



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Alabama By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Alabama in 2020</p> <p>\$61,516,037</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Alabama LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>3.74%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>570,979</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Alabama²</p> | <p>69,650</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Alabama in 2020</p> |

Only 12.20% of the total eligible population in Alabama received LIHEAP in 2020

82.32%

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



elderly over 60
45.57%



disabled
62.86%



child under 6
16.25%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Alabama lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
2. Eligible households, households served and vulnerable household statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2020. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2020-01-hhs-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-ffy-2020-and-mandatory>
5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
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7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Alaska By the Numbers

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Alaska in 2020</p> <p>\$19,279,819</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Alaska LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>23.82%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>68,028</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Alaska²</p> | <p>5,675</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Alaska in 2020</p> |

Only 8.34% of the total eligible population in Alaska received LIHEAP in 2020

68.62%

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



elderly over 60
44.69%



disabled
32.33%



child under 6
18.36%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Alaska lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Arizona By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Arizona in 2020</p> <p>\$29,956,090</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Arizona LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>11.18%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>636,864</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Arizona²</p> | <p>23,669</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Arizona in 2020</p> |

Only 3.72% of the total eligible population in Arizona received LIHEAP in 2020

74.35%

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



elderly over 60
30.98%



disabled
57.37%



child under 6
23.27%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Arizona lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

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22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Arkansas By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Arkansas in 2020</p> <p>\$33,108,910</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Arkansas LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>7.45%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>326,084</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Arkansas²</p> | <p>66,642</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Arkansas in 2020</p> |

Only 20.44% of the total eligible population in Arkansas received LIHEAP in 2020

78.02%

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



elderly over 60
37.51%



disabled
62.52%



child under 6
13.98%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Arkansas lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

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More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

California By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to California in 2020</p> <p>\$206,108,662</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>California LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>16.34%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>3,439,939</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in California²</p> | <p>168,213</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in California in 2020</p> |

Only 4.89% of the total eligible population in California received LIHEAP in 2020

75.23%

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



elderly over 60
46.88%



disabled
37.50%



child under 6
18.02%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves California lives.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Colorado By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Colorado in 2020</p> <p>\$61,658,279</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Colorado LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>4.04%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>542,892</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Colorado²</p> | <p>76,632</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Colorado in 2020</p> |

Only 14.12% of the total eligible population in Colorado received LIHEAP in 2020

62.82%

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



elderly over 60
38.92%



disabled
21.85%



child under 6
16.17%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Colorado lives.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

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22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Connecticut By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Connecticut in 2020</p> <p>\$73,032,152</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Connecticut LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>24.66%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>421,067</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Connecticut²</p> | <p>75,260</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Connecticut in 2020</p> |

Only 17.87% of the total eligible population in Connecticut received LIHEAP in 2020

71.03%

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



elderly over 60
40.57%



disabled
34.83%



child under 6
16.46%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Connecticut lives.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Delaware By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Delaware in 2020</p> <p>\$13,368,391</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Delaware LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>11.99%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>99,056</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Delaware²</p> | <p>11,206</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Delaware in 2020</p> |

Only 11.31% of the total eligible population in Delaware received LIHEAP in 2020

78.78%

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



elderly over 60
48.97%



disabled
39.69%



child under 6
13.71%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Delaware lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

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More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

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The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
2. Eligible households, households served and vulnerable household statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2020. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2020-01-hhs-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-ffy-2020-and-mandatory>
5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Dist. of Col. By the Numbers

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Dist. of Col. in 2020</p> <p>\$11,439,253</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Dist. of Col. LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.24%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>76,602</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Dist. of Col.²</p> | <p>9,564</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Dist. of Col. in 2020</p> |

Only 12.49% of the total eligible population in Dist. of Col. received LIHEAP in 2020

59.60%

of LIHEAP recipients in Dist. of Col. have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
39.85%



disabled
8.49%



child under 6
16.62%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Dist. of Col. lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Florida By the Numbers

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Florida in 2020</p> <p>\$98,007,756</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Florida LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>11.19%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>1,936,639</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Florida²</p> | <p>103,477</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Florida in 2020</p> |

Only 5.34% of the total eligible population in Florida received LIHEAP in 2020

68.01%

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



elderly over 60
38.72%



disabled
33.05%



child under 6
20.71%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Florida lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Georgia By the Numbers

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Georgia in 2020</p> <p>\$77,490,150</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Georgia LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>11.19%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>1,009,036</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Georgia²</p> | <p>167,430</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Georgia in 2020</p> |

Only 16.59% of the total eligible population in Georgia received LIHEAP in 2020

69.98%

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



elderly over 60
53.31%



disabled
37.25%



child under 6
5.90%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Georgia lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Hawaii By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Hawaii in 2020</p> <p>\$4,943,018</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Hawaii LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>17.93%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>110,644</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Hawaii²</p> | <p>8,567</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Hawaii in 2020</p> |

Only 7.74% of the total eligible population in Hawaii received LIHEAP in 2020

74.71%

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



elderly over 60
62.87%



disabled
13.47%



child under 6
17.52%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Hawaii lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Idaho By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Idaho in 2020</p> <p>\$22,025,952</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Idaho LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.24%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>144,297</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Idaho²</p> | <p>32,183</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Idaho in 2020</p> |

Only 22.30% of the total eligible population in Idaho received LIHEAP in 2020

84.27%

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



elderly over 60
42.63%



disabled
57.12%



child under 6
20.60%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Idaho lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Illinois By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Illinois in 2020</p> <p>\$173,899,852</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Illinois LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>25.32%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>1,420,838</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Illinois²</p> | <p>268,765</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Illinois in 2020</p> |

Only 18.92% of the total eligible population in Illinois received LIHEAP in 2020

74.57%

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



elderly over 60
45.68%



disabled
33.28%



child under 6
15.80%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Illinois lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

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The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Indiana By the Numbers

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Indiana in 2020</p> <p>\$78,026,328</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Indiana LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>25.08%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>681,919</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Indiana²</p> | <p>115,047</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Indiana in 2020</p> |

Only 16.87% of the total eligible population in Indiana received LIHEAP in 2020

76.86%

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



elderly over 60
40.51%



disabled
45.48%



child under 6
15.94%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Indiana lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

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22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

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More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Iowa By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Iowa in 2020</p> <p>\$55,298,302</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Iowa LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.44%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>340,331</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Iowa²</p> | <p>81,873</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Iowa in 2020</p> |

Only 24.06% of the total eligible population in Iowa received LIHEAP in 2020

80.37%

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



elderly over 60
36.40%



disabled
54.07%



child under 6
19.54%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Iowa lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
2. Eligible households, households served and vulnerable household statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2020. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2020-01-hhs-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-ffy-2020-and-mandatory>
5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Kansas By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Kansas in 2020</p> <p>\$38,221,258</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Kansas LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>8.47%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>301,606</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Kansas²</p> | <p>34,464</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Kansas in 2020</p> |

Only 11.43% of the total eligible population in Kansas received LIHEAP in 2020

79.65%

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



elderly over 60
37.12%



disabled
52.06%



child under 6
17.98%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Kansas lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
2. Eligible households, households served and vulnerable household statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2020. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Kentucky By the Numbers

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Kentucky in 2020</p> <p>\$56,579,812</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Kentucky LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>2.01%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>530,097</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Kentucky²</p> | <p>129,790</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Kentucky in 2020</p> |

Only 24.48% of the total eligible population in Kentucky received LIHEAP in 2020

90.87%

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



elderly over 60
36.69%



disabled
55.47%



child under 6
23.98%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Kentucky lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
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3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Louisiana By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Louisiana in 2020</p> <p>\$55,804,633</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Louisiana LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>9.26%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>593,640</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Louisiana²</p> | <p>68,512</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Louisiana in 2020</p> |

Only 11.54% of the total eligible population in Louisiana received LIHEAP in 2020

71.44%

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



elderly over 60
42.14%



disabled
40.05%



child under 6
14.33%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Louisiana lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
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3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Maine By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Maine in 2020</p> <p>\$40,337,111</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Maine LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>25.73%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>158,381</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Maine²</p> | <p>32,956</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Maine in 2020</p> |

Only 20.81% of the total eligible population in Maine received LIHEAP in 2020

82.49%

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



elderly over 60
56.76%



disabled
40.62%



child under 6
9.49%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Maine lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
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3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Maryland By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Maryland in 2020</p> <p>\$80,013,115</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Maryland LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>2.43%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>614,032</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Maryland²</p> | <p>88,639</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Maryland in 2020</p> |

Only 14.44% of the total eligible population in Maryland received LIHEAP in 2020

72.15%

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



elderly over 60
38.82%



disabled
36.00%



child under 6
19.01%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Maryland lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

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8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Massachusetts By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Massachusetts in 2020</p> <p>\$132,383,481</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Massachusetts LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>24.58%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>813,161</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Massachusetts²</p> | <p>146,234</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Massachusetts in 2020</p> |

Only 17.98% of the total eligible population in Massachusetts received LIHEAP in 2020

75.22% of LIHEAP recipients in Massachusetts have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 49.16%
-  disabled 34.23%
-  child under 6 12.96%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Massachusetts lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

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LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

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7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Michigan By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Michigan in 2020</p> <p>\$163,756,312</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Michigan LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>29.88%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>1,137,840</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Michigan²</p> | <p>369,270</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Michigan in 2020</p> |

Only 32.45% of the total eligible population in Michigan received LIHEAP in 2020

54.68%

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



elderly over 60
22.13%



disabled
26.17%



child under 6
26.87%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Michigan lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

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6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Minnesota By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Minnesota in 2020</p> <p>\$117,873,568</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Minnesota LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.44%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>607,152</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Minnesota²</p> | <p>117,283</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Minnesota in 2020</p> |

Only 19.32% of the total eligible population in Minnesota received LIHEAP in 2020

77.62%

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



elderly over 60
41.65%



disabled
42.25%



child under 6
19.36%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Minnesota lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
2. Eligible households, households served and vulnerable household statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2020. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2020-01-hhs-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-ffy-2020-and-mandatory>
5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Mississippi By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Mississippi in 2020</p> <p>\$36,689,756</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Mississippi LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>7.49%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>336,967</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Mississippi²</p> | <p>39,435</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Mississippi in 2020</p> |

Only 11.70% of the total eligible population in Mississippi received LIHEAP in 2020

75.96% of LIHEAP recipients in Mississippi have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 43.27%
-  disabled 55.96%
-  child under 6 12.73%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Mississippi lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
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8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Missouri By the Numbers

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Missouri in 2020</p> <p>\$83,198,518</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Missouri LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>12.66%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>678,460</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Missouri²</p> | <p>108,591</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Missouri in 2020</p> |

Only 16.01% of the total eligible population in Missouri received LIHEAP in 2020

77.01%

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



elderly over 60
33.77%



disabled
53.22%



child under 6
18.30%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Missouri lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
2. Eligible households, households served and vulnerable household statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2020. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Montana By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Montana in 2020</p> <p>\$25,839,703</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Montana LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.22%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>117,245</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Montana²</p> | <p>18,447</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Montana in 2020</p> |

Only 15.73% of the total eligible population in Montana received LIHEAP in 2020

77.64%

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



elderly over 60
44.60%



disabled
43.68%



child under 6
14.82%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Montana lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Nebraska By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Nebraska in 2020</p> <p>\$32,352,724</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Nebraska LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.24%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>196,818</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Nebraska²</p> | <p>37,533</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Nebraska in 2020</p> |

Only 19.07% of the total eligible population in Nebraska received LIHEAP in 2020

72.73%

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



elderly over 60
22.90%



disabled
37.29%



child under 6
31.50%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Nebraska lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
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8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Nevada By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Nevada in 2020</p> <p>\$14,068,959</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Nevada LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>11.19%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>260,174</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Nevada²</p> | <p>26,054</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Nevada in 2020</p> |

Only 10.01% of the total eligible population in Nevada received LIHEAP in 2020

80.28%

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



elderly over 60
48.20%



disabled
55.98%



child under 6
15.90%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Nevada lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

New Hampshire By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to New Hampshire in 2020</p> <p>\$27,888,638</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>New Hampshire LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.24%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>143,609</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in New Hampshire²</p> | <p>28,727</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in New Hampshire in 2020</p> |

Only 20.00% of the total eligible population in New Hampshire received LIHEAP in 2020

74.85% of LIHEAP recipients in New Hampshire have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 33.88%
-  disabled 42.28%
-  child under 6 14.63%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves New Hampshire lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

New Jersey By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to New Jersey in 2020</p> <p>\$121,729,563</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>New Jersey LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>31.30%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>992,140</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in New Jersey²</p> | <p>219,755</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in New Jersey in 2020</p> |

Only 22.15% of the total eligible population in New Jersey received LIHEAP in 2020

72.63%

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



elderly over 60
47.63%



disabled
28.22%



child under 6
15.09%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves New Jersey lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
2. Eligible households, households served and vulnerable household statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2020. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2020-01-hhs-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-ffy-2020-and-mandatory>
5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

New Mexico By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to New Mexico in 2020</p> <p>\$22,903,047</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>New Mexico LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>9.35%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>216,920</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in New Mexico²</p> | <p>69,443</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in New Mexico in 2020</p> |

Only 32.01% of the total eligible population in New Mexico received LIHEAP in 2020

71.40%

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



elderly over 60
30.23%



disabled
45.76%



child under 6
19.86%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves New Mexico lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

New York By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to New York in 2020</p> <p>\$377,517,639</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>New York LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>21.27%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>2,251,793</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in New York²</p> | <p>1,035,850</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in New York in 2020</p> |

Only 46.00% of the total eligible population in New York received LIHEAP in 2020

67.14%

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



elderly over 60
40.85%



disabled
37.40%



child under 6
17.27%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves New York lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
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3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
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7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

North Carolina By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to North Carolina in 2020</p> <p>\$105,011,872</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>North Carolina LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>3.96%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>1,082,654</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in North Carolina²</p> | <p>162,264</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in North Carolina in 2020</p> |

Only 14.99% of the total eligible population in North Carolina received LIHEAP in 2020

69.16% of LIHEAP recipients in North Carolina have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 41.23%
-  disabled 24.94%
-  child under 6 19.32%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves North Carolina lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
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3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2020-01-hhs-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-ffy-2020-and-mandatory>
5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

North Dakota By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to North Dakota in 2020</p> <p>\$28,072,348</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>North Dakota LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.22%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>89,160</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in North Dakota²</p> | <p>12,575</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in North Dakota in 2020</p> |

Only 14.10% of the total eligible population in North Dakota received LIHEAP in 2020

70.30%

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



elderly over 60
35.49%



disabled
24.15%



child under 6
17.34%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves North Dakota lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Ohio By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Ohio in 2020</p> <p>\$156,594,877</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Ohio LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>29.81%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>1,363,726</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Ohio²</p> | <p>271,535</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Ohio in 2020</p> |

Only 19.91% of the total eligible population in Ohio received LIHEAP in 2020

74.38%

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



elderly over 60
39.05%



disabled
48.77%



child under 6
13.56%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Ohio lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

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9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Oklahoma By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Oklahoma in 2020</p> <p>\$49,907,816</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Oklahoma LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>-4.19%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>397,901</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Oklahoma²</p> | <p>88,213</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Oklahoma in 2020</p> |

Only 22.17% of the total eligible population in Oklahoma received LIHEAP in 2020

67.20%

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



elderly over 60
30.24%



disabled
36.89%



child under 6
20.76%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Oklahoma lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

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8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Oregon By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Oregon in 2020</p> <p>\$39,035,797</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Oregon LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>13.93%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>405,487</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Oregon²</p> | <p>52,508</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Oregon in 2020</p> |

Only 12.95% of the total eligible population in Oregon received LIHEAP in 2020

75.86%

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



elderly over 60
42.74%



disabled
41.47%



child under 6
17.60%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Oregon lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

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6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Pennsylvania By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Pennsylvania in 2020</p> <p>\$202,960,781</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Pennsylvania LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>28.10%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>1,501,739</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Pennsylvania²</p> | <p>323,101</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Pennsylvania in 2020</p> |

Only 21.52% of the total eligible population in Pennsylvania received LIHEAP in 2020

63.67%

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



elderly over 60
38.45%



disabled
12.72%



child under 6
19.10%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Pennsylvania lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
2. Eligible households, households served and vulnerable household statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2020. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2020-01-hhs-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-ffy-2020-and-mandatory>
5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Rhode Island By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Rhode Island in 2020</p> <p>\$24,253,222</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Rhode Island LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.24%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>130,193</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Rhode Island²</p> | <p>27,690</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Rhode Island in 2020</p> |

Only 21.27% of the total eligible population in Rhode Island received LIHEAP in 2020

71.42% of LIHEAP recipients in Rhode Island have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 52.48%
-  disabled 34.66%
-  child under 6 22.49%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Rhode Island lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
2. Eligible households, households served and vulnerable household statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2020. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

South Carolina By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to South Carolina in 2020</p> <p>\$49,004,387</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>South Carolina LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>4.00%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>521,371</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in South Carolina²</p> | <p>43,957</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in South Carolina in 2020</p> |

Only 8.43% of the total eligible population in South Carolina received LIHEAP in 2020

73.96% of LIHEAP recipients in South Carolina have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 43.01%
-  disabled 40.05%
-  child under 6 15.41%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves South Carolina lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
2. Eligible households, households served and vulnerable household statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2020. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2020-01-hhs-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-ffy-2020-and-mandatory>
5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

South Dakota By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to South Dakota in 2020</p> <p>\$22,796,931</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>South Dakota LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.23%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>90,273</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in South Dakota²</p> | <p>21,081</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in South Dakota in 2020</p> |

Only 23.35% of the total eligible population in South Dakota received LIHEAP in 2020

76.72%

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



elderly over 60
44.61%



disabled
33.97%



child under 6
18.13%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves South Dakota lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
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3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2020-01-hhs-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-ffy-2020-and-mandatory>
5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Tennessee By the Numbers

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Tennessee in 2020</p> <p>\$72,424,215</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Tennessee LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>10.04%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>696,509</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Tennessee²</p> | <p>110,696</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Tennessee in 2020</p> |

Only 15.89% of the total eligible population in Tennessee received LIHEAP in 2020

86.58%

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



elderly over 60
38.95%



disabled
68.41%



child under 6
17.86%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Tennessee lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
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3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Texas By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Texas in 2020</p> <p>\$163,052,186</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Texas LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>11.04%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>2,582,998</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Texas²</p> | <p>139,799</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Texas in 2020</p> |

Only 5.41% of the total eligible population in Texas received LIHEAP in 2020

79.44%

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



elderly over 60
42.84%



disabled
51.90%



child under 6
16.56%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Texas lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Utah By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Utah in 2020</p> <p>\$26,239,123</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Utah LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.24%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>205,202</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Utah²</p> | <p>43,762</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Utah in 2020</p> |

Only 21.33% of the total eligible population in Utah received LIHEAP in 2020

46.42%

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



elderly over 60
26.85%



disabled
31.43%



child under 6
19.60%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Utah lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

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8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Vermont By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Vermont in 2020</p> <p>\$20,903,527</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Vermont LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.24%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>73,149</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Vermont²</p> | <p>27,520</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Vermont in 2020</p> |

Only 37.62% of the total eligible population in Vermont received LIHEAP in 2020

80.19%

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



elderly over 60
44.24%



disabled
47.63%



child under 6
13.82%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Vermont lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
2. Eligible households, households served and vulnerable household statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2020. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2020-01-hhs-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-ffy-2020-and-mandatory>
5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Virginia By the Numbers

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Virginia in 2020</p> <p>\$95,393,440</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Virginia LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>5.42%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>864,649</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Virginia²</p> | <p>122,558</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Virginia in 2020</p> |

Only 14.17% of the total eligible population in Virginia received LIHEAP in 2020

86.77%

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



elderly over 60
45.99%



disabled
56.15%



child under 6
20.25%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Virginia lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
2. Eligible households, households served and vulnerable household statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2020. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2020-01-hhs-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-ffy-2020-and-mandatory>
5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Washington By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Washington in 2020</p> <p>\$68,280,037</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Washington LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>8.48%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>719,777</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Washington²</p> | <p>79,118</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Washington in 2020</p> |

Only 10.99% of the total eligible population in Washington received LIHEAP in 2020

64.22%

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



elderly over 60
41.08%



disabled
49.76%



child under 6
14.36%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Washington lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
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3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2020-01-hhs-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-ffy-2020-and-mandatory>
5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

West Virginia By the Numbers

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to West Virginia in 2020</p> <p>\$31,789,631</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>West Virginia LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.24%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>231,860</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in West Virginia²</p> | <p>49,272</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in West Virginia in 2020</p> |

Only 21.25% of the total eligible population in West Virginia received LIHEAP in 2020

61.21% of LIHEAP recipients in West Virginia have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 40.41%
-  disabled 29.82%
-  child under 6 8.67%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves West Virginia lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
2. Eligible households, households served and vulnerable household statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2020. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Wisconsin By the Numbers

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Wisconsin in 2020</p> <p>\$106,103,137</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Wisconsin LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.44%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>649,672</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Wisconsin²</p> | <p>207,024</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Wisconsin in 2020</p> |

Only 31.87% of the total eligible population in Wisconsin received LIHEAP in 2020

71.60%

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



elderly over 60
35.19%



disabled
39.17%



child under 6
18.19%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Wisconsin lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
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3. NEADA Purchasing Power Table
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270.html>
7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
9. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/2015-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201605.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2022

Wyoming By the Numbers

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Wyoming in 2020</p> <p>\$10,515,947</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs¹</p> | <p>Wyoming LIHEAP funding down</p> <p>18.16%</p> <p>from FY10 to FY20</p> |
| <p>59,681</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Wyoming²</p> | <p>8,320</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Wyoming in 2020</p> |

Only 13.94% of the total eligible population in Wyoming received LIHEAP in 2020

80.43%

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



elderly over 60
47.20%



disabled
45.07%



child under 6
14.69%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Wyoming lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY22.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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

LIHEAP is not an entitlement.

Unlike entitlement programs, LIHEAP is funded by the annual congressional appropriations process. While states set eligibility rates, federal statute limits household income to a maximum of 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, or 60 percent of the state median income. For example, 150 percent of the FY21 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,580.⁴ Most LIHEAP recipients earn much less than the maximum thresholds: data show that 82 percent of households served by LIHEAP had an annual household income below \$20,000.⁵

The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2019, the national poverty rate was 10.5 percent, and 34 million Americans lived in poverty.⁶

More than 1/4 of those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 crisis reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁷

22% of utility customers reported that they had reduced or put off expenses for basic needs like medicine and food in order to pay their utility bills.⁸

LIHEAP prioritizes vulnerable households, many of whom are also high risk for COVID-19.

More than 90 percent of LIHEAP recipient households have at least one vulnerable person - a senior aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that nearly half of American families would struggle to pay for an emergency expense costing \$400.⁹ LIHEAP frequently meets those exact short-term emergencies and can be the difference between making ends meet or not.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY22.

Sources

1. FY10-20 Data, HHS; *FY2020 reflects preliminary data pending final data validation
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5. <https://neada.org/program-policy-reports/liheapsurvey/>
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7. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
8. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
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