

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

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*ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES*

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

For making payments under title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, [\$1,800,000,000] *\$1,800,500,000, of which \$500,000 will be available for evaluation purposes.*<sup>1</sup>

For making payments under title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, [\$100,000,000] *\$200,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That these funds are for the unanticipated home energy assistance needs of one or more States, as authorized by section 2604(e) of the Act, and notwithstanding the designation requirement of section 2602(e).*

*Division E, H.R. 2673, Consolidated Appropriations Bill, FY 2004*

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<sup>1</sup> This language is needed to provide the authority to conduct a program evaluation of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Administration for Children and Families  
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Amounts Available for Obligation

	<u>2003 Actual</u>	<u>2004 Final Conference</u>	<u>2005 Estimate</u>
Regular Appropriation.....	\$1,788,300,000	\$1,789,380,000	\$1,800,500,000
Contingency Fund.....	[0]	[99,410,000]	[200,000,000]
Contingency Funds Released.....	\$200,000,000	N/A	N/A

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Regular Program

2004 Final Conference .....	\$1,789,380,000
2005 Estimate .....	<u>\$1,800,500,000</u>
Net Change .....	+\$11,120,000

Contingency Funds

2004 Final Conference .....	\$99,410,000
2005 Request .....	<u>\$200,000,000</u>
Net Change .....	+\$100,590,000

	<u>2004 Final Conference</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
Block Grant increase.....	\$1,789,380,000	+\$11,120,000
Contingency Fund increase.....	\$99,410,000	<u>+\$100,590,000</u>
Total Increases		+\$111,710,000
Net Change.....		+\$111,710,000

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Budget Authority by Activity

	<u>2003 Actual</u>	<u>2004 Final Conference</u>	<u>2005 Estimate</u>
Program Funds	\$1,760,681,000	\$1,761,744,000	\$1,772,200,000
Leveraging Incentive Funds	27,321,000	27,338,000	27,500,000
Training and Technical Assistance	298,000	298,000	800,000
Contingency Funds	0	99,410,000	200,000,000
Contingency Funds Released	[200,000,000]	N/A	N/A
Total, Adjusted Budget Authority	\$1,788,300,000	\$1,888,790,000	\$2,000,500,000

Budget Authority by Object

	<u>2004 Final Conference</u>	<u>2005 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u>
Travel.....	\$10,000	\$12,000	+\$2,000
Training and technical assistance .....	288,000	788,000	+500,000
Grants, subsidies and contributions...	<u>1,888,492,000</u>	<u>1,999,700,000</u>	<u>+111,208,000</u>
Total, Budget Authority.....	\$1,888,790,000	\$2,000,500,000	+\$111,710,000

## Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

### SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN HOUSE, SENATE AND CONFERENCE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORTS

#### 2004 Senate Committee Report Language

##### Item

**[Power disconnections]** – The conferees are aware that one of the criteria for release of emergency funds is a significant increase in disconnections. The precursor to disconnection is a household in arrearage. The conferees believe that helping families prior to disconnection would prevent safety and health concerns surrounding a household without energy services. For that reason, the conferees urge the Secretary to monitor arrearage trends nationwide and consider a significant increase in arrearage rates as part of the disconnection criteria.

##### Action Taken or to be Taken

The Department has examined the possibility of collecting national arrearage and disconnection information in the past and determined that this kind of data was not readily available. GAO supported that position in a 1986 report on LIHEAP in which they cited the difficulties in collecting this kind of data. Individual states continue to have the flexibility to design a program that would address these kinds of issues. Many states actively work with utility companies on behalf of low-income households to obtain forgiveness or reduction in arrearages where possible and to work out payment plans for households cut off from service. In addition, states can provide budget counseling services under their LIHEAP programs to help low-income households pay their energy bills in a timely manner and to effectively manage their resources to avoid future disconnections.

#### 2004 Conference Report Language

##### Item

**[LIHEAP contingency funds]** – The conference agreement includes \$100,000,000 as proposed by the House for the contingency fund to meet the additional home energy assistance needs arising from a natural disaster or other emergency. The Senate bill did not include funds for the contingency fund. The conferees expect the Secretary to consider the factors identified in the statute when making decisions about the release of funds. The conferees are aware that the Secretary formally notifies the authorizing committees in advance of issuing grants from LIHEAP contingency funds, pursuant to Section 2604(e) of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8623(e)). The conferees request that the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations receive copies of such notifications in advance of issuing grants. The conferees urge the Department to provide regular information on significant, unanticipated

changes in home heating and cooling costs and to receive quarterly reports on significant variances in regional weather data and fuel prices to the Committees on Appropriations and the appropriate authorizing committees. Such reports should be provided within 30 days of the end of any fiscal quarter in which LIHEAP contingency funds remain available for obligation. In addition, the conferees request for any quarter in which there is a release of funds to receive a detailed explanation of the factors used to determine the distribution of funds among States.

#### Action Taken or to be Taken

To the extent there are significant variances in regional and fuel data, the Department will provide quarterly data to appropriations and authorizing committees as requested during the period contingency funds remain available for obligation. These reports will be based on the information from the National Weather Service with respect to degree day data for the states, and the information from the Department of Energy on prices for various heating fuels.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Authorizing Legislation

	<u>2004 Amount Authorized</u>	<u>2004 Final Conference</u>	<u>2005 Amount Authorized<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2005 Budget Request</u>
<u>Home Energy Assistance Activity:</u>				
Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	Such sums	\$1,761,744,000	\$2,000,000,000	\$1,772,200,000
Leveraging Incentive Fund, Section 2602(d) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	30,000,000	27,338,000	30,000,000	27,500,000
Energy Emergency Contingency Fund, Section 2602(e) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	600,000,000	99,410,000	600,000,000	200,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance, Section 2609A(a) from funds made available under Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	300,000	298,000	800,000	800,000
Appropriation		\$1,888,790,000		\$2,000,500,000

<sup>1</sup> Legislation has been proposed to reauthorized Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act.



Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE

	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
1996 – Appropriated in FY 95 for obligation in FY 96	1,319,204,000	1,319,204,000	1,319,204,000	1,319,204,000
Emergency Funding	---	---	---	[300,000,000]
Rescission	---	---	---	(319,204,000)
Further Reduction	---	(1,000,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(100,000,000)
Admin. Reduction	---	---	---	(2,500)
Emergency Sup.	---	180,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000
1997	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Emergency Funding <sup>1</sup>	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[420,000,000]
Emergency Funds Disbursed <sup>2</sup>	---	---	---	215,000,000
1998 – Appropriated in FY 97 for obligation in FY 98	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Emergency Funding	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	
Emergency Funds Disbursed	---	---	---	160,000,000 <sup>3</sup>
1999 – Appropriated in FY 98 for obligation in FY 99	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,100,000,000
House Action on Advance Funding	---	(1,100,000,000)	---	1,100,000,000
Emergency Funding <sup>4</sup>	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]
Reallocation of PY Funds	---	---	---	2,207,431
Emergency Funds Disbursed	---	---	---	175,298,765 <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the \$300,000,000 in emergency contingency funds made in FY 96 for FY 97, Congress added the balance of FY 96 funds (\$120,000,000) neither formally appropriated nor obligated in FY 96.

<sup>2</sup> \$5,000,000 released to North and South Dakota January 15, 1997; the balance released to all states January 31, with special relief for eight mid-west states hardest hit by particularly cold weather.

<sup>3</sup> Because of extreme and life-threatening hot weather, \$150,000,000 was released during the summer of 1998 to: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. In addition, \$10,000,000 was released to Alaska to buy fuel oil for the coming winter for villages facing high heating costs that were difficult to meet due to the disastrously low salmon run.

<sup>4</sup> Advance Funding requested in FY 99 for FY 00.

	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2000				
Emergency Sup. Emergency Funds Disbursed	---	---	---	600,000,000 744,350,000 <sup>6</sup>
2001 – Appropriated in FY 00 for obligation in FY 01	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Regular Appr. Emergency Funding Emergency Suppl. Emergency Funds Disbursed	--- [300,000,000] --- ---	--- [300,000,000] 300,000,000 ---	--- [300,000,000] 300,000,000 ---	300,000,000 [300,000,000] 300,000,000 455,650,000 <sup>7</sup>
2002	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	---	---
Emergency Funding Emergency Sup. Carryover from FY 01 Emergency Funds Disbursed	[300,000,000] --- --- ---	[300,000,000] --- --- ---	[300,000,000] --- --- ---	[300,000,000] [300,000,000] [300,000,000] 100,000,000
2003	1,400,000,000	---	1,700,000,000	1,788,300,000
Emergency Funding Emergency Sup. Carryover from FY 01 Emergency Sup. Funds Disbursed	[300,000,000] --- --- ---	--- --- --- ---	[300,000,000] --- --- ---	[0] [300,000,000] 200,000,000
2004	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	2,000,000,000	
Emergency Funding Emergency Funds Disbursed	[300,000,000] --- ---	[100,000,000] --- ---	[0] --- ---	---
2005	1,800,500,000			

<sup>5</sup> Due to excessively hot weather during late June and early July of 1999, \$100 million was released to 17 eastern states and the District of Columbia, including 15 Indian tribes. In August, an additional \$55 million was released to 9 additional states that had experienced extreme heat. In September, \$29,298,765 was released to North Carolina to assist with energy-related flood damage.

<sup>6</sup> In October 1999, \$5,000,000 was released to New Jersey to assist with energy-related damage due to Hurricane Floyd. In January 2000, \$45,000,000 was released to 11 States who depend heavily on heating oil and liquid petroleum, whose costs were higher than the previous year's. By the end of the fiscal year, \$744,350,000 had been released to offset the increasing costs of fuel.

<sup>7</sup> The emergency supplemental for FY 2001 was available until expended. A balance of \$155,650,000 was carried over into FY 2001 and that amount, together with the \$300,000,000 in new budget authority for emergency contingencies, had been obligated by the end of December 2000 to offset continuing increases in fuel prices and an unusually cold November and December.

## Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

### Justification

	2003 Enacted	2004 Final Conference	2005 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Program Grants	\$1,760,681,000	\$1,761,744,000	\$1,772,200,000	+\$10,456,000
Leveraging Grants	27,321,000	27,338,000	27,500,000	+162,000
Subtotal	1,788,002,000	1,789,082,000	1,799,700,000	+10,618,000
Contingency Fund	0	99,410,000	200,000,000	+100,590,000
Training and Technical Assistance	298,000	298,000	800,000	+502,000
Contingency Funds Released	[200,000,000]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total, BA	\$1,788,300,000	\$1,888,790,000	\$2,000,500,000	+\$111,710,000

### General Statement

Consistent with the Administration for Children and Families' strategic goal to build healthy, safe and supportive communities and tribes, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides assistance to low income households in meeting the costs of home energy heating and cooling their homes.

Approximately 24 percent of LIHEAP recipients are "working poor" households that do not receive any other public assistance through TANF, food stamps, SSI, or subsidized housing. Approximately 35 percent of LIHEAP recipients are elderly households. LIHEAP funds are not intended to meet the entire home energy costs of low-income households. Rather, LIHEAP funds are intended to supplement other available Federal assistance as well as the households' own resources and State resources.

Legislation enacted in 1994 made it easier for states to use LIHEAP funds more effectively to target assistance to households with high energy burdens or need and authorized States to use a portion of their funds to assist households in reducing their need for home energy. Through a collaborative process to develop performance objectives and measures, states increasingly are targeting resources more effectively.

A leveraging incentive fund has been successful in encouraging States to develop increased non-Federal energy assistance resources to be used in conjunction with LIHEAP funds. Beginning in FY 1996, a new Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Grant program (REACH) became a component of the leveraging incentive fund. It assists a limited number of LIHEAP grantees in developing and operating programs to help LIHEAP-eligible households reduce their energy vulnerability.

The COATS Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-285) reauthorized this program for FY 2000 through FY 2004, at a level of “such sums” for FY 2000 and FY 2001, and at \$2 billion for FY 2002 through FY 2004. This legislation increased the allowable set-aside for training and technical assistance from \$250,000 to \$300,000, extended on a permanent basis the authority to set aside up to 25 percent of the funds earmarked for leveraging incentive award program, and directed the Comptroller General to conduct an evaluation of the REACH program.

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Authorizing Legislation – Legislation has been proposed to reauthorize Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended, P.L. 97-35.

2003 Enacted	2004 Final Conference	2005 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
\$1,788,300,000	\$1,789,380,000	\$1,800,500,000	+\$11,120,000

FY 2005 Authorization....\$2,000,500,000.

Purpose and Method of Operation

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program provides home energy assistance to low-income households through payments to eligible households and to energy suppliers. Funds are provided through block grants to states, Indian tribes and tribal organizations, Puerto Rico and four other territories for their use in programs tailored to meet the unique requirements of their jurisdictions. This program assists eligible households in meeting the costs of home energy, defined by the statute to include sources of residential heating and cooling.

States may give priority to households with the highest home energy costs or need in relation to income. States are allowed flexibility in determining payment levels and types of payments, including unrestricted cash payments, payments to vendors on behalf of eligible households, or energy vouchers. Generally states elect to provide benefits in the form of payments to vendors on behalf of recipient households. Up to ten percent of the funds payable to a state may be used to pay planning and administrative costs. A grantee may hold up to ten percent of the funds payable to it for obligation in the subsequent year.

Funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program during the last five years, exclusive of contingency funds, has been as follows:

2000 (advance appropriation in FY 1999).....	\$1,100,000,000
2001 (advance appropriation in FY 2000) .....	\$1,100,000,000
2001 (regular appropriation) .....	\$300,000,000
2002 (regular appropriation) .....	\$1,700,000,000
2003 (regular appropriation) .....	\$1,788,300,000
2004 (regular appropriation) .....	\$1,789,380,000

Rationale for the Budget Request

In order to continue to provide home energy assistance, \$1,800,500,000 is requested for FY 2005, an increase of \$11,120,000 over the FY 2004 Conference level. This request will enable states to

meet the increasing demands for LIHEAP assistance, ensure that low-income households are not without heating or cooling, and provide protection to our most vulnerable populations, the elderly, households with small children and person with disabilities. This increase will enable states to meet energy emergencies due to extremes in temperature, either during severe cold weather in the winter or sustained heat waves in the summer.

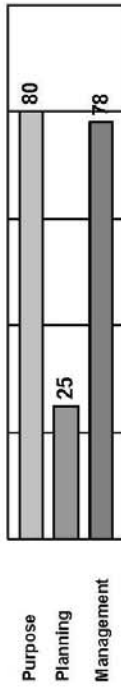
Under our reauthorization proposal, \$500,000 will be available to conduct a feasibility study of a nationally representative evaluation of LIHEAP program operations. The feasibility study will identify options for a thorough and objective evaluation. The existing authority requires the Secretary to divide a small sum of \$300,000 with the responsibilities of evaluation, training and technical assistance. The current statute also limits spending by the LIHEAP grantees for administrative and planning costs to no more than 10 percent of their allotments. This limited funding has rendered the program incapable of collecting, tabulating, and analyzing reliable performance data.

The LIHEAP program was selected for evaluation under the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) as part of the FY 2005 budget formulation process. Funding this evaluation proposal will provide us with the resources to collect data and more effectively address performance measurement as discussed in the PART review. A summary of the PART assessment follows on the next page.

**Program: Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program**

Agency: Department of Health and Human Services

Bureau: Office of Community Services, ACF



Key Performance Measures	Year	Target	Actual
Annual Measure: Increase the targeting index of LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member 60 years or older compared to non-vulnerable LIHEAP recipient households	2001	Baseline	90
	2002	90:64	91:72
	2003	TBD	TBD
	2004	TBD	TBD
Annual Measure: Increase the targeting index of LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member 5 years or younger compared to non-vulnerable LIHEAP recipient households	2001	Baseline	109:64
	2002	109:64	110:72
	2003	TBD	TBD
	2004	TBD	TBD
Annual Efficiency Measure: Increase the amount of non-Federal energy assistance resources leveraged through the LIHEAP leveraging incentive program (Developmental)	2004	TBD	TBD

**Rating: Results Not Demonstrated**

Program Type: Block / Formula Grant

**Program Summary:**

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides low income families who pay a high proportion of household income for home energy with assistance in meeting their immediate home energy needs.

The assessment found that the program has a clear mission and addresses a specific problem and need, but it lacks strong performance measures and ambitious goals. Additional findings include:

- While energy trend data suggests that the net effect of LIHEAP assistance has been to move low income household heating burdens closer to that of all households, the program lacks performance data to support this suggestion.
- There have been no national studies conducted to evaluate program effectiveness and improvement to date, but LIHEAP is currently undertaking a national study to examine energy assistance to those low income households with the lowest incomes and highest energy costs.
- The program does not have a system of evaluating program management and correcting deficiencies.

In response to these findings, the Administration is:

1. working to develop long-term and efficiency measures; and
2. recommending \$500 thousand for HHS to conduct a feasibility study of a nationally representative evaluation of LIHEAP program operations.

**Program Funding Level (in millions of dollars)**

<b>2003 Actual</b>	<b>2004 Estimate</b>	<b>2005 Estimate</b>
1,788	1,900	2,001

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE CONTINGENCY FUND

Authorizing Legislation – Legislation has been proposed to reauthorize Section 2602(e) and 2604(g) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981.

2003 Enacted	2004 Final Conference	2005 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
\$0	\$99,410,000	\$200,000,000	+\$100,590,000

FY 2005 Authorization....\$600,000,000.

Purpose and Method of Operation

Consistent with the ACF goal to target energy assistance, this program is designed to provide additional funds to States that are adversely affected by extreme heat or cold, or other causes of energy-related emergencies. The 1994 amendments to the authorizing statute added language to provide a permanent authorization for the emergency fund and to permit targeting of grants to meet emergency needs.

Funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Contingency Fund during the last five years has been as follows:

2000 .....	(\$900,000,000)
2000 funds distributed .....	\$175,298,765
2001 .....	(\$755,650,000)
2001 funds distributed .....	\$455,650,000
2002 .....	(\$300,000,000)
2002 funds available to be distributed .....	(\$500,000,000)
2002 funds distributed .....	\$100,000,000
2003 .....	(\$0)
2003 funds available to be distributed .....	(\$400,000,000)
2003 funds distributed .....	\$200,000,000)
2004 .....	(\$99,410,000)

Rationale for the Budget Request

The FY 2005 request for the Contingency Fund is \$200,000,000, an increase of \$100,590,000 over the FY 2004 Conference level, to permit targeting of funds for emergency needs.



**Resource and Program Data**  
**Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program**

	2003 Enacted	2004 Final Conference	2005 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants:			
Formula	\$1,760,680,700	\$1,761,744,020	\$1,772,200,000
Leveraging	20,490,938	20,503,313	20,625,000
REACH	6,830,312	6,834,437	6,875,000
Contingency Funds		99,410,000	200,000,000
Contingency Funds Released	[200,000,000] <sup>1</sup>	NA	NA
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	287,530	288,000	788,000
Program Support <sup>2</sup>	10,520	10,230	12,000
Total, Resources	\$1,788,300,000	\$1,888,790,000	\$2,000,500,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	281	281	281
New Starts:			
#	270	270	270
\$	1,787,765,059	1,788,816,941 <sup>3</sup>	1,799,435,171 <sup>3</sup>
Continuations:			
#	11	11	11
\$	236,891	264,829	264,829
Contracts:			
#	3	3	4
\$	251,430	253,500	725,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	2	2	2
\$	36,100	34,500	63,000

<sup>1</sup> \$200M was released in January, 2003 due to higher than normal energy prices, especially home heating oil.

<sup>2</sup> Includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews and printing costs.

<sup>3</sup> Does not reflect release of contingency funds since no decisions have been made at this time.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

**FY 2005 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS**

**PROGRAM: Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program - Block Grants (CFDA # 93.568)**

<b>STATE/TERRITORY</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2004 Conference</b>	<b>FY 2005 Estimate</b>	<b>Difference +/- 2004</b>
Alabama	\$15,037,406	\$15,038,613	\$15,127,867	\$89,254
Alaska	6,461,563	8,286,270	8,335,449	49,179
Arizona	6,719,049	6,723,106	6,763,008	39,902
Arkansas	11,538,907	11,545,876	11,614,401	68,525
California	80,557,702	80,598,969	81,077,326	478,357
Colorado	28,286,063	28,278,146	28,445,977	167,831
Connecticut	36,900,168	36,922,453	37,141,588	219,135
Delaware	4,897,787	4,900,745	4,929,831	29,086
District of Columbia	5,730,657	5,734,118	5,768,150	34,032
Florida	23,921,605	23,936,053	24,078,114	142,061
Georgia	18,918,547	18,929,972	19,042,322	112,350
Hawaii	1,905,202	1,906,352	1,917,666	11,314
Idaho	10,852,502	10,844,212	10,908,573	64,361
Illinois	102,133,292	102,194,973	102,801,502	606,529
Indiana	46,236,422	46,264,349	46,538,929	274,580
Iowa	32,773,095	32,792,887	32,987,513	194,626
Kansas	15,040,700	15,049,790	15,139,111	89,321
Kentucky	24,064,746	24,079,279	24,222,190	142,911
Louisiana	15,460,066	15,469,403	15,561,214	91,811
Maine	23,031,683	23,045,594	23,182,370	136,776
Maryland	28,253,992	28,271,055	28,438,844	167,789
Massachusetts	73,783,030	73,827,590	74,265,758	438,168
Michigan	96,519,935	96,425,811	96,998,100	572,289
Minnesota	69,858,956	69,901,146	70,316,010	414,864
Mississippi	12,943,222	12,951,039	13,027,904	76,865
Missouri	40,796,025	40,820,662	41,062,933	242,271
Montana	10,982,095	10,988,728	11,053,946	65,218
Nebraska	16,203,953	16,213,741	16,309,970	96,229
Nevada	3,434,814	3,436,889	3,457,287	20,398
New Hampshire	13,971,211	13,979,649	14,062,618	82,969
New Jersey	68,352,159	68,393,438	68,799,354	405,916
New Mexico	8,469,606	8,474,722	8,525,020	50,298
New York	223,409,992	223,498,763	224,825,232	1,326,469
North Carolina	32,808,048	32,827,862	33,022,696	194,834
North Dakota	11,340,928	11,401,233	11,468,900	67,667

<b>STATE/TERRITORY</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2004 Conference</b>	<b>FY 2005 Estimate</b>	<b>Difference +/- 2004</b>
Ohio	90,352,163	90,406,728	90,943,293	536,565
Oklahoma	12,729,045	12,687,049	12,762,347	75,298
Oregon	21,757,435	21,752,989	21,882,093	129,104
Pennsylvania	120,181,131	120,253,711	120,967,419	713,708
Rhode Island	12,115,542	12,122,858	12,194,807	71,949
South Carolina	12,010,060	12,017,313	12,088,636	71,323
South Dakota	9,387,799	9,393,468	9,449,218	55,750
Tennessee	24,377,072	24,391,794	24,536,560	144,766
Texas	39,807,774	39,831,815	40,068,217	236,402
Utah	12,906,413	12,894,280	12,970,808	76,528
Vermont	10,471,920	10,478,244	10,540,433	62,189
Virginia	34,416,521	34,437,306	34,641,692	204,386
Washington	34,597,075	34,609,508	34,814,916	205,408
West Virginia	15,925,469	15,935,087	16,029,662	94,575
Wisconsin	62,883,092	62,921,068	63,294,506	373,438
Wyoming	5,185,972	5,055,988	5,085,995	30,007
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,740,699,611</b>	<b>1,743,142,694</b>	<b>1,753,488,275</b>	<b>10,345,581</b>
Tribes	17,596,634	16,215,430	16,311,669	96,239
American Samoa	39,444	39,469	39,703	234
Guam	86,481	86,534	87,048	514
Northern Mariana Islands	30,036	30,056	30,234	178
Puerto Rico	2,146,718	2,148,009	2,160,757	12,748
Virgin Islands	81,776	81,828	82,314	486
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,981,089</b>	<b>18,601,326</b>	<b>18,711,725</b>	<b>110,399</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>1,760,680,700</b>	<b>1,761,744,020</b>	<b>1,772,200,000</b>	<b>10,455,980</b>
Discretionary Funds	27,321,250	27,337,750	27,500,000	162,250
Technical Assistance	298,050	298,230	800,000	501,770
<b>Subtotal adjustments</b>	<b>27,619,300</b>	<b>27,635,980</b>	<b>28,300,000</b>	<b>664,020</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$1,788,300,000</b>	<b>\$1,789,380,000</b>	<b>\$1,800,500,000</b>	<b>\$11,120,000</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

**FY 2005 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS**

**PROGRAM: Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program - Contingency Funds (CFDA #93.568)**

<b>STATE/TERRITORY</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2004 Conference</b>	<b>FY 2005 Estimate</b>	<b>Difference +/- 2004</b>
Alabama	\$1,085,372	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alaska	1,299,683	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arizona	462,357	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arkansas	793,720	n/a	n/a	n/a
California	5,548,701	n/a	n/a	n/a
Colorado	1,948,680	n/a	n/a	n/a
Connecticut	6,908,830	n/a	n/a	n/a
Delaware	867,954	n/a	n/a	n/a
District of Columbia	537,929	n/a	n/a	n/a
Florida	1,942,341	n/a	n/a	n/a
Georgia	1,396,842	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hawaii	130,604	n/a	n/a	n/a
Idaho	985,043	n/a	n/a	n/a
Illinois	7,487,253	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indiana	3,960,848	n/a	n/a	n/a
Iowa	2,742,905	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kansas	1,037,998	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kentucky	2,011,539	n/a	n/a	n/a
Louisiana	1,071,167	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maine	5,567,518	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maryland	3,808,774	n/a	n/a	n/a
Massachusetts	12,272,222	n/a	n/a	n/a
Michigan	8,362,344	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minnesota	7,626,531	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mississippi	901,208	n/a	n/a	n/a
Missouri	2,957,449	n/a	n/a	n/a
Montana	870,335	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nebraska	1,230,905	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nevada	263,451	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Hampshire	2,951,570	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Jersey	10,330,192	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Mexico	583,707	n/a	n/a	n/a
New York	36,711,213	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Carolina	4,651,264	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Dakota	1,270,000	n/a	n/a	n/a

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Conference	FY 2005 Estimate	Difference +/- 2004
Ohio	7,797,095	n/a	n/a	n/a
Oklahoma	871,518	n/a	n/a	n/a
Oregon	2,021,690	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pennsylvania	16,469,576	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rhode Island	2,046,693	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Carolina	1,367,982	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Dakota	989,821	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tennessee	2,007,525	n/a	n/a	n/a
Texas	2,735,094	n/a	n/a	n/a
Utah	942,294	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vermont	2,128,885	n/a	n/a	n/a
Virginia	4,653,087	n/a	n/a	n/a
Washington	3,060,200	n/a	n/a	n/a
West Virginia	1,429,584	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wisconsin	6,661,621	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wyoming	360,809	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>198,121,923</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Tribes	1,715,563	n/a	n/a	n/a
American Samoa	2,688	n/a	n/a	n/a
Guam	5,894	n/a	n/a	n/a
Palau	2,047	n/a	n/a	n/a
Puerto Rico	146,311	n/a	n/a	n/a
Virgin Islands	5,574	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,878,077</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>200,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$200,000,000</b>	<b>\$99,410,000</b>	<b>\$200,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>