



The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition

LIHEAP needs at least \$4.7 billion in FY17

Montana’s LIHEAP Funding Down 32% from FY10 to FY15

Fiscal Year	National Total	Montana’s Allocation ¹
2017 (President)	\$3.00 billion	\$17,024,763
2016 (est.)	\$3.39 billion	\$19,361,145
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 (5 year average)	Households Served (FY15)	% Households NOT Served (FY15)
Montana	121,077	18,446	85%

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

Why Fund LIHEAP at \$4.7 Billion?

LIHEAP is Not an Entitlement:

Unlike entitlement programs that receive funding increases with growth in the eligible population, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, the income *maximum* is 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline or 60 percent of a state’s median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY17 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$30,135.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: the most recent data show that a typical LIHEAP recipient household had a median income of 83.5 percent of the federal poverty guideline.⁵

The Need for LIHEAP Remains High:

In 2014, the national poverty rate was 14.8 percent, and 46.7 million Americans lived in poverty. These numbers, at or near all-time US highs, have been virtually unchanged since the end of the recession.⁶

LIHEAP Prioritizes Vulnerable Households:

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

LIHEAP Helps Veterans:

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

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

¹ FY10-15 Data, HHS; FY16-17 data does not include tribal funding - from HHS FY2017 Budget Justification: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/olab/final_cj_2017_print.pdf

² Eligible Households developed using most recent 5-year (2010-2014) ACS PUMS File. Households Served from state reports.

³ US Census Bureau: “Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014” <http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252.pdf>; NEADA Purchasing Power Table <http://neada.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/purchasingpower1216.pdf>

⁴ LIHEAP IM 2015-03 <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/liheap-hhs-poverty-guidelines-for-optional-use-in-fy-2015-and-mandatory-use-in-fy-2016>

⁵ HHS FY2017 Budget Justification

⁶ “Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014”

⁷ NEADA 2014 LIHEAP Household Report <http://neada.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/State-Table-FY14-Households-Served.pdf>

⁸ “LIHEAP Recipients by Veteran Status” http://neada.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/LIHEAP_Veteran_Study_V3.pdf