



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Alabama by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Alabama in 2021</p> <p>\$78,405,815</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>13.26%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Alabama received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>570,979</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Alabama³</p>	<p>75,684</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Alabama in 2021</p>



78.70% of LIHEAP recipients in Alabama have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 42.41%
-  disabled 58.14%
-  child under 6 16.91%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Alabama lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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 FY22 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,940.⁴ 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 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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.⁹

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 – an adult aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵ The Census Bureau estimated that energy assistance lifted 27,000 children out of poverty in 2020.¹⁰

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that 35 percent of Americans would struggle to pay a \$400 emergency expense.⁷ LIHEAP helps address short-term household energy emergencies and stabilizes families.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

Sources

1. FY2021 Data, HHS; Eligible households, households served and vulnerable statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2021, pending final data validation.
2. Gross LIHEAP allocation reflects FY2021 appropriations for regular LIHEAP Block Grants and Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116-136) appropriations released in FY2020.
3. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2021-02-federal-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-federal-fiscal-year>
5. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/liheapsurvey2018.pdf>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
7. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2020-report-economic-well-being-us-households-202105.pdf>
8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
9. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
10. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Alaska by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Alaska in 2021</p> <h1>\$23,808,771</h1> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <h1>7.07%</h1> <p>of the eligible population in Alaska received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<h1>68,028</h1> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Alaska³</p>	<h1>4,808</h1> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Alaska in 2021</p>

71.73%

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



elderly over 60
42.37%



disabled
29.60%



child under 6
26.19%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Alaska lives.

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Arizona by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Arizona in 2021</p> <p>\$47,506,866</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>3.19%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Arizona received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>636,864</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Arizona³</p>	<p>20,291</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Arizona in 2021</p>



69.36% of LIHEAP recipients in Arizona have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 30.25%
-  disabled 43.75%
-  child under 6 21.23%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Arizona lives.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Arkansas by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Arkansas in 2021</p> <p>\$41,278,324</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>20.36%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Arkansas received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>326,084</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Arkansas³</p>	<p>66,389</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Arkansas in 2021</p>

74.77%

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



elderly over 60
37.12%



disabled
59.77%



child under 6
12.25%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Arkansas lives.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

California by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to California in 2021</p> <p>\$249,616,997</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>4.95%</p> <p>of the eligible population in California received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>3,439,939</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in California³</p>	<p>170,381</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in California in 2021</p>

74.00%

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



elderly over 60
49.19%



disabled
34.89%



child under 6
15.81%

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Colorado by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Colorado in 2021</p> <p>\$75,681,137</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>14.27%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Colorado received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>542,892</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Colorado³</p>	<p>77,452</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Colorado in 2021</p>



63.18% of LIHEAP recipients in Colorado have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 39.62%
-  disabled 20.12%
-  child under 6 14.99%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Colorado lives.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Connecticut by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Connecticut in 2021</p> <p>\$87,608,166</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>17.22%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Connecticut received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>421,067</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Connecticut³</p>	<p>72,487</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Connecticut in 2021</p>

71.00%
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elderly over 60
42.16%



disabled
34.59%



child under 6
15.28%

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8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
9. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
10. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.pdf>






NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Delaware by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Delaware in 2021</p> <p>\$16,900,549</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>9.88%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Delaware received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>99,056</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Delaware³</p>	<p>9,785</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Delaware in 2021</p>

78.44% of LIHEAP recipients in Delaware have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 52.03%
-  disabled 39.78%
-  child under 6 11.37%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Delaware lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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 FY22 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,940.⁴ 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 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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.⁹

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 – an adult aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵ The Census Bureau estimated that energy assistance lifted 27,000 children out of poverty in 2020.¹⁰

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that 35 percent of Americans would struggle to pay a \$400 emergency expense.⁷ LIHEAP helps address short-term household energy emergencies and stabilizes families.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

Sources

1. FY2021 Data, HHS; Eligible households, households served and vulnerable statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2021, pending final data validation.
2. Gross LIHEAP allocation reflects FY2021 appropriations for regular LIHEAP Block Grants and Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116-136) appropriations released in FY2020.
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4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2021-02-federal-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-federal-fiscal-year>
5. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/liheapsurvey2018.pdf>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023




District of Columbia by the Numbers

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to District of Columbia in 2021</p> <p>\$14,141,502</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>0.00%</p> <p>of the eligible population in District of Columbia received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>76,602</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in District of Columbia³</p>	<p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in District of Columbia in 2021</p>



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

-  elderly over 60 #DIV/0!
-  disabled #DIV/0!
-  child under 6 #DIV/0!

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

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Florida by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Florida in 2021</p> <p>\$155,403,066</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only 6.42%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Florida received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>1,936,639</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Florida³</p>	<p>124,335</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Florida in 2021</p>



73.56% of LIHEAP recipients in Florida have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 42.99%
-  disabled 34.51%
-  child under 6 18.20%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Florida lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Georgia by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Georgia in 2021</p> <p>\$122,869,868</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>12.41%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Georgia received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>1,009,036</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Georgia³</p>	<p>125,228</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Georgia in 2021</p>



73.05% of LIHEAP recipients in Georgia have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60
60.94%
-  disabled
35.04%
-  child under 6
4.38%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Georgia lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Hawaii by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Hawaii in 2021</p> <p>\$6,259,394</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>0.00%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Hawaii received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>110,644</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Hawaii³</p>	<p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Hawaii in 2021</p>

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



elderly over 60
#DIV/0!



disabled
#DIV/0!



child under 6
#DIV/0!

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Hawaii lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Idaho by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Idaho in 2021</p> <p>\$27,225,641</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>23.19%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Idaho received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>144,297</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Idaho³</p>	<p>33,461</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Idaho in 2021</p>

77.72%

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



elderly over 60
39.54%



disabled
52.31%



child under 6
17.91%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Idaho lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Illinois by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Illinois in 2021</p> <h1>\$212,299,362</h1> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <h1>14.73%</h1> <p>of the eligible population in Illinois received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<h1>1,420,838</h1> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Illinois³</p>	<h1>209,327</h1> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Illinois in 2021</p>

70.09%

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



elderly over 60
45.30%



disabled
28.03%



child under 6
14.45%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Illinois lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

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4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2021-02-federal-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-federal-fiscal-year>
5. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/liheapsurvey2018.pdf>
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10. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Indiana by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Indiana in 2021</p> <p>\$94,170,530</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>14.50%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Indiana received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>681,919</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Indiana³</p>	<p>98,877</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Indiana in 2021</p>

77.41%

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



elderly over 60
43.31%



disabled
47.07%



child under 6
14.43%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Indiana lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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 FY22 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,940.⁴ 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 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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.⁹

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 – an adult aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵ The Census Bureau estimated that energy assistance lifted 27,000 children out of poverty in 2020.¹⁰

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that 35 percent of Americans would struggle to pay a \$400 emergency expense.⁷ LIHEAP helps address short-term household energy emergencies and stabilizes families.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

Sources

1. FY2021 Data, HHS; Eligible households, households served and vulnerable statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2021, pending final data validation.
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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Iowa by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Iowa in 2021</p> <p>\$58,918,943</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>21.92%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Iowa received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>340,331</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Iowa³</p>	<p>74,585</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Iowa in 2021</p>

81.66%

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



elderly over 60
40.30%



disabled
55.43%



child under 6
19.69%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Iowa lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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5. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/liheapsurvey2018.pdf>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
7. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2020-report-economic-well-being-us-households-202105.pdf>
8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
9. <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 2023

Kansas by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Kansas in 2021</p> <p>\$47,427,879</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>12.86%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Kansas received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>301,606</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Kansas³</p>	<p>38,778</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Kansas in 2021</p>



77.45% of LIHEAP recipients in Kansas have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 36.08%
-  disabled 51.80%
-  child under 6 17.75%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Kansas lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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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 – an adult aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵ The Census Bureau estimated that energy assistance lifted 27,000 children out of poverty in 2020.¹⁰

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Kentucky by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Kentucky in 2021</p> <p>\$69,950,942</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>24.80%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Kentucky received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>530,097</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Kentucky³</p>	<p>131,438</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Kentucky in 2021</p>

68.45%

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



elderly over 60
31.84%



disabled
43.69%



child under 6
16.36%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Kentucky lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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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 – an adult aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵ The Census Bureau estimated that energy assistance lifted 27,000 children out of poverty in 2020.¹⁰

LIHEAP makes the difference.

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Louisiana by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Louisiana in 2021</p> <p>\$68,708,279</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>11.14%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Louisiana received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>593,640</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Louisiana³</p>	<p>66,107</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Louisiana in 2021</p>

85.55%

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



elderly over 60
73.12%



disabled
39.41%



child under 6
27.51%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Louisiana lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Maine by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Maine in 2021</p> <p>\$42,975,495</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>19.01%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Maine received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>158,381</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Maine³</p>	<p>30,106</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Maine in 2021</p>

85.71%

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



elderly over 60
58.78%



disabled
48.05%



child under 6
8.93%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Maine lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Maryland by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Maryland in 2021</p> <p>\$97,783,122</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>14.05%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Maryland received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>614,032</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Maryland³</p>	<p>86,276</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Maryland in 2021</p>

69.85%

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



elderly over 60
39.10%



disabled
34.11%



child under 6
17.29%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Maryland lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

Sources

1. FY2021 Data, HHS; Eligible households, households served and vulnerable statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2021, pending final data validation.
2. Gross LIHEAP allocation reflects FY2021 appropriations for regular LIHEAP Block Grants and Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116-136) appropriations released in FY2020.
3. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2021-02-federal-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-federal-fiscal-year>
5. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/liheapsurvey2018.pdf>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
7. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2020-report-economic-well-being-us-households-202105.pdf>
8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
9. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
10. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Massachusetts by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Massachusetts in 2021</p> <p>\$161,569,178</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>16.50%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Massachusetts received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>813,161</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Massachusetts³</p>	<p>134,180</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Massachusetts in 2021</p>



75.80% of LIHEAP recipients in Massachusetts have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 51.92%
-  disabled 34.28%
-  child under 6 11.50%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Massachusetts lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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 FY22 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,940.⁴ 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 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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.⁹

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 – an adult aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵ The Census Bureau estimated that energy assistance lifted 27,000 children out of poverty in 2020.¹⁰

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that 35 percent of Americans would struggle to pay a \$400 emergency expense.⁷ LIHEAP helps address short-term household energy emergencies and stabilizes families.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Michigan by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Michigan in 2021</p> <p>\$197,090,995</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>22.59%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Michigan received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>1,137,840</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Michigan³</p>	<p>257,024</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Michigan in 2021</p>

61.75%

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



elderly over 60
28.18%



disabled
30.15%



child under 6
17.08%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Michigan lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
7. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2020-report-economic-well-being-us-households-202105.pdf>
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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Minnesota by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Minnesota in 2021</p> <p>\$125,591,309</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>19.16%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Minnesota received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>607,152</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Minnesota³</p>	<p>116,336</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Minnesota in 2021</p>



77.93% of LIHEAP recipients in Minnesota have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60
42.36%
-  disabled
47.20%
-  child under 6
18.46%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Minnesota lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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.⁹

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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9. <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 2023

Mississippi by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Mississippi in 2021</p> <p>\$45,797,905</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>12.34%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Mississippi received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>336,967</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Mississippi³</p>	<p>41,596</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Mississippi in 2021</p>

73.41%

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



elderly over 60
41.85%



disabled
52.68%



child under 6
12.68%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Mississippi lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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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 – an adult aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵ The Census Bureau estimated that energy assistance lifted 27,000 children out of poverty in 2020.¹⁰

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Missouri by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Missouri in 2021</p> <p>\$103,003,613</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>14.81%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Missouri received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>678,460</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Missouri³</p>	<p>100,468</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Missouri in 2021</p>

77.42%
of LIHEAP recipients in Missouri have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
35.08%



disabled
54.31%



child under 6
16.44%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Missouri lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Montana by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Montana in 2021</p> <p>\$31,929,285</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>13.54%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Montana received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>117,245</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Montana³</p>	<p>15,872</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Montana in 2021</p>

77.26%

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



elderly over 60
45.91%



disabled
44.10%



child under 6
13.31%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Montana lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Nebraska by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Nebraska in 2021</p> <p>\$39,995,256</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>20.42%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Nebraska received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>196,818</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Nebraska³</p>	<p>40,184</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Nebraska in 2021</p>

71.26%

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



elderly over 60
23.75%



disabled
37.50%



child under 6
29.40%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Nebraska lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that 35 percent of Americans would struggle to pay a \$400 emergency expense.⁷ LIHEAP helps address short-term household energy emergencies and stabilizes families.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

Sources

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2. Gross LIHEAP allocation reflects FY2021 appropriations for regular LIHEAP Block Grants and Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116-136) appropriations released in FY2020.
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6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
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8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
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10. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.pdf>






NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Nevada by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Nevada in 2021</p> <p>\$22,308,013</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>8.16%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Nevada received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>260,174</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Nevada³</p>	<p>21,234</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Nevada in 2021</p>

78.18% of LIHEAP recipients in Nevada have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 47.92%
-  disabled 52.64%
-  child under 6 15.33%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Nevada lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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 FY22 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,940.⁴ 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 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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.⁹

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

New Hampshire by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to New Hampshire in 2021</p> <p>\$34,476,663</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>16.93%</p> <p>of the eligible population in New Hampshire received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>143,609</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in New Hampshire³</p>	<p>24,308</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in New Hampshire in 2021</p>



75.44% of LIHEAP recipients in New Hampshire have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 37.28%
-  disabled 43.66%
-  child under 6 9.59%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves New Hampshire lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

New Jersey by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to New Jersey in 2021</p> <p>\$151,206,479</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>27.80%</p> <p>of the eligible population in New Jersey received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>992,140</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in New Jersey³</p>	<p>275,856</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in New Jersey in 2021</p>

70.61%

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



elderly over 60
40.81%



disabled
23.78%



child under 6
17.50%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves New Jersey lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

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In 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

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LIHEAP makes the difference.

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

New Mexico by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to New Mexico in 2021</p> <p>\$27,869,118</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>29.06%</p> <p>of the eligible population in New Mexico received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>216,920</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in New Mexico³</p>	<p>63,041</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in New Mexico in 2021</p>

71.07%
of LIHEAP recipients in New Mexico have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
30.88%



disabled
45.78%



child under 6
19.31%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves New Mexico lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

New York by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to New York in 2021</p> <p>\$402,235,139</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>45.86%</p> <p>of the eligible population in New York received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>2,251,793</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in New York³</p>	<p>1,032,772</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in New York in 2021</p>

66.25% of LIHEAP recipients in New York have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 41.94%
-  disabled 38.45%
-  child under 6 16.13%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves New York lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

North Carolina by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to North Carolina in 2021</p> <p>\$131,922,615</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>16.18%</p> <p>of the eligible population in North Carolina received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>1,082,654</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in North Carolina³</p>	<p>175,197</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in North Carolina in 2021</p>



69.48% of LIHEAP recipients in North Carolina have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60
42.26%
-  disabled
26.84%
-  child under 6
17.76%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves North Carolina lives.

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

North Dakota by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to North Dakota in 2021</p> <p>\$34,682,250</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>15.53%</p> <p>of the eligible population in North Dakota received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>89,160</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in North Dakota³</p>	<p>13,848</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in North Dakota in 2021</p>

68.03% of LIHEAP recipients in North Dakota have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 34.86%
-  disabled 22.44%
-  child under 6 16.77%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves North Dakota lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

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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 FY22 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,940.⁴ 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 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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.⁹

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 – an adult aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵ The Census Bureau estimated that energy assistance lifted 27,000 children out of poverty in 2020.¹⁰

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that 35 percent of Americans would struggle to pay a \$400 emergency expense.⁷ LIHEAP helps address short-term household energy emergencies and stabilizes families.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

Sources

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5. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/liheapsurvey2018.pdf>
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10. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.pdf>



NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Ohio by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Ohio in 2021</p> <p>\$191,465,734</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>16.83%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Ohio received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>1,363,726</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Ohio³</p>	<p>229,550</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Ohio in 2021</p>

75.02%
of LIHEAP recipients in Ohio have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
41.32%



disabled
49.39%



child under 6
12.42%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Ohio lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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9. <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 2023

Oklahoma by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Oklahoma in 2021</p> <p>\$60,966,528</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>39.40%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Oklahoma received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>397,901</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Oklahoma³</p>	<p>156,760</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Oklahoma in 2021</p>

38.05%

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



elderly over 60
17.56%



disabled
20.74%



child under 6
11.79%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Oklahoma lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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In 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

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6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Oregon by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Oregon in 2021</p> <p>\$47,450,734</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>12.62%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Oregon received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>405,487</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Oregon³</p>	<p>51,172</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Oregon in 2021</p>

74.70% of LIHEAP recipients in Oregon have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 43.18%
-  disabled 40.82%
-  child under 6 16.57%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Oregon lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Pennsylvania by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Pennsylvania in 2021</p> <p>\$235,510,731</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>20.21%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Pennsylvania received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>1,501,739</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Pennsylvania³</p>	<p>303,500</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Pennsylvania in 2021</p>

66.35% of LIHEAP recipients in Pennsylvania have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 39.13%
-  disabled 17.07%
-  child under 6 18.46%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Pennsylvania lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Rhode Island by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Rhode Island in 2021</p> <p>\$29,982,333</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>20.08%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Rhode Island received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>130,193</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Rhode Island³</p>	<p>26,141</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Rhode Island in 2021</p>



70.81% of LIHEAP recipients in Rhode Island have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60
55.24%
-  disabled
32.84%
-  child under 6
17.16%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Rhode Island lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

South Carolina by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to South Carolina in 2021</p> <p>\$67,842,606</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>9.21%</p> <p>of the eligible population in South Carolina received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>521,371</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in South Carolina³</p>	<p>48,017</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in South Carolina in 2021</p>



70.39% of LIHEAP recipients in South Carolina have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 40.01%
-  disabled 36.25%
-  child under 6 16.47%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves South Carolina lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION




MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

South Dakota by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to South Dakota in 2021</p> <p>\$28,170,792</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>25.57%</p> <p>of the eligible population in South Dakota received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>90,273</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in South Dakota³</p>	<p>23,081</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in South Dakota in 2021</p>



74.52% of LIHEAP recipients in South Dakota have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60
42.60%
-  disabled
32.78%
-  child under 6
18.82%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves South Dakota lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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 FY22 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,940.⁴ 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 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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.⁹

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 – an adult aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵ The Census Bureau estimated that energy assistance lifted 27,000 children out of poverty in 2020.¹⁰

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that 35 percent of Americans would struggle to pay a \$400 emergency expense.⁷ LIHEAP helps address short-term household energy emergencies and stabilizes families.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

Sources

1. FY2021 Data, HHS; Eligible households, households served and vulnerable statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2021, pending final data validation.
2. Gross LIHEAP allocation reflects FY2021 appropriations for regular LIHEAP Block Grants and Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116-136) appropriations released in FY2020.
3. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2021-02-federal-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-federal-fiscal-year>
5. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/liheapsurvey2018.pdf>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
7. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2020-report-economic-well-being-us-households-202105.pdf>
8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
9. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
10. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Tennessee by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Tennessee in 2021</p> <p>\$91,080,549</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>14.49%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Tennessee received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>696,509</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Tennessee³</p>	<p>100,951</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Tennessee in 2021</p>

86.40%

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



elderly over 60
41.72%



disabled
69.23%



child under 6
15.80%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Tennessee lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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5. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/liheapsurvey2018.pdf>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
7. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2020-report-economic-well-being-us-households-202105.pdf>
8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
9. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
10. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.pdf>






NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Texas by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Texas in 2021</p> <p>\$258,538,671</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>5.42%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Texas received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>2,582,998</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Texas³</p>	<p>140,093</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Texas in 2021</p>

77.83% of LIHEAP recipients in Texas have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60 42.08%
-  disabled 49.89%
-  child under 6 16.15%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Texas lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

www.neuac.org

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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.⁹

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 – an adult aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵ The Census Bureau estimated that energy assistance lifted 27,000 children out of poverty in 2020.¹⁰

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2021-02-federal-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-federal-fiscal-year>
5. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/liheapsurvey2018.pdf>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
7. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2020-report-economic-well-being-us-households-202105.pdf>
8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
9. <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 2023

Utah by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Utah in 2021</p> <p>\$32,436,319</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>12.38%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Utah received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>205,202</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Utah³</p>	<p>25,400</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Utah in 2021</p>

71.44%
of LIHEAP recipients in Utah have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
16.73%



disabled
37.47%



child under 6
17.10%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Utah lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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The need for LIHEAP remains high.

In 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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5. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/liheapsurvey2018.pdf>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
7. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2020-report-economic-well-being-us-households-202105.pdf>
8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
9. <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 2023

Vermont by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Vermont in 2021</p> <p>\$25,841,486</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>36.20%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Vermont received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>73,149</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Vermont³</p>	<p>26,478</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Vermont in 2021</p>

80.27%
of LIHEAP recipients in Vermont have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
45.73%



disabled
48.09%



child under 6
12.88%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Vermont lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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NATIONAL ENERGY & UTILITY AFFORDABILITY COALITION

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023


Virginia by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Virginia in 2021</p> <p>\$119,801,472</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>0.00%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Virginia received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>864,649</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Virginia³</p>	<p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Virginia in 2021</p>




#DIV/0!


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



elderly over 60
#DIV/0!



disabled
#DIV/0!



child under 6
#DIV/0!

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Virginia lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Washington by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Washington in 2021</p> <p>\$83,195,599</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>10.18%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Washington received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>719,777</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Washington³</p>	<p>73,307</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Washington in 2021</p>

72.48%
of LIHEAP recipients in Washington have at least one vulnerable member:



elderly over 60
38.73%



disabled
43.16%



child under 6
15.44%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Washington lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

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7. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2020-report-economic-well-being-us-households-202105.pdf>
8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
9. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
10. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

West Virginia by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to West Virginia in 2021</p> <p>\$39,299,172</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>0.00%</p> <p>of the eligible population in West Virginia received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>231,860</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in West Virginia³</p>	<p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in West Virginia in 2021</p>

#DIV/0!

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



elderly over 60
#DIV/0!



disabled
#DIV/0!



child under 6
#DIV/0!

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves West Virginia lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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 FY22 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,940.⁴ 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 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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.⁹

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 – an adult aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵ The Census Bureau estimated that energy assistance lifted 27,000 children out of poverty in 2020.¹⁰

LIHEAP makes the difference.

The Federal Reserve found that 35 percent of Americans would struggle to pay a \$400 emergency expense.⁷ LIHEAP helps address short-term household energy emergencies and stabilizes families.

Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

Sources

1. FY2021 Data, HHS; Eligible households, households served and vulnerable statistics supplied from state reports and are preliminary for FY2021, pending final data validation.
2. Gross LIHEAP allocation reflects FY2021 appropriations for regular LIHEAP Block Grants and Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116-136) appropriations released in FY2020.
3. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2021-02-federal-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-federal-fiscal-year>
5. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/liheapsurvey2018.pdf>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
7. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2020-report-economic-well-being-us-households-202105.pdf>
8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
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MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Wisconsin by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Wisconsin in 2021</p> <p>\$113,050,211</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>29.22%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Wisconsin received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>649,672</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Wisconsin³</p>	<p>189,837</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Wisconsin in 2021</p>

65.94%

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



elderly over 60
29.91%



disabled
37.21%



child under 6
17.98%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Wisconsin lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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 FY22 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,940.⁴ 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 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

An unprecedented 14 percent of all adults suffered a layoff in 2020.⁷ More than one quarter of utility customers surveyed who lost jobs reported skipping or needing to skip a utility bill payment.⁸

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.⁹

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 – an adult aged 60 or older, a child aged 18 or under, or an individual with a disability.⁵ The Census Bureau estimated that energy assistance lifted 27,000 children out of poverty in 2020.¹⁰

LIHEAP makes the difference.

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

Sources




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3. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2021-02-federal-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-federal-fiscal-year>
5. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/liheapsurvey2018.pdf>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
7. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2020-report-economic-well-being-us-households-202105.pdf>
8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
9. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
10. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.pdf>

MAXIMIZE LIHEAP FUNDING IN 2023

Wyoming by the Numbers¹

<p>Gross LIHEAP allocation to Wyoming in 2021</p> <p>\$12,976,410</p> <p>for utility payment assistance and home weatherization programs²</p>	<p>Only</p> <p>14.59%</p> <p>of the eligible population in Wyoming received LIHEAP in 2021</p>
<p>59,681</p> <p># of households eligible for LIHEAP in Wyoming³</p>	<p>8,709</p> <p># of low-income households that received LIHEAP in Wyoming in 2021</p>

78.23% of LIHEAP recipients in Wyoming have at least one vulnerable member:

-  elderly over 60
45.23%
-  disabled
43.22%
-  child under 6
15.27%

Federal home heating/cooling assistance saves Wyoming lives.

NEUAC urges Congress to maximize LIHEAP funding for FY23.

Why Maximize LIHEAP Funding?

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a critical, life-saving program that targets and serves the most vulnerable households, including older Americans, individuals with disabilities, and families with young children. Many rely on fixed monthly incomes, meaning that their pay does not increase when the cost of heating and cooling their homes increases. LIHEAP recipients make heartbreaking choices every day between food, medicine, or utilities.

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 FY22 poverty guideline for a family of three is \$32,940.⁴ 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 2020, the national poverty rate was 11.4 percent – the first increase in poverty after five years of decline; 37.2 million people lived in poverty.⁶ The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau found that 38 percent of adults had high likelihood of inability to afford food, healthcare, housing, or utilities.⁷

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LIHEAP makes the difference.

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Maximize LIHEAP Funding in FY23.

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3. Eligible households calculated using the federal standard for all states.
4. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/policy-guidance/liheap-im-2021-02-federal-poverty-guidelines-optional-use-federal-fiscal-year>
5. <https://neuac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/liheapsurvey2018.pdf>
6. <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>
7. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2020-report-economic-well-being-us-households-202105.pdf>
8. http://mydocs.epri.com/Docs/public/covid19/COVID-19_survey_report.pdf
9. <https://theconversation.com/energy-is-a-basic-need-and-many-americans-are-struggling-to-afford-it-in-the-covid-19-recession-140416>
10. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.pdf>