



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Alabama's LIHEAP Funding Down 37% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Alabama's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$39,876,787
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$43,551,071
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$44,386,516
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$48,885,209
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$44,386,516
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$47,407,516
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$61,569,926
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$69,016,478

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Alabama	605,117	76,948	87.3%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
32.7%	40.1%	51.6%	17.4%	77.2%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Alaska's LIHEAP Funding Down 38% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Alaska's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$15,667,420
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$17,496,313
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$17,481,696
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$18,841,366
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$17,481,696
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$18,001,573
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$24,727,119
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$28,182,387

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Alaska	64,355	8,385	87.0%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
25.6%	36.2%	30.0%	23.7%	70.3%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Arizona's LIHEAP Funding Down 44% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Arizona's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$19,284,890
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$21,061,817
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$21,581,391
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$23,641,470
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$21,581,391
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$23,851,970
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$33,844,186
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$37,421,974

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Arizona	649,971	23,726	96.3%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
26.9%	23.0%	51.1%	25.2%	73.5%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Arkansas's LIHEAP Funding Down 30% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Arkansas's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$23,880,362
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$27,857,843
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$26,777,251
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$27,504,709
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$26,777,251
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$28,537,364
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$36,401,066
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$40,000,490

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Arkansas	346,469	63,797	81.6%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
30.4%	24.9%	45.7%	10.5%	56.5%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

California's LIHEAP Funding Down 24% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	California's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$152,405,421
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$177,168,033
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$174,086,117
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$153,591,640
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$174,086,117
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$154,574,436
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$211,553,854
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$234,215,415

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
California	3,804,640	219,265	94.2%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
29.9%	36.5%	37.2%	23.7%	73.6%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ff-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Colorado's LIHEAP Funding Down 31% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Colorado's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$45,307,813
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$49,002,284
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$48,889,437
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$46,377,830
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$48,889,437
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$47,308,286
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$65,034,669
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$70,674,584

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Colorado	592,430	79,028	86.7%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
29.3%	33.1%	28.1%	19.2%	66.4%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ff-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Connecticut's LIHEAP Funding Down 25% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Connecticut's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$70,021,208
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$80,689,886
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$85,764,007
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$77,412,553
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$85,764,007
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$79,531,964
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$102,919,237
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$107,844,641

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Connecticut	438,212	90,661	79.3%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
32.4%	34.1%	33.2%	19.1%	69.0%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Delaware's LIHEAP Funding Down 25% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Delaware's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$10,723,341
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$12,573,831
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$12,547,203
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$13,016,330
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$12,547,203
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$11,956,809
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$15,853,910
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$16,846,616

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Delaware	100,813	13,633	86.5%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
29.3%	44.1%	34.6%	15.5%	75.2%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

District of Columbia's LIHEAP Funding Down 35% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	District of Columbia's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$9,301,406
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$10,387,179
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$10,378,501
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$10,474,258
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$10,378,501
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$10,687,141
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$14,641,004
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$16,066,663

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
District of Columbia	86,722	12,173	86.0%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
31.7%	26.7%	4.1%	21.8%	49.9%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Florida's LIHEAP Funding Down 47% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Florida's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$63,096,986
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$68,910,798
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$70,610,762
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$77,350,999
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$70,610,762
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$78,039,720
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$110,782,628
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$129,014,493

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Florida	2,067,562	118,401	94.3%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
28.3%	35.1%	34.8%	20.1%	69.0%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Georgia’s LIHEAP Funding Down 47% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Georgia’s Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$49,887,842
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$54,484,552
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$55,828,634
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$61,157,824
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$55,828,634
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$61,702,366
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$87,861,501
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$102,091,450

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Georgia	1,098,387	128,481	88.3%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
30.7%	52.9%	34.1%	11.2%	70.0%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC’s Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP’s core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Hawaii's LIHEAP Funding Down 17% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Hawaii's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$4,586,732
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$5,486,895
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$5,622,255
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$6,158,927
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$5,622,255
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$6,107,011
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$6,235,292
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$6,588,570

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Hawaii	116,444	8,806	92.4%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
25.8%	48.8%	15.8%	20.1%	74.0%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Idaho's LIHEAP Funding Down 34% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Idaho's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$17,908,347
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$19,998,828
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$19,982,119
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$20,166,484
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$19,982,119
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$20,576,356
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$28,198,740
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$30,157,592

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Idaho	156,322	32,399	79.3%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
26.5%	38.2%	54.6%	22.7%	84.0%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Illinois's LIHEAP Funding Down 37% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Illinois's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$148,384,722
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$166,270,241
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$167,395,704
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$167,457,747
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$167,395,704
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$185,683,819
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$248,940,574
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$265,542,013

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Illinois	1,488,658	230,121	84.5%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
31.1%	48.2%	32.6%	14.3%	78.9%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ff-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Indiana's LIHEAP Funding Down 36% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Indiana's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$67,184,434
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$75,282,494
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$75,792,072
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$75,820,165
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$75,792,072
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$80,005,509
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$107,583,695
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$117,575,450

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Indiana	740,658	104,874	85.8%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
29.6%	34.3%	42.1%	17.9%	75.1%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Iowa's LIHEAP Funding Down 28% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Iowa's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$47,614,509
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$53,353,713
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$53,714,858
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$53,734,767
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$53,714,858
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$54,812,821
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$71,588,956
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$74,524,068

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Iowa	357,563	80,346	77.5%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
28.9%	33.0%	51.1%	20.3%	78.4%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Kansas's LIHEAP Funding Down 31% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Kansas's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$29,910,599
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$31,920,554
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$30,716,744
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$31,019,030
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$30,716,744
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$32,159,734
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$43,924,124
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$46,261,727

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Kansas	326,034	39,694	87.8%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
29.3%	31.6%	47.6%	20.0%	0.0%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Kentucky's LIHEAP Funding Down 31% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Kentucky's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$43,235,419
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$46,712,638
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$44,896,434
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$48,288,203
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$44,896,434
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$46,423,070
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$61,110,768
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$67,832,373

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Kentucky	567,480	118,148	79.2%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
33.2%	29.5%	46.3%	16.7%	68.1%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ff-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Louisiana’s LIHEAP Funding Down 28% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Louisiana’s Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$37,872,024
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$42,233,740
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$38,389,693
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$42,062,123
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$38,389,693
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$43,421,576
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$54,895,161
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$59,053,917

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Louisiana	602,640	71,557	88.1%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
34.9%	41.4%	49.5%	15.9%	76.7%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC’s Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP’s core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18 Maine’s LIHEAP Funding Down 36% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Maine’s Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$34,731,084
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$38,917,389
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$39,180,816
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$39,195,339
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$39,180,816
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$39,981,695
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$56,540,934
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$60,428,245

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Maine	181,296	32,262	82.2%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
32.8%	53.2%	35.9%	9.2%	79.3%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC’s Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP’s core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Maryland's LIHEAP Funding Down 20% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Maryland's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$66,017,758
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$72,254,634
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$68,853,946
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$68,513,491
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$68,853,946
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$69,790,309
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$88,925,525
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$90,005,235

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Maryland	665,462	104,480	84.3%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
30.7%	31.9%	33.5%	21.2%	68.2%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Massachusetts's LIHEAP Funding Down 24% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Massachusetts's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$130,876,213
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$148,767,750
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$146,328,177
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$140,014,388
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$146,328,177
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$132,731,128
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$183,853,747
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$196,601,935

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Massachusetts	872,811	164,763	81.1%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
34.2%	42.1%	32.1%	15.2%	71.8%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Michigan's LIHEAP Funding Down 43% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Michigan's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$140,878,287
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$157,859,020
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$161,826,861
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$165,443,927
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$161,826,861
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$173,449,659
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$238,425,037
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$276,447,493

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Michigan	1,201,561	454,618	62.2%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
31.3%	16.8%	9.1%	17.5%	39.4%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ff-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Minnesota's LIHEAP Funding Down 29% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Minnesota's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$101,494,836
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$113,728,493
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$114,498,307
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$114,540,746
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$114,498,307
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$116,838,721
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$152,559,213
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$160,088,897

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Minnesota	628,658	132,786	78.9%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
29.6%	35.3%	39.7%	22.2%	75.5%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Mississippi's LIHEAP Funding Down 38% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Mississippi's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$26,483,209
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$29,051,131
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$26,996,355
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$30,120,190
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$26,996,355
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$31,590,547
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$40,634,958
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$46,650,435

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Mississippi	369,914	36,451	90.1%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
33.7%	37.4%	55.2%	13.0%	73.6%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Missouri's LIHEAP Funding Down 32% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Missouri's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$65,349,049
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$73,294,773
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$73,771,730
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$70,882,484
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$73,771,730
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$68,231,128
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$100,193,313
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$107,144,571

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Missouri	725,431	134,416	81.5%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
30.7%	26.3%	51.1%	20.6%	74.6%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Montana's LIHEAP Funding Down 32% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Montana's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$21,005,353
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$23,457,354
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$23,437,755
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$23,654,004
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$23,437,755
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$24,134,757
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$33,071,974
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$34,529,988

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Montana	122,751	17,774	85.5%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
30.0%	36.8%	43.6%	17.6%	75.9%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Nebraska's LIHEAP Funding Down 32% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Nebraska's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$26,306,411
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$29,377,218
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$29,352,674
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$29,623,498
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$29,352,674
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$30,225,576
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$41,446,570
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$42,892,868

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Nebraska	206,463	43,558	78.9%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
28.0%	18.3%	41.8%	33.5%	74.9%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Nevada’s LIHEAP Funding Down 46% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Nevada’s Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$9,057,539
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$9,892,109
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$10,136,137
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$11,103,694
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$10,136,137
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$11,202,561
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$15,868,043
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$18,218,341

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Nevada	262,503	24,965	90.5%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
25.8%	42.2%	49.7%	17.4%	79.7%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC’s Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP’s core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

New Hampshire's LIHEAP Funding Down 29% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	New Hampshire's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$25,381,123
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$26,398,950
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$25,749,807
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$25,536,004
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$25,749,807
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$26,055,007
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$36,050,212
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$37,422,923

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
New Hampshire	153,600	32,082	79.1%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
29.5%	28.2%	41.4%	14.7%	73.0%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

New Jersey's LIHEAP Funding Down 36% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	New Jersey's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$106,603,765
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$127,094,199
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$126,585,895
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$124,569,647
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$126,585,895
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$136,745,901
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$188,791,700
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$199,455,433

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
New Jersey	1,062,516	273,831	74.2%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
33.3%	42.1%	25.5%	16.8%	69.6%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ff-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

New Mexico's LIHEAP Funding Down 24% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	New Mexico's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$16,536,750
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$18,766,313
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$17,844,351
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$16,734,368
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$17,844,351
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$17,074,485
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$23,542,522
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$24,738,848

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
New Mexico	227,159	64,556	71.6%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
29.7%	25.6%	42.9%	19.9%	66.9%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

New York's LIHEAP Funding Down 32% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	New York's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$325,060,769
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$364,241,895
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$381,440,172
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$366,843,330
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$381,440,172
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$375,709,769
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$521,925,184
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$537,348,404

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
New York	2,375,713	1,034,274	56.5%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
32.7%	38.4%	45.5%	19.2%	71.6%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

North Carolina's LIHEAP Funding Down 32% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	North Carolina's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$76,522,083
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$86,702,402
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$86,504,101
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$88,270,604
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$86,504,101
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$83,010,856
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$116,204,808
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$127,139,082

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
North Carolina	1,142,637	191,288	83.3%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
30.3%	32.7%	34.8%	21.9%	67.5%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

North Dakota's LIHEAP Funding Down 31% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	North Dakota's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$22,818,167
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$25,481,783
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$25,460,493
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$25,695,405
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$25,460,493
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$26,217,648
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$35,936,053
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$36,667,568

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
North Dakota	90,284	12,298	86.4%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
30.1%	29.1%	25.1%	21.7%	68.9%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Ohio's LIHEAP Funding Down 42% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Ohio's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$131,268,465
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$147,090,880
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$148,086,520
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$154,313,750
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$148,086,520
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$165,463,488
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$234,875,130
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$253,034,831

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Ohio	1,453,784	407,336	72.0%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
31.7%	31.9%	38.6%	15.8%	66.7%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Oklahoma's LIHEAP Funding Down 31% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Oklahoma's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$33,439,285
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$36,844,135
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$36,338,463
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$37,146,767
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$36,338,463
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$36,094,358
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$49,378,403
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$53,190,172

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Oklahoma	420,361	121,680	71.1%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
28.9%	25.1%	29.2%	23.4%	59.4%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Oregon's LIHEAP Funding Down 31% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Oregon's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$31,850,757
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$35,689,880
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$35,931,461
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$35,944,777
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$35,931,461
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$36,665,921
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$47,861,162
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$52,029,260

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Oregon	431,537	61,608	85.7%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
28.1%	38.1%	39.2%	19.8%	74.9%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Pennsylvania's LIHEAP Funding Down 36% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Pennsylvania's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$185,523,200
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$203,405,185
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$206,355,657
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$203,071,386
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$206,355,657
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$209,548,185
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$294,486,102
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$315,356,983

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Pennsylvania	1,584,857	345,791	78.2%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
32.0%	42.7%	66.8%	26.0%	97.6%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Rhode Island's LIHEAP Funding Down 25% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Rhode Island's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$22,529,781
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$26,001,646
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$27,361,354
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$23,812,860
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$27,361,354
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$23,241,292
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$31,273,661
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$34,443,931

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Rhode Island	141,113	29,772	78.9%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
34.4%	36.7%	28.2%	18.4%	67.9%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

South Carolina's LIHEAP Funding Down 38% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	South Carolina's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$31,670,297
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$34,588,425
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$35,441,690
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$38,824,818
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$35,441,690
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$36,269,889
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$48,649,367
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$56,232,115

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
South Carolina	536,675	42,425	92.1%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
29.6%	35.7%	35.7%	20.5%	72.0%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

South Dakota's LIHEAP Funding Down 31% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	South Dakota's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$18,532,348
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$20,695,670
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$20,678,380
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$20,869,167
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$20,678,380
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$21,293,322
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$29,259,418
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$29,988,725

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
South Dakota	93,781	22,180	76.3%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
28.3%	38.9%	30.8%	20.2%	74.7%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Tennessee's LIHEAP Funding Down 34% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Tennessee's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$52,257,049
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$56,100,554
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$55,160,955
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$58,039,595
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$55,160,955
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$55,405,327
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$74,390,498
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$84,898,748

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Tennessee	749,688	105,616	85.9%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
29.9%	49.1%	58.4%	16.5%	86.9%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Texas's LIHEAP Funding Down 46% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Texas's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$104,972,333
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$114,644,576
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$117,472,748
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$128,686,252
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$117,472,748
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$129,832,056
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$184,201,437
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$212,806,907

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Texas	2,638,064	98,437	96.3%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
28.8%	39.8%	47.1%	25.2%	47.1%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ff-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Utah's LIHEAP Funding Down 32% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Utah's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$21,334,946
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$23,825,423
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$23,805,517
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$24,025,160
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$23,805,517
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$24,513,456
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$33,537,109
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$35,003,303

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Utah	209,212	31,082	85.1%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
23.1%	34.6%	46.9%	29.8%	63.3%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Vermont's LIHEAP Funding Down 32% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Vermont's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$16,996,930
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$18,981,020
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$18,965,161
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$19,140,144
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$18,965,161
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$19,529,156
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$26,959,052
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$27,940,679

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Vermont	75,269	21,715	71.2%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
29.3%	32.8%	40.5%	19.4%	74.9%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Virginia's LIHEAP Funding Down 24% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Virginia's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$74,448,849
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$83,926,259
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$81,432,310
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$81,877,330
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$81,432,310
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$80,436,332
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$107,214,920
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$109,927,486

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Virginia	927,377	145,788	84.3%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
30.3%	36.5%	50.8%	21.7%	83.6%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Washington's LIHEAP Funding Down 30% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Washington's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$52,390,108
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$58,704,936
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$59,102,303
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$59,124,210
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$59,102,303
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$60,310,389
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$78,688,043
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$83,988,810

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Washington	770,868	61,514	92.0%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
28.9%	36.4%	42.5%	20.8%	76.7%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

West Virginia's LIHEAP Funding Down 33% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	West Virginia's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$25,848,563
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$28,865,924
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$28,841,806
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$29,107,918
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$28,841,806
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$29,699,517
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$40,785,926
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$43,362,921

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
West Virginia	247,796	86,471	65.1%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
33.4%	24.7%	47.2%	12.5%	78.1%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Wisconsin's LIHEAP Funding Down 30% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Wisconsin's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$91,359,926
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$102,371,974
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$103,064,918
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$103,103,118
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$103,064,918
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$105,171,626
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$137,390,003
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$145,213,579

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Wisconsin	698,093	205,025	70.6%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
30.4%	33.0%	38.1%	19.0%	71.3%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

Wyoming's LIHEAP Funding Down 32% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	Wyoming's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$8,542,044
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$9,539,175
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$9,531,206
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$9,619,145
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$9,531,206
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$9,814,649
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$13,443,965
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$14,124,246

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
Wyoming	58,298	9,620	83.5%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
25.7%	40.2%	41.0%	18.7%	77.7%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

Increase LIHEAP Funding in FY18

United States's LIHEAP Funding Down 34% from FY10 to FY16

Fiscal Year	National Total	United States's Allocation ¹
2017 (initial)	\$3.09 billion*	\$2,994,237,539
2016	\$3.39 billion	\$3,351,003,785
2015	\$3.39 billion	\$3,370,379,420
2014	\$3.42 billion	\$3,370,409,150
2013	\$3.25 billion	\$3,370,379,420
2012	\$3.47 billion	\$3,437,067,751
2011	\$4.71 billion	\$4,694,030,399
2010	\$5.10 billion	\$5,066,233,863

State ²	Households Eligible	Households Served (FY16)	% Households NOT Served (FY16)
United States	35,536,009	6,070,905	82.9%

% of State HH LIHEAP Eligible	HH Served % Elderly	HH Served % Disabled	HH Served % Child	HH Served % Any Vulnerable
30.4%	35.3%	39.5%	19.0%	70.1%

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. As a result of these cuts, more than one million fewer eligible households receive energy assistance, and average individual grants have been reduced.³

Why Increase LIHEAP Funding?

LIHEAP Is Not An Entitlement: Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding based on changes in the eligible population, 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 \$30,240.⁴ 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 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: According to HHS data, more than 70 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 Makes The Difference: A 2016 study from 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.

NEUAC's Recommendation to Congress: NEUAC urges Congress to increase LIHEAP funding, concentrating funds in base grants, and to reject efforts that siphon appropriated funds from LIHEAP's core energy assistance mission.

¹ FY10-16 Data, HHS; *FY 17 reflects funding released 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 2016-02 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-im-2016-02-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-ffy-2016>

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>