

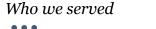
HEATING HELP: Heating Assistance & Energy Efficiency Programs

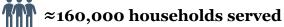
LIHEAP provides eligible households with help in paying a portion of their winter heating bills. The program is crucial not only to help pay for the rising cost of heat during our cold New England winters, but also to ensure safety and good health. Many families facing disproportionately high energy costs are forced to make household budget trade-offs that jeopardize children's health, including choosing heat over food or health care.

Heating Assistance recipients are also eligible for additional energy-saving programs including Weatherization, a program that helps make the home more efficient and the heating more effective. Recipients are also connected to a variety of other services that help ease the burden of energy cost.



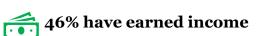
FY19 Snapshot









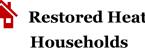




Many were saved from being without heat



Prevented Emergencies for 69,664 households



Restored Heat for +4,800

People mainly heat their homes with Natural Gas (55%), Oil (25%) and Electric (11%).

Fuel Assistance (LIHEAP) is a federally-funded program through the Office of Community Services (OCS), Division of Energy Assistance (DEA) and managed in MA by the Department of Housing and *Community Development (DHCD). In FY20, the program will benefit from an estimated \$136M in* federal resources and \$11M in state resources. In addition, MA receives more than \$116M combined from federal and investor-owned utility companies for energy conservation and heating programs to assist +20,000 households. The program is provided by a network of 22 community-based organizations including 19 Community Action Agencies, the City of Cambridge, and the New England Farm Workers Council.

Visit <u>www.heatinghelpma.org</u> for more information.

| Fiscal Year 2020 Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) Income Eligibility and Benefit Levels | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Family Size (# of people in the household) | 100% of Federal Poverty Level | 125% of Federal Poverty Level | 150% of Federal Poverty Level | 175% of Federal Poverty Level | 200% of Federal Poverty Level | 60% of Estimated State Median Income |
| 1 | \$ 12,490 | \$ 15,613 | \$ 18,735 | \$ 21,858 | \$ 24,980 | \$ 37,360 |
| 2 | \$ 16,910 | \$ 21,138 | \$ 25,365 | \$ 29,593 | \$ 33,820 | \$ 48,855 |
| 3 | \$ 21,330 | \$ 26,663 | \$ 31,995 | \$ 37,328 | \$ 42,660 | \$ 60,351 |
| 4 | \$ 25,750 | \$ 32,188 | \$ 38,625 | \$ 45,063 | \$ 51,500 | \$ 71,846 |
| 5 | \$ 30,170 | \$ 37,713 | \$ 45,255 | \$ 52,798 | \$ 60,340 | \$ 83,341 |
| 6 | \$ 34,590 | \$ 43,238 | \$ 51,885 | \$ 60,533 | \$ 69,180 | \$ 94,837 |
| 7 | \$ 39,010 | \$ 48,763 | \$ 58,515 | \$ 68,268 | \$ 78,020 | \$ 96,992 |
| 8 | \$ 43,430 | \$ 54,288 | \$ 65,145 | \$ 76,003 | \$ 86,860 | \$ 99,147 |
| 9 | \$ 47,850 | \$ 59,813 | \$ 71,775 | \$ 83,738 | \$ 95,700 | \$ 101,303 |
| 10 | \$ 52,270 | \$ 65,338 | \$ 78,405 | \$ 91,473 | \$ 103,458 | \$ 103,458 |
| 11 | \$ 56,690 | \$ 70,863 | \$ 85,035 | \$ 99,208 | \$ 105,614 | \$ 105,614 |
| 12 | \$ 61,110 | \$ 76,388 | \$ 91,665 | \$ 106,943 | \$ 107,769 | \$ 107,769 |
| <u>13</u> 14 | \$ 65,530 \$ 69,950 | \$ 81,913 \$ 87,438 | \$ 98,295 \$ 104.025 | \$ 109,924 \$ 112,080 | \$ 109,924 \$ 112,080 | \$ 109,924 \$ 112,080 |
| 14 | \$ 69,950 \$ 74,370 | \$ 87,438 \$ 92,963 | \$ 104,925 \$ 111,555 | \$ 112,080 \$ 114,235 | \$ 112,080 \$ 114,235 | \$ 112,080 \$ 114,235 |
| 15 | \$ 74,370 \$ 78,790 | \$ 92,903 \$ 98,488 | \$ 111,555 \$ 118,185 | \$ 114,235 \$ 118,185 | \$ 114,233 \$ 118,185 | \$ 114,235 \$ 118,185 |
| 10 | \$ 78,790 | \$ 104,013 | \$ 124,815 | \$ 124,815 | \$ 124,815 | \$ 124,815 |
| Homeowners and No | , | | φ 124,015 | φ 124,015 | φ 124,015 | φ 124,015 |
| Deliverable Fuel (Oil, Propane, Kerosene & Other) | \$1,140 | \$1,003 | \$883 | \$777 | \$777 | \$664 |
| Utility and Heat- Included-in-Rent | \$905 | \$796 | \$701 | \$617 | \$617 | \$554 |
| High Energy Cost Supplement | \$200 | \$180 | \$160 | \$140 | \$140 | \$120 |
| Subsidized Housing | Tenants | | | | | |
| Deliverable Fuel (Oil, Propane, Kerosene & Other) | \$800 | \$700 | \$620 | \$545 | \$545 | \$484 |
| Utility and Heat- Included-in-Rent | \$635 | \$555 | \$490 | \$430 | \$430 | \$387 |
| High Energy Cost Supplement | \$200 | \$180 | \$160 | \$140 | \$140 | \$120 |
| High Energy Cost Supplement (HECS) Thresholds | | | | | | |
| Heating Oil & Propane: | \$1,651 | | Natural Gas: | \$1,041 | Other: | \$1,302 |
| Kerosene: | \$1,305 | | Electricity: | \$1,655 | | |

Visit <u>www.heatinghelpma.org</u> for more information.

The Benefit Amount awarded to eligible households is based on several household factors reflected on this chart. Those include the number of people in a

The High Energy Cost Supplement is an additional benefit provided only to qualifying, eligible LIHEAP households whose previous year's heating source

Sources (Income Level): "Annual Update of the HHS Poverty Guidelines, *Federal Register* 84 No. 22 (1 Feb 2019): 1167-1168 and "State Median Income Estimates", USHHS, OCS, DEA, *LIHEAP-IM-2019-02*

Note: Contact DHCD to determine eligibility for a family of 18 and above.

household, their gross income, the energy source, and the housing situation.

costs exceed the above listed HECS thresholds.

10/25/2019