



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

Who we served



≈160,000 households served



35% include children under 18



47% include elderly (60+)



46% have earned income



54% access food stamps

Many were saved from being without heat



**Prevented Emergencies for
69,664 households**



**Restored Heat for +4,800
Households**

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 www.heatinghelpma.org for more information.

Fiscal Year 2023
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
Income Eligibility and Benefit Levels

| Number of People in a 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 | \$ 13,590 | \$ 16,988 | \$ 20,385 | \$ 23,783 | \$ 27,180 | \$ 42,411 |
| 2 | \$ 18,310 | \$ 22,888 | \$ 27,465 | \$ 32,043 | \$ 36,620 | \$ 55,461 |
| 3 | \$ 23,030 | \$ 28,788 | \$ 34,545 | \$ 40,303 | \$ 46,060 | \$ 68,511 |
| 4 | \$ 27,750 | \$ 34,688 | \$ 41,625 | \$ 48,563 | \$ 55,500 | \$ 81,561 |
| 5 | \$ 32,470 | \$ 40,588 | \$ 48,705 | \$ 56,823 | \$ 64,940 | \$ 94,610 |
| 6 | \$ 37,190 | \$ 46,488 | \$ 55,785 | \$ 65,083 | \$ 74,380 | \$ 107,660 |
| 7 | \$ 41,910 | \$ 52,388 | \$ 62,865 | \$ 73,343 | \$ 83,820 | \$ 110,107 |
| 8 | \$ 46,630 | \$ 58,288 | \$ 69,945 | \$ 81,603 | \$ 93,260 | \$ 112,554 |
| 9 | \$ 51,350 | \$ 64,188 | \$ 77,025 | \$ 89,863 | \$ 102,700 | \$ 115,001 |
| 10 | \$ 56,070 | \$ 70,088 | \$ 84,105 | \$ 98,123 | \$ 112,140 | \$ 117,448 |
| 11 | \$ 60,790 | \$ 75,988 | \$ 91,185 | \$ 106,383 | \$ 119,895 | \$ 119,895 |
| 12 | \$ 65,510 | \$ 81,888 | \$ 98,265 | \$ 114,643 | \$ 122,342 | \$ 122,342 |
| 13 | \$ 70,230 | \$ 87,788 | \$ 105,345 | \$ 122,903 | \$ 124,788 | \$ 124,788 |
| 14 | \$ 74,950 | \$ 93,688 | \$ 112,425 | \$ 127,235 | \$ 127,235 | \$ 127,235 |
| 15 | \$ 79,670 | \$ 99,588 | \$ 119,505 | \$ 129,682 | \$ 129,682 | \$ 129,682 |
| 16 | \$ 84,390 | \$ 105,488 | \$ 126,585 | \$ 132,129 | \$ 132,129 | \$ 132,129 |
| 17 | \$ 89,110 | \$ 111,388 | \$ 133,665 | \$ 134,576 | \$ 134,576 | \$ 134,576 |
| Homeowners and Non-Subsidized Housing Tenants | | | | | | |
| Deliverable Fuel (Oil, Propane, Kerosene & Other) | \$600 | \$550 | \$510 | \$470 | \$470 | \$430 |
| Utility and Heat-Included-in-Rent | \$500 | \$460 | \$425 | \$390 | \$390 | \$355 |
| High Energy Cost Supplement | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| Subsidized Housing Tenants | | | | | | |
| Deliverable Fuel (Oil, Propane, Kerosene & Other) | \$420 | \$385 | \$355 | \$325 | \$325 | \$300 |
| Utility and Heat-Included-in-Rent | \$350 | \$325 | \$300 | \$275 | \$275 | \$250 |
| High Energy Cost Supplement | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| High Energy Cost Supplement (HECS) Thresholds - TBD | | | | | | |

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

Sources (Income Level): "Annual Update of the HHS Poverty Guidelines, *Federal Register*, January 21, 2022 (87 FR 3315-3316) and "State Median Income Estimates", USHHS, OCS, DEA, *LIHEAP-IM-2022-04* ; Correction to *Attachment A* , released by USHHS, 6/1/22.

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

The **High Energy Cost Supplement** is an additional benefit provided only to qualifying, eligible LIHEAP households whose previous year's heating source costs exceed the above listed HECS thresholds.

6/6/2022