

FY 08  
Grantee New Hampshire

Attachment C

Benefit Levels

2605 (b) (5)

Benefits are calculated taking into account household income, energy costs, number of degree-days within a region and housing type. This targeting allows those households with the lowest incomes (below 75% FPG) and highest energy costs to receive the highest benefits.

The income level and annual energy costs are combined through the use of the following double matrix:

|    | A   | B   | C   | D   | E   | F   |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| AA | 975 | 825 | 675 | 525 | 375 | 300 |
| BB | 780 | 660 | 540 | 420 | 300 | 240 |
| CC | 585 | 495 | 405 | 315 | 225 | 180 |
| DD | 390 | 330 | 270 | 210 | 150 | 120 |

The first part of the matrix (A through F) is based on household income, adjusted for family size. The household income levels are (A) 75%, (B) 100%, (C) 125%, (D) 150%, (E) 175% and (F) 185% FPG (48% SMI).

The second part of the matrix (AA through DD) is based on the household's annual home heating energy costs. The home heating cost levels are: (DD) \$100 - \$600, (CC) \$601 - \$900, (BB) \$901 - \$1,200, and (AA) \$1,201 and above.

A household at 75% of poverty and heating costs of \$1,201 and above receives the greatest benefit and a household at 185% of poverty and \$100 - 600 in annual home heating costs receives the smallest benefit.

For example a 1-person eligible household with 30 day income of \$500 falling under income level A (75% FPG) and with actual/adjusted annual energy usage of \$1,000, falling under level BB for annual heating costs will receive a basic benefit of \$780 using the benefit matrix.

There are 24 different benefit levels.