



American Gas Association

Energy Analysis

POLICY ANALYSIS GROUP
400 N. Capitol St., NW
Washington, DC 20001
www.aga.org

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THE INCREASING BURDEN OF ENERGY COSTS ON LOW-INCOME CONSUMERS

Introduction

Households that receive federal aid through the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) are spending 33 percent more of their income on home energy costs compared to 1998. These households typically spend one-fifth of their annual income on home energy bills – more than six times the level that other income groups devote to home energy bills. Indeed, the increase in energy prices since 1998 has outstripped any growth in LIHEAP recipients' income, leaving less money for food, rent, and health care. In contrast, the portion of income required to pay home energy bills has not changed for non-low-income households.

In response to high energy prices in the winter of 2005-2006, the federal government increased the amount of LIHEAP funding in FY 2006 to an all-time high -- \$3.2 billion. The additional funding -- while still substantially less than the fully authorized LIHEAP appropriation of \$5.1 billion -- allowed assistance to go to 5.6 million households. Even at this record funding level, only 16 percent of those eligible got assistance. Despite the growing gap between LIHEAP funding and the number of households eligible for assistance, LIHEAP funding for FY 2007 was cut 30 percent to \$2.2 billion, and the President's budget proposal for FY 2008 would cut the program's funding even more.

If the winter of 2007-08 brings a normal or colder-than-normal weather pattern, heating bills could approach or even exceed the recent record highs. Without increased assistance, many families could be left out in the cold this winter.

Executive Summary

Even with winters that are warmer than normal, impoverished households continue to have trouble paying their energy bills:

- The number of households that are eligible for LIHEAP funds has increased 15 percent over the past five years.

- This winter's heating bills could be higher than last year's, particularly if the country experiences a cold winter.
- The portion of the LIHEAP recipients' annual income needed to pay home energy bills rose from 15 percent in 1998 to 20 percent in 2006.
- Current legislation in Congress makes no increase in the LIHEAP base funding to address these problems.
- Past due accounts relative to total accounts increased for natural gas customers from 16.5 percent in 2001 to 21 percent in 2006, and the total amount of uncollectible expenses rose 39 percent between 2003 and 2006, indicating that customers face increased difficulty in paying their home energy bills.

Programs that help low-income households pay their energy bills are more critical than ever. In addition to LIHEAP, state and local governments provide assistance through taxpayer-funded initiatives. Fuel funds and other charitable groups provide direct assistance, funded by donations, to those in need. **In 2006, energy utilities provided \$1.8 billion in assistance to low-income households in the form of discounts, fee waivers, efficiency/weatherization programs, and arrearage forgiveness funded by customers and stockholders.**

Despite these efforts, more is needed. While 5.6 million households benefited from federal energy assistance programs in FY 2006, **about 84 percent of those eligible did not receive LIHEAP heating assistance.**

- The FY 2007 LIHEAP funding levels increased 17 percent relative to 26 years ago – yet over the same time period, the consumer price index rose 133 percent. Had LIHEAP kept pace with inflation, annual appropriations would be \$4.2 billion.
- The number of low-income families eligible for LIHEAP has increased 78 percent since the program began.
- Despite ongoing conservation efforts, low-income households may be facing even higher heating and cooling bills because of current and projected high energy prices coupled with the potential for normal or even colder than normal weather. For example, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) short-term forecast calls for increase in both residential gas prices and consumption compared to last winter, so consumers may face even higher winter heating bills. Electricity customers could also face higher bills, as EIA is forecasting higher electricity prices for residential customers.

The federal government can take steps to lessen this burden and help keep households that are behind on their energy bills from getting disconnected. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 reauthorized LIHEAP through 2007 and increased the authorization for the basic grant from \$2.1 billion to \$5.1 billion. **If funded at the full \$5.1 billion, LIHEAP could assist an additional 7.3 million households. This could provide assistance to 37 percent of those eligible for home heating aid, assuming an average benefit of \$300 per household.**

LIHEAP Overview

Program Description

LIHEAP was created under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA) to help low and fixed income households pay their fuel and utility bills. LIHEAP funding is allocated by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and administered by the states, with the states having maximum flexibility in directing program funds.

LIHEAP is one of the original seven block grants authorized by OBRA, and it has been modified through a series of reauthorizations and amendments since 1981. The LIHEAP program has evolved from providing only financial assistance to low-income households to today's efforts that include residential weatherization and home-energy repair. In addition, a small portion of LIHEAP funds are used as leveraging incentives – grantees that can supplement LIHEAP with non-federal assistance resources are eligible for these incentive rewards. Finally, some funds are targeted for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) program.¹

LIHEAP is widely regarded as a model program. LIHEAP has been very cost effective and efficient for several reasons:

- States are given the flexibility to direct program funds as needed, allowing individual states to tailor programs according to the needs of its low- and fixed-income residents.
- States are required to maintain administrative expenses at or below 10 percent, ensuring that most of the monies go directly to needy households.
- LIHEAP serves as discretionary (in many cases one-time) assistance, providing a bridge that helps the working poor avoid welfare programs.

LIHEAP regulations provide two measures of household eligibility. First, a household is eligible if one or more occupants receive need-based government assistance such as Food Stamps, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Security Income payments, and certain veterans' or survivors' payments. Second, a household is eligible if income is at or below 150 percent of the poverty level for their state or 60 percent of their state's median income.² The states have flexibility in setting the eligibility guidelines. A table listing each state's requirements can be found on the LIHEAP Clearinghouse website (<http://www.liheap.ncat.org/tables/FY2007/POP07.htm>).

LIHEAP funding levels are insufficient to meet the needs of all eligible households, so the program is designed to help those lowest-income households that typically (1) pay a higher proportion of their income for home energy, and (2) have at least one member who is a young child, disabled, or elderly.

Funding History

There are two categories of LIHEAP allocations. Federal regular appropriations make up the bulk of the funding. In addition, the President can release federal supplemental emergency contingency (crisis) funding for:

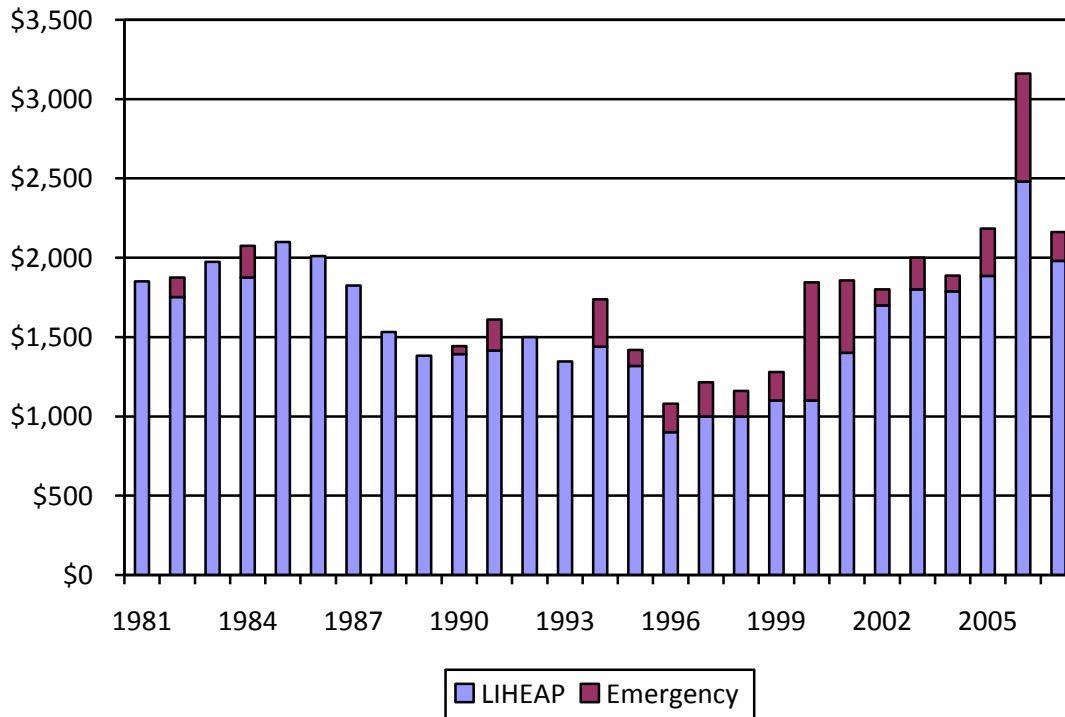
¹ LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2001, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, 8/7/2003

² LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2001

- Households that have lost, or are in imminent danger of losing, their supply of home energy due to inability to pay their energy bills.
- Natural disaster relief.
- Home energy supply disruptions, shortages, or price spikes.
- Increases in unemployment or participation in government assistance programs.

The initial LIHEAP funding level was set at 1.8 billion in 1981. Funding levels have varied since then, reaching almost \$3.2 billion in FY 2006 (Figure 1). The 2007 appropriation of \$2.1 billion is only 17 percent higher than the initial amount 26 years ago. Had LIHEAP funding kept pace with inflation, annual appropriations would need to reach \$4.2 billion.³

Figure 1
LIHEAP Funding History



Non-Federal Assistance Programs

LIHEAP has fostered a positive collaboration between the government, the utility industry, social service organizations, community advocates, and other state and local non-profit agencies. These organizations help supplement LIHEAP funding through assistance programs of their own. Combined, these programs provided \$2.7 billion of assistance in 2006 (Table1).

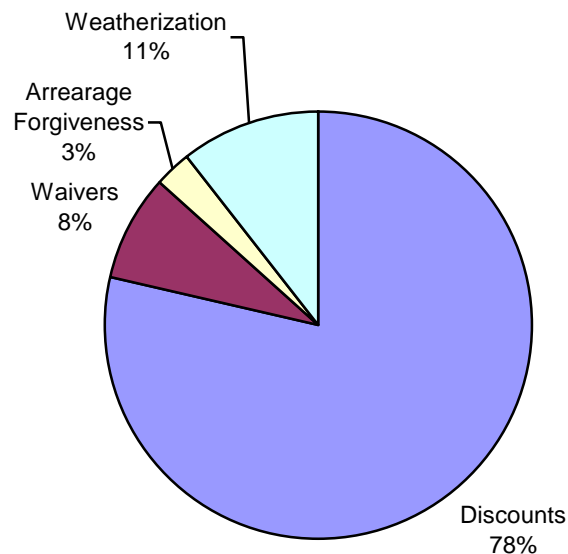
³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, [ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpi.txt](http://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpi.txt)

Utilities

Many utilities administer, sponsor, and promote programs to augment LIHEAP, and in 2006 utility programs generated \$1.8 billion in low-income customer assistance (see Table 1). Typically, local regulators approve (and in many cases initiate) or legislators create these programs. The costs for these programs are often recovered through an increase in the bills of all customers, but in some instances utility stockholders cover at least a portion of the costs. These programs do not include past-due customer debts that the utility eventually writes off as uncollectible. Types of utility programs include (see Figure 2, based on 2004 data):⁴

- Rate Assistance
 - Discounts – many utilities offer reduced rates for low-income households. These discounts accounted for 78 percent of total utility assistance.
 - Waivers – some utilities will waive a charge or portion of a bill, such as customer charges, reconnection fees, late charges, deposit fees, etc., to qualified customers. These programs accounted for eight percent of utility assistance.
 - Arrearage forgiveness -- in some instances utilities will forgive a portion, sometimes even all, of the past due amount of a qualified customer. Arrearage forgiveness accounted for three percent of utility assistance.
- Energy Efficiency/Weatherization programs – a number of utilities provide funding for home improvements and/or more efficient appliances that will reduce energy consumption on a long-term basis. Weatherization programs accounted for 11 percent of total utility assistance.

Figure 2
Utility Assistance Programs



⁴ *The Growing Need to Help Low-Income Energy Consumers: Government, Charitable, and Utility Programs*, American Gas Association, Washington, DC, September 21, 2005

SOURCE: LIHEAP Clearinghouse, <http://www.liheap.ncat.org/tables/FY2004/04stlvb.htm>

NOTE: Percentages based on LIHEAP Clearinghouse data on LIHEAP leveraging program reports, a subset of utility data found in Table 1

During the spring of 2006, AGA surveyed its membership on their programs to assist low-income customers. Specifically members were asked:

Does your company participate in the following programs for low-income customers:

- *Rate discounts*
- *Full/partial arrearage forgiveness*
- *Fuel funds*
- *Shareholder contributions*
- *Reconnect discounts*
- *Other*

More than 100 jurisdictions responded to the survey (a company may have more than one jurisdiction within its service territory). Of the 107 jurisdictions indicating that they had low-income customer programs:

- 45% offer rate discounts
- 35% forgive part or all of past arrearages
- 38% participate in fuel funds
- 50% have shareholder contributions to assist low-income customers
- 10% offer a discount on the reconnection fee to low-income customers that had been disconnected due to inability to pay
- 35% have other programs

The “other” categories include weatherization programs, universal service funds, special budget billings, and matching of customer donations. Most respondents (71%) had more than one program in place to assist low-income customers.

State & Local Governments

In addition to regulating utility assistance programs, state and local governments provide direct funding or allow tax breaks to assist households in paying or reducing energy bills. In 2006, state and local governments provided \$739 million for this assistance. The government funds these programs through general and special taxes as well as other sources, including:

- Legislatively mandated utility rate discounts
- Voluntary contribution through tax return check-off
- Unclaimed deposits and refunds
- Deed, registration, and stamp taxes
- Oil overcharge funds
- Court case settlements

Fuel Funds

These charitable programs are typically a partnership between fuel funds, community-based organizations (churches, charities, etc.), local government agencies, and utilities. Fuel funds are dedicated to raising and distributing money for energy bill-payment assistance. Churches and other community programs assist households with utility bills as part of their charitable work. These programs are funded primarily by donations. In many instances, the utility will solicit contributions (e.g., bill inserts), the government and community organizations will identify the households that can benefit, and the community organizations will distribute the assistance. In 2006, fuel funds and other charitable organizations accounted for more than \$103 million for energy assistance.

Other

Other parties that provide energy assistance to low-income households include church/community groups, landlords (weatherization improvements) and fuel suppliers (bulk fuel discounts and need-based discounts). These parties provided a total of \$60 million in energy assistance in 2006.

Growth in Assistance Funds

The LIHEAP Clearinghouse maintains a database of non-federal energy assistance efforts, with data provided through LIHEAP leveraging reports and other sources.⁵ While the database may not capture all of the assistance efforts,⁶ the data provide the most comprehensive picture of these programs.

Table 1 shows annual funding levels of the energy assistance programs from 2000 to 2006. Overall, the funding level increased 164 percent since 2000. Utility-related programs accounted for a large portion of the funding increase, growing 369 percent. Fuel funds increased their assistance levels 101 percent, and other programs increased 53 percent. State and local programs increased their funding levels by 219 percent, and federal LIHEAP funding levels increased 114 percent during that period. (See Appendix for a state-by-state breakdown of 2006 energy assistance by source.)

Table 1
Energy Assistance to Low-Income Households
(Millions)

Year	LIHEAP	State & Local	Utility	Fuel Funds	Other	Total
2000	\$1,470	\$232	\$380	\$51	\$39	\$2,172
2001	\$1,670	\$333	\$700	\$53	\$54	\$2,810
2002	\$1,800	\$437	\$771	\$67	\$41	\$3,116
2003	\$2,000	\$574	\$951	\$75	\$39	\$3,638
2004	\$1,889	\$579	\$1,174	\$87	\$47	\$3,776
2005	\$2,183	\$588	\$1,319	\$97	\$34	\$4,170
2006	\$3,160	\$739	\$1,793	\$103	\$60	\$5,744

Source: LIHEAP Clearinghouse <http://liheap.ncat.org/tables/FY2006/06stlvb.htm> and previous years

⁵ The LIHEAP Clearinghouse, <http://liheap.ncat.org/Supplements/2006/supplement06.htm>

⁶ The LIHEAP Clearinghouse, <http://www.liheap.ncat.org/Supplements/2006/supintro.htm>

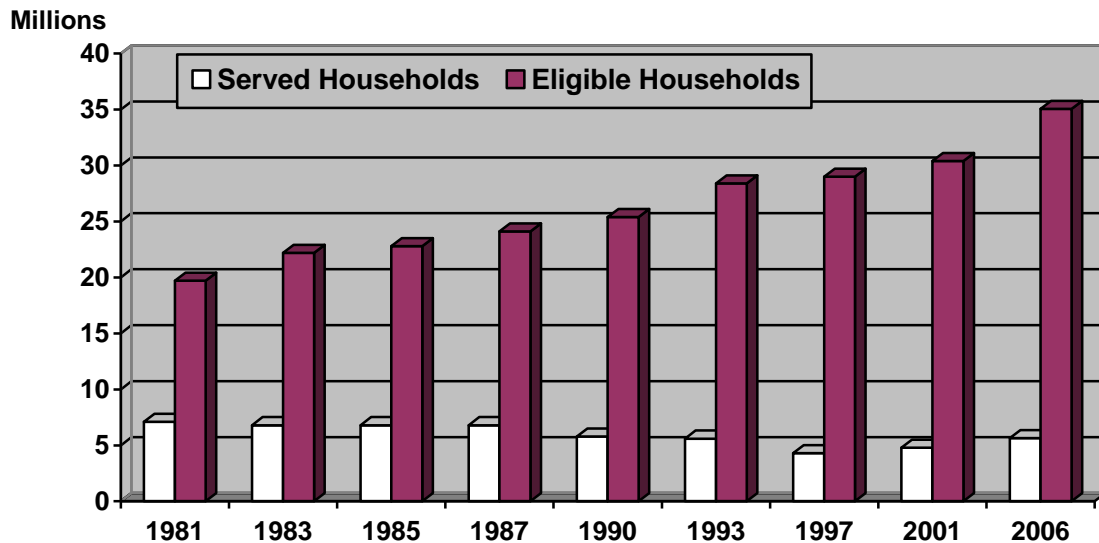
Continuing Need for LIHEAP

In FY 2006, states distributed LIHEAP funds to 5.6 million households.⁷ While this number is higher than some past years, it is roughly 20 percent less than the number of households assisted in 1981.

Unmet need

While the number of households assisted is currently lower than levels achieved in the 1980's, the number of households eligible for LIHEAP assistance has risen steadily. In 1981, almost 20 million were eligible for LIHEAP assistance, and the needs of more than 12 million (64 percent) households went unmet. By 2006, 35 million households were eligible,⁸ and the needs of almost 30 million (84 percent) went unmet (see Figure 3).

Figure 3
Households Receiving, Vs. Eligible for, LIHEAP Heating Assistance



Sources: LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook FY2005, US Dept. of Health & Human Services, June 2006; LIHEAP: Providing Heating and Cooling Assistance to Low-Income Families During a Period of High Energy Prices, National Energy Assistance Directors' Association, February 9, 2007.

Two factors contribute to this increasing unmet need. First, the number of low-income households that are eligible for LIHEAP has grown 78 percent since 1981.⁹ Second, heating bills have increased, not due to increased use but rather higher energy prices – between 1981 and 2006, residential natural gas prices have risen 221 percent, fuel oil increased 98 percent, and electricity increased 68 percent.¹⁰

⁷ NOTE: While post-2005 number of households assisted is not available through government sources, the National Energy Assistance Director's Association (NEADA) has estimated that the number of households assisted by LIHEAP was 5.6 million. <http://www.neada.org/>

⁸ LIHEAP: Providing Heating and Cooling Assistance to Low-Income Families During a Period of High Energy Prices, National Energy Assistance Directors' Association, February 9, 2007

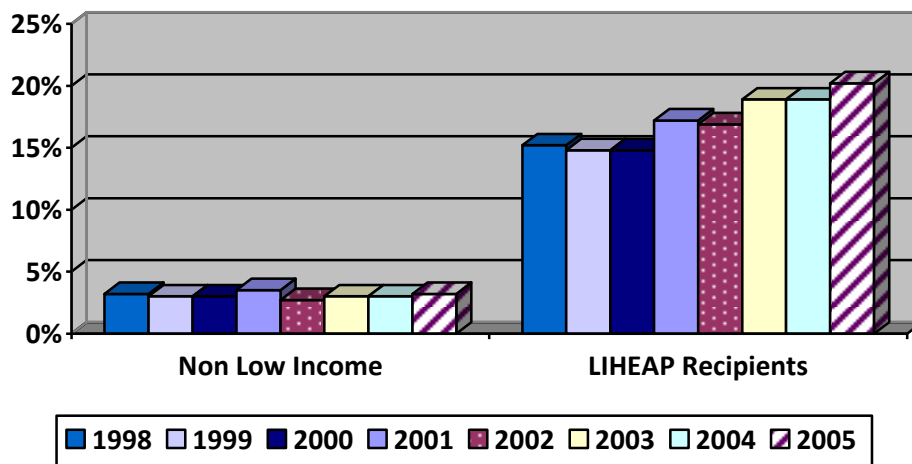
⁹ American Housing Survey, U.S. Department of Census, Washington, DC, various years

¹⁰ Monthly Energy Review, Energy Information Administration, <http://www.eia.doe.gov>

Energy burden

“Energy burden” represents the portion of a household’s income that is spent on home energy costs. The average family spends about six to seven percent of its total income on household energy. Non low income households (incomes above the LIHEAP federal maximum income standard) have energy burdens of only three percent. The burden on LIHEAP recipients is more than six times that of the non low income households. This burden on LIHEAP recipients has grown worse since 1998, increasing from 15 percent to 20 percent in 2005. Not only are LIHEAP recipients spending 20 cents out of every dollar on energy, the burden is increasing, leaving less money for food, shelter, and health care.¹¹

Figure 4
Mean Energy Burden on U.S. Households



Source: [LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook](#), various years, US Dept. of Health & Human Services

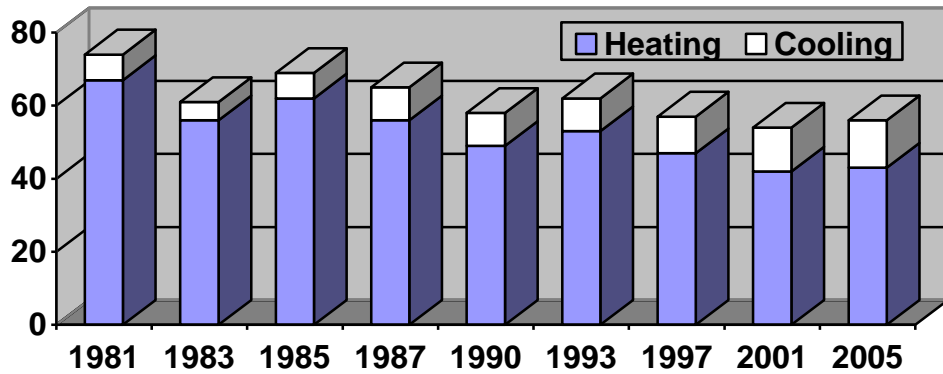
Impact of higher energy prices

Low-income households have made efforts to reduce their energy consumption (see Figure 5). The amount of energy used for space conditioning by these families declined 26 percent since 1981, in part due to conservation efforts funded independently or through LIHEAP and utility programs. Low-income households reduced their space heating energy use by 36 percent since 1981. These gains were slightly offset by an increase in cooling energy consumption, a result of the increased use of air conditioning appliances.

Despite these conservation efforts, rising costs of energy over that time period caused energy bills to rise, particularly heating bills. From 1981 through 2005, overall energy expenditures for space heating and cooling for these LIHEAP-eligible households increased 37 percent. Heating costs, the predominant portion of the total energy bill, increased 22 percent (see Figure 6).

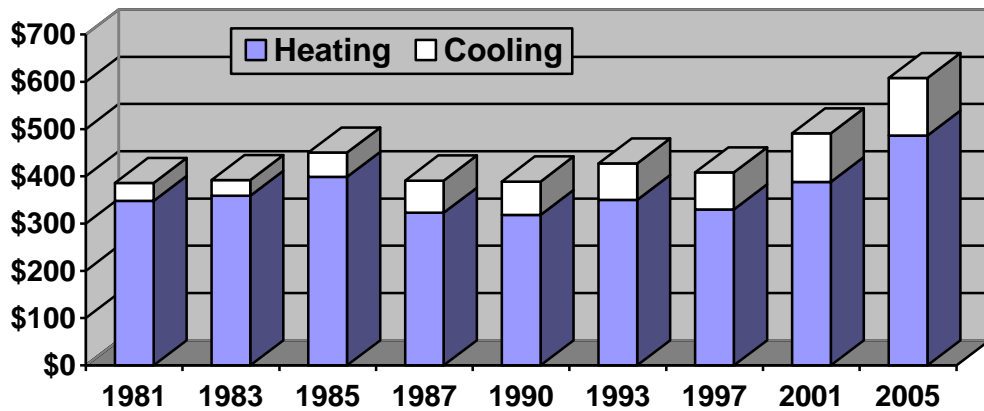
¹¹ [LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook](#), various years, US Dept. of Health & Human Services

Figure 5
Average Residential Heating and Cooling Use for LIHEAP-Eligible Households (MMBtu)



Source: LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2005, US Dept. of Health & Human Services

Figure 6
Average Residential Heating and Cooling Costs for LIHEAP-Eligible Households



Source: LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2005, US Dept. of Health & Human Services

The current outlook for winter heating bills¹² portends a problem for low-income energy consumers, particularly if the weather returns to normal or even colder than normal temperatures.

- Fifty-three percent of low-income homes heat with natural gas.

¹² Calculations base on data from: Short-Term Energy Outlook, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/steo/pub/contents.html> August 2007

- Residential natural gas prices averaged about \$6.30 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf) during the 1990s, and the price rose to \$12.41/Mcf in the winter of 2006-2007.
- EIA forecasts that prices will be \$13.34/Mcf during the winter of 2007-2008, an increase of 7.5 percent from last year.
- Winter bills could be even higher due to an expectation of a return to normal weather patterns, compared to the significantly warm winter this past year.
- These heating bills could reach record levels if colder than normal weather sets in.
- Heating oil prices also increased significantly in recent years, with 2007-2008 prices expected to be more than 14 percent higher than last winter.
- The price of electricity, the second most common energy source for space heating, is also expected to increase. Electricity bills could be three percent higher in the US this coming winter.

Utility Customer Bill Payment Problems

Customers that have difficulty paying their energy bills are an increasing problem for utilities:

- The National Energy Assistance Directors' Association estimates that 1.2 million households were disconnected from utility service in the spring of 2007 due to non-payment problems.¹³
- A National Regulatory Research Institute report shows:¹⁴
 - The percentage of gas utility accounts that are past due rose from 16.5 percent in 2001 to 21.0 percent in 2006.
 - The average amount of the gas account that is past due rose from \$263 in 2001 to \$334 in 2006.
- Based on a sample of 194 electric utilities and 84 gas utilities:¹⁵
 - Uncollectible electric utility expenses increased eight percent between 2003 and 2006.
 - Uncollectible natural gas utility expenses increased 39 percent between 2003 and 2006.

Meeting the Growing Need

Congress acknowledged the need for additional LIHEAP funding when it increased the authorization for LIHEAP from \$2 billion to \$5.1 billion in the Energy Policy Act of 2005. However, this does not guarantee funding will actually increase, as the funds must be allocated in each year's budget, and Congress must appropriate the funds. If funded at the full \$5.1 billion, LIHEAP could assist 73.3 million more households. This could allow assistance to go to 37 percent of those eligible for home heating aid, compared to the current level of 16 percent.

¹³ *State Energy Directors Est. 1.2 Million Households Disconnected from Utility Services*, National Energy Assistance Directors' Association press release, July 11, 2007.

¹⁴ *Analysis of Responses to Collection Survey*, National Regulatory Research Institute, March 2007.

¹⁵ Based on information from SNL Interactive database, SNL Financial LC,.

Besides an increase in the number of customers that could be assisted, the needed funding levels for LIHEAP can be estimated using energy burdens and hold harmless strategies. That is, a goal of LIHEAP could be to either maintain a set energy burden to LIHEAP recipients from year to year or to provide enough additional funds to keep the absolute dollar amount these families spend on home energy constant (hold harmless). Examples based on 2005 and 2004 data are set forth below:

- To maintain the 2004 energy burden of LIHEAP recipients at 18.9 percent, an additional \$438 million would have to have been distributed from LIHEAP in 2005 relative to 2004 distributions.¹⁶
- To maintain a hold harmless position with LIHEAP recipients, an additional \$950 million would have to have been distributed from LIHEAP in 2005 relative to 2004 distributions.¹⁷

¹⁶ (\$8,693 annual income for LIHEAP household in 2005 x 0.189 energy burden for 2004 - \$1,545 annual energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipients in 2004) x 5 million LIHEAP recipients in 2004. Data from *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook* for FY 2004 & FY 2005, US Department of Health & Human Services.

¹⁷ (\$1,735 annual energy expenditure for LIHEAP recipients in 2005 - \$1,545 level for 2004) x 5 million LIHEAP recipients in 2004. Data from *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook* for FY 2004 & FY 2005, US Department of Health & Human Services.

Appendix
State-by-State Energy Assistance to Low-Income Households, FY 2006

	LIHEAP	State & Local	Utility	Fuel Funds	Other	Total
Alabama	\$31,971,721	\$0	\$1,669,263	\$2,587,134		\$36,228,118
Alaska	\$17,041,954	\$12,373,328	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,415,282
Arizona	\$15,399,196	\$5,474,818	\$16,854,277	\$1,638,356	\$6,500	\$39,373,147
Arkansas	\$23,336,283	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,256,955	\$169,401	\$28,767,639
California	\$157,626,279	\$1,053,881	\$833,821,445	\$7,232,954	\$4,987,498	\$1,004,722,057
Colorado	\$44,841,651	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,841,651
Connecticut	\$65,033,002	\$0	\$20,727,871	\$909,153	\$1,835,415	\$88,505,441
Delaware	\$10,412,565	\$2,681,400	\$0	\$257,500	\$290,900	\$13,642,365
Dist. of Col.	\$8,165,396	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,165,396
Florida	\$49,797,664	\$0	\$146,745	\$7,241,894	\$1,599,906	\$58,786,209
Georgia	\$40,026,119	\$5,593,760	\$0	\$986,864	\$0	\$46,606,743
Hawaii	\$2,566,687	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,566,687
Idaho	\$14,771,805	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,771,805
Illinois	\$193,813,641	\$55,182,481	\$0	\$3,947,004	\$0	\$252,943,126
Indiana	\$75,336,049	\$6,271,092	\$16,014,703	\$1,766,254	\$2,661,292	\$102,049,390
Iowa	\$52,053,680	\$9,111,100	\$4,823,831	\$3,592,503	\$229,671	\$69,810,785
Kansas	\$27,721,660	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,721,660
Kentucky	\$45,319,528	\$0	\$422,081	\$1,340,846	\$907,115	\$47,989,570
Louisiana	\$32,670,936	\$0	\$1,461,417	\$5,901,704	\$0	\$40,034,057
Maine	\$38,079,018	\$11,308,965	\$11,114,092	\$0	\$2,644,102	\$63,146,177
Maryland	\$60,011,328	\$33,208,552	\$4,535,374	\$6,020,602	\$1,627,745	\$105,403,601
Massachusetts	\$117,298,069	\$20,000,000	\$75,545,377	\$1,086,302	\$4,290,983	\$218,220,731
Michigan	\$154,671,282	\$52,386,783	\$73,638,219	\$0	\$13,969,843	\$294,666,127
Minnesota	\$110,849,427	\$25,118,111	\$7,807,366	\$41,445	\$2,943,085	\$146,759,434
Mississippi	\$27,466,683	\$0	\$362,709	\$0	\$898,803	\$28,728,195
Missouri	\$78,219,556	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$78,219,556
Montana	\$22,789,220	\$450,000	\$5,847,124	\$1,514,531	\$45,446	\$30,646,321
Nebraska	\$28,642,666	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,642,666
Nevada	\$7,246,691	\$11,153,219	\$1,263,913	\$358,889	\$0	\$20,022,712
New Hampshire	\$24,758,665	\$17,436,446	\$2,183,308	\$275,739	\$996,796	\$45,650,954
New Jersey	\$109,774,418	\$194,972,975	\$38,609,164	\$274,487	\$150,000	\$343,781,044
New Mexico	\$12,490,665	\$15,285,504	\$0	\$879,855	\$5,174	\$28,661,198
New York	\$356,429,371	\$153,283,159	\$20,771,987	\$2,939,415	\$12,753,031	\$546,176,963
North Carolina	\$70,313,098	\$3,746,551	\$154,635	\$2,239,486	\$1,333,623	\$77,787,393
North Dakota	\$24,679,616	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,679,616
Ohio	\$164,225,629	\$0	\$260,152,418	\$0	\$0	\$424,378,047
Oklahoma	\$29,543,254	\$0	\$4,995,608	\$0	\$0	\$34,538,862
Oregon	\$25,116,361	\$9,260,858	\$11,742,919	\$2,471,879	\$1,809,078	\$50,401,095
Pennsylvania	\$191,055,179	\$20,900,000	\$342,645,330	\$8,920,033	\$0	\$563,520,542
Rhode Island	\$21,581,127	\$0	\$5,775,203	\$0	\$0	\$27,356,330
South Carolina	\$25,278,617	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,278,617
South Dakota	\$20,116,758	\$1,070,000	\$201,985	\$39,755	\$110,980	\$21,539,478
Tennessee	\$47,139,152	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,139,152
Texas	\$84,005,107	\$0	\$4,044,209	\$6,395,646	\$0	\$94,444,962
Utah	\$23,285,459	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$23,285,459
Vermont	\$18,553,274	\$5,838,656	\$0	\$490,571	\$927,005	\$25,809,506
Virginia	\$72,604,816	\$264,664	\$175,529	\$1,754,140	\$0	\$74,799,149
Washington	\$41,226,109	\$3,531,679	\$17,888,460	\$19,301,433	\$1,883,797	\$83,831,478
West Virginia	\$24,543,319	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,543,319
Wisconsin	\$99,837,464	\$61,826,991	\$7,312,883	\$5,397,026	\$1,159,292	\$175,533,656
Wyoming	\$9,284,016	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,284,016
Total	\$3,049,021,230	\$738,784,973	\$1,792,714,445	\$103,060,355	\$60,236,481	\$5,743,817,484

Source: LIHEAP Clearinghouse <http://www.liheap.ncat.org/>

NOTE: Programs that raise funds through utilities and their customers are classified as utility programs