

HOME ENERGY AFFORDABILITY GAP: 2011

Connecticut Legislative Districts

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At the same time the capacity of low-income Connecticut households to pay their home energy bills declined in 2011 relative to 2010, the federal energy assistance program designed to help pay those bills fell far short in its ability to stem the tide of home energy unaffordability. The discussion below reviews the Home Energy Affordability Gap in Connecticut in 2011. The data and analysis leads to the following conclusions:

- The Home Energy Affordability Gap in Connecticut, which represents the dollar amount by which actual home energy bills exceed affordable home energy bills, is substantial; is statewide, affecting both urban and rural areas of the state; and is increasingly affecting households that have traditionally been considered moderate income.
- The federal fuel assistance program, known as the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), covers a fraction of the home energy costs for a fraction of the income eligible population.
- Low-income households do not have the discretionary income to absorb energy bills that are not offset by public or private assistance programs;
- At the same time the increasing unaffordability of home energy places other non-energy household necessities at risk, including the affordability of overall shelter costs, it creates significant business risks for the state's utilities as well;
- Specific action steps are available to the State of Connecticut that could help fill the Home Energy Affordability Gap.

Each of these conclusions is considered in more detail below.

THE HOME ENERGY AFFORDABILITY GAP IN CONNECTICUT

The State of Connecticut has a large Home Energy Affordability Gap facing its low-income households, with available resources grossly insufficient to address the problem. As a result of this mismatch between energy bills and the resources needed to pay them, many low-income households incur unpaid bills and experience the termination of service associated with those arrears. In addition, the paid-but-unaffordable bill is a real phenomenon in Connecticut. Even when low-income households pay their bills in a full and timely manner, they often suffer significant adverse hunger, education, employment, health and housing consequences in order to make such payments.

Energy prices have placed a substantial burden on the public and private energy assistance agencies in Connecticut. Current home heating, cooling and electric bills in Connecticut have driven the average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for households living with incomes at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to crushing levels. The average annual shortfall between actual and affordable home energy bills for households at or below 185% of FPL now reaches nearly \$2,200 per household. The aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap in Connecticut now reaches more than \$505 million statewide.

This \$505 million is *not* the total low-income home energy bill in Connecticut. Rather, the \$505 million is the Affordability Gap, the dollar amount by which actual home energy bills exceed affordable home energy bills.

The Affordability Gap differs by geographic region within the state. The aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap will differ by factors that include the heating degree days (HDDs) and cooling degree days (CDDs); the number of low-income households and the poverty level at which those households live; the type and size of housing unit; the mix of heating fuels (e.g., natural gas, electricity, fuel oil); and other similar factors.

The appendices attached to this report present Connecticut's 2011 Home Energy Affordability Gap from three perspectives:

- Appendix A presents the Home Energy Affordability Gap for each state legislative district (House) in Connecticut;
- Appendix B presents the Home Energy Affordability Gap for each state legislative district (Senate) in Connecticut; and
- Appendix C presents the Home Energy Affordability Gap for each Congressional district in Connecticut.

In contrast to these detailed statistics, the narrative discussion below highlights different aspects of the Home Energy Affordability Gap. The detailed statistics for each legislative district, however, can be obtained from the relevant appendices.

While the Home Energy Affordability Gap varies somewhat based on geography within the state of Connecticut, there can be no question but that the Affordability Gap is a statewide phenomenon. This fact can be seen by comparing the aggregate Affordability Gap in each Congressional District in Connecticut. The 2011 statewide Affordability Gap of \$505 million is split nearly evenly over each of Connecticut's Congressional districts. While the distribution of the Affordability Gap is not identical over Connecticut's Congressional districts, it ranges from a low of 18% of the statewide total in the Fourth District to a high of 21% in the First and Third Districts. Congressional District #4, with the *smallest* Affordability Gap in Connecticut, nonetheless faces a Gap of nearly \$90 million.

**Total Home Energy Affordability Gap by Congressional District
(Connecticut 2011)**

Congressional District	Congressional Representative	Aggregate Shortfall	Percentage of Statewide Shortfall
1 st District	Rep. John B. Larson	\$106,764,845	21%
2 nd District	Rep. Joseph Courtney	\$102,338,819	20%
3 rd District	Rep. Rosa L. DeLauro	\$108,497,972	21%
4 th District	Rep. James A. Himes	\$ 88,941,778	18%
5 th District	Rep. Christopher S. Murphy	\$ 98,524,630	20%
State Total		\$505,068,044	100%

The statewide nature of Connecticut’s Home Energy Affordability Gap can be seen in the state legislative districts as well. There are clearly some House legislative districts, for example, that have a particularly large aggregate Affordability Gap. Districts such as House Districts #002, #019, #082, #086, #117 and #147 all have an Affordability Gap that is more than \$5.0 million. This is not surprising, since these districts have some of the most populated districts in the state.

The Connecticut Home Energy Affordability Gap, however, is not exclusively the province of these populated regions. Nine House Districts have 1,000 or fewer low-income households, but have an aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap of nearly \$2.0 million or more (Districts #081 (\$2.12 million); #085 (\$1.93 million); #091 (\$1.94 million); #113 (\$2.02 million); #121 (\$2.16 million); #128 (\$2.05 million); #137 (\$2.19 million); #145 (\$1.97 million); #150 (\$2.16 million)).

HOME ENERGY AFFORDABILITY GAP REACHES INTO MODERATE INCOME

The *total* Home Energy Affordability Gap (for all households) is not the only concern presented in Connecticut. One additional cause for particular concern is the fact that the Affordability Gap is reaching increasingly into what historically has been seen to be more moderate income households. Home energy burdens (bills as a percentage of income)¹ now exceed the affordable level for households with income between 150% and 185% of the Federal Poverty Level in *every* Connecticut state House legislative district. In ten (10) House Districts, the home energy burdens exceeds 13% of income, while in 29 additional Districts, the burden falls between 12% and 13%. The remainder fall between 11% and 12%. Home energy bills are deemed to be affordable if they do not exceed 6% of a household’s annual income.

These burdens for households with income between 150% and 185% of Federal Poverty Level, the highest income level studied, are significant because the home energy burden increases as household incomes decrease. Home energy burdens for households at lower Poverty levels will be substantially greater than twice the affordable level.

¹ A “home energy burden” is simply the ratio of the home energy bill to gross household income. A household with an annual income of \$8,000 and a total home energy bill of \$2,000, for example, has a home energy burden of 25% (\$2,000 / \$8,000 = 0.25).

The Table below documents the growth in Connecticut’s Home Energy Affordability Gap since 2003. Note that while the dollar growth in the total Home Energy Affordability Gap is not substantially higher in the top two income tiers (125-149% and 150-185% of Federal Poverty Level), the *percentage* growth in the top two tiers is much higher. The reason is that increasing energy prices have pushed households at these income levels into the “unaffordable” range. While in the past, home energy bills to these households would have been affordable, and thus not contributed to the Home Energy Affordability Gap, at current prices, they *are* unaffordable and thus contribute to the Gap in a substantial way.

Increase in Home Energy Affordability Gap by Federal Poverty Level 2003 to Present (Connecticut)						
	Aggregate Affordability Gap by Ratio of Income to Federal Poverty Level					
	Below 50%	50 - 74%	75 - 99%	100 - 124%	125 – 149%	150 - 185%
2003 annual /a/	\$89,625,061	\$35,306,332	\$34,515,064	\$33,713,227	\$30,208,168	\$31,157,758
2011 legislative /b/	\$149,096,092	\$63,381,801	\$65,686,459	\$69,627,376	\$69,561,164	\$87,714,342
Growth in Affordability Gap	\$49,471,031	\$28,075,469	\$51,171,395	\$35,914,149	\$39,352,996	\$56,556,584
Percentage growth	66%	80%	90%	107%	130%	182%

NOTES:

/a/ The annual 2003 Home Energy Affordability Gap was released in April 2004.
 /b/ The 2011 legislative Home Energy Affordability Gap analysis was performed in December 2011.

This growth in the Affordability Gap in the more moderate income ranges has significant policy ramifications for fuel assistance funding. As the Home Energy Affordability Gap expands “upwards” (to more moderate income households), the need to provide assistance expands “upwards” as well. The significance of this is two-fold:

First, if funding remains constant, when the number of households that must be served increases, fewer dollars are available on a per-household basis. This decrease in available assistance occurs even though the per-household Affordability Gap in Connecticut has increased significantly since the base year (2003).

Second, the number of households in each range of Federal Poverty Level is not equal. Indeed, the number of households in each Poverty Level range increases as incomes increase. The Table below presents the number of Connecticut households in each range of Poverty Level as of the 2000 Census. There are:

- more households in the 75 – 99% range of Federal Poverty Level than in the 50 – 74% range;
- more in the 100 – 124% range than in the 75 – 99% range;
- more in the 125 - 149% range than in the 100 – 124% range; and

- more in the 150 – 185% range than in the 124 – 150% range.²

As the need for energy assistance expands into higher income households, in other words, simply because the number of households in each higher income range is bigger, there is thus a need to provide proportionately more energy assistance simply to remain even.

Poverty Households in Connecticut (2000 Census)

Poverty Level	No. of Households
Below 50%	50,652
50 – 74%	24,654
75 – 99%	28,261
100 – 124%	33,339
125 – 149%	37,727
150% - 185%	56,550

SOURCE: Fisher, Sheehan & Colton (May 2011). *Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2010* (Connecticut State Fact Sheet).

HOME ENERGY BURDENS

The affordability of energy bills is measured by what is called a household’s “energy burden.” Energy burdens represent the household energy bill as a percentage of household income. If a household has a \$10,000 annual income and a \$1,000 home energy bill, for example, that household has an “energy burden” of 10%. The energy burdens of low-income Connecticut households show the problem that the public and private energy assistance programs are designed to address.

Energy burdens can be used to compute the Home Energy Affordability Gap for various geographic areas. The Affordability Gap is the dollar amount by which *actual* low-income home energy bills exceed *affordable* home energy bills, as measured by an affordable home energy burden of 6%.

Home energy is a crippling financial burden for low-income Connecticut households. Connecticut households with incomes of below 50% of the Federal Poverty Level pay between 75% and 90% of their annual income for their home energy bill in every Connecticut House

² While the last range is somewhat wider (35% rather than the 25% increments of previous ranges), there are nonetheless proportionately more households in the final range even taking into account this wider spread.

district.³ Households living between 50% and 100% of the Federal Poverty Level pay, on average, between one-fifth and one-third of their annual income for their home energy bills.

The Table below presents Connecticut home energy burdens disaggregated by Federal Poverty Level for the years 2006 through 2011. Home energy burdens in Connecticut have not reached the levels experienced in 2007, when the state experienced dual spikes in prices for both natural gas and fuel oil. However, after experiencing price moderations through 2010 due to dips in fuel prices and somewhat higher incomes, Connecticut’s 2011 home energy burdens began to climb again in 2011. Connecticut’s home energy burdens exceed those burdens experienced as recently as 2006.

State Aggregate Home Energy Burdens by Ratio of Income to Federal Poverty Level and Year (Connecticut)							
Ratio of income to Federal Poverty Level	2005 /a/	2006 /a/	2007 /a/	2008 /a/	2009 /a/	2010 /a/	2011 /b/
Below 50%	62.0%	74.4%	99.7%	84.6%	86.2%	75.1%	77.0%
50 – 74%	24.8%	29.8%	39.9%	33.9%	34.5%	30.0%	30.8%
75 – 99%	17.7%	21.3%	28.5%	24.2%	24.6%	21.5%	22.1%
100 – 124%	13.8%	16.6%	22.2%	18.9%	19.2%	16.7%	17.2%
125-149%	11.3%	13.5%	18.2%	15.5%	15.7%	13.7%	14.1%
150 – 185%	9.3%	11.1%	15.0%	12.7%	12.9%	11.3%	11.6%

NOTES:

/a/ Annual Home Energy Burdens for Connecticut taken from annual Home Energy Affordability Gap published in April/May each year since 2003.

/b/ 2011 Home Energy Burden calculated for this special legislative Affordability Gap study (Connecticut).

The trend in energy affordability in Connecticut over the years 2006 through 2011 is clear. While there was a dip in home energy burdens in 2010 relative to 2009, home energy burdens are climbing and are now 25% higher in 2011 than they were in 2005, even after taking into account increases in income.

FEDERAL LIHEAP COVERAGE

Much of the burden for the Home Energy Affordability Gap facing Connecticut will fall on the private sector (should resources be there to address the problem). Funding for the federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) has historically been grossly insufficient to meet the Affordability Gap, and is decreasing in its ability keep up with increasing energy prices.

A common misperception is that the dramatic increase in LIHEAP funding in Fiscal Year 2009 placed low-income households in much better position than they had experienced in previous years. In fact, however, the increase in 2009 LIHEAP funding just barely returns Connecticut households to the inadequate position they had experienced in 2002. The Table below presents

³ Perhaps a more accurate statement would be that these households are *billed* between 75% and 90% of income for their home energy bills. It is unlikely that these households are capable of actually *paying* such bills.

the data. While LIHEAP covered 17.5% of the Home Energy Affordability Gap in 2002, providing \$35 million of energy assistance against an Affordability Gap of \$200 million, even with increased funding, LIHEAP covered only 19.2% of the Home Energy Affordability Gap in 2011, providing \$97 million against an Affordability Gap of \$505 million.

LIHEAP and Connecticut’s Home Energy Affordability Gap /a/

Affordability Gap Year	Total Home Energy Affordability Gap ⁴	Regular Block Grant LIHEAP Allocation	LIHEAP Coverage Ratio
2002 ⁵	\$200,793,319	\$35,045,798	17.5%
2011	\$505,068,044	\$96,941,803	19.2%
Increase	\$304,274,725	\$61,896,005	---

NOTES:

/a/ The 2011 legislative Home Energy Affordability Gap was calculated in a special study dated December 2011.

Even this “LIHEAP coverage ratio” overstates the effectiveness of LIHEAP in keeping up with increasing home energy bills. The LIHEAP Coverage Ratios in 2002 and 2011 (17.5% and 19.2% respectively) might be construed to indicate that LIHEAP has maintained the Affordability Gap somewhat constant. Such a conclusion would be wrong.

In fact, as the Table above shows, while the 2011 LIHEAP Coverage Ratio has somewhat increased relative to the Coverage Ratio in 2002 on a percentage basis, the *dollar level* of the Affordability Gap that has not been covered by LIHEAP has dramatically increased. While the Connecticut Home Energy Affordability Gap increased by more than \$304 million from 2002 to 2011, the LIHEAP allocation to Connecticut increased by only \$62 million. From 2002 to 2011, in other words, Connecticut’s low-income households experienced an increased Affordability Gap of more than \$240 million not offset by increased LIHEAP allocations.

LIHEAP continues to be severely inadequate in Connecticut. LIHEAP covers a fraction of the Home Energy Affordability Gap for a fraction of income-eligible households.

BASIC FAMILY NEEDS BUDGETS

The failure of federal fuel assistance to provide assistance that is sufficient to adequately respond to increases in home energy prices, coupled with small, or even negative, changes in household income for households receiving public assistance, leaves low-income Connecticut households vulnerable to the inability to provide basic household necessities such as food, clothing, energy and shelter.

⁴ The total Home Energy Affordability Gap includes electricity and hot water usage.

⁵ The annual Home Energy Affordability Gap looks at the immediately preceding year (so that actual prices as reported by DOE can be used). Accordingly, the 2002 Home Energy Affordability Gap was released in April 2003.

Low-income households have insufficient income to increase their expenditures on home energy without compromising other basic household necessities. This inability can be seen through a comparison of household income to a Basic Family Needs Budget.

A Basic Family Needs Budget takes into account the entire range of household expenses, including housing, food, childcare, transportation, health care, necessities and taxes. To the extent that household income is insufficient to cover these basic expenditures, trade-offs must occur in what gets paid and what does not. A Basic Family Needs Budget varies based on both household size and household composition. Not only will a three-person family have a different budget than a two-person family, but a one-parent/two-child three-person family will have a different Basic Family Needs Budget than a two-parent/one-child three-person family.

The Table below shows the inadequacy of household incomes in Connecticut. Basic Family Needs Budgets⁶ for four different family configurations were calculated, using different family composition and family size. Within Connecticut's metropolitan areas, the Basic Family Needs Budget for a one-parent/one-child family ranged from a low of 267% of the Federal Poverty Level (Waterbury) to a high of 384% of the Poverty Level (Stamford-Norwalk). Connecticut's rural areas had a somewhat lower Basic Family Needs Budget (267% of Poverty Level).

The Basic Family Needs Budgets of one-parent/two-child families were clustered more closely within the state, generally staying between 270% and 310% of Federal Poverty Level. A two-parent/one-child family has a somewhat higher Basic Family Needs Budget in Connecticut than a one-parent/two-child family, being generally, but not exclusively, clustered between 240% and 280% of Federal Poverty Level. Both the Danbury and the Stamford/Norwalk metro regions have a higher cost of living.

Finally, while the absolute dollar amounts of the Basic Family Needs Budget for a two-parent/two-child family are higher than the corresponding budgets for smaller families, the ratio of those incomes to the Federal Poverty Level are not significantly different. Families with income at 251% of Poverty Level in Waterbury, along with families at 257% of the Poverty Level in Norwich/New London, and 262% of Poverty Level in Hartford/West Hartford/East Hartford, are living with an income that would cover the Basic Family Needs Budget for a 2-parent/2-child family. In contrast, it would require an income of 277% of Poverty Level in Bridgeport, and 281% of Poverty Level in New Haven/Meriden to cover the Basic Family Needs Budget for a 2-parent/2-child family.

⁶ Unless the context otherwise clearly shows, a "family" and a "household" are considered to be synonymous for purposes of this discussion.

**Basic Family Needs Budget in Dollars and Percentage of Federal Poverty Level
by Geographic Area (2008) (Connecticut)**

	1 parent/1 child		1 parent/2 children		2 parents/1 child		2 parents/2 children	
	Dollars	FPL /a/	Dollars	FPL	Dollars	FPL	Dollars	FPL
Bridgeport	\$43,350	310%	\$54,308	309%	\$48,088	273%	\$58,719	277%
Colchester-Lebanon	\$41,271	295%	\$52,215	297%	\$46,453	264%	\$56,954	269%
Danbury	\$50,358	360%	\$60,881	346%	\$55,353	315%	\$65,929	311%
Hartford-West Hartford- East Hartford	\$39,671	283%	\$50,652	288%	\$45,006	256%	\$55,440	262%
Milford-Ansonia- Seymour	\$42,062	300%	\$53,013	301%	\$47,186	268%	\$57,752	272%
New Haven-Meriden	\$43,422	310%	\$54,443	309%	\$48,848	278%	\$59,485	281%
Norwich-New London	\$38,788	277%	\$49,783	283%	\$44,157	251%	\$54,522	257%
Southern Middlesex County	\$41,838	299%	\$52,788	300%	\$46,963	267%	\$57,527	271%
Stamford-Norwalk	\$53,780	384%	\$64,537	367%	\$58,412	332%	\$68,958	325%
Waterbury	\$37,419	267%	\$48,435	275%	\$42,857	244%	\$53,173	251%
Rural	\$37,330	267%	\$44,168	251%	\$43,069	245%	\$49,290	233%

NOTES:

/a/ FPL is the ratio of the basic family budget to 100% of the Federal Poverty Level for the particular household size. 100% of Federal Poverty Level in 2008 for a two-person household was \$14,000; for a three-person household was \$17,600; and for a four-person household was \$21,200. The most recent Basic Family Needs Budget data available is for 2008.

SOURCE: Economic Policy Institute, Basic Family Needs Budget Calculator.

The conclusions to be drawn from this data, *vis a vis* home energy unaffordability, are two-fold. First, Connecticut’s low-income households do not have discretionary income that they can devote to paying increased home energy burdens. Without additional home energy assistance, if energy bills increase, whether attributable to increasing prices, severe weather, or some other cause, either those bills will remain unpaid or Connecticut’s households will be called upon to make additional compromises in the provision of other household necessities.

Second, whether low-income energy bills get paid in a full and timely fashion is not a function of adequate (or appropriate) “budgeting” on the part of the household. No matter how well budgeted, for example, it is not possible for a low-income Connecticut household to stretch an income at 200% of Federal Poverty Level to pay increased home energy bills when the Basic Family Needs Budget reaches between 250% and 350% of the Federal Poverty Level.

WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO THE INABILITY TO MEET BASIC NEEDS BUDGET

The inability of low-income Connecticut households to meet these Basic Family Needs Budgets comes as no surprise. The discussion below considers the ongoing deterioration in overall income and wages in Connecticut relative to what it takes to fund a basic standard of living.

Overall Median Income

Income problems are not limited to low-income households. Connecticut's median income has stagnated, if not declined in real terms, in recent years. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the state median income in 2010 was \$64,032, a modest decrease (in inflation-adjusted terms) over the 2007 median income of \$65,967. For the past two years (2009 and 2010), however, inflation-adjusted median income in Connecticut has declined, both for the total population and for both renters and homeowners. The state median income reached its highest point in 2008, at \$68,595. It declined by nearly \$1,600 in 2009. Median income declined an *additional* \$3,000 from 2009 to 2010. The same pattern existed for both renters and homeowners.

Household Median Income by Year (Connecticut) (2005 – 2010)

	2010 Total Households /b/	Median Income /a/					
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Homeowner	923,617	\$77,247	\$79,678	\$83,037	\$87,419	\$85,993	\$83,376
Renter	435,192	\$31,889	\$33,741	\$34,634	\$35,465	\$34,459	\$33,556
Total	1,361,186	\$60,941	\$63,422	\$65,967	\$68,595	\$67,034	\$64,032

SOURCE:

/a/ U.S. Factfinder, American Community Survey (annual) (Table B25119).

/b/ U.S. Factfinder, American Community Survey (2010) (Table S2502)

Mean Income by Poverty Level

It would be inappropriate to examine income simply by looking at the median (i.e., the “middle”). The Table below presents data on the mean income (i.e., average) of households by the ratio of income to Federal Poverty Level. The data reported is for the years 2006 through 2010. The mean income represents the average of each range.

Two observations stand out from the data on mean income disaggregated by Federal Poverty Level:

- First, the mean income of households below 250% of Federal Poverty Level is inadequate to meet Connecticut's Basic Family Needs Budgets. These households consistently experience an absolute mismatch between household expenditures on basic needs and the income available to pay those expenses.

- Second, one cannot assume that income will increase from year-to-year. For example, average income for households with income at or below 75% of Federal Poverty Level decreased from 2006 to 2009. Likewise, average income for each Poverty Level from 100% through 250% of Poverty decreased from 2009 to 2010. It would be inappropriate to believe that incomes gradually increase over time. Moreover, it would be inappropriate to believe that decreasing incomes are limited to the lowest income households. From 2009 to 2010, the income deterioration occurred in income brackets traditionally considered to be moderate income or “upper” low-income.

Mean Family Income By Ratio of Income to Federal Poverty Level (2006 – 2010)
(Connecticut)

	Below 50%	50 – < 75%	75 – < 100%	100 – < 125%	125 – < 150%	150 – < 200%	200 – < 250%	250% and Above
2006	\$3,273	\$10,669	\$14,053	\$18,053	\$19,310	\$26,385	\$36,956	\$113,101
2007	\$2,502	\$9,694	\$14,614	\$17,876	\$22,797	\$28,856	\$39,576	\$127,880
2008	\$3,290	\$10,727	\$14,165	\$16,619	\$23,887	\$30,257	\$41,490	\$128,718
2009	\$2,851	\$10,520	\$15,057	\$20,948	\$25,026	\$31,697	\$31,697	\$128,291
2010	\$3,326	\$12,771	\$15,234	\$19,873	\$23,136	\$29,016	\$29,016	\$133,683

Current Population Survey Table Creator for the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (annual).

The Particular Needs of the Working Poor

The inability to meet basic needs in Connecticut is no longer the province of households traditionally considered to be low-income. The increasing movement of home energy unaffordability into the middle class is reflective of the growing mismatch between working incomes and the income a household requires to meet its basic family needs. The most recent Basic Family Needs Budget for various geographic regions in Connecticut was presented above.

The Table below presents the average wage per job as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce for various regions throughout Connecticut. As can be seen, with the exception of Fairfield and Hartford, the average wage per job is inadequate to cover a Basic Family Needs Budget in Connecticut. Virtually across-the-board, a working household with a single income would not be able to provide adequately for basic household needs such as housing, food, energy and clothing.

**Average Wage per Job
by County and by Metro/Non-Metro Area (2006 - 2009) (Connecticut)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Growth (2006 – 2009)	
					Actual (%)	If at Inflation
Connecticut (state total)	\$54,012	\$57,139	\$57,505	\$56,888	5.3%	\$58,421
Connecticut (metropolitan portion)	\$55,102	\$58,330	\$58,717	\$58,029	7.4%	\$59,660
Connecticut (non-metropolitan portion)	\$37,514	\$38,482	\$39,128	\$39,421	5.1%	\$40,576
Fairfield	\$73,637	\$78,793	\$78,464	\$75,523	2.6%	\$79,648
Hartford	\$52,843	\$55,994	\$56,019	\$56,134	6.2%	\$57,156
Litchfield	\$38,540	\$39,638	\$40,214	\$40,464	5.0%	\$41,556
Middlesex	\$47,676	\$48,630	\$49,169	\$48,616	2.0%	\$51,568
New Haven	\$44,613	\$46,686	\$47,829	\$48,215	8.1%	\$48,255
New London	\$43,596	\$45,795	\$47,002	\$47,634	9.3%	\$47,155
Tolland	\$36,654	\$38,888	\$40,651	\$40,888	11.6%	\$39,646
Windham	\$35,854	\$36,616	\$37,360	\$37,778	5.4%	\$38,781

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Moreover, as the Table above shows, only in Tolland and New London did the growth in wages keep pace with inflation in Connecticut. In each of the other geographic areas reported above, the actual 2009 average wage per job was lower than it would have been had the 2006 average wage been escalated simply at the rate of inflation.

The recession that hit the entire United States did not spare the state of Connecticut. According to one annual analysis,⁷ between March 2008 and December 2009, Connecticut lost 103,400 jobs, a rate of close to 5,000 jobs per month. The report notes that while the state has been adding jobs back since that time, “at the present rate of job growth since last December [2009--ms], it would take almost four and a half years to return to the level of jobs that existed before the recession began.”

The loss of jobs in Connecticut hit the middle-class the hardest. According to the *State of Working Connecticut*, “job losses were particularly acute among the middle fifth of Connecticut occupations by wage. . . while workers in the middle fifth of occupations faced the greatest net job losses, lower wage workers did not fare much better.” The Table below summarizes job losses by quintile of income.

⁷ Joachim Heron, et al. (September 2010). *State of Working Connecticut, 2010*, Connecticut Voices for Children: New Haven (CT) (annual publication).

Summary of Job Loss in Connecticut (2006 – 2009)

	Highest Fifth	Fourth Fifth	Middle Fifth	Second Fifth	Lowest Fifth
Examples of Occupations	Dentists, lawyers, registered nurses	Accountants, Sales reps, electricians	Carpenters, truck drivers, bookkeepers	Customer service reps, office clerks, medical assistants	Food prep workers, janitors, home health aides
Median hourly wage	>\$31.56	\$31.56 – 24.19	\$24.19 – 18.52	\$18.52 - \$14.47	<\$14.47
Net changes in jobs (May '06 – May '09)	+13,450 jobs	-3,200 jobs	-14,020 jobs	-8,970 jobs	-8,430 jobs
Percent change in jobs (May '06 – May '09)	+5.6%	-1.5%	-6.8%	-3.4%	-1.9%

IMPACT OF ENERGY PRICES ON TOTAL SHELTER COSTS

Housing affordability has a direct impact on the ability of Connecticut’s low-income households to be able to afford their home energy bills. As housing prices increase, low-income households are increasingly forced out of higher-quality, higher-priced homes into older, lower-quality, less-energy efficient homes.

While the affordability of housing prices has remained relatively constant for two-bedroom units in 2011 relative to 2006 in most, but not all, areas of Connecticut, overall housing remained unaffordable. Only in Bridgeport, Danbury and New London did renters need to have income at a substantially higher ratio of income to Federal Poverty Level to afford a two-bedroom unit in 2011 than they needed in 2006.

Nonetheless, as the Table below shows, throughout the state, between 45% and 60% of all renters (at all income levels) could not afford a two-bedroom unit. In Bridgeport, Danbury, Hartford, New Haven/Meriden, Stamford/Norwalk and Waterbury, 55% or more of *all* renters (not merely low-income renters) could not afford a two-bedroom unit. Even in the regions of the state with the *most* affordable shelter costs (Colchester/Lebanon, Milford/Ansonia/Seymour, Norwich/New London, Southern Middlesex County, Litchfield County and non-metropolitan areas), between 45% and 50% of all renters could not afford a two-bedroom unit.

The unaffordability of housing is particularly acute for Connecticut’s low-income households. In 2011, the minimum income required to rent a two-bedroom unit (for a two-person household) in Connecticut ranged from a low of 192% of the Federal Poverty Level (Windham County) to a high of 346% (Danbury) and 391% of Poverty Level (Stamford/Norwalk).

Shelter Affordability by Selected Metropolitan Areas (2006 & 2011)
(Connecticut)

	Renters Unable to Afford 2-BR Unit (2010)	Income Need to Afford 2-Bedroom Unit (2011) /a/ /b/		Income Needed to Afford 2-Bedroom Unit (2006) /a/ /b/	
		Dollars	Pct FPL	Dollars	Pct FPL
Bridgeport	67%	\$51,640	279%	\$40,960	247%
Colchester-Lebanon	46%	\$45,160	244%	\$41,720	251%
Danbury	60%	\$64,040	346%	\$50,680	305%
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford	58%	\$44,520	240%	\$41,160	248%
Milford-Ansonia-Seymour	52%	\$47,360	256%	\$41,680	251%
New Haven-Meriden	64%	\$49,840	269%	\$42,600	257%
Norwich-New London	47%	\$40,280	217%	\$34,280	207%
Southern Middlesex County	53%	\$46,200	249%	\$41,720	251%
Stamford-Norwalk	57%	\$72,440	391%	\$63,680	384%
Waterbury	61%	\$38,040	205%	\$33,000	199%
Litchfield County	51%	\$40,720	220%	\$35,920	216%
Windham County	51%	\$35,640	192%	\$31,280	188%
Non-metropolitan	51%	\$38,487	208%	\$33,923	204%
Statewide	61%	\$48,619	262%	\$42,480	256%

SOURCE: National Low-Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach (annual)

NOTES:

/a/ Federal Poverty Level needed to rent 2 BR and 3 BR units calculated using NLIHC data.

/b/ The number of household members used in calculating Federal Poverty Level is equal to the number of bedrooms plus 1.

Energy costs and shelter costs march hand-in-hand in any discussion of “affordability.” The energy (and other utility) costs associated with housing are one component of the overall “rent” that is used to determine “housing affordability.” Fair Market Rents (FMRs), published annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) include all utility costs (except telephone). One aspect of the overall unaffordability of the rents presented above, in other words, is the unaffordability of the underlying home utility costs.

Moreover, the unaffordability of shelter also impedes a lower-income household’s ability to respond to high energy costs. Not only do high shelter costs force low-income households into lower quality housing units, but they also divert resources that might otherwise be available to invest in cost-effective energy usage reduction measures. When households cannot afford to pay their basic shelter costs, they do not “invest” money in measures to save energy, even if those measures might generate even a moderate-term payback.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF HOME ENERGY UNAFFORDABILITY IN CONNECTICUT

Addressing the unaffordability of low-income home energy in Connecticut will generate positive social benefits. It will improve public health and safety and bolster the competitiveness of local

business and industry. Addressing the unaffordability of low-income home energy, however, will also generate positive utility benefits. It will reduce the costs of nonpayment and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of utility collection efforts. It would be inappropriate to view low-income unaffordability simply as a non-utility “social” problem.

The discussion below considers an array of consequences arising from unaffordable home energy.

The Social Problems of Home Energy Unaffordability

The findings of the unaffordability of home energy in Connecticut are sobering from a social perspective. The unaffordability of energy manifests itself in more than simply unpaid bills. While researchers have not studied the issue specifically in Connecticut, research from other jurisdictions is informative. According to a series of survey studies published by the National Energy Assistance Directors Association (NEADA),⁸ “despite. . .significant residential energy expenses, most low-income households pay their energy bills regularly. But at what cost?” The NEA survey found that “LIHEAP recipients faced life-threatening challenges.”⁹ NEADA reports:

- 17% of the national respondents had their heating disconnected or discontinued because of an inability-to-pay.
- 8% had their electricity (as opposed to heating) disconnected due to an inability-to-pay.
- 38% went without medical or dental care in order to have money to pay their home energy bill;
- 30% went without filling a prescription or taking the full dose of a prescribed medicine.
- 22% went without food for at least one day.

Low-income customers frequently have little incentive, and even fewer choices, to pursue constructive responses to their energy poverty. All too frequently, the customer is faced with an immediate need (*e.g.*, bill payment by a date certain) with the available constructive responses to an inability-to-pay unable to deliver assistance either in the form, the time period, or the magnitude necessary to meet that need. Given the immediate consequences of failing to address the short-term nonpayment crisis, the customer is presented with a choice between untenable alternatives.

Public Health Implications

The disconnection of electricity and/or natural gas service represents a distinct public health threat, particularly to aging households and to low-income households with children. The impact

⁸ Apprise, Inc. (April 2005). *National Energy Assistance Survey Report*, National Energy Assistance Directors Association: Washington D.C. Similar survey studies, with similar results, have been published in 2003, 2008 and 2009.

⁹ LIHEAP is the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, the federally-funded fuel assistance program in the United States.

of service disconnections on the public's health and safety can hardly be debated in light of recent research. According to the 2005 NEADA survey, the loss (and threatened loss) of home heating service has significant health consequences to low-income households with children. NEADA found that survey respondents reported becoming ill because their home was too cold in the winter heating months. Nearly 1-in-6 of all energy assistance recipients reported that someone in the home became sick because the home was too cold in the past five years.

These illnesses were frequently severe enough to require medical treatment. According to NEADA, 11% of the surveyed energy assistance recipients reported that someone in the home had become ill enough to require going to a doctor or hospital because the home was too cold in the past five years.

A variety of reasons contribute to the overall rate of illness, as well as to the rate at which illnesses required medical treatment within the low-income energy assistance recipient population.¹⁰ The primary contributing factor to the adverse health outcomes involves the tendency of low-income households to keep their homes at unsafe or unhealthy temperatures, given the unaffordability of home energy to the household. Of the households with children under age 18, between 20% and 25% kept their homes at “unsafe or unhealthy temperatures” because they did not have enough money to pay their home heating bills. Aside from households with children, the adverse health impacts of cold temperatures within a home are particularly acute for elderly households.¹¹

Other research, both in the United States and elsewhere, confirms these NEADA findings. A 2006 study by the Child Health Impact Assessment Working Group, at the Boston Medical Center, reported that “a five city (Baltimore, Boston, Little Rock, Minneapolis, Washington D.C.) study of predominantly low-income children under 3 years of age seen in primary care clinics and emergency departments found significant associations between not receiving LIHEAP and important health and growth indicators.”¹² For example, “young children not receiving LIHEAP were 30% more likely to be admitted to the hospital.” In addition, the CHIWG report found that “budget tradeoffs between energy costs and food expenditures result in food insecurity. . . [F]ood insecure children are 2 – 3 times more likely to be in fair or poor health or chronically ill.” The reason is that “a nutritionally inadequate diet makes children susceptible to an ‘infection-malnutrition cycle’ by impairing children’s immune functions making them more prone to infection and illness.”

The association between unaffordable home energy and adverse health outcomes is rapidly becoming better understood. A 2001 study in the United Kingdom (UK), for example, found

¹⁰ See generally, Wilkins et al (2001). *Cold Comfort: The Social and Environmental Determinants of Excess Winter Death in England 1986 – 1996*. The Policy Press: Bristol; Maheswaran et al. (2004). Socio-economic deprivation and excess winter mortality and emergency hospital admissions in South Yorkshire Coalfields Health Action Zone, UK. *Public Health* 118. 167 – 176.

¹¹ Brennan et al. (1982). Seasonal variation in arterial blood pressure, *British Medical Journal*. 285. 919 – 923; Wilkinson et al. (2004). Vulnerability to winter mortality in elderly people in Britain: population based study. *British Medical Journal* 329. 647 – 652; Collins (1986). Low indoor temperatures and morbidity in the elderly. *Age and Aging* 15(4):212-20.

¹² Child Health Impact Working Group (April 2007). *Unhealthy Consequences: Energy Costs and Child Health*, Boston Medical Center: Boston (MA).

that, in the UK, 45,000 more deaths occurred in winter than in summer each year. “For every 1° C fall in temperature below 20° C, mortality increases by between one and two percent in the UK.”¹³ According to Rudge:

The widespread perception is that hypothermia causes cold-related deaths, but this accounts for very small numbers of annual deaths. In fact, winter has the greatest proportional effect in respiratory mortality. Cardiovascular disease accounts for the greatest number of excess winter deaths and 10% of these are attributable to cold, independently of other factors.

* * *

Circulatory illness, or cardiovascular disease, is exacerbated by ‘cold stress,’ which results from fluctuations in temperature. This can arise from . . .moving between warm and cold rooms indoors. If the fuel poor can only afford to keep one room heated, the risk of cold stress in the home is increased. This affects older people in particular, whose blood pressure is likely to be raised in the winter. Furthermore, moving from a cold dwelling to the cold outside produces greater cardiovascular strain than going out from a warm house.

These adverse health outcomes not only create social consequences, but they also impose substantial economic costs. “Although these costs are often difficult to measure, one example is the substantial cost of preventable hospitalizations, borne by low-income families, payers, and health care providers.”¹⁴ Nationwide, the average charge for a “general pediatric hospitalization” was \$9,945 in 2006. The average hospitalization charge for bronchitis and asthma was \$7,386. “These economic costs are 5 to 8 times the average cost of heating a home in the Northeast and 7 to 10 times the maximum home heating benefit from the LIHEAP program in 2006.”¹⁵

Nutrition Implications

Unaffordable home energy has a substantial impact on the nutrition of low-income households. According to the Congressionally-funded NEADA study, one-in-five low-income energy assistance recipients went without food for at least one day due to energy bills in the past five years. Renters experience food deprivation more frequently than do homeowners. While 10% of elderly homeowners went without food because of the need to pay home energy bills, 17% of elderly renters did. While 24% of non-elderly owners went without food due to energy bills, 28% of non-elderly renters did.

¹³ Rudge and Gilchrist (2007). “Measuring the health impact of temperatures in dwellings: investigating excess winter morbidity and cold homes in the London Borough of Newham.” *Energy and Buildings*, 39:847-858; see also, Rudge. And Gilchrist (2006). “Health impact of fuel poverty: contributing to the evidence base,” in *Proceedings of Healthy Buildings 2006*, Lisbon, 4-6 June 2006 (Fernandes et al, Eds), Vol V:327-330; Rudge (March 2006). “Poor Housing Makes for Poor Health - finding the evidence,” *Energy Action*, Issue 96; Rudge and Gilchrist (2005). “Excess winter morbidity among older people at risk of cold homes: a population-based study in a London borough” *Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 27, No.4: 353-358.

¹⁴ Children’s Sentinel Nutritional Assessment Program (C-SNAP). *Fuel for our Future: Impacts of Energy Insecurity on Children’s Health, Nutrition and Learning*, Boston Medical Center: Boston (MA).

¹⁵ Id.

The impact of unaffordable home energy bills on nutrition is a phenomenon in all parts of the United States and across all climate regions. While the highest penetration of households going without food was in the West (31%), the existence of food deprivation attributable to the need to pay home energy bills was consistent throughout the remaining regions, including the Northeast (20%), Midwest (17%), and South (19%). There is no reason to believe, therefore, that the data presented in the NEADA survey is not transferable to Connecticut.

The conclusions of the NEADA survey are bolstered by significant academic research documenting a relationship between unaffordable home energy bills and nutritional deficiencies. One November 2006 article published in *Pediatrics*, the journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics, reports that “convergent evidence suggests that the periodic stress of home heating and cooling costs may adversely impact the health and nutritional status of children and other vulnerable populations.”¹⁶ According to this *Pediatrics* article, a study of children 6 to 24 months of age in Boston (MA) found higher proportions of children with weight-for-age below the 5th percentile in the three months after the coldest months, compared with all of the other months of the year.

The article reported further that:

there is also evidence that hunger and food insecurity are associated with high utility costs and cold weather. In the United States, data show that families reporting unheated days or threats of utility turnoff are more likely to report that their children were hungry or at risk for hunger than families without either experience. In addition, national data collected from 1995 to 2001 as part of the Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement suggest that rates of food insecurity with hunger increased during the winter and early spring among low-income families in areas with high winter heating costs and during summer in regions with high summer cooling costs.¹⁷

Other research on food insecurity has shown that food budgets are those most often sacrificed to meet other survival needs in low-income families.¹⁸

The nutrition threats are not limited simply to children. A November 2006 article in *The Journal of Nutrition* examined the association between household food insecurity and seasonally high

¹⁶ Frank et al. (2006). “Heat or Eat: Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program and Nutritional Risk Among Children Under 3 Years Old.” *Pediatrics*.

¹⁷ *Heat or Eat*, supra.

¹⁸ See generally, Frank, et al. (1996). “Seasonal variation in weight-for-age in a pediatric emergency room,” *Public Health Reports*, 1996; 111:366-371; Bhattacharya, DeLeire and Currie (2006). “Heat or eat? Cold-weather shocks and nutrition in poor American families,” *Am. J. Public Health*. 2003; 93:1149-1154; Frank, et al. (2006). *Unhealthy Consequences: Energy Costs and Child Health: A Child Health Impact Assessment of Energy Costs and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program*, Child Health Impact Working Group: Boston Medical Center: Boston (MA); Colton (2008). *Public Health Outcomes Associated with Energy Poverty: An Analysis of 2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data from Iowa*, Iowa Department of Human Rights: Des Moines (IA).

heating and cooling costs for low-income elderly.¹⁹ The study “examined the extent to which greater proportions of poor households, especially poor elderly households, experienced very low food security (the more severe range of food insecurity) during times of the year when home heating and cooling costs were high, controlling for important covariates.” “Very low food security” is a severe range of food insecurity, which the U.S. Department of Agriculture referred to as “food insecurity with hunger” in its pre-2006 reports. The study found that “the odds of very low food security were 27% higher in the summer than in the winter in a high-cooling state. In a high-heating state, the odds of very low food security were 43% lower in the summer than in the winter. . .”

The study found that there was a direct relationship between unaffordable home energy bills and the nutrition deficiencies that were documented. It concluded that “the association of interest appears, therefore, to represent a causal effect of home heating and cooling costs and not to be a spurious artifact caused by other seasonally variable economic factors. If anything, the effects of seasonally high home heating and cooling costs on food insecurity may be somewhat ameliorated by seasonal differences in economic factors.” The authors concluded that “our analysis shows that in high-heating states, households with incomes below the poverty line were substantially more vulnerable to very low food security during the winter than during the summer, whereas the opposite was true in high-cooling states.”

Public Safety Implications

In addition to these public health and nutrition issues, the unaffordability of home heating service represents a distinct public *safety* threat as well. According to the Canadian Housing and Rental Association, energy poverty can cause households to turn to unsafe heating practices, including heating their home with an open oven door or faulty electric heater. Supplemental heaters cause 120,000 residential fires and 600 deaths annually in the United States.

The loss of *electric* service (not merely heating service) poses a particular threat to the health and safety of low-income Connecticut households with children. The home electric service that is being disconnected to low-income households is frequently essential to the operation of some medically-necessary equipment in the home. A full 25% of all energy assistance recipients surveyed for the NEADA study, that had children under the age of 18, reported that a member of the household used medical equipment that requires electricity. A full 6% of all energy assistance recipients surveyed by NEADA reported that the equipment using electricity was used to treat asthma. Nearly as many (4%) said that someone in the household was taking medication that required refrigeration.

The move to auxiliary heating sources when primary heating fuels are disconnected opens up the possibility of an associated fire risk for low-income households. While home heating equipment is no longer the *single* most substantial cause of home fires,²⁰ it remains *one* of the leading

¹⁹ Nord and Kantor (2006). “Seasonal Variation in Food Insecurity is Associated with Heating and Cooling Costs Among Low-Income Elderly Americans,” *Journal of Nutrition*. 2006; 136:2939-2944.

²⁰ The term “homes” refers to one- and two-family dwellings (which includes manufactured homes) and apartments. . .” The share of fires involving heating equipment, the National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) says, “is quite

factors contributing to fires, as well as to fire-related injuries and deaths. In particular, portable and fixed space heaters present a risk of harm. While portable space heaters are not the major cause of home heating fires, they play a much more substantial role in deaths and injuries. Portable and fixed space heaters (and their related equipment such as fireplaces, chimneys and chimney collectors) accounted for roughly two of every three (65%) home heating fires in 1998 and three of every four (76%) associated deaths.²¹ Each of these devices has a higher death rate per million households using them than do the various types of central heating units or water heaters.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) reports data confirming these data and conclusions. According to the NFPA, “not being able to afford utilities” is one of the “major factors of increased fire risks” for low-income households. “In poor homes, small portable heaters or space heaters may be used to heat areas much too large for their capacity, and some households supplement heating equipment by turning on their ovens and leaving the door open.”²²

The Competitiveness of Business and Industry

Not all impacts arising from unaffordable home energy affect only the individual (or household) experiencing the unaffordable bill. An increasing body of research has documented how the problems associated with inability-to-pay affect the competitiveness of local business and industry as well.

This conclusion is neither profound nor much disputed by researchers that consider the impacts of programs such as home energy affordability subsidies on private employers. One comprehensive study published in 2004 concluded:

[E]mployers have good reason to be concerned that large numbers of working people with low family incomes do not take advantage of the public benefits intended to help them and their families achieve economic sufficiency -- benefits that also help employers by contributing to the economic stability of their workforces. These public benefits bolster the ability of low-income workers to meet their basic needs, in effect providing a wage supplement to employers.²³

This joint study, performed in collaboration with the Center for Workforce Preparation of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Center for Workforce Success of the National Association of Manufacturers, reports that many low wage workers fail to access public benefits.

different for the two types of homes.” While heating equipment is the second leading cause of fires in one- and two-family dwellings, it was only the seventh highest cause of fires in apartments.

²¹ Ahrens (June 2001). *The U.S. Fire Problem Overview Report: Leading Causes and Other Patterns and Trends*, at 55, National Fire Protection Association: Quincy (MA).

²² “Burning Issues,” *NFPA Journal*, at 104 (January/February 1996).

²³ Scott (2004). *Private Employers and Public Benefits*, Workforce Innovation Networks (WINS): Boston (MA) and Washington D.C. WINS is a collaboration of Jobs for the Future, the Center for Workforce Preparation of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the Center for Workforce Success, The Manufacturing Institute of the National Association of Manufacturers.

This not only hurts the workers who miss out on income and benefits; it also hurts their employers through higher turnover and increased absenteeism. Unreliable transportation, inadequate child care, and poor health are leading contributors to absenteeism, tardiness, and turnover among low-income workers. An evaluation of [households leaving the TANF program]²⁴ in New Jersey by Mathematica Policy Research reported that 52 percent had been fired as a result of frequent tardiness or absenteeism related to child care or health problems. In the words of a call center manager who has hired many entry-level workers through the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Jobs Initiative, "these peoples' lives are in chaos. They have so many problems they cannot pay attention to work."

An unpublished survey conducted by ASE in Detroit, Michigan, highlights workplace problems that employers can experience when employees' non-work needs are not addressed. ASE asked entry-level workers and their supervisors in five companies about barriers to employee advancement. After "caring for a dependent," "money problems" were reported more frequently than 19 other potential problems ranging from "understanding work assignments" to "getting along with colleagues." "Financial worry about making ends meet" appears to contribute to absenteeism, distraction on the job, strained relations with supervisors and co-workers, and a number of other factors that reduce productivity.²⁵

Affordable home energy can be analogized to other public goods that have been found to provide direct benefits to businesses. The Committee on Economic Development²⁶ has quantified the beneficial impacts to business from reducing the causes of employee absenteeism and employee turnover associated with unaffordable child care. According to the Committee:

Studies have found that employee turnover produces disruption and inefficiency in the work environment and that the cost of replacing employees is high. For example, Merck & Co., Inc. found that it costs. . . about 75 percent of salary to replace a clerical or technical employee. It also found that it may take considerable time to fill a vacant position and an average of 12.5 months for a new employee to become adjusted to the job.²⁷

²⁴ TANF is the Temporary Aid for Needy Families program, that program generally considered to be "welfare" in the United States.

²⁵ "Private Employers and Public Benefits," at 5.

²⁶ CED is a national business-academic partnership. One objective of CED is "to unite business judgment and experience with scholarship in analyzing the issues and develop recommendations to resolve the economic problems that constantly arise in a dynamic and democratic society." *Objectives of the Committee for Economic Development*. The Research and Policy Committee of the CED is directed under the organization's bylaws to "initiate studies into the principles of business policy and of public policy which will foster the full contribution by industry and commerce to the attainment and maintenance" of the objectives of the organization.

²⁷ Research and Policy Committee (1993). *Why Child Care Matters: Preparing Young Children for a More Productive America, A Statement by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development*, at 1, Committee for Economic Development: New York.

Other research reaches similar findings. One professor at Johns Hopkins University considered the extent to which increased low-income status results in increased overall costs to business. She found a variety of costs to business, reporting:

Poverty. . . produces ill-prepared workers whose lives are easily disrupted by small catastrophes. If the car breaks down, if the kid gets sick, it suddenly becomes impossible to be a reliable worker. Poverty also generates poor health among workers, making them less reliable still and raising the cost of employing them.²⁸

The conclusion from this multitude of research is that the unaffordability of home energy impedes the competitiveness, productivity and profitability of business. With low-wage employees, in particular, unaffordable home energy directly contributes to lowered productivity related to the unaffordability of home energy. Increased personal illness, increased employee turnover, and increased family care responsibilities are but three of the factors contributing to lower employee productivity.

Summary

The unaffordability of home energy facing low-income Connecticut residents has severe social, economic, and business consequences that ramify throughout all sectors of the economy. From a social perspective, unaffordable home energy not only threatens the ability of low-income customers to maintain access to their utility service, but also imposes a range of adverse consequences threatening the health, housing, and general welfare of those households. The paid-but-unaffordable home energy bill is a real phenomenon in Connecticut. Paying an unaffordable home energy bill means that low-income Connecticut residents will go without food, medical care, and other life necessities.

In addition, research has found that the prevalence of money problems (such as unaffordable home energy bills) has a direct and substantial impact on the ability of business and industry to remain competitive.

In short, unaffordable home energy has an adverse impact not only on low-income households, but also on the local utilities serving those households and on the Connecticut economy generally.

THE “BUSINESS PROBLEMS” OF ENERGY UNAFFORDABILITY.

Quite aside from the impacts that unaffordable home energy has on individual low-income households and local businesses, the unaffordability of home energy has substantial adverse financial and economic impacts on the utility itself. As the vendors charged with serving these low-income customers who cannot afford to pay their bills, these local public utilities incur the expenses associated with non-payment, including collection expenses, working capital, and uncollectibles.

²⁸ Schoenberger (1999). *The Living Wage in Baltimore: Impacts and Reflections*, John Hopkins University Department of Geography and Environmental Engineering: Baltimore (MD).

Home Energy Burdens and Utility Bill Payment Problems

An extensive body of research finds that the unaffordability of energy, and the payment problems resulting from that unaffordability, represent issues specifically associated with energy bills as they relate to low-income status, and are not simply associated with the poverty status of low-income households. One tool that is used to comprehensively measure the impact of energy unaffordability on household well-being is the Home Energy Insecurity Scale. The Home Energy Insecurity Scale was developed for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to take into account the multiple aspects of energy unaffordability.²⁹ When households face unaffordable home energy bills, they can engage in different types of behavior. They might pay their energy bills while experiencing deprivation in other household necessities as described above. They might not pay their energy bills, while maintaining their other necessities. Or they might engage in a reduction in energy use, beyond mere conservation, and face household deprivation in those respects.

A study of “energy poverty” in Missouri, performed for the National Low-Income Energy Consortium (NLIEC)³⁰ in 2004, found that home energy insecurity was not simply a function of poverty and/or income but rather a function of energy burdens.³¹ “Energy burden” is a household’s home energy bill as a percentage of income. Households with lower energy burdens tended to have higher home energy security in Missouri.³² Twice as many households with energy burdens of 6% or less had Home Energy Insecurity thresholds of Stable or higher as compared to households with energy burdens in excess of 12%. In addition, households with higher energy burdens (i.e., their home energy bills took increasingly larger portions of their income) had progressively lower Home Energy Insecurity ratings.

Other research confirms these findings. The 2006 evaluation of the New Jersey Universal Service Fund (USF) left little question but that utility bill payment problems were a function of energy burdens rather than simply being a function of income and/or poverty. The USF Evaluation expressly found that increasing the percentage of income burdens charged to USF participants had an adverse impact on the ability of USF participants to maintain payment compliance under the program. The New Jersey evaluation reported:

²⁹ Colton (2003). *Measuring the Outcomes of Low-Income Energy Assistance Programs through a Home Energy Insecurity Scale*, LIHEAP Committee on Managing for Results, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

³⁰ NLIEC is a public-private partnership, governed by a board of organizations representing the full spectrum of perspectives in the low income energy community.

³¹ Colton (2004). *Paid but Unaffordable: The Consequences of Energy Poverty in Missouri*, National Low-Income Home Energy Consortium: Washington D.C.

³² “Energy insecurity” is a comprehensive measurement of the impacts of home energy affordability developed for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the federal agency that administers the federal fuel assistance program in the United States. The Home Energy Insecurity Scale, modeled after the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s “food security” scale, places households in one of five levels of “energy security,” depending upon their ability-to-pay their home energy bills. The lowest level of energy security is “in-crisis” while the highest level is “thriving.” The middle levels in order from top to bottom are “capable,” “stable” and “vulnerable.”

- “More than 80% of households with an effective [energy burden] below 3 percent covered 100 percent or more of their annual bill. Less than 60 percent of households with a [net energy burden] at or above 8 percent covered 100 percent of their annual bill.”
- While 26% of the participants with net energy burdens exceeding 8% of income paid between 50% and 90% of their bill, only 6% of households with energy burdens of between 2% and 3% had coverage rates that low.

The USF evaluation reported the same types of results for gas/electric combination USF participants.

- While nearly 80% of participants with burdens of less than 4% paid 100% or more of their bills, only 43% of participants with burdens exceeding 12% did.
- While 31% of USF participants with burdens exceeding 12% paid between 50% and 90% of their bills, only 9.0% of participants with burdens less than 4% had bill coverage rates that low.

The New Jersey USF evaluation documents quite clearly that as percentage of income payment responsibilities increase, payment compliance decreases. Recognizing that high energy burdens are directly related to nonpayment, a variety of payment and collection data is examined below.

Utility Bill Payment Problems

Given the extraordinary home energy burdens facing low-income utility customers today, it comes as no surprise that many of those customers cannot afford to pay their bills in a full, timely and regular basis. As a result, not only do these low-income customers face the social and economic deprivations associated with their inability-to-pay, but the utilities that provide service to them incur the business expenses associated with that inability-to-pay as well. These business expenses include not only the costs of carrying arrears, but also the costs of charge-offs and the cost of collections.

The Early Data

The energy bill payment problems associated with energy poverty have long been recognized. Early national data published by the U.S. Census Bureau documented the disproportionate utility bill payment problems faced by low-income households. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, while 9.8% of non-poor families could not pay their utility bills in full, 32.4% of poor families could not do so.³³ The Census Bureau reported that while 1.8% of non-poor families had their electric and/or natural gas service disconnected for nonpayment, 8.5% of poor families suffered this same deprivation.³⁴

³³ U.S. Census Bureau, *Extended Measures of Well-Being: 1992*, P70-50RV (November 1995).

³⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, *Extended Measures of Well-Being: 1992*, P70-50RV (November 1995).

Information from various states corroborated this national data.³⁵ While one 1998 Illinois report indicated that 44.5% of low-income natural gas customers were in arrears,³⁶ an analysis by the staff of the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission estimated that roughly 35% of the low-income *electric* customers entering that state's Electric Assistance Program (EAP) entered the program with arrearages.³⁷ After an extensive empirical review, the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission estimated that 40% of all identified low-income gas and electric customers are in arrears at any given time.³⁸

A study of low-income and non-low-income customers³⁹ on the Missouri Gas Energy (MGE) system presents one of the most complete examinations of bill payment problems by poverty status for a single utility. This MGE study found that low-income customers performed less well than their higher income counterparts on a number of different payment metrics.⁴⁰ Four payment attributes were considered in the MGE study:

- A measurement of *complete* payments of bills;
- A measurement of the *prompt* payment of bills;
- A measurement of the *regular* payment of bills; and
- A measurement of the *automaticness* of payment of bills.⁴¹

The Missouri Gas Energy study found that low-income customers, unassisted by the bill payment program offered by the company, exhibited substantively less favorable payment characteristics than did the total residential population. The study found:

- While roughly half of the energy-assistance population carried arrears in any given month, only one-in-five customers in the general residential population did;

³⁵ Some care must be taken in interpreting this data. Frequently, "low-income" data is available only for households *identified* as being low-income. A low-income customer that pays in a full and timely fashion, however, has no reason to have been identified as low-income by the energy company.

³⁶ Department of Energy and Community Affairs, *Residential Energy Costs and Assistance in Illinois: The 1997 – 98 Winter*, at 6, Springfield (IL).

³⁷ Colton (2002). *Payment-Problems, Income Status, Weather and Prices: Costs and Savings of a Capped Bill Program*, at 4, Fisher, Sheehan & Colton: Belmont (MA).

³⁸ Bureau of Consumer Services (1992). *Final Report on the Investigation into the Control of Uncollectible Balances*, at 33 - 34, Docket NO. I-900002, Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission: Harrisburg (PA).

³⁹ "Low-income" and "non-low-income" were defined as "energy assistance recipients" and "energy assistance non-recipients." In turn, the "no-energy assistance" population was, in fact, a population selected irrespective of whether the customers received energy assistance. The population was, in other words, a combination of energy assistance and non-energy assistance accounts.

⁴⁰ Colton (October 2003). *The Impact of Missouri Gas Energy's Experimental Low-Income Rate (ELIR) on Utility Bill Payments by Low-Income Customers: A Preliminary Assessment*, prepared for Missouri Gas Energy: Kansas City (MO).

⁴¹ "Automatic" bill payment was, in turn, defined as bill payment without need for the utility to resort to any collection activity. "Un-promoted bill payment" (or "unsolicited bill payment") may perhaps be better descriptors of this measurement.

- While energy assistance recipients carried an average of between \$150 and \$200 in arrears, the general population carried an average of between \$50 and \$100 in arrears;
- While energy assistance recipients experienced arrears of between 2.0 and 4.0 “bills behind,”⁴² with substantial seasonal deterioration, the general population experienced arrears of between 1.0 and 2.0 bills-behind, with little seasonal variation;
- While energy assistance recipients made between 0.5 and 0.7 payments for each monthly bill that was rendered, the general population made 0.9 (or more) payments per bill.

With respect to each payment metric, the general population exhibited more favorable results than did the energy assistance population.⁴³

The More Recent Data: SIPP and RECS

The conventional wisdom that low-income customers are disproportionately payment-troubled⁴⁴ appears to have a solid empirical basis in recent research occurring both at the national level and at the individual state level.

The federal LIHEAP office, in seeking to test the Home Energy Insecurity Scale (HEIS)⁴⁵ asked one of the country’s leading analysts of low-income energy assistance and weatherization

⁴² The use of “weighted arrears” as a mechanism to assess payment outcomes is based on a foundation first provided by the Bureau of Consumer Services (BCS) of the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission. According to a 1983 BCS analysis, contrary to the argument by that state’s utility companies, the Pennsylvania winter shutoff moratorium did not result in an increase in the number of unpaid bills, or the amount of unpaid bills, that would have existed in the absence of a moratorium. The BCS study reported that:

Average overdue bills are at a low in November and rise to a high point in March or April. The apparent relationship of this pattern to Public Utility Commission regulations is obvious. That is, arrears are greatest at the end of the Commission’s winter termination restrictions (December 1 to March 31 of the following year) and have been reduced to their lowest point immediately prior to the introduction of those restrictions for the following year. This pattern is consistent with the assertion put forward by utilities that they would be able to control arrearages if there were no winter termination restraints. However, the seasonal fluctuations are substantial only for heating accounts. Arrearages for non-heating accounts show only minor seasonal fluctuations. A comparison of [the data] suggests a simple explanation for this difference, that is, that the size of arrearages is related to the size of monthly bills. Heating customers’ bills grow radically in the winter and so do their arrearages. Non-heating customers’ bills change very little seasonally and their arrearages follow suit. In other words, if the assertion that winter termination restraints invite nonpayment were correct, then non-heating arrearages should show the same seasonal pattern of variations as do heating arrearages. That they do not casts substantial doubt on the assertion that PUC winter termination restraints are responsible for willful non-payment and consequent collection problems.

Farrell (1983). *Utility Payment Problems: The Measurement and Evaluation of Responses to Customer Nonpayment*, at 19, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission: Harrisburg, PA

⁴³ With each payment metric, also, the population receiving ratepayer-provided rate affordability assistance exhibited more favorable characteristics than did the population receiving only energy assistance.

⁴⁴ This is not to say that *all* low-income customers are payment-troubled. This is to indicate that low-income customers are *disproportionately* payment-troubled.

⁴⁵ Colton (2003). *Measuring the Outcomes of Home Energy Assistance Programs through a Home Energy Insecurity Scale*, at 1, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families,

programs –Apprise, Inc. of New Jersey—to analyze “insecurity” data collected through two national surveys: (1) the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS); and (2) the U.S. Census Bureau’s Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

Apprise found from the RECS that not only heating service disruptions, but also the *threat* of heating service disruptions was related to income as a percent of Federal Poverty Level.⁴⁶ According to Apprise, 1.7% of all low-income customers experienced a heating service disruption because they were unable to pay for natural gas service; an additional 4.7% experienced a heating service disruption because they were unable to pay for electric service.⁴⁷

Apprise found that the loss of heating service due to the inability-to-pay for a bill was directly associated with income as a percentage of Federal Poverty Level. While 6.6% of households with income below 100% of Poverty Level lost heating service due to their inability-to-pay for electricity, only 2.1% of households with income over 150% of Poverty Level did. While 5.1% of households with income less than 100% of Poverty Level lost heating service due to their inability-to-pay for natural gas, only 2.8% of those with income above 150% of Poverty Level did.⁴⁸

Heat Interruption: Inability to Use the Main Source of Heat in the Past 12 Months by Poverty Level (2005).

Reason for Heating Interruption	Poverty Level		
	<=100%	101% – 150%	>=150%
Unable to pay for bulk fuel delivery	7.2%	4.4%	2.7%
Unable to pay for electric service	6.6%	4.1%	2.1%
Unable to pay for natural gas service	5.1%	3.1%	2.8%

SOURCE: 2005 RECS.

The loss of utility service, however, is not related exclusively to home heating. The RECS data, Apprise reported, indicates both substantial heating and cooling service losses.

Office of Community Services, Division of Energy Assistance: Washington D.C. (hereafter, LIHEAP Home Energy Insecurity Scale).

⁴⁶ Apprise, Inc. (February 2010). *LIHEAP Special Study of the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Dimensions of Energy Insecurity for Low Income Households*, prepared for U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services, Division of Energy Assistance: Washington D.C. (hereafter, *Dimensions of Energy Insecurity*).

⁴⁷ *Dimensions of Energy Insecurity*, at 4. An additional number experienced disruptions due to an inability-to-pay for bulk fuel service.

⁴⁸ *Dimensions of Energy Insecurity*, at 23.

It is not merely the actual loss of heating service that is critical to an analysis of the impact of low-income status on utility bill payment problems. The problem extends further to the potential (or threatened) loss of service as well. As shown in the Table below, nearly twice as many low-income customers as non-low-income customers face that potential (or threat) as evidenced by a receipt of a shutoff or disconnection notice. While 3.9% of households with income less than 100% of Poverty received a shutoff notice “almost every month,” only 2.1% of households with income above 150% of Poverty did.

Received Notice or Threat to Discontinue Electricity or Home Heating Fuel Due to not having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During the Past Year: By Poverty Level (2005).			
	Poverty Level		
	<=100%	101% – 150%	>=150%
Almost every month	3.9%	1.4%	2.1%
Some months	11.5%	6.6%	6.1%
1 or 2 months	10.7%	9.5%	7.2%
Never / No	73.8%	82.5%	84.5%

SOURCE: 2005 RECS.

In fact, it is perhaps not income so much as energy burden that is the primary driving factor in the loss, or potential loss, of home heating service. The Apprise analysis of RECS data considered three levels of “residential energy burdens”:⁴⁹ (1) a “high” burden, defined as a burden exceeding 4.3%; (2) a “moderate” burden, defined as a burden above 2.6% but less than 4.3%; and (3) a “low” burden, defined as a burden less than 2.6%. As the energy burdens increased, so, too, did the incidence of heating service interruptions due to the inability-to-pay.

- 6.2% of all “high” burden households lost heating service due to their inability-to-pay a bill;
- 4.3% of “moderate” burden households lost heating service due to their inability-to-pay a bill;
- 3.6% of “low” burden households lost heating service due to their inability-to-pay a bill.⁵⁰

Finally, Apprise found that there was a significant continuum of bill payment problems from the lowest income to the highest income. In its study of the 2005 SIPP data,⁵¹ Apprise found that the

⁴⁹ “Residential energy burdens” included all home energy service, not merely the primary heating fuel.

⁵⁰ *Dimensions of Energy Insecurity*, at 34.

incidence of both “service disconnections” and “bill payment problems” decreased as income increased.

Energy Affordability Problems by Income Group						
	At or Below 100% FPL	>100% <=150% FPL	>150% FPL <=60% SMI	>60% SMI <=75% SMI	>75% SMI <= 100% SMI	>100% SMI
Bill payment problems	27.1%	17.3%	14.5%	12.6%	9.4%	3.8%
Service disconnections	5.8%	2.7%	2.1%	2.6%	1.4%	0.5%

SOURCE: 2004 SIPP Panel.

FPL = Federal Poverty Level
SMI = State Median Income

The Indiana Billing and Collection Reports

For three years, 2005 – 2007, the Coalition to Keep Indiana Warm, a multi-stakeholder organization comprised of state government agencies, public utilities, and low-income service providers, collected information on the collection circumstances facing Indiana’s six largest utilities. The objective of the reporting was to compile data that would assist Indiana policymakers, public and private, to identify and respond to the energy needs of low-income Indiana residents. Information was presented for a July through June reporting period.

This report was intended to contribute to that objective in two ways:

- To collect data on a *uniform basis* among Indiana utilities so that information could be aggregated and evaluated on a statewide basis knowing that the data is comparable between companies; and
- To institutionalize reporting data on an *annual basis* among the Indiana utilities so that information could be assessed from year-to-year given the different external factors that are affecting utility customers.

Data from individual companies was combined into a single statewide figure.⁵² Information provided for this report included data on two different populations. First, data was provided for all residential accounts. Second, data was provided for all “low-income” accounts.⁵³

The Indiana data found that low-income customers consistently had a higher incidence of arrears (i.e., more accounts in arrears) than did their residential counterparts.⁵⁴ The proportion of

⁵¹ Apprise, Inc. (November 2011). *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2009: SIPP Study of Energy Affordability*, prepared for U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services, Division of Energy Assistance: Washington D.C.

⁵² As a result, it is not accurate to refer to “customers” in making collection assessments. Instead, the report referred to customer “accounts.” This difference in terminology is significant. One customer may have had more than one account if that customer took natural gas and electric service from different utility providers.

⁵³ For purposes of the Indiana annual reports, a “low-income” account was defined as an account to which the company has posted a benefit payment from the federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

residential customers in arrears ranged from 24% in 2005 to 20% in 2007, while the proportion of low-income customers in arrears ranged from 56% in 2005 to 31% in 2006.

Payment-Troubled Status of Residential and Low-Income Residential Customers (Indiana) (2005 – 2007)			
Residential	2005	2006	2007
Percentage of accounts in arrears	24%	21%	20%
Average arrears of accounts in arrears	\$89	\$144	\$92
Low-Income	2005	2006	2007
Percentage of accounts in arrears	56%	31%	41%
Average arrears of accounts in arrears	\$94	\$196	\$236

SOURCE: Indiana Billing and Collection Reporting: Natural Gas and Electric Utilities (annual).

In each year, not only the percentage of accounts in arrears, but also the average dollars of arrears, was higher for the low-income (energy assistance) population than it was for the residential population as a whole.

Summary

In sum, it is clear that the unaffordability of home energy presents more than simply “social” problems to the state of Connecticut. Indisputably, the unaffordability of home energy creates a range of social problems as discussed above. Equally indisputable, however, is the observation that the unaffordability of home energy manifests itself in a series of business problems presented to the utility. Just as it would be inappropriate to focus on the social problems to the exclusion of the utility problems, it would be equally inappropriate to focus on the positive impacts generated by addressing the social problems to the exclusion of also considering the positive utility impacts by addressing the inability-to-pay.

The disproportionate loss of utility service by low-income households in Connecticut is a phenomenon that should be reasonably expected. This loss of service presents distinct a business problem to the utilities seeking to serve Connecticut’s low-income households.

⁵⁴ The comparison was *not* “low-income” to “non-low-income.” The comparison was “low-income” to “residential as a whole,” which would contain a population irrespective of whether or not customers were low-income.

INCREASING FUNDING FOR BILL PAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Funding for bill payment assistance programs may come from three major sources:

- The federal government, through the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP);
- The state government, through utility-funded universal service or public benefits programs; and
- The private sector, through private charitable crisis-intervention funds, known as fuel funds.

In addition, whether or not specifically “energy assistance,” some public benefit programs can be used to help poor people pay home energy bills. Each of these sources of assistance will be separately discussed below.

Funding for LIHEAP

The full nationwide Home Energy Affordability Gap was calculated to reach nearly \$29.9 billion in 2010.⁵⁵ Clearly, additional funding for LIHEAP would reduce the energy burdens experienced by low-income households. But how much would our nation need to spend to provide sufficient funding to serve all low-income households in need? “A definition of full funding,” one research organization has said, “depends on defining the level of assistance to individual families which is adequate, effective, and/or appropriate. The cost of meeting that level, or a defined share of it, for a target population will allow a determination of the resources needed in LIHEAP.”⁵⁶ The need should be determined by what funding it takes to reduce energy burdens, as a percentage of income, to an affordable level.⁵⁷

State Public Benefits Programs

One of the most effective low-income fuel assistance program structures outside LIHEAP involves the delivery of rate affordability assistance through public utilities. While clearly not all low-income households use utility fuels such as natural gas and electricity as their primary heating source, nonetheless, the existence of electricity is nearly universal and the combination of gas and electric heating covers a substantial proportion of low-income households in Connecticut. A variety of

⁵⁵ The annual Home Energy Affordability Gap data, for the nation as a whole, for individual states, and for specific Census divisions, can be obtained on-line at www.HomeEnergyAffordabilityGap.com. The 2010 Home Energy Affordability Gap was released in May 2011. The annual Home Energy Affordability Gap for 2011 will be released in the Spring of 2012.

⁵⁶ Persons interested in the most recent efforts to achieve full funding for LIHEAP can access information at the World Wide Web site of the Campaign for Home Energy Assistance: <http://www.LIHEAP.org>.

⁵⁷ Economic Opportunity Studies (February 2001). *Full Funding for LIHEAP: What is it?*, Economic Opportunity Studies: Washington D.C.

program designs, target populations, and justifications exist for the utility programs that operate around the nation. The experience from these programs merits their emulation in Connecticut.⁵⁸

The Pennsylvania Customer Assistance Program (CAP) represents an exemplary comprehensive statewide effort on the part of utilities to address the payment problems of their low-income households. Under the 1990 Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) order directing the establishment of CAPs by both electric and gas utilities, affordable rate programs were to be directed toward income-eligible payment-troubled customers.

The Pennsylvania CAP programs were directed to be implemented by a 1992 Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission order. That order, titled *Policy Statement on Customer Assistance Programs (CAP)*,⁵⁹ found that "CAPs provide alternatives to traditional collection methods for low-income, payment troubled customers. Generally, customers enrolled in a CAP agree to make monthly payments based on household family size and gross income. These regular monthly payments, which may be for an amount that is less than the current bill, are made in exchange for continued provision of utility service." The PUC concluded: "as a result of our investigation, the Commission believes that an appropriately designed and well implemented CAP, as an integrated part of a company's rate structure, is in the public interest. These guidelines prescribe a model CAP which is designed to be a more cost effective approach for dealing with issues of customer inability to pay than are traditional collection methods."

Other state universal service programs include:

- Colorado's "safe harbor" low-income energy assistance program, operating as a "fixed credit" percentage of income program;
- New Hampshire's Electric Assistance Program (EAP), operating as a "tiered discount" program;
- New Jersey's Universal Service Fund (USF), operating as a "fixed credit" program;
- Maryland's Electric Universal Service Program (EUSP), operating as a LIHEAP supplement program; and
- Indiana's Universal service Programs (USPs), operating as a tiered rate discount program.

A variety of other states (Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado, Oregon, California) also operate public benefits programs that provide rate affordability assistance.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ A comprehensive multi-state, multi-sponsor review of ratepayer-funded home energy affordability programs can be obtained at www.appriseinc.org (click on "multi-sponsor study—July 2007").

⁵⁹ Docket M-00920345 (July 2, 1992).

⁶⁰ The National Consumer Law Center, in Boston, maintains an up-to-date list of public benefits programs. Because such a list is so constantly changing, one is not included in this publication. An analysis of "best practices" within ratepayer-funded rate affordability programs was recently prepared for Hydro-Quebec. Roger Colton (November 2007). *Best Practices: Low-Income Rate Affordability Programs: Articulating and Applying Rating Criteria*, Fisher, Sheehan & Colton: Belmont (MA).

Fuel Fund Funding

Connecticut fuel funds are among the most successful in the country. Operation Fuel is a nationally-recognized leader in the provision of charitable crisis energy assistance.

Public utilities should recognize the benefits of engaging in aggressive fundraising efforts to assist local fuel funds. Fuel funds are local agencies that provide charitable energy assistance, generally to prevent the disconnection of service for nonpayment. Aggressive fundraising can occur in at least the following ways:

- Utilities can engage in direct outreach to their customers on a periodic basis. Many utilities provide fuel fund solicitation no fewer than four times a year, at least one of which is not a bill insert.
- Utilities can seek to enroll customers in regular contribution programs rather than merely seek one-time contributions. Program enrollment involves customers agreeing to donate on a regular basis through a line-item on the bill. Once enrolled, the participation continues until the customer asks to be un-enrolled.
- Utilities can solicit customers to donate refunds or other rebates provided by the utility. This refund might involve excess earnings sharing of a utility operating under an earnings cap, refunds of interim base rate increases collected under bond subject to refund, gas pipeline refunds, or other money directed back to the customer. Donations of rebates offered through energy efficiency programs, for example, as well as donations of customer capital distribution by Rural Electric Cooperatives (RECs) can be sought. The Colorado Energy Assistance Foundation (now Energy Outreach Colorado) found that because customers often view refunds as “found money,” the rate of customers contributing, as well as the level of giving per customer, are up to four times higher with such donations than with normal solicitations.
- Utilities can adopt fuel fund contribution mechanisms to be used during on-line payment. As an increasing number of customers move to on-line payment of bills, the proportion of contributions decreases in the absence of a specific on-line contribution mechanism. A mandatory fuel fund contribution screen, requiring a person to make an affirmative choice about whether or not to contribute, is a useful mechanism.

Each utility company’s activities can be evaluated against other national utilities to determine whether its fuel fund solicitations are generating funds at a rate and level that is consistent with those of best practice utilities. Appropriate benchmarking includes fuel fund contributions on a dollars-per-customer basis as well as on a contribution-as-percent-of-residential-revenue basis. Where the utility company’s fuel fund contributions are shown through such an evaluation to have fallen short, the company should develop specific plans on how to modify its fuel fund solicitation process.⁶¹

⁶¹ The primary source of information on fuel funds is the National Fuel Funds Network (NFFN). NFFN information can be accessed at its World Wide Web site: <http://www.nationalfuelfunds.org>.

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) as “Energy Assistance”

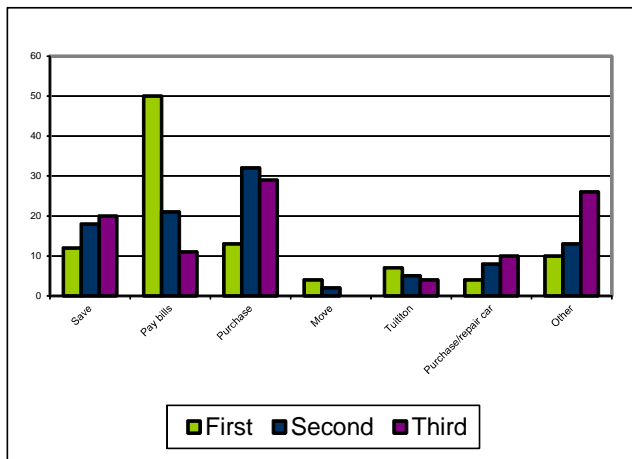
One group of households that is often “missed” by existing fuel assistance programs involves the working poor. Often with incomes too high to qualify for public assistance programs, these households nonetheless also have too little income to be able to afford their winter home heating bills. The discussion earlier in this narrative documents how the working poor lack sufficient funds to meet their Basic Family Needs Budget. The federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) helps to meet the needs of these households.

The Importance of the EITC to Connecticut Utilities

EITC funding is important for low-income utility customers in three respects.

- First, coming as part of the federal income tax return process, the money will come at the time when low-income households are most vulnerable to unpaid energy bills. Tax returns filed in January and February would easily put cash in the hands of low-income households during the high bill winter months.
- Second, tax credits coming back to customers in April may well also serve as a source of downpayment on a payment plan to prevent the loss of service at the very time Connecticut’s winter shutoff protections are ending.
- Third, while a low-income household would need to file a tax return in order to receive the EITC, the household need not have a tax liability in order to receive the credit. The credits can place actual cash in the pockets of households. Under the EITC, workers can receive a refundable tax credit from the federal government. If a household has had taxes withheld, the federal government will return her withheld taxes and pay her an additional amount up to the maximum EITC to which she is entitled. If the household has had no taxes withheld, the federal government will send her a check for the maximum EITC to which she is entitled.

In addition to these substantive benefits, the EITC provides process benefits as well. Perhaps most importantly, the EITC is not a “use it or lose it” proposition. An income-eligible household



may make “back claims” for EITC credits within a three-year statutory limit. Claims for Tax Year 2009, in other words, expire only if not made by April 15, 2012.

It would seem evident on its face that a utility would benefit from any increase in financial resources to be brought to bear on low-income living expenses. More than intuition, however, supports the conclusion that increasing EITC claims will help pay utility bills. According to a study of EITC recipients in New York, performed by

faculty at Colgate University, 40% of the households reporting using their EITC to pay bills used those benefits to pay utility bills, a higher percentage than those using the EITC to pay for rent (31%), credit cards (28%), car payments (22%), and groceries (21%).⁶² More than two-thirds of EITC recipients use their credits to pay for basic needs, while half use their credits to pay off a debt. Another study found that 65% of EITC recipients have a “making ends meet” use for their credits, with the payment of utility bills and rent the most important use, followed by the purchase of food and clothing.⁶³

In addition, an Edison Electric Institute (EEI) staffperson reports that 90 percent of New Jersey EITC recipients used their tax credit to pay household living expenses. One-third of all recipients used their EITC to pay *past-due* bills and one-quarter used part of their refund to pay utility bills. In addition, according to data provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which administers the EITC at the federal level, fully one-half of households receiving the EITC use those dollars to “pay bills” as their first use. More than 70% of EITC recipients use those funds to “pay bills” as either their first or second use.

One benefit of the EITC is that it can reach beyond merely serving the objective of helping EITC recipients pay their home utility bills. One study in San Antonio, for example, found that every \$1 in EITC benefits received in that city generated \$1.58 in local economic activity. The San Antonio study found further that every \$37,000 in local economic activity would generate one additional permanent job.⁶⁴ According to the Brookings Institution, the EITC generates a concentrated infusion into local economies, in many cities, more than \$1.0 million per square mile. One study in Cuyahoga County (OH) found that the EITC benefits claimed in the early months of 2003 exceeded all the wages and benefits paid in the local hotel industry in that quarter.⁶⁵

The EITC brings substantial dollars into the State of Connecticut. As the Table below shows:

- In 2008, 185,303 Connecticut taxpayers received \$340 million in EITC benefits;
- In 2007, 183,600 Connecticut taxpayers received \$326 million in EITC benefits;
- In 2006, 171,685 Connecticut taxpayers received \$297 million in EITC benefits.

As can be seen in the Table below, the average credits received by taxpayers claiming the EITC in Connecticut ranged from \$1,728 in 2007 to \$1,832 in 2008.

⁶² Simpson, et al. (October 2006). *The Efficacy of the EITC: Evidence from Madison County (New York)*, Colgate University Department of Economics.

⁶³ Smeeding, et al. (December 2000). “The EITC: Expectation, Knowledge, Use and Economic and Social Mobility,” *National Tax Journal*, 53(4): 1187, 1198. Smeeding is with the Center for Policy Research, The Maxwell School, Syracuse University (NY).

⁶⁴ Berube (2005). *Using the Earned Income Tax Credit to Stimulate Local Economies*, Brookings Institution: Washington D.C.

⁶⁵ Berube (2005). *Connecting Cleveland’s Low-Income Workers to Tax Credits*, Brookings Institution: Washington D.C.

EITC Credits Claimed in Connecticut by Year (2006 – 2008)

	2006	2006	2008
Earned income credit (number)	171,685	183,620	185,303
Earned income credit (amount)	\$296,595,329	\$326,171,616	\$339,532,207
Average credit (amount)	\$1,728	\$1,776	\$1,832

SOURCE:

Brookings Institution, EITC Interactive (annual)

NOTES:

/a/ 2008 is the last year for which data has been published.

/b/ The “excess” earned income credit is that portion of the EITC that is in excess of total tax liability. The excess credit includes any portion of the EITC that is paid as an “advance earned income credit payment” for those returns that had an excess.

Even aside from helping those working poor households that have not historically claimed the EITC, helping those who have filed such claims can generate benefits for low-income ratepayers. In Connecticut, of the low-income households claiming the EITC in 2008, 62% used paid tax preparers (66% in 2006), while nearly one-in-five received “refund anticipation loans” (RALs) (nearly one-in-four in 2006). In contrast, fewer than 1-in-25 Connecticut EITC recipients in 2008 used available free tax preparation clinics, while fewer than 1-in-30 used such clinics in 2006.

**EITC Tax Returns, Refund Anticipation Loans, Paid Tax Preparers,
Use of Free Tax Clinics (2006 – 2008) (Connecticut)**

	EIC Number	Free Tax Clinics	Paid Preparers	Refund Anticipation Loans (RALs)
2006	171,685	5,696	113,132	39,523
2007	183,620	6,372	117,785	39,142
2008	185,303	7,525	114,117	33,210

SOURCE: Brookings Institution, EITC Interactive (annual)

NOTES:

/a/ 2008 is last tax year for which data is reported.

In these circumstances, the cost of the paid tax preparation, according to one Brookings Institution study, is \$150, with an additional cost of \$130 for the Refund Anticipation Loan (RAL), \$280 total. The Brookings Institution found that low-income households receiving such Refund Anticipation Loans pay an annual percentage rate of 171% in interest. These two processes (i.e., the use of paid tax preparers and the use of RALs) pulled more than \$21 million dollars out of the low-income community in Connecticut in 2008 and more than \$22 million dollars out of the low-income community in 2006.

The Households Who Claim the EITC

In Connecticut, the EITC is focused in the lowest income brackets. The Table below presents a distribution of EITC tax returns by income for the years 2006 through 2008. Between 50% and 55% of all EITC returns in Connecticut were filed by households with income less than \$15,000 in the three-year period 2006 through 2008. Indeed, more than one-in-three of all EITC returns were filed by households with income less than \$10,000. In 2008, a 2-person household living at 100% of the Federal Poverty Level would have had an income of \$14,000; a 3-person household would have had an income of \$17,600 at 100% of Federal Poverty Level in 2008.

EITC Tax Returns by Adjusted Gross Income (2005 – 2008) (Connecticut)									
	\$0 - \$5,000	\$5 - \$10,000	\$10 - \$15,000	\$15 - \$20,000	\$20 - \$25,000	\$25 - \$30,000	\$30 - \$35,000	\$35 - \$40,000	>\$40,000
2006	25,363	35,129	28,575	22,314	21,932	20,239	12,257	1	/b/
2007	28,211	36,705	30,909	22,747	22,050	20,289	14,625	4,512	/b/
2008 /a/	25,910	34,977	31,966	22,814	21,938	20,698	16,215	6,133	270

SOURCE: Brookings Institution, EITC Interactive (annual)

NOTES:

/a/ 2008 is last tax year for which data is reported.

/b/ Data for income at \$40,000 and above not reported in these years.

Unclaimed EITC Benefits in Connecticut

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is the largest public assistance program serving low-income households in Connecticut. As discussed in detail above, the EITC delivered roughly \$340 million dollars in federal benefits for the Tax Year 2008 (claimed in 2009). Nonetheless, according to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), national data suggests that jurisdictions leave between 15% and 25% of available EITC benefits on the table each year. In Connecticut, this means that between \$51 million and \$85 million in federal EITC benefits went unclaimed in 2008.

The increase in EITC benefits, while not uniformly helping all areas of the state, would nonetheless deliver substantial benefits to all counties within Connecticut. Not surprisingly, the largest dollars lie in the larger urban counties. At the 25% unclaimed rate, the unclaimed benefits reach the following levels by county:

- Fairfield County (\$18.620 million)
- Hartford County (\$24.664 million)
- Litchfield County (\$3.122 million),

- Middlesex County (\$2.361 million),
- New Haven County (\$24.270 million),
- New London County (\$6.706 million);
- Tolland County (\$1.836 million); and
- Windham County (\$3.304 million).

According to the Brookings Institution, few jurisdictions lack the capacity to increase the rate at which EITC benefits are distributed by five percent (5%) or more in a given year. The D.C.-based Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP), which administers the national EITC Outreach Campaign, reports that populations that are particularly underserved include part-time workers, women workers, and Hispanic workers. Such an increase in Connecticut would deliver nearly \$17.0 million in increased federal EITC benefits to the State. From that \$17 million, utilities could expect that between four and seven million dollars each year would be used to pay for unaffordable home energy bills.

EITC Recommendations

Given the particular benefits of the EITC as “energy assistance,” Connecticut utilities should take the following action steps:

- Direct targeted EITC outreach to customers in arrears. Indeed, utilities should direct EITC outreach to payment-troubled customers that the utility has previously identified as being low-income (e.g., winter payment plan, deferred payment plans, LIHEAP receipt).
- Fund outreach efforts targeted toward populations that under-utilize the EITC. Rather than doing generic outreach campaigns, Connecticut utilities should help fund “gap-filling” outreach. According to the national EITC Outreach Campaign, women fill a disproportionate number of part-time and low-wage jobs. Newly employed women, in particular, are less likely to file for EITC benefits. Moreover, Hispanic parents are much less likely to file for EITC benefits. An Urban Institute study found that only 32% of low-income Hispanic parents knew about the EITC, and only 20% of such parents claimed their EITC. In addition to performing LIHEAP outreach, Connecticut utilities should direct funding to specific community-based organizations that can document their ability to reach these under-served populations.
- Refer payment-troubled customers to free tax preparation clinics (called Volunteer Income Tax Assistance, or “VITA,” sites). Customers who contact the utility during the tax preparation season who have received energy assistance in the past, are currently receiving a low-income payment assistance benefit, or have otherwise been identified as “low-income,” can be directed toward VITA sites in addition to being directed toward energy assistance agencies. Information on VITA sites can be included with shutoff notices, with written confirmation of payment plan terms, or in other collection

initiatives. According to EITC outreach specialists, the primary problem with VITA sites is that not enough people use them. Most people do not know about VITA sites; those that do often find it difficult to find them. Unfortunately, the local IRS telephone assistance lines through which people might obtain information on the location of VITA sites are often busy.

- Add EITC outreach to their existing contacts with its customers. Adding an EITC information message during the call-center hold time would be helpful. Adding EITC outreach materials to the utility web sites would reach a different population. Including EITC outreach with shutoff notices would provide an opportunity for payment-troubled customers to seek additional financial resources.
- Financially support the provision of free tax preparation clinics designed to help income-eligible households claim their EITC. The cost to low-income taxpayers of relying on paid tax preparers, as well as using Refund Anticipation Loans (RALs) was outlined above.

Finally, while this report recommends specific action steps for Connecticut utilities to take, not all steps need be funded and advanced by the utility industry. Increasing the number of EITC claims in Connecticut would benefit the state as a whole, including the business community. Accordingly, one or more of Connecticut's utilities (not in their status as a utility but in their status as a major player in the state's economy) should convene a business roundtable in Connecticut, along with appropriate leadership within the nonprofit community, to develop and implement plans specific to Connecticut for EITC outreach above and beyond that outreach that the utilities direct to their own low-income, payment-troubled population.

Appendix A:
State Legislative Fact Sheets (House)

Connecticut House District 1 Representative Matthew Ritter

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 1 December 2011

\$3,426,405

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 1 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,426,405</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 1 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,091,371</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$436,566</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$536,284</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 1 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 1 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 382</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 220</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 372</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 1 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 2 Representative Dan Carter

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 2 December 2011

\$5,385,847

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 2 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$5,385,847</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 2 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,669,668</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$784,495</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$909,711</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 2 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 2 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 545</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 364</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 574</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3>Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 2 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 3 Representative Minnie Gonzalez

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 3 December 2011

\$3,154,110

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 3 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,154,110</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 3 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,004,640</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$401,872</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$493,666</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 3 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 3 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 352</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 202</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 342</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 3 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 4 Representative Kelvin Roldan

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 4 December 2011

\$4,366,399

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 4 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$4,366,399</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 4 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,390,775</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$556,333</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$683,407</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 4 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 4 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 487</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 280</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 474</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 4 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 5

Representative Marie Lopez Kirkley-Bey

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 5 December 2011

\$3,353,721

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 5 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,068,219</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$427,305</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$524,908</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 5 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 5 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 374</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 215</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 364</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 5 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 6 Representative Hector Robles

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 6 December 2011

\$2,931,589

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 6 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$2,931,589</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 6 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$933,763</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$373,520</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$458,838</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 6 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 6 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 327</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 188</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 318</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 6 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 7 Representative Doug McCrory

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 7 December 2011

\$2,622,526

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 7 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$835,321</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$334,142</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$410,465</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 7 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 7 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 292</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 168</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 284</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
	<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 7 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>	
<p>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</p>		

Connecticut House District 8 Representative Timothy Ackert

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 8 December 2011

\$3,981,099

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 8 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,117,292</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$586,017</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$783,496</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 8 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,470</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,592</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,039</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 8 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 322</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 226</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 384</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 8 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 88.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.8%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 13.3%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 9

Representative Jason Rojas

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 9 December 2011

\$4,959,677

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 9 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,579,502</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$632,051</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$776,523</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 9 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,865</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,996</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,450</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 9 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 553</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 318</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 538</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 9 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.3%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 10

Representative Henry Genga

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 10 December 2011

\$3,901,394

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 10 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,901,394</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 10 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,242,663</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$497,086</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$610,627</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 10 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 10 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 435</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 250</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 423</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 10 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 11 Representative Timothy Larson

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 11 December 2011

\$3,636,727

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 11 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,636,727</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 11 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,158,362</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$463,364</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$569,202</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 11 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 11 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 405</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 233</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 394</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 11 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 12

Representative Geoff Luxenberg

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 12 December 2011

\$3,601,394

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 12 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,601,394</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 12 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,147,108</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$458,862</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$563,672</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 12 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 12 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 401</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 231</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 391</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h4 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h4>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 12 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 13

Representative John Thompson

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 13 December 2011

\$2,202,399

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 13 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$2,202,399</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 13 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$701,260</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$280,740</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$344,968</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 13 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,881</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,012</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,466</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 13 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 245</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 141</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 239</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; margin-top: 5px;">*2000 Census</p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 13 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.6%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.8%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.3%</p>		
<p style="font-size: 0.8em;">Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</p>		

Connecticut House District 14

Representative Bill Aman

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 14 December 2011

\$3,336,754

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 14 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,062,815</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$425,143</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$522,252</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 14 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 14 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 372</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 214</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 362</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 14 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 15

Representative David Baram

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 15 December 2011

\$3,646,228

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 15 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,161,388</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$464,574</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$570,689</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 15 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 15 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 406</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 234</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 396</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 15 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 16 Representative Linda Schofield

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 16 December 2011

\$3,755,071

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 16 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,196,057</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$478,442</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$587,725</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 16 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 16 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 419</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 241</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 407</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 16 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 17

Representative Timothy LeGeyt

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 17 December 2011

\$2,948,815

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 17 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,948,815</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 17 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$939,250</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$375,715</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$461,534</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 17 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 17 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 329</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 189</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 320</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 17 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 18

Representative Andrew Fleischmann

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 18 December 2011

\$2,886,810

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 18 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$919,500</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$367,815</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$451,829</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 18 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 18 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 322</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 185</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 313</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 18 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 19

Representative Brian Becker

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 19 December 2011

\$5,128,223

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 19 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$5,128,223</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 19 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,633,430</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$653,399</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$802,644</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 19 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 19 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 572</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 329</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 556</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 19 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 20

Representative David McCluskey

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 20 December 2011

\$3,441,576

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 20 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,096,203</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$438,499</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$538,658</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 20 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 20 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 384</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 220</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 373</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 20 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 21 Representative Bill Wadsworth

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 21 December 2011

\$3,691,746

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 21 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,691,746</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 21 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,175,886</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$470,374</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$577,814</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 21 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 21 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 412</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 237</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 400</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 21 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 22

Representative Betty Boukus

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 22 December 2011

\$3,702,907

	Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap	Number of Low-Income Households*
Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 22 by selected Federal Poverty Level is: <50% FPL: \$1,179,441 100% - 125% FPL: \$471,796 150% - 185% FPL: \$579,561	The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 22 by selected Federal Poverty Level is: <50% FPL: \$2,857 100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989 150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443	The number of low-income households in House District 22 by selected Federal Poverty Level is: <50% FPL: 413 100% - 125% FPL: 237 150% - 185% FPL: 402 *2000 Census
	Energy Burdens	
	The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 22 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows: <50% FPL: 75.1% 100% - 125% FPL: 16.7% 150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%	

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 23

Representative Marilyn Giuliano

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 23 December 2011

\$2,616,281

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 23 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,616,281</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 23 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$625,181</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$372,846</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$553,160</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 23 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,123</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,258</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,714</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 23 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 200</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 165</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 322</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 23 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.2%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 24

open

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 24 December 2011

\$4,245,406

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 24 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$4,245,406</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 24 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,352,237</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$540,917</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$664,470</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 24 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 24 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 473</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 272</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 461</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 24 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 25

Representative John Geragosian

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 25 December 2011

\$3,266,209

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 25 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,266,209</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 25 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,040,345</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$416,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$511,211</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 25 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 25 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 364</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 209</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 354</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 25 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 26 Representative Peter Tercyak

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 26 December 2011

\$3,451,373

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 26 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,451,373</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 26 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,099,323</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$439,747</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$540,192</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 26 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 26 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 385</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 221</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 374</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3>Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 26 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 27

Representative Sandy Nafis

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 27 December 2011

\$3,769,603

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 27 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,200,685</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$480,294</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$589,999</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 27 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 27 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 420</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 241</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 409</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 27 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 28 Representative Russell Morin

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 28 December 2011

\$2,736,002

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 28 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$871,465</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$348,600</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$428,225</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 28 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 28 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 305</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 175</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 297</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
Energy Burdens		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 28 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 29 Representative Tony Guerrero

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 29 December 2011

\$4,686,247

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 29 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,492,652</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$597,085</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$733,468</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 29 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 29 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 522</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 300</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 508</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 29 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 30

Representative Joe Aresimowicz

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 30 December 2011

\$4,821,444

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 30 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$4,821,444</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 30 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,535,715</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$614,311</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$754,628</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 30 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 30 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 537</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 309</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 523</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 30 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 31

Representative Prasad Srinivasan

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 31 December 2011

\$4,177,376

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 31 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,330,568</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$532,249</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$653,822</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 31 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 31 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 466</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 268</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 453</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 31 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 32

Representative Christie Carpino

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 32 December 2011

\$2,492,789

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 32 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$632,727</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$346,272</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$507,238</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 32 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,119</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,260</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,720</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 32 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 203</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 153</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 294</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 32 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 82.2%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.3%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 33

Representative Joseph Serra

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 33 December 2011

\$1,208,956

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 33 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$304,805</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$168,301</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$247,494</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 33 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,132</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,273</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,733</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 33 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 97</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 74</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 143</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 33 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 82.6%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.4%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.3%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 34

Representative Gail Hamm

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 34 December 2011

\$3,266,534

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 34 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,266,534</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 34 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$823,566</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$454,739</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$668,714</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 34 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,132</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,273</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,733</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 34 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 263</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 200</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 386</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 34 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 82.6%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.4%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.3%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 35 Representative James Crawford

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 35 December 2011

\$2,623,962

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 35 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$2,623,962</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 35 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$663,213</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$365,145</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$535,839</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 35 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,131</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,272</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,732</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 35 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 212</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 161</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 310</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 35 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 82.6%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.3%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 36 Representative James Spallone

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 36 December 2011

\$2,567,481

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 36 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,567,481</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 36 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$647,319</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$357,423</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$525,606</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 36 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,132</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,273</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,733</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 36 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 207</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 157</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 303</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 36 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 82.6%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.4%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.3%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 37

Representative Ed Jutila

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 37 December 2011

\$3,187,212

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 37 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,187,212</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 37 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$723,602</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$463,733</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$693,253</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 37 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,117</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,249</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,703</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 37 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 232</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 206</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 407</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 37 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.4%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.1%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 38 Representative Elizabeth Ritter

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 38 December 2011

\$3,664,527

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 38 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,664,527</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 38 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$831,968</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$533,181</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$797,073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 38 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,117</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,249</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,703</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 38 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 267</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 237</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 468</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 38 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.4%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.1%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 39 Representative Ernest Hewett

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 39 December 2011

\$3,029,594

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 39 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,029,594</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 39 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$687,817</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$440,800</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$658,969</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 39 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,117</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,249</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,703</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 39 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 221</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 196</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 387</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 39 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.4%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.1%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 40

Representative Edward Moukawsher

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 40 December 2011

\$2,380,907

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 40 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$540,544</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$346,417</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$517,873</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 40 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,117</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,249</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,703</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 40 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 173</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 154</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 304</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 40 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.4%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.1%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 41 Representative Elissa Wright

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 41 December 2011

\$3,918,107

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 41 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,918,107</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 41 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$889,539</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$570,077</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$852,230</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 41 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,117</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,249</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,703</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 41 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 285</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 253</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 500</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 41 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.4%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.1%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 42 Representative Tom Reynolds

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 42 December 2011

\$2,882,063

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 42 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$2,882,063</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 42 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$654,323</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$419,334</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$626,879</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 42 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,117</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,249</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,703</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 42 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 210</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 186</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 368</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 42 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.4%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.1%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 43

Representative Diana Urban

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 43 December 2011

\$3,422,732

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 43 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,422,732</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 43 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$777,073</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$498,001</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$744,481</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 43 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,117</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,249</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,703</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 43 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 249</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 221</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 437</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 43 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.4%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.1%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 44

Representative Mae Flexer

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 44 December 2011

\$4,840,114

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 44 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,191,546</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$731,583</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,081,882</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 44 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,284</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,399</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,843</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 44 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 363</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 305</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 587</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 44 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 84.0%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 45 Representative Steven Mikutel

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 45 December 2011

\$3,284,820

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 45 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,284,820</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 45 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$764,962</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$483,602</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$720,513</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 45 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,154</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,282</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,734</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 45 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 241</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 211</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 413</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 45 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.2%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 46 Representative Melissa Olson

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 46 December 2011

\$2,794,707

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 46 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$634,490</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$406,624</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$607,878</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 46 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,117</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,249</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,703</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 46 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 204</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 181</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 357</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 46 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.4%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.1%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 47

Representative Christopher Coutu

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 47 December 2011

\$4,986,294

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 47 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,156,957</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$732,846</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,092,393</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 47 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,202</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,325</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,774</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 47 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 366</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 320</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 628</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 47 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 82.7%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.4%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.3%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 48 Representative Linda Orange

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 48 December 2011

\$3,058,780

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 48 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,058,780</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 48 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$715,422</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$439,853</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$654,647</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 48 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,128</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,266</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,724</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 48 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 229</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 195</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 383</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 48 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 82.2%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.3%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 49 Representative Susan Johnson

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 49 December 2011

\$4,694,514

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 49 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,155,702</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$709,576</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,049,337</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 49 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,284</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,399</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,843</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 49 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 352</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 296</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 569</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 49 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 84.0%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 50

Representative Mike Alberts

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 50 December 2011

\$4,236,099

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 50 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,042,849</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$640,286</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$946,870</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 50 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,284</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,399</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,843</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 50 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 318</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 267</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 514</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 50 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 84.0%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 51 Representative Daniel Rovero

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 51 December 2011

\$4,667,799

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 51 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,149,125</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$705,538</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,043,365</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 51 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,284</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,399</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,843</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 51 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 350</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 294</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 566</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 51 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 84.0%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 52

Representative Penny Bacchiochi

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 52 December 2011

\$2,905,274

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 52 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$815,273</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$427,666</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$571,839</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 52 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,469</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,591</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,038</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 52 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 235</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 165</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 280</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 52 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 88.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.8%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 13.3%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 53 Representative Bryan Hurlburt

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 53 December 2011

\$3,226,524

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 53 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,226,524</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.1em;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 53 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$878,716</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$478,015</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$655,773</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 53 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,410</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,530</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,976</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 53 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 256</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 188</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 331</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 53 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 87.3%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.4%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 13.0%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 54 Representative Gregory Haddad

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 54 December 2011

\$2,921,302

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 54 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$810,238</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$431,118</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$582,384</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 54 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,416</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,536</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,983</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 54 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 235</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 168</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 289</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 54 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 87.5%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.4%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 13.1%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 55 Representative Pamela Sawyer

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 55 December 2011

\$3,019,822

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 55 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,019,822</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 55 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$882,198</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$426,391</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$557,408</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 55 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,346</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,469</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,918</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 55 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 272</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 178</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 302</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 55 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 86.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.9%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 56 Representative Claire Janowski

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 56 December 2011

\$1,774,373

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 56 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$1,774,373</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 56 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$497,976</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$261,187</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$349,204</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 56 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,470</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,592</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,039</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 56 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 144</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 101</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 171</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 56 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 88.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.8%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 13.3%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 57

Representative Christopher Davis

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 57 December 2011

\$3,300,356

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 57 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,300,356</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 57 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$987,613</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$453,743</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$584,230</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 57 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,190</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,642</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 57 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 317</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 199</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 338</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 57 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 79.7%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.9%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 58

Representative Kathleen Tallarita

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 58 December 2011

\$2,829,181

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 58 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$901,144</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$360,472</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$442,809</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 58 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 58 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 315</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 181</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 307</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 58 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 59

Representative David William Kiner

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 59 December 2011

\$4,425,129

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 59 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,409,482</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$563,816</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$692,599</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 59 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 59 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 493</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 283</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 480</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 59 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 60 Representative Peggy Sayers

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 60 December 2011

\$3,318,137

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 60 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,318,137</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 60 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,056,885</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$422,771</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$519,338</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 60 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 60 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 370</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 213</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 360</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3>Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 60 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 61 Representative Elaine O'Brien

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 61 December 2011

\$4,541,961

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 61 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$4,541,961</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 61 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,446,695</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$578,702</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$710,885</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 61 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 61 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 506</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 291</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 493</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 61 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 62

Representative William Simanski

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 62 December 2011

\$3,048,093

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 62 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,048,093</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 62 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$897,021</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$402,390</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$520,919</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 62 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,975</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,105</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,559</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 62 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 307</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 192</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 335</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 62 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 77.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.6%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 63

Representative John Rigby

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 63 December 2011

\$3,335,893

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 63 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,335,893</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 63 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$723,171</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$489,488</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$723,608</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 63 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,261</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,388</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,839</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 63 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 220</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 200</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 381</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 63 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 84.4%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.8%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.6%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 64 Representative Roberta Willis

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 64 December 2011

\$4,562,219

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 64 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$939,038</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$678,925</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,019,293</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 64 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,371</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,497</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,947</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 64 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 279</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 272</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 523</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 64 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 87.0%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 13.0%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 65 Representative Michelle Cook

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 65 December 2011

\$922,753

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 65 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$922,753</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 65 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$189,930</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$137,319</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$206,162</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 65 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,371</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,497</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,947</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 65 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 56</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 55</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 106</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 65 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 87.0%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 13.0%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 66

Representative Craig Miner

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 66 December 2011

\$2,583,798

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 66 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$531,821</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$384,507</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$577,274</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 66 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,371</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,497</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,947</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 66 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 158</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 154</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 296</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 66 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 87.0%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 13.0%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 67 Representative Clark Chapin

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 67 December 2011

\$2,512,592

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 67 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$2,512,592</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 67 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$517,165</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$373,910</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$561,364</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 67 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,371</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,497</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,947</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 67 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 153</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 150</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 288</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 67 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 87.0%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 13.0%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 68 Representative Sean Williams

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 68 December 2011

\$2,871,203

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 68 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$590,978</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$427,277</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$641,486</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 68 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,371</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,497</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,947</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 68 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 175</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 171</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 329</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 68 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 87.0%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 13.0%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 69 Representative Arthur O'Neill

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 69 December 2011

\$3,325,208

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 69 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,325,208</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 69 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$929,906</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$460,314</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$590,107</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 69 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,297</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,423</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,873</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 69 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 315</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 218</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 373</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3>Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 69 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 85.2%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.9%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.7%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 70 Representative Rosa Rebimbas

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 70 December 2011

\$2,903,693

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 70 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$2,903,693</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 70 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$893,952</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$390,441</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$464,305</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 70 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 70 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 313</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 196</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 323</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; margin-top: 5px;">*2000 Census</p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 70 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p style="font-size: 0.8em;">Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</p>		

Connecticut House District 71 Representative Tony D'Amelio

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 71 December 2011

\$4,477,657

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 71 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$4,477,657</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 71 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,378,524</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$602,082</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$715,984</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 71 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 71 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 482</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 303</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 498</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 71 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 72

Representative Larry Butler

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 72 December 2011

\$3,665,321

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 72 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,128,432</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$492,852</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$586,090</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 72 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 72 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 395</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 248</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 407</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 72 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 73

Representative Jeffrey Berger

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 73 December 2011

\$4,238,857

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 73 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,303,965</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$570,118</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$678,447</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 73 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,863</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,991</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,442</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 73 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 456</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 287</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 471</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 73 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 74 Representative Selim Noujaim

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 74 December 2011

\$3,760,688

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 74 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,760,688</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 74 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,157,793</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$505,676</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$601,339</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 74 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 74 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 405</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 254</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 418</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 74 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 75

Representative David Aldarondo

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 75 December 2011

\$2,655,756

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 75 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,655,756</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 75 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$817,620</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$357,103</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$424,659</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 75 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 75 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 286</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 180</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 295</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 75 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 76

Representative John Piscopo

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 76 December 2011

\$3,176,055

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 76 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,176,055</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 76 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$806,035</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$443,716</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$619,166</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 76 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,235</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,362</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,813</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 76 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 262</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 195</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 356</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 76 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 83.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 77

Representative Christopher Wright

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 77 December 2011

\$2,606,107

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 77 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,606,107</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 77 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$830,091</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$332,050</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$407,895</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 77 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 77 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 291</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 167</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 283</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 77 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 78

Representative Whit Betts

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 78 December 2011

\$4,437,435

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 78 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,250,540</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$596,315</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$791,220</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 78 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,302</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,429</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,880</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 78 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 422</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 278</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 490</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 78 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 85.4%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.0%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.7%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 79 Representative Frank Nicastro

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 79 December 2011

\$3,957,422

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 79 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,957,422</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 79 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,260,509</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$504,224</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$619,396</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 79 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 79 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 441</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 254</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 429</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; margin-top: 5px;">*2000 Census</p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 79 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p style="font-size: 0.8em;">Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</p>		

Connecticut House District 80 Representative Robert Sampson

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 80 December 2011

\$3,739,004

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 80 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,739,004</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.1em;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 80 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,162,246</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$495,392</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$594,333</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 80 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,859</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,988</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,440</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 80 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 406</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 249</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 413</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 80 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 81 Representative Zeke Zalaski

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 81 December 2011

\$2,120,056

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 81 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,120,056</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 81 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$675,275</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$270,121</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$331,821</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 81 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 81 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 236</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 136</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 230</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 81 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 82

Representative Buddy Altobello

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 82 December 2011

\$5,488,405

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 82 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$5,488,405</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 82 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,689,700</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$737,991</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$877,604</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 82 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 82 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 591</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 371</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 610</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 82 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 83

Representative Catherine Abercrombie

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 83 December 2011

\$4,082,671

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 83 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,270,411</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$540,039</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$648,536</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 83 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,859</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,988</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,441</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 83 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 444</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 272</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 450</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
Energy Burdens		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 83 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 84

Representative Christopher Donovan

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 84 December 2011

\$1,370,965

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 84 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$422,075</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$184,345</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$219,219</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 84 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 84 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 148</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 93</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 152</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 84 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 85 Representative Mary Mushinsky

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 85 December 2011

\$1,929,805

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 85 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$1,929,805</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 85 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$594,124</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$259,489</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$308,579</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 85 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 85 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 208</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 131</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 214</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 85 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 86 Representative Vincent Candelora

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 86 December 2011

\$5,477,369

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 86 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$5,477,369</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 86 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,686,303</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$736,507</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$875,839</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 86 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 86 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 590</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 371</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 609</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 86 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 87 Representative Dave Yaccarino

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 87 December 2011

\$3,705,219

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 87 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,705,219</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 87 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,140,716</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$498,217</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$592,470</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 87 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 87 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 399</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 251</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 412</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 87 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 88

Representative Brendan Sharkey

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 88 December 2011

\$4,133,807

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 88 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,272,664</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$555,847</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$661,002</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 88 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 88 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 445</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 280</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 459</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 88 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 89 Representative Vickie Nardello

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 89 December 2011

\$3,242,492

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 89 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$3,242,492</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 89 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$998,257</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$435,997</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$518,479</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 89 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 89 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 349</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 219</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 360</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 89 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 90

Representative Mary Fritz

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 90 December 2011

\$4,939,465

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 90 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$4,939,465</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 90 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,521,403</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$663,713</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$789,604</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 90 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 90 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 532</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 334</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 549</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 90 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 91

Representative Peter Villano

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 91 December 2011

\$1,936,206

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 91 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$1,936,206</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 91 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$596,094</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$260,349</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$309,602</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 91 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 91 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 208</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 131</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 215</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 91 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 92

Representative Patricia Dillon

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 92 December 2011

\$3,402,875

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 92 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,402,875</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 92 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,047,634</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$457,563</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$544,125</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 92 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 92 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 366</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 230</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 378</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 92 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 93

Representative Toni Edmonds-Walker

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 93 December 2011

\$2,782,448

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 93 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,782,448</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 93 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$856,625</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$374,138</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$444,917</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 93 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 93 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 300</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 188</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 309</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 93 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 94

Representative Gary Holder-Winfield

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 94 December 2011

\$2,982,151

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 94 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,982,151</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 94 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$918,107</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$400,991</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$476,850</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 94 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 94 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 321</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 202</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 331</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 94 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 95 Representative Juan Candelaria

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 95 December 2011

\$3,698,365

	Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap	Number of Low-Income Households*
<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 95 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,138,606</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$497,296</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$591,374</p>	<p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 95 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p>The number of low-income households in House District 95 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 398</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 250</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 411</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
	Energy Burdens	
	<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 95 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>	
<p>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</p>		

Connecticut House District 96 Representative Roland Lemar

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 96 December 2011

\$4,724,245

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 96 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$4,724,245</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 96 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,454,440</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$635,239</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$755,413</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 96 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 96 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 509</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 320</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 525</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 96 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 97 Representative Robert Megna

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 97 December 2011

\$2,971,675

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 97 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$2,971,675</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.1em;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 97 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$914,882</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$399,582</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$475,175</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 97 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 97 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 320</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 201</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 330</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 97 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 98 Representative Patricia Widlitz

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 98 December 2011

\$3,738,443

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 98 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,150,944</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$502,685</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$597,782</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 98 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 98 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 402</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 253</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 415</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 98 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 99

Representative Mike Lawlor

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 99 December 2011

\$4,362,352

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 99 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,343,025</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$586,578</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$697,546</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 99 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 99 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 470</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 295</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 485</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 99 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 100

Representative Matt Lesser

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 100 December 2011

\$2,489,251

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 100 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,489,251</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 100 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$629,535</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$346,188</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$508,184</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 100 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,130</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,271</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,732</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 100 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 201</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 153</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 294</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 100 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 82.6%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.3%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 101 Representative Deb Heinrich

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 101 December 2011

\$4,426,959

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 101 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$4,426,959</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.1em;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 101 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,362,916</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$595,265</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$707,877</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 101 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 101 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 477</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 300</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 492</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 101 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 102

Representative Lonnie Reed

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 102 December 2011

\$3,123,201

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 102 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$961,531</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$419,957</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$499,404</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 102 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 102 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 336</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 211</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 347</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 102 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 103

Representative Al Adinolfi

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 103 December 2011

\$4,706,445

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 103 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,448,960</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$632,846</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$752,567</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 103 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 103 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 507</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 318</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 523</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 103 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 104 Representative Linda Gentile

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 104 December 2011

\$4,008,762

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 104 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$4,008,762</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 104 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,234,166</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$539,033</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$641,007</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 104 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 104 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 432</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 271</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 445</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 104 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 105 Representative Leonard Greene

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 105 December 2011

\$3,638,740

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 105 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,638,740</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 105 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,120,249</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$489,278</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$581,840</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 105 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 105 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 392</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 246</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 404</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 105 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 106 Representative Christopher Lyddy

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 106 December 2011

\$2,755,791

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 106 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$2,755,791</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 106 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$854,323</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$401,405</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$465,474</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 106 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 106 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 279</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 186</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 294</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 106 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 107 Representative David Scribner

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 107 December 2011

\$2,664,129

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 107 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$2,664,129</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 107 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$825,907</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$388,053</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$449,992</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 107 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 107 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 270</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 180</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 284</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 107 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 108

Representative Richard Smith

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 108 December 2011

\$3,425,244

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 108 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$937,304</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$502,690</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$643,725</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 108 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,255</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,369</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,812</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 108 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 299</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 222</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 375</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 108 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 83.2%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.5%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.4%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 109 Representative Joseph Taborsak

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 109 December 2011

\$2,354,323

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 109 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,354,323</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 109 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$729,864</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$342,927</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$397,663</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 109 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 109 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 238</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 159</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 251</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 109 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 110

Representative Bob Godfrey

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 110 December 2011

\$868,340

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 110 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$269,194</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$126,481</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$146,669</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 110 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 110 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 88</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 59</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 93</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 110 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 111

Representative John Frey

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 111 December 2011

\$3,087,514

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 111 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,087,514</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 111 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$957,161</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$449,723</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$521,505</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 111 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 111 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 313</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 209</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 329</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 111 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 112

Representative DebraLee Hovey

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 112 December 2011

\$2,992,574

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 112 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$927,729</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$435,894</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$505,469</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 112 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 112 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 303</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 202</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 319</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 112 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 113

Representative Jason Perillo

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 113 December 2011

\$2,019,818

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 113 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,019,818</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 113 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$626,164</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$294,204</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$341,163</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 113 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 113 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 204</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 137</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 215</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 113 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 114 Representative Themis Klarides

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 114 December 2011

\$3,568,578

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 114 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,568,578</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 114 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,098,648</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$479,844</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$570,621</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 114 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 114 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 384</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 241</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 397</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 114 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 115 Representative Stephen Dargan

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 115 December 2011

\$3,392,212

	Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap	Number of Low-Income Households*
Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 115 by selected Federal Poverty Level is: <50% FPL: \$1,044,351 100% - 125% FPL: \$456,129 150% - 185% FPL: \$542,419	The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 115 by selected Federal Poverty Level is: <50% FPL: \$2,860 100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987 150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439	The number of low-income households in House District 115 by selected Federal Poverty Level is: <50% FPL: 365 100% - 125% FPL: 230 150% - 185% FPL: 377 <small>*2000 Census</small>
	Energy Burdens	
	The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 115 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows: <50% FPL: 74.8% 100% - 125% FPL: 16.6% 150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%	
Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.		

Connecticut House District 116

Representative Lou Esposito

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 116 December 2011

\$3,941,409

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 116 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,941,409</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 116 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,213,431</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$529,976</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$630,237</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 116 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 116 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 424</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 267</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 438</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 116 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 117

Representative Paul Davis

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 117 December 2011

\$5,162,360

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 117 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,589,322</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$694,150</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$825,469</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 117 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 117 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 556</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 349</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 574</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 117 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 118

Representative Kim Rose

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 118 December 2011

\$3,214,872

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 118 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$989,754</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$432,283</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$514,063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 118 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 118 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 346</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 218</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 357</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 118 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 119

Representative Richard Roy

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 119 December 2011

\$2,780,430

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 119 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$856,003</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$373,867</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$444,595</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 119 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 119 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 299</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 188</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 309</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 119 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 120

Representative Laura Hoydick

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 120 December 2011

\$2,340,076

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 120 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,340,076</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 120 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$725,447</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$340,852</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$395,257</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 120 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 120 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 237</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 158</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 249</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 120 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 121

Representative Terry Backer

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 121 December 2011

\$2,156,118

	Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap	Number of Low-Income Households*
<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 121 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$668,419</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$314,057</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$364,185</p>	<p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 121 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p>The number of low-income households in House District 121 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 218</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 146</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 230</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
	Energy Burdens	
	<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 121 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>	
<p>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</p>		

Connecticut House District 122 Representative Lawrence Miller

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 122 December 2011

\$4,827,025

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 122 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$4,827,025</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 122 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,496,427</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$703,098</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$815,321</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 122 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 122 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 489</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 326</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 514</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 122 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 123

Representative T.R. Rowe

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 123 December 2011

\$3,487,803

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 123 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,487,803</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 123 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,081,255</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$508,028</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$589,117</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 123 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 123 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 353</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 236</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 372</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 123 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 124

Representative Don Clemons

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 124 December 2011

\$2,918,780

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 124 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,918,780</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 124 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$904,852</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$425,145</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$493,004</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 124 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 124 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 296</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 197</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 311</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 124 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 125

Representative John Hetherington

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 125 December 2011

\$2,535,268

	Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap	Number of Low-Income Households*
<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 125 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$785,959</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$369,284</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$428,226</p>	<p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 125 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p>The number of low-income households in House District 125 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 257</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 171</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 270</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
	<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 125 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>	
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 126

Representative Christopher Caruso

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 126 December 2011

\$3,714,826

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 126 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,714,826</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 126 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,151,634</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$541,096</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$627,462</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 126 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 126 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 376</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 251</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 396</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 126 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 127

Representative Jack Hennessy

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 127 December 2011

\$2,617,579

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 127 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$811,476</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$381,273</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$442,129</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 127 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 127 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 265</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 177</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 279</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 127 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 128

Representative Andres Ayala

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 128 December 2011

\$2,045,370

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 128 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,045,370</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 128 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$634,086</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$297,926</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$345,479</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 128 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 128 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 207</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 138</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 218</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 128 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 129

Representative Auden Grogins

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 129 December 2011

\$2,957,151

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 129 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$916,747</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$430,734</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$499,485</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 129 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 129 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 299</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 200</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 315</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 129 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 130

Representative Ezequiel Santiago

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 130 December 2011

\$3,751,223

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 130 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,162,918</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$546,398</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$633,610</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 130 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 130 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 380</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 254</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 400</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 130 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 131 Representative David Labriola

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 131 December 2011

\$4,453,352

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 131 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$4,453,352</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 131 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,371,041</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$598,814</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$712,097</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 131 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 131 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 479</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 301</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 495</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 131 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 132 Representative Brenda Kupchick

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 132 December 2011

\$4,183,698

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 132 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$4,183,698</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 132 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,296,989</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$609,392</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$706,659</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 132 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 132 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 424</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 283</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 446</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 132 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 133

Representative Kim Fawcett

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 133 December 2011

\$3,692,130

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 133 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,144,598</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$537,790</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$623,629</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 133 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 133 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 374</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 250</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 393</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 133 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 134

Representative Tony Hwang

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 134 December 2011

\$887,657

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 134 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$275,183</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$129,295</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$149,932</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 134 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 134 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 90</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 60</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 95</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 134 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 135

Representative John Shaban

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 135 December 2011

\$3,074,771

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 135 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,074,771</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 135 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$953,210</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$447,867</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$519,352</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 135 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 135 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 311</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 208</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 328</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 135 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 136

Representative Jonathan Steinberg

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 136 December 2011

\$2,834,078

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 136 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,834,078</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 136 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$878,593</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$412,808</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$478,697</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 136 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 136 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 287</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 192</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 302</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 136 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 137

Representative Chris Perone

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 137 December 2011

\$2,188,929

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 137 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$678,590</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$318,836</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$369,727</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 137 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 137 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 222</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 148</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 233</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 137 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 138

Representative Janice Giegler

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 138 December 2011

\$3,168,492

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 138 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$982,265</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$461,518</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$535,183</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 138 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 138 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 321</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 214</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 338</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 138 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 139

Representative Kevin Ryan

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 139 December 2011

\$3,046,390

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 139 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$691,631</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$443,244</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$662,622</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 139 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,117</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,249</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,703</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 139 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 222</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 197</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 389</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 139 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.4%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.1%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 140

Representative Bruce Morris

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 140 December 2011

\$1,579,253

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 140 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$1,579,253</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 140 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$489,585</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$230,032</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$266,748</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 140 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 140 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 160</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 107</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 168</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 140 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 141

Representative Terrie Wood

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 141 December 2011

\$3,195,258

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 141 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$990,563</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$465,417</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$539,704</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 141 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 141 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 324</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 216</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 340</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 141 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 142 Representative Lawrence Cafero

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 142 December 2011

\$4,968,385

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 142 December 2011</h2> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$4,968,385</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 142 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,540,250</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$723,688</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$839,198</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 142 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 142 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 503</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 336</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 529</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 142 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 143

Representative Gail Lavielle

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 143 December 2011

\$3,135,508

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 143 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$972,040</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$456,714</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$529,611</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 143 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 143 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 317</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 212</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 334</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 143 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut House District 144 Representative Michael Molgano

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 144 December 2011

\$2,753,272

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 144 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$2,753,272</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 144 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$853,542</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$401,038</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$465,049</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 144 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 144 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 279</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 186</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 293</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 144 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 145

Representative Pat Miller

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 145 December 2011

\$1,965,900

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 145 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$1,965,900</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 145 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$609,449</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$286,350</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$332,056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 145 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 145 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 199</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 133</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 209</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 145 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 146

Representative Gerald Fox

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 146 December 2011

\$2,467,309

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 146 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$764,891</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$359,385</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$416,747</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 146 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 146 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 250</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 167</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 263</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 146 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 147 Representative William Tong

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 147 December 2011

\$5,935,747

<h3>Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 147 December 2011</h3> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">\$5,935,747</p>		
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 147 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,840,142</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$864,592</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,002,593</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 147 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 147 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 601</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 401</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 632</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">*2000 Census</p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 147 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p style="font-size: 0.8em;">Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</p>		

Connecticut House District 148

Representative Carlo Leone

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 148 December 2011

\$1,670,275

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 148 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$1,670,275</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 148 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$517,802</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$243,290</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$282,122</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 148 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 148 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 169</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 113</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 178</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 148 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 149

Representative Livvy Floren

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 149 December 2011

\$3,262,452

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 149 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,011,393</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$475,204</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$551,053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 149 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 149 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 330</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 220</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 348</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 149 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 150

Representative Lile Gibbons

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 150 December 2011

\$2,156,635

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 150 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$2,156,635</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 150 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$668,579</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$314,132</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$364,272</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 150 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 150 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 218</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 146</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 230</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 150 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut House District 151

Representative Fred Camillo

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 151 December 2011

\$3,306,204

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For House District 151 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$3,306,204</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in House District 151 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$1,024,957</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$481,577</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$558,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in House District 151 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in House District 151 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 335</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 223</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 352</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h3> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in House District 151 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Appendix B: State Legislative Fact Sheets (Senate)

Connecticut Senate District 1

Senator John Fonfara

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 1 December 2011

\$13,998,489

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 1 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$13,998,489</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 1 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,458,766</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,783,579</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,190,974</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 1 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 1 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,560</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 897</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,518</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h4 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h4>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 1 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 2

Senator Eric Coleman

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 2 December 2011

\$13,440,931

	Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap	Number of Low-Income Households*
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 2 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,281,175</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,712,540</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,103,708</p>	<p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 2 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 2 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,498</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 861</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,458</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
	Energy Burdens	
	<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 2 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>	

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 3

Senator Gary LeBeau

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 3 December 2011

\$14,430,585

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 3 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,557,995</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,858,700</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,299,459</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 3 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,924</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,054</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,508</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 3 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,578</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 917</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,553</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 3 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.6%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.0%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.4%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 4

Senator Steve Cassano

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 4 December 2011

\$15,592,803

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 4 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,940,873</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,000,149</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,467,862</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 4 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,982</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,112</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,564</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 4 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,717</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 994</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,683</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 4 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 77.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.6%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 5

Senator Beth Bye

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 5 December 2011

\$16,410,350

	Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap	Number of Low-Income Households*
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 5 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$5,226,987</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,090,880</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,568,466</p>	<p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 5 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 5 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,829</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 1,051</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,780</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
	Energy Burdens	
	<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 5 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>	

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 6

Senator Donald DeFronzo

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 6 December 2011

\$14,681,484

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 6 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,676,312</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,870,601</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,297,873</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 6 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,857</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,989</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,443</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 6 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,637</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 941</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,593</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 6 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 7

Senator John Kissel

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 7 December 2011

\$15,238,707

	Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap	Number of Low-Income Households*
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 7 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,807,971</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,965,544</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,433,842</p>	<p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 7 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,934</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,064</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,518</p>	<p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 7 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,662</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 967</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,639</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
	Energy Burdens	
	<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 7 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>	

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 8

Senator Kevin Witkos

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 8 December 2011

\$11,296,206

	Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap	Number of Low-Income Households*
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 8 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,281,974</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,499,304</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,955,682</p>	<p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 8 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,028</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,157</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,610</p>	<p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 8 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,118</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 711</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,243</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
	Energy Burdens	
	<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 8 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 79.0%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.8%</p>	
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 9

Senator Paul Doyle

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 9 December 2011

\$12,776,028

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 9 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,839,677</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,668,646</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,166,408</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 9 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,960</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,095</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,552</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 9 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,317</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 809</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,419</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 9 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 77.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.6%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 10

Senator Toni Harp

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 10 December 2011

\$14,924,042

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 10 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,594,624</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,006,741</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,386,376</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 10 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 10 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,607</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 1,010</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,658</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 10 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 11

Senator Martin Looney

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 11 December 2011

\$14,593,868

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 11 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,492,974</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,962,344</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,333,580</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 11 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 11 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,571</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,622</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 11 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 12

Senator Edward Meyer

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 12 December 2011

\$14,948,467

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 12 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,526,750</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,016,446</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,450,893</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 12 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,937</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,069</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,523</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 12 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,572</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 1,003</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,671</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 12 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 77.0%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 - 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 13

Senator Thomas Gaffey

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 13 December 2011

\$15,514,872

	Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap	Number of Low-Income Households*
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 13 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,609,263</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,100,431</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,615,315</p>	<p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 13 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,994</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,128</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,584</p>	<p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 13 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,589</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 1,030</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,745</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
	Energy Burdens	
	<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 13 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 78.7%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.5%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.7%</p>	
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 14

Senator Gayle Slossberg

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 14 December 2011

\$15,323,061

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 14 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,717,469</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,060,394</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,450,179</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 14 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 14 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,650</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 1,037</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,703</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 14 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 15

Senator Joan Hartley

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 15 December 2011

\$13,543,968

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 15 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$13,543,968</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 15 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,168,704</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,821,317</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,166,348</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 15 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,861</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,988</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,440</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 15 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,458</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 916</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,505</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 15 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 16

Senator Joe Markley

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 16 December 2011

\$17,950,859

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 16 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$17,950,859</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 16 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$5,594,372</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,368,789</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,848,782</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 16 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,859</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,988</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,440</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 16 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,957</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 1,192</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,978</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 16 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.7%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 17

Senator Joe Crisco

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 17 December 2011

\$15,044,294

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 17 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$15,044,294</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 17 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,631,645</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,022,910</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,405,604</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 17 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 17 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,619</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 1,018</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,672</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 17 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 18

Senator Andrew Maynard

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 18 December 2011

\$14,583,814

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 18 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,379,517</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,142,138</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$3,193,650</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 18 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,175</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,301</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,752</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 18 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,070</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 937</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,840</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 18 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 82.3%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.3%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 19

Senator Edith Prague

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 19 December 2011

\$13,500,295

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 19 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,180,456</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,967,737</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,891,637</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 19 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,221</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,350</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,802</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 19 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,001</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 857</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,657</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 19 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 83.6%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 20

Senator Andrea Stillman

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 20 December 2011

\$12,853,344

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 20 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,930,431</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,867,054</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,789,467</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 20 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,118</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,250</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,705</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 20 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 940</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 830</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,637</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 20 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.4%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 21

Senator Kevin Kelly

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 21 December 2011

\$13,037,261

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 21 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$13,037,261</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 21 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,039,869</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,889,505</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,194,463</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 21 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,044</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,140</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,572</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 21 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,325</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 881</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,393</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h4 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h4>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 21 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.7%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 22

Senator Anthony Musto

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 22 December 2011

\$12,739,330

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 22 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$12,739,330</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 22 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,949,323</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,855,593</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,151,770</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 22 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 22 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,290</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 861</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,357</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h4 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h4>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 22 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 23

Senator Edwin Gomes

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 23 December 2011

\$11,314,975

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 23 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,507,758</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,648,123</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,911,186</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 23 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 23 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,146</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 765</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,205</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 23 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 24

Senator Michael McLachlan

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 24 December 2011

\$12,607,702

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 24 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,908,375</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,836,424</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,129,611</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 24 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,063</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,156</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,586</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 24 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,276</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 852</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,343</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 24 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 25

Senator Bob Duff

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 25 December 2011

\$12,531,009

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 25 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$12,531,009</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 25 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,884,741</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,825,249</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,116,583</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 25 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 25 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,269</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 847</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,335</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 25 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 26

Senator Toni Boucher

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 26 December 2011

\$12,477,829

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 26 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,868,254</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,817,503</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,107,601</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 26 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 26 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,263</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 843</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,329</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 26 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 27

Senator Andrew McDonald

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 27 December 2011

\$9,937,204

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 27 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,080,635</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,447,439</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,678,470</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 27 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 27 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,006</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 672</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,059</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 27 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 28

Senator John McKinney

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 28 December 2011

\$12,875,515

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 28 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,991,541</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,875,429</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,174,773</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 28 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 28 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,304</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 870</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,372</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 28 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 29

Senator Donald Williams

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 29 December 2011

\$16,965,474

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 29 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,263,513</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,553,331</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$3,722,045</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 29 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,315</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,432</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,877</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 29 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,287</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 1,053</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,994</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 29 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 84.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.8%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.7%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 30

Senator Andrew Roraback

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 30 December 2011

\$14,050,432

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 30 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$14,050,432</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 30 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,112,495</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,082,570</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$3,023,043</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 30 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,336</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,461</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,910</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 30 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 943</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 854</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,595</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h4 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h4>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 30 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 86.0%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.8%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 31

Senator Jason Welch

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 31 December 2011

\$14,361,055

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 31 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,360,975</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,870,281</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,374,347</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 31 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,151</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,279</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,731</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 31 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,505</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 912</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,570</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 31 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.2%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.2%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 32

Senator Robert Kane

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 32 December 2011

\$13,455,929

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 32 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,544,288</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,893,487</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,524,099</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 32 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,197</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,323</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,773</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 32 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,175</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 863</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,516</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 32 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 82.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.4%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.4%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 33

Senator Eileen Daily

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 33 December 2011

\$11,397,085

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 33 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$11,397,085</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 33 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,801,260</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,605,046</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,369,167</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 33 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,128</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,268</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,727</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 33 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 896</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 709</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,375</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 33 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 82.4%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.3%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.3%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 34

Senator Leonard Fasano

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 34 December 2011

\$17,329,852

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 34 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$17,329,852</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 34 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$5,335,294</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,330,235</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,771,068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 34 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,860</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$1,987</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,439</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 34 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,866</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 1,173</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,926</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 34 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 74.8%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.6%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.2%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Senate District 35

Senator Tony Guglielmo

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 35 December 2011

\$13,894,800

	Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap	Number of Low-Income Households*
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 35 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,762,192</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,061,054</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,841,045</p>	<p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 35 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,367</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,485</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,930</p>	<p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 35 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,100</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 814</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,440</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
	Energy Burdens	
	<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 35 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 86.2%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 19.2%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.9%</p>	

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

Connecticut Senate District 36

Senator Scott Frantz

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Senate District 36 December 2011

\$15,446,125

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Senate District 36 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$4,788,457</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,249,861</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$2,608,969</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Senate District 36 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,062</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,155</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,585</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Senate District 36 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 1,564</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 1,044</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 1,646</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Senate District 36 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Appendix C: Federal Legislative Fact Sheets (Congress)

Connecticut Congressional District 1

Honorable John B. Larson

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Congressional District 1 December 2011

\$106,764,845

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Congressional District 1 December 2011</h3> <p style="margin: 10px 0 0 0;">\$106,764,845</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Congressional District 1 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$33,106,060</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$13,772,020</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$17,270,132</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Congressional District 1 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,942</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,073</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,527</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Congressional District 1 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 11,495</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 6,804</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11,648</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<h4 style="margin: 0;">Energy Burdens</h4>		
<p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Congressional District 1 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 77.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Congressional District 2

Honorable Joseph Courtney

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Congressional District 2 December 2011

\$102,338,819

<p>Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Congressional District 2 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$26,263,549</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$14,715,514</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$20,937,436</p>	<p>Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Congressional District 2 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,206</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,333</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,785</p>	<p>Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Congressional District 2 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 8,323</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 6,415</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11,993</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Congressional District 2 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 83.1%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.5%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.4%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Congressional District 3

Honorable Rosa L. DeLauro

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Congressional District 3 December 2011

\$108,497,972

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Congressional District 3 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$33,150,890</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$14,693,415</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$17,630,147</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Congressional District 3 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$2,900</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,027</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,478</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Congressional District 3 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 11,503</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 7,309</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12,057</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Congressional District 3 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 75.7%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 16.8%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.3%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Congressional District 4

Honorable James A. Himes

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Congressional District 4 December 2011

\$88,941,778

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Congressional District 4 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$27,569,399</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$12,937,052</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$15,008,400</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Congressional District 4 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,057</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,151</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,581</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Congressional District 4 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 9,015</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 6,011</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 9,483</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Congressional District 4 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 76.9%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 17.1%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 11.5%</p>		
<p><small>Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.</small></p>		

Connecticut Congressional District 5

Honorable Christopher S. Murphy

Total Home Energy Affordability Gap For Congressional District 5 December 2011

\$98,524,630

<p style="text-align: center;">Aggregate Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The total Home Energy Affordability Gap for households in Congressional District 5 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$29,007,004</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$13,509,375</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$16,868,227</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Per-Household Home Energy Affordability Gap</p> <p>The average per-household Home Energy Affordability Gap for those living in Congressional District 5 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: \$3,129</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: \$2,252</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: \$1,701</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of Low-Income Households*</p> <p>The number of low-income households in Congressional District 5 by selected Federal Poverty Level is:</p> <p><50% FPL: 9,829</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 6,437</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 10,846</p> <p><small>*2000 Census</small></p>
<p>Energy Burdens</p> <p>The average energy burden (energy bill as percent of income) for households in Congressional District 5 by selected Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is as follows:</p> <p><50% FPL: 81.0%</p> <p>100% - 125% FPL: 18.0%</p> <p>150% - 185% FPL: 12.1%</p>		

Total data for households is presented in the statewide data set for the following Poverty Level ranges: (1) below 50% of FPL; (2) 50 – 75% of FPL; (3) 75% - 100% of FPL; (4) 100% - 125% of FPL; (5) 125% - 150% of FPL; and 6) 150% - 185% of FPL.

For more information about the
Home Energy Affordability Gap,
visit
<http://www.HomeEnergyAffordabilityGap.com>
on the World Wide Web.