

Oregon Low-Income Assistance Programs

Oregon Housing and Community Services(OHCS)

Weatherization

- Low Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP) weatherization
- US DOE Weatherization Assistance Program
- Energy Conservation Helping Oregonians (ECHO)
- Oregon Multi-Family Energy Program (OR-MEP)
- Bonneville Power Administration Low-income Energy Efficiency Program
- State Home Oil Weatherization (SHOW)

Energy Assistance

- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- Oregon Energy Assistance Program (OEAP)
- CARES Act LIHEAP Supplemental Program
- Energy Assistance Coronavirus Relief Fund

Utility Investor–Owned Ratepayer Funded(OPUC)

- NW Natural
 - Oregon Low Income Gas Assistance (OLGA)
 - Oregon Low-income Energy Efficiency (OLIEE)
- Cascade Natural Gas
 - Oregon Low Income Bill Assistance (OLIBA)
 - Oregon Low Income Energy Conservation (OLIEC)
- Avista
 - Oregon Low Income Rate Assistance Program (LIRAP)
 - Oregon Low Income Energy Efficiency Program (AOLIEE)
- Idaho Power
 - Project Share (Billing Assistance)
 - Weatherization Assistance Program

Community Action Agencies(delivers these programs)

- Deliver program services leveraging weatherization and energy assistance funding
- Service territories cover every county in the State of Oregon

Note: There are **(36)** varying consumer-owned utility assistance programs that also serve low to moderate income customers ranging from billing assistance, payment plans, discount rates etc., as well as energy efficiency and weatherization programs.

OHCS Energy Programs

The Energy Services programs are designed to support housing stabilization for low-income Oregonians by providing energy bill payment assistance and weatherization services to effectively reduce energy costs and improve health.

ENERGY BILL PAY ASSISTANCE FUNDING			HOUSEHOLDS SERVED
2017-2018 Fiscal Years State Funding	2017-2018 Fiscal Years Federal Funding	2017-2018 Fiscal Years Total	2017-2018 Fiscal Years
\$43,938,353	\$61,252,286	\$105,190,639	151,062

WEATHERIZATION FUNDING			HOMES WEATHERIZED
2017-2018 Fiscal Years State Funding	2017-2018 Fiscal Years Federal Funding	2017-2018 Fiscal Years Total	2017-2018 Fiscal Years
\$23,613,143	\$18,066,413	\$41,679,556	4,785

COVID Federal Resources

The [Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security \(CARES\) Act](#) was passed by Congress in March.

CARES Act resources mean an additional \$9.5 million statewide for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

Energy Assistance Stability Coronavirus Relief (EASCR) program

- This assistance shall only be utilized when a client presents with a COVID19 related impact. Examples include but are not limited to; loss of employment, reduction/loss of income, etc.
- Income eligibility thresholds will be defined as at or below 80%(AMI) of area median income.
- Benefit levels will have a floor of \$500 and a ceiling of \$1500.
- \$15 million was re-directed for this effort.
- Funds allocated by the state LIHEAP formula to qualified federal LIHEAP CAA's providers.
- "Express enrollment" established

Energy Assistance Stability Coronavirus Relief (EASCR) program

“Express enrollment” established:

- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)*
- Oregon Energy Assistance Program (OEAP)*
- Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program /SNAP (Food Stamps)
- Medicaid/Oregon Health Plan
- TANF or Tribal TANF
- Federal Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program (USDOE)

**If a household has received LIHEAP or OEAP assistance in the current or PY 2018-2019 program year, the household will be automatically eligible.*

Energy Burden by Race in Oregon

Percent of energy burdened households of total within each race group (non-low income and low-income combined)

Native - 36%

Pacific Islander - 34%

Black - 32%

Two of more races - 24%

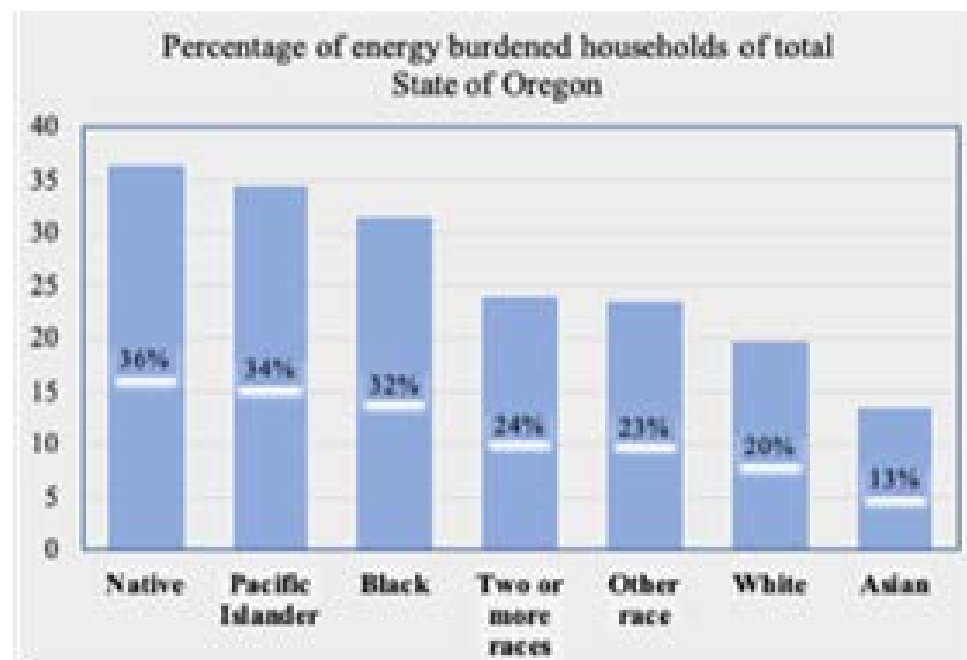
Other race - 23%

White - 20%

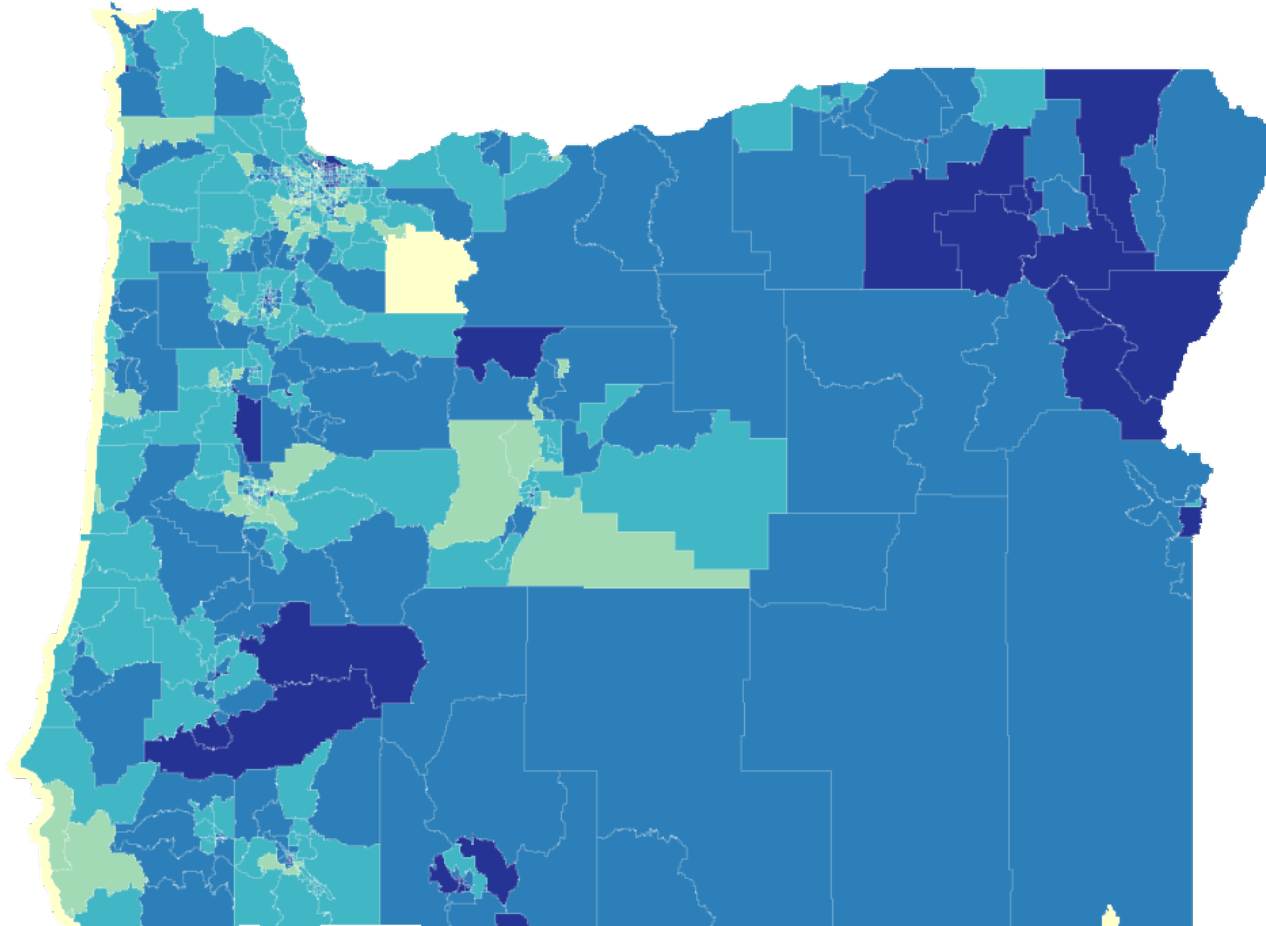
Asian - 13%

(Example: Among total Native American households in the state, 36% are energy burdened.)

** -- energy burden is defined as 6% and above of household income spent of energy bills



OHCS Energy Burden Assessment



OHCS Energy Burden Assessment

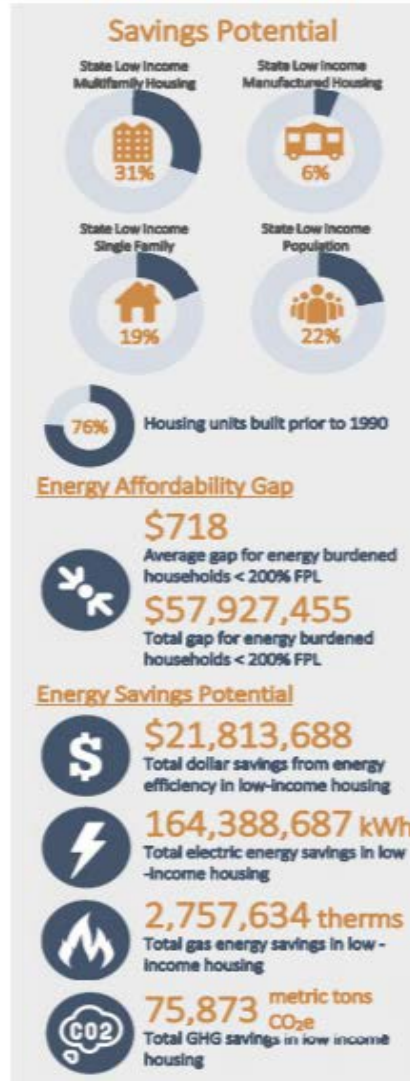
County Case Study: Multnomah County



Multnomah County

Multnomah County has the highest savings potential of the State, with over \$21 million of cost-effective energy efficiency savings achievable in low-income housing.

- Multnomah County houses **22%** of the total low-income population in Oregon.
- Almost **1/3** of all multifamily low-income households live in Multnomah.
- **76%** of housing units in Multnomah were built before 1990, which means they were built to less rigorous energy efficiency standards than a home built today.
- Multnomah's total energy gap for households <200% FPL is **\$57,927,455**. This gap could be reduced significantly via energy efficiency improvements, by **\$21,813,688**.
- Energy efficiency in residential low-income households in Multnomah could result in cost-effectively reducing the State's greenhouse gas emissions by **75,873 metric tons of CO₂e**.



Case Study: Malheur County



Malheur County

Malheur County scored the highest on the high priority area index, 4 out of 4. The following table provides summary statistics for Malheur County that are accessible through the assessment.

- Malheur's percent of occupied households that are low-income (<80% AMI) is **48%**, one of the highest in the state.
- Malheur's percent of energy burdened households <200% FPL is **46%**, meaning that almost half of all households are energy burdened.
- **78%** of housing units in Malheur are pre-1990, which means they were built to less rigorous energy efficiency standards.
- Malheur's non-white population represents **37%** of the county, one of the highest in the State.
- Malheur's total energy gap for households <200% FPL is **\$4,700,341**. This gap could be reduced significantly via energy efficiency improvements, by **\$1,031,913**.

