The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

LIHEAP needs at least \$4.7 billion in FY17

				U			
F		iscal Year National		l Total Arkansa		as's Allocation ¹	
Γ	2017 (President)		\$3.00 billion \$3.39 billion \$3.39 billion \$3.42 billion \$3.25 billion \$3.47 billion		\$25,131,125 \$27,808,694 \$26,777,251 \$27,504,709 \$26,777,251 \$28,537,364		
		016 (est.)					
		2015					
ſ	2014 2013 2012						
[
ſ		2011	\$4.71 b	illion	\$3	\$36,401,066	
[2010		\$5.10 billion		\$40,000,490		
Stat	te ²	Households Eligible		Households		% Households	
		(5 year average)		Served (FY15)		NOT Served (FY)	
Arkansas		338,199		81,343		76%	

Arkansas's LIHEAP Funding Down 33% from FY10 to FY15

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides critical home heating and cooling help to millions of vulnerable American families. After long underfunding LIHEAP, Congress appropriated \$5.1 billion for the program in FY09 and FY10, and \$4.7 billion in FY11. Since then, funding has fallen to \$3.39 billion in FY16. As a result, more than one million eligible US households are not receiving assistance each year, and individual grants have been reduced from an average of \$520 to \$413 per year. This is occurring even while the number of at-risk households remains virtually unchanged from their all-time highs.³

Why Fund LIHEAP at \$4.7 Billion?

LIHEAP is Not an Entitlement:

Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding increases with growth in the eligible population, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, the income maximum is 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 \$30,135.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the most recent 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 2014, the national poverty rate was 14.8 percent, and 46.7 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers, at or near all-time US highs, have been virtually unchanged since the end of the recession.⁶

LIHEAP Prioritizes Vulnerable Households:

State LIHEAP administrators report that nearly 73 percent of LIHEAP recipient households had at least one vulnerable person – a senior age 60 or older, a child age 5 and under, or an individual with a disability.⁷

LIHEAP Helps Veterans:

LIHEAP recipient households containing a veteran jumped 150+ percent over three years – from about 700,000 in FY08 to 1.78 million in FY11.8

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to restore LIHEAP to at least \$4.7 billion, to concentrate funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energyassistance mission.

ntent/uploads/2016/02/purchasingpower1216.pdf

FY10-15 Data, HHS; FY16-17 data does not include tribal funding - from HHS FY2017 Budget Justification: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/olab/final cj 2017 print.pdf

Eligible Households developed using most recent 5-year (2010-2014) ACS PUMS File. Households Served from state reports.

³ US Census Bureau: "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014" http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252.pdf; NEADA Purchasing Power Table http://neada.org/wp-

⁴ LIHEAP IM 2015-03 http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/liheap-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2015-and-mandatory-use-in-ffy-2016 ⁵ HHS FY2017 Budget Justification

[&]quot;Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014"

NEADA 2014 LIHEAP Household Report http://neada.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/State-Table-FY14-Households-Served.pdf

[&]quot;LIHEAP Recipients by Veteran Status" http://neada.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/LIHEAP Veteran Study V3.pdf