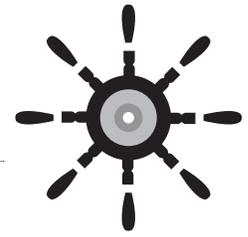


The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)



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Administering agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Service (HHS), Office of Community Services within the Administration for Children and Families

Year program started: 1981

Number of persons/households served: An estimated 6.8 million families receive Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) grants.

Population targeted: Low-income households (below 150% of the poverty threshold or 60% of the state median income) who cannot afford to keep their homes at safe temperatures, particularly households with frail elderly, members with disabilities, or very, young children

FY16 funding: \$3.39 billion for LIHEAP

LIHEAP is a targeted block grant program to help struggling families pay their heating and cooling bills. States have flexibility in setting eligibility criteria, benefit amounts, how much to direct to energy crisis situations where the health of the household is in jeopardy, as well as other program components. As more families struggle to pay their heating bills in the winter and afford air conditioning in the summer due to the high price of energy and the weak economy, the main challenge for LIHEAP is securing adequate annual appropriations.

HISTORY

LIHEAP was created in response to rising energy prices in the 1970s and the decreasing purchasing power of low income households. In 1980, low income energy assistance was part of the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Act, Public Law 96-223, and LIHEAP was authorized in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law 97-35. Since then LIHEAP has been reauthorized several times, targeting the assistance within the pool of eligible households, adding new program components, and expanding authorization levels for funding.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The regular LIHEAP program is a federal block grant program to the states to help low income families meet the costs of heating and cooling their homes. LIHEAP is intended to “assist low income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes, that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their home energy needs” (42 U.S.C. § 8621(a)). States are to target assistance to households with the lowest incomes and highest energy needs (i.e., those who pay a large percentage of their income on home energy), and to households with populations vulnerable to extreme heat or cold. These are households with very young children, individuals with disabilities, and the frail elderly. The LIHEAP program focuses on home energy, which is defined as a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings.

In order to receive LIHEAP funds, states must submit an annual application (state plan) to the Secretary of HHS. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, numerous tribes, and the territories participate in the LIHEAP program. In the majority of states, LIHEAP is administered by the state social services agency. In many states, the state agency contracts with local providers, such as community action agencies, to handle intake.

Although states have a great deal of flexibility in designing their programs each year, the vast majority of states’ LIHEAP grants are used to provide bill payment assistance to eligible low income households to help with heating and cooling costs. LIHEAP benefits cover all forms of residential heating or cooling fuels. This includes a range of fuels from natural gas and electricity for heating or cooling, to home heating oil, propane, kerosene, and wood. Assistance is often in the form of a vendor payment or two-party check (the customer and the utility).

States also have the flexibility to set their program’s eligibility criteria in the annual state LIHEAP plan based on income eligibility. The maximum eligibility for LIHEAP is 150% of poverty or 60%

of state median income. States are prohibited from setting income eligibility below 110% of the poverty level. States can also rely on participation in another means-tested program to determine eligibility. Low income households are also eligible for LIHEAP through participation in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Security Income, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (also known as food stamps) and certain needs-tested veterans' benefits.

There are several additional components to LIHEAP:

- Crisis grants. Each fiscal year, states must reserve a reasonable amount of their regular LIHEAP block grant until March 15 for individual crisis intervention grants. States have the discretion to define what constitutes a crisis for this component. Common definitions include an imminent shut-off, empty heating fuel tank, or broken furnace. The state crisis intervention funds must be made available to a household within 18 hours if the household is in a life-threatening situation, and within 48 hours in other circumstances. The state crisis intervention component is different from the LIHEAP emergency contingency funds that are at the discretion of the president to release.
- Low-cost weatherization or other home energy-related repairs. States may use up to 15% of their annual LIHEAP block grant (or 25% with a waiver) for low-cost residential weatherization or other home energy-related repair. In 32 states, the same agency administers LIHEAP and the Department of Energy's low income weatherization program.
- Self-sufficiency. States can use up to 5% of their block grant to provide services to encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs through activities such as needs assessments, counseling, and assistance with energy vendors.

LIHEAP emergency contingency fund. The LIHEAP emergency contingency fund is subsidized separately from the regular LIHEAP block grant. The president can release LIHEAP emergency contingency funds to help meet low income home energy needs arising from a natural disaster, a significant increase in the cost of home energy, or other emergency. Unfortunately, Congress has not

appropriated funds for the LIHEAP emergency contingency fund since FY11.

According to the National Energy Assistance Director's Association (NEADA), in FY15 LIHEAP provided essential heating assistance to 6.9 million households, and essential cooling assistance to about 996,000 households in FY14. NEADA also reports that the number of veteran households accounted for almost 35% of the total growth in LIHEAP from FY08 to FY11.

FUNDING

H.R. 2029, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-113) includes funding for HHS along with other government agencies. LIHEAP received \$3.39 billion for the regular block grant program. No emergency contingency funding was provided. States can allocate the amount of their block grant they would like to receive each quarter.

The high water mark for LIHEAP was in FY09 and FY10 when LIHEAP was funded at a total of \$5.1 billion: \$4.509 billion through the regular formula and \$590 million through the LIHEAP emergency contingency fund. The authorized funding level for LIHEAP is \$5.1 billion for the regular block grant program and \$600 million in LIHEAP emergency contingency funds.

FORECAST

The administration's FY17 budget proposal to Congress seeks \$3.0 billion for the regular LIHEAP program, a 12% cut to the regular program. The President's Proposed Budget would also allow states to transfer 40% of their regular program funding for low-cost weatherization without HHS approval (the current threshold is 15% for weatherization without HHS approval and a maximum 25% with HHS approval). The President's Proposed Budget also proposes a new \$560 million for the LIHEAP emergency contingency fund for fuel spikes, extreme weather or an increase in the number of eligible households. Whereas LIHEAP is funded out of discretionary funds, this new proposed contingency fund would require Congress to pass a new authorizing law. There is also a proposed new multi-agency "Family Energy Assistance Fund" that would start at \$1.445 billion in 2017 that would, and increase to \$9.022 billion in 2026. This, too, would require Congressional authorization. Given

the tight budget outlook and the current lack of Congressional appetite for increased spending measures, this is unlikely to have traction right now.

For several years now, advocates have managed to move the LIHEAP appropriations above the president's proposed funding levels to maintain level funding. LIHEAP is serving about 20% of the eligible households at the current funding level.

TIPS FOR LOCAL SUCCESS

Advocates should become involved in the development of their state's annual LIHEAP program. LIHEAP state plans are required to be made available to the public in a manner that facilitates meaningful review and comment, and states are required to hold public hearings on the LIHEAP plan. The plans will set out eligibility criteria and benefit amounts, as well as other aspects of the program, such as the percentage of the state's LIHEAP grant requested in each quarter.

Each state's LIHEAP office is listed at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap-state-and-territory-contact-listing>. Please note that some tribes receive their LIHEAP grant directly through the federal agency (as opposed to the state).

Advocates should also become familiar with the other energy assistance programs and utility consumer protections. In addition to LIHEAP, some states and some utilities have separate low income energy assistance programs. For a list of some of the additional assistance programs, see <http://www.liheapch.acf.hhs.gov/dereg/usfintro.htm>, or contact the consumer protection division of a state's utility commission.

Advocates should also become familiar with certain utility rules. For utilities regulated by the state utility commission (generally, private investor-owned utilities), the commission website should have a link to rules regarding: customer shut-offs (for example, a winter shut-off rule, an extreme temperature rule, or a severe illness shut-off protection rule); payment plans; special protections for low income or LIHEAP customers; and, deposits and reconnection fees. Staff in the consumer protection division of the utility commission may be able to help you find the relevant rules. For links to the state utility commissions, visit: <https://www.naruc.org/about-naruc/regulatory-commissions/>. For municipal utilities or cooperatives, the rules will reside with the municipality or the co-op.

WHAT TO SAY TO LEGISLATORS

Advocates should meet with their Members of Congress to share the following messages:

- LIHEAP is a critical safety net program to help vulnerable households afford residential energy.
- There is significant need in your district (provide, for example, the number of clients seeking help with their utility bills, newspaper clips, or data regarding the number of households being disconnected).
- The current funding level will not be sufficient to meet the record high levels of applications.
- Supporters of LIHEAP should visit the LIHEAP Action Day website of the National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition (www.NEUAC.org) for state-by-state fact sheets on the LIHEAP program.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For advocates seeking more information about LIHEAP program design:

- The LIHEAP Clearinghouse is a wealth of information regarding the various ways states have designed their LIHEAP programs. View at: <http://www.liheapch.acf.hhs.gov/>. The LIHEAP Clearinghouse also tracks states supplemental energy assistance activities (listed as "State Leveraging under State Programs in the menu on the homepage). View at: <http://www.liheapch.acf.hhs.gov/state-leveraging>

For those seeking information about advocacy regarding LIHEAP funding:

- The National Energy Assistance Directors' Association's website provides information on LIHEAP funding needs and current funding levels. View at: www.neada.org
- The National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition is an organization of utility, non-profit and anti-poverty organizations focused on the energy needs of low-income consumers. View at: <http://www.neuac.org/>
- The Campaign for Home Energy Assistance has helpful fact sheets for advocates that describe the need for increased LIHEAP funding as well as local assistance programs. View at: www.liheap.org ■