.58%

of LIHEAP recipients in Wisconsin have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
33.87%



disabled
38.88%



child under 6
18.86%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Wisconsin lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

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6. US Census Bureau: "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015" <http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-256.pdf>
7. LIHEAP state reports
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PROTECT LIHEAP IN 2019

Wyoming By the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Wyoming in 2017</p> <p>\$9,534,524</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p>	<p>Wyoming's LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>34.77%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY17</p>
<p>61,148</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Wyoming²</p>	<p>9,621</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Wyoming in 2017</p>
<p>Only 15.73% of the total eligible population in Wyoming received LIHEAP in 2017</p>	

78.25%

of LIHEAP recipients in Wyoming have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
40.78%



disabled
42.14%



child under 6
18.30%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Wyoming lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to protect LIHEAP funding for FY19.

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