

# **LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

## **Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2017**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Administration for Children and Families  
Office of Community Services  
Division of Energy Assistance



ADMINISTRATION FOR  
**CHILDREN & FAMILIES**

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Further information about the contents of this publication may be obtained from:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Administration for Children and Families

Office of Community Services

Division of Energy Assistance

Mary E. Switzer Building, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor

330 C Street, SW

Washington, D.C. 20201

Phone: (202) 401-9351

Fax: (202) 401-5661

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/liheap>

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## Acronyms

ACF	Administration for Children and Families
ASEC	Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS
AT	Action Transmittal
Btu	British thermal unit
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPS	Census Bureau's Current Population Survey
CR	Continuing Resolution
DEA	Division of Energy Assistance
DOE	Department of Energy
EIA	Energy Information Administration
FR	Federal Register
FY	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1–September 30)
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HHSPG	HHS Poverty Guidelines
LIEAP	Low Income Energy Assistance Program
LIHEAP	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas (typically propane or butane)
MIS	Management information system
MMBtu	Millions of Btus
NA	Not applicable
NC	Not calculated
NCAT	National Center for Appropriate Technology
NEADA	National Energy Assistance Directors' Association
NEUAC	National Energy and Utility Affordability Coalition
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981
OCS	Office of Community Services
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
P.L.	Public Law
PMIWG	Performance Measures Implementation Work Group
PMW	LIHEAP Performance Management Website
REACH	Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program

RECS .....	EIA’s Residential Energy Consumption Survey
SMI.....	State median income
SNAP .....	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
T&TA .....	Training and technical assistance
TANF.....	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
WAP .....	DOE’s Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program



## **Executive Summary**

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is authorized by title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), Public Law (P.L.) 97-35, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 8621 *et seq.* LIHEAP is a block grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The purpose of LIHEAP is “to assist low-income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes, that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs.” The LIHEAP statute defines “home energy” as “a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings.”

### ***Program Fiscal Data***

LIHEAP assistance was provided in fiscal year (FY) 2017 through LIHEAP block grants made by HHS to the following grant recipients:

- Fifty states and the District of Columbia (except where otherwise indicated, “states” consists of the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia).
- One hundred and fifty-two Indian tribes and tribal organizations (tribes).
- Five U.S. territories (American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

### **Sources of Program Funding**

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31) was signed into law on May 5, 2017. This Act provided funds for LIHEAP in FY 2017.

In total, \$3.39 billion was appropriated to LIHEAP. Of this amount, (1) \$491 million was allocated under the “new formula”; (2) \$2.896 billion was allocated under the “old formula”<sup>1</sup>; and (3) \$2,988,000 was set aside for training and technical assistance (T&TA) activities.

As shown in Figure 1, regular block grant funds provided the largest share of federal LIHEAP funds available to states for FY 2017. FY 2016 carryover funds provided the next largest share, followed by FY 2016 reallocation funds.

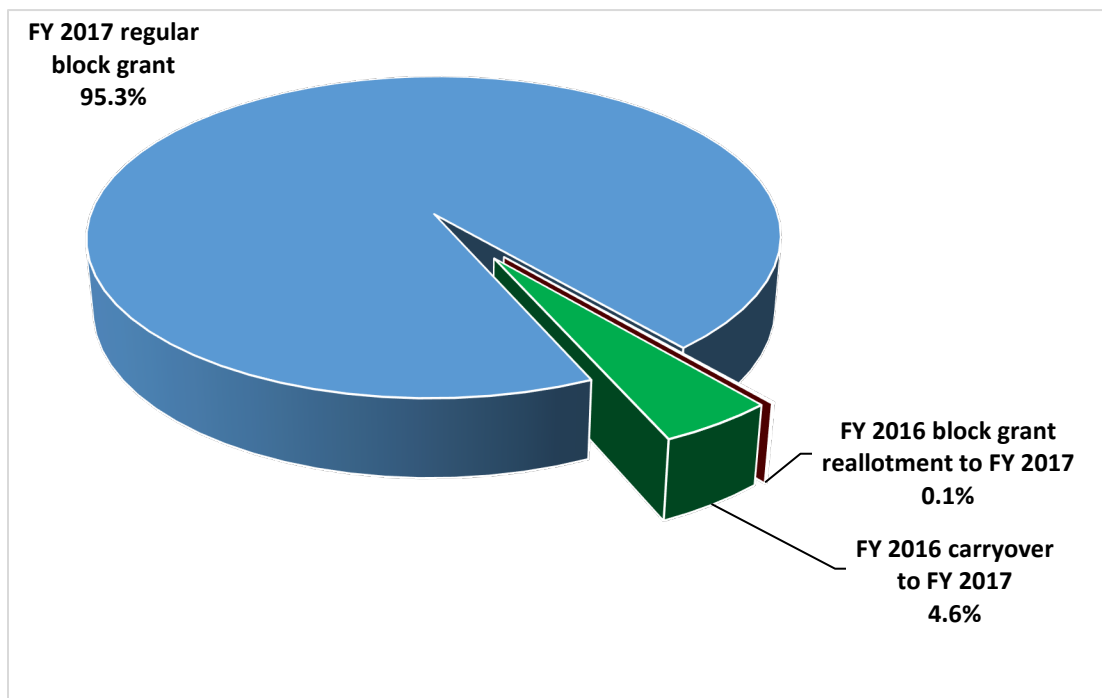
The sources of LIHEAP funding in FY 2017 included the following:

- Regular block grant allocations: 51 states received approximately \$3.3 billion.
- Block grant reallocation funds: 51 states received approximately \$3.2 million.
- Funds carried over from the previous fiscal year: 45 states carried over approximately \$160 million.

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<sup>1</sup> The difference in the “new formula” and “old formula” is described in greater detail on page 9 of this report.

**Figure 1. Percent of Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to the States, by Source, FY 2017**



Note. The FY 2016 carryover data in this figure are current as of August 20, 2018.

### **Uses of Program Funds**

As authorized by the LIHEAP statute, states used available LIHEAP funds in FY 2017 for the following activities:

- Heating assistance: 51 states obligated an estimated \$1.8 billion.
- Cooling assistance: 19 states obligated an estimated \$233 million.<sup>2</sup>
- Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance: 49 states obligated a separate \$576 million (estimated) for winter crisis, year-round crisis, summer crisis, or other crisis assistance (excluding expedited access to heating assistance through heating assistance funding only).
- Low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair: 48 states obligated an estimated \$374 million.
- Administrative and planning costs: 51 states obligated an estimated \$293 million.
- Carryover of funds to FY 2018:<sup>3</sup> 46 states carried over an estimated \$182 million of unobligated FY 2017 funds into FY 2018.

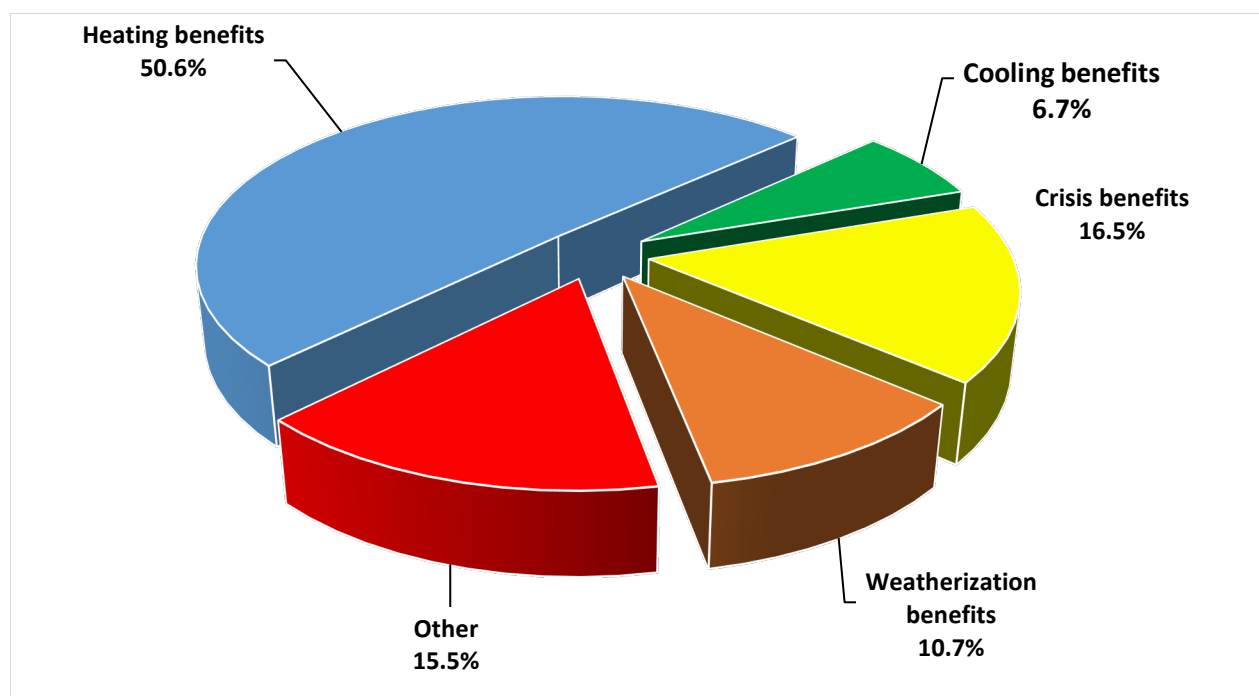
<sup>2</sup> One state (North Dakota) provided non-crisis cooling equipment repair and replacement services to households and reported the households served under cooling assistance, but obligated funding under emergency cooling equipment repair and replacement.

<sup>3</sup> Carryover to FY 2018 includes \$114,107 of unobligated FY 2017 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations which one state (Alaska) returned to the federal government.

- Development of leveraging resources:<sup>4</sup> 3 states obligated an estimated \$130,000.
- Assurance 16 activities:<sup>5</sup> 25 states obligated an estimated \$38 million.
- LIHEAP management information systems (MIS):<sup>6</sup> 5 states obligated an estimated \$6 million.
- Nominal payments: 10 states obligated an estimated \$24 million.

As shown in Figure 2, 84.5 percent of LIHEAP funds were obligated by states for home energy benefits, with the largest portion spent on heating benefits.

**Figure 2. LIHEAP Assistance Uses, as a Percent of Total Funding, FY 2017**



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*Note.* “Other” includes administrative funds (8.4 percent of total), funds carried over from FY 2017 to FY 2018 (5.2 percent of total), Assurance 16 activities (1.1 percent of total), nominal payments (0.7 percent of total), development of leveraging resources (less than 0.1 percent of total), and funds used for management information systems (MIS) in Alaska, Delaware, Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana (0.2 percent of total).

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<sup>4</sup> Development of leveraging resources consists of LIHEAP funds used to identify, develop, and demonstrate leveraging incentive programs. Grant recipients may spend up to 0.08 percent of funds payable or \$35,000, whichever is greater, on these activities each fiscal year.

<sup>5</sup> Funds obligated for Assurance 16 activities were used to provide services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling and assistance with energy vendors.

<sup>6</sup> LIHEAP MIS funds were obligated by Alaska, Delaware, Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana to develop or maintain certain computer systems that support administration of LIHEAP in the respective states.

## **Home Energy Data<sup>7</sup>**

LIHEAP assists households with the portion of residential energy costs attributable to home heating and cooling. Home heating and cooling represented about 34 percent of low income households' residential energy expenditures in FY 2017. Appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted for about 42 percent of such households' residential energy expenditures. Water heating represented about 15 percent of such households' residential energy expenditures, and refrigeration represented about 8 percent.<sup>8</sup>

Of LIHEAP recipient households, the rates of primary home heating fuel usage in 2009 were as follows:<sup>9</sup> 49.2 percent used natural gas, 29.3 percent used electricity, 11.3 percent used fuel oil, 1.1 percent used kerosene, 5.0 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 2.7 percent used some other form of heating such as wood or coal.

Figure 3 shows the average yearly dollars spent and energy consumed by LIHEAP recipient households for their main heating source. Energy consumed is presented in millions of British thermal units (MMBtus). A British thermal unit (Btu) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit.

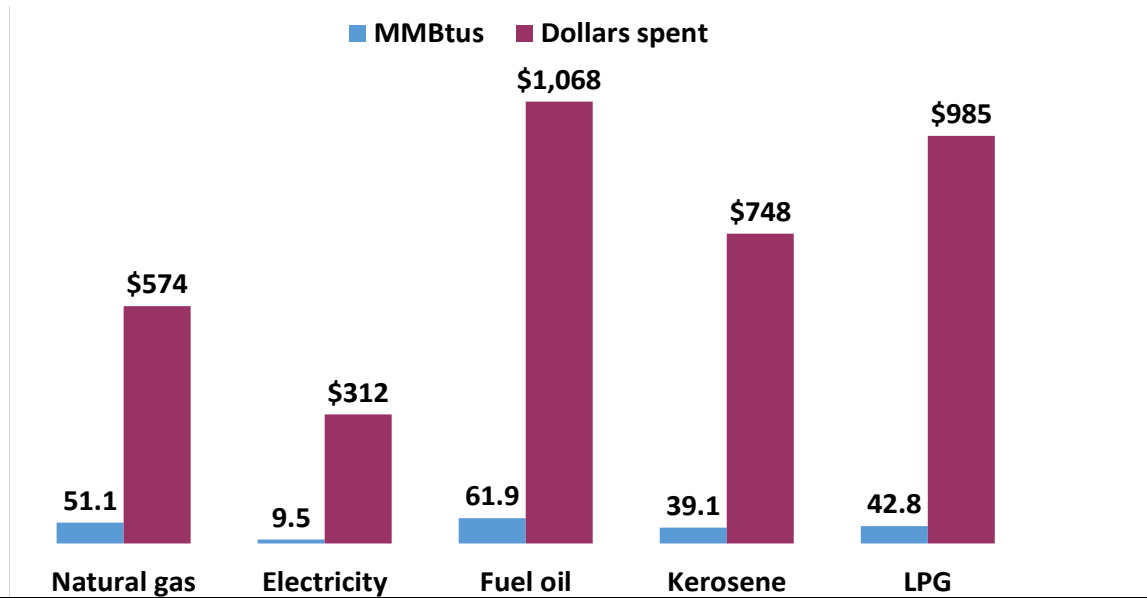
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<sup>7</sup> Data on household heating fuel shares, cooling use, energy consumption (including by fuel type and end use), and energy expenditures derives from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), which was the most current source of such data available at the time of this document's development. Except where stated otherwise, data on household consumption (including by fuel type and end use) and expenditures is adjusted from 2009 to account for changes in weather and fuel prices.

<sup>8</sup> The sums of the percentages across energy usage categories and fuel types that are presented in this section may not equal 100 due to rounding.

<sup>9</sup> Data are derived from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), which are the most recent available to ACF.

**Figure 3. Average Yearly LIHEAP Recipient Households’ Heating Consumption (in MMBtus) and Expenditures, by Main Heating Fuel Type, FY 2017**



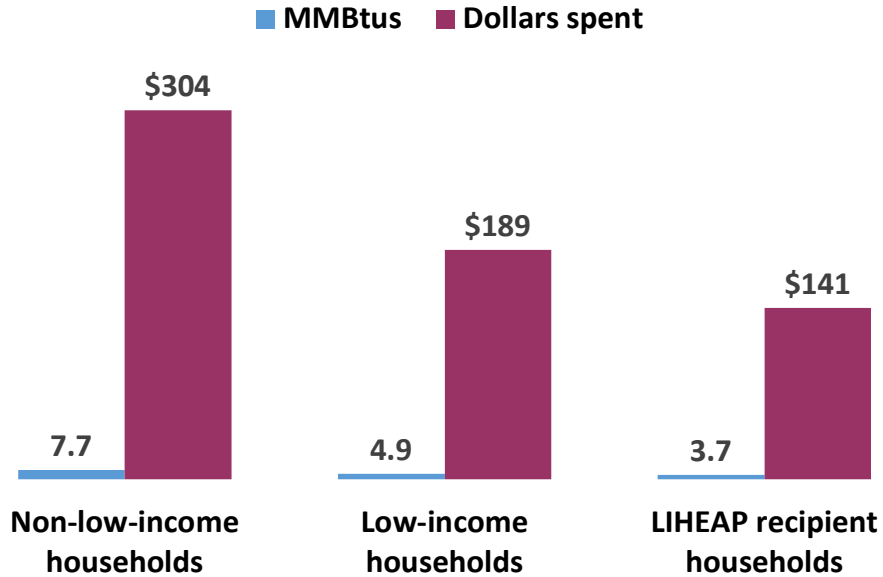
\* Data for LIHEAP recipient households using kerosene main heat should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

Note. LPG = liquefied petroleum gas (typically propane or butane); MMBtus = millions of British thermal units.

Based on the unadjusted 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)<sup>10</sup> data, 88.6 percent of LIHEAP recipient households cooled their homes, compared with 94.3 percent of non-low-income households. As shown in Figure 4, in FY 2017 LIHEAP recipient households consumed, on average, the least amount of energy and spent the least amount of money per year on cooling their homes, compared to other household groups. As referred here, “cooling” includes room or central air conditioning, as well as non-air conditioning devices such as ceiling fans and evaporative coolers.

<sup>10</sup> See “Part II. Home Energy Data” of this report for additional information regarding adjusted and unadjusted RECS data.

Figure 4. Average Yearly Cooling Consumption and Expenditures, by Household Group, FY 2017



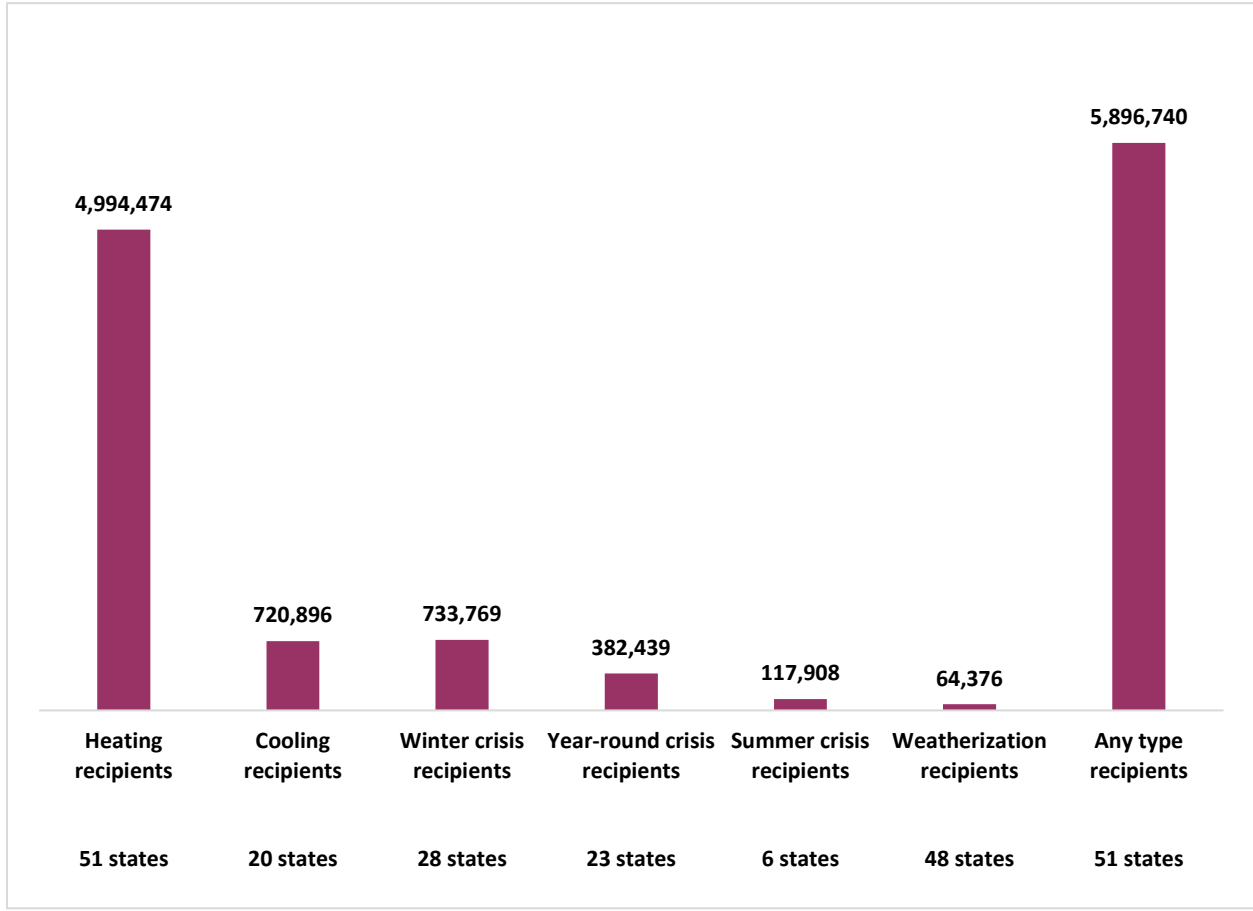
### Household Data

State-specific data on LIHEAP recipient households are derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2017*.

### Number of Households

Figure 5 displays the number of households that received each type of LIHEAP assistance and the number of states that provided each type of assistance. Beginning in FY 2011, HHS asked states to report an unduplicated count of households receiving “any type of LIHEAP assistance.”

**Figure 5. Number of LIHEAP Recipient Households, by Type of Assistance and Number of States, FY 2017**



*Note.* The data in this table are current as of August 20, 2018. Winter crisis recipients includes data for households assisted by five states that provide winter crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance. Year-round crisis recipients includes data for households assisted by one state that provides year-round crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance.

The estimated number of income-eligible households in FY 2017 include:

- 36.0 million households had incomes at or under the federal income maximum standard of the greater of 150 percent of HHS Poverty Guidelines (HHSPG) or 60 percent of state median income (SMI).
- 29.5 million households had incomes at or under the stricter state income standards that can range from 110 percent of HHSPG to the federal income maximum, as adopted by states.

Previous state estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter crisis assistance or year-round crisis assistance also received regular heating assistance. Accounting for this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 5.4 million households received help with heating costs through heating assistance,

winter crisis assistance, or year-round crisis assistance in FY 2017, compared to 5.6 million households in FY 2016.

The 5.4 million households who received help with heating costs through heating assistance, winter crisis assistance, or year-round crisis assistance in FY 2017 represent about 15 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum, and about 18 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many states.

The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, 7 U.S.C. § 2014(5)(e)(6)(C)(iv), as amended by Section 4006 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79), allows states to link a nominal LIHEAP benefit to the heating or cooling standard utility allowance (HCSUA) provided to households receiving benefits from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).<sup>11</sup> A household must receive more than \$20 annually in LIHEAP benefits to qualify for the SNAP HCSUA. Ten states provided nominal LIHEAP benefits totaling an estimated \$24,040,420 to 1,149,605 households in FY 2017. The number of households assisted with SNAP nominal benefits is not included in data about total households assisted.

### **Income Levels of Households**

Overall, households that received heating assistance were among the poorer households of the LIHEAP income-eligible population. The median household poverty level of LIHEAP heating assistance recipient households was 85.2 percent of HHSPG. By contrast, the median household poverty level of LIHEAP income-eligible households, under the federal income maximum standard, was 116.4 percent of the 2016 HHSPG.

### **LIHEAP Benefit Levels**

There was variation in states' FY 2017 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP fuel assistance. The average household benefit level for cooling assistance was \$324 and the average household benefit level for heating assistance was \$354, which increased to \$410 when heating and winter and/or year-round crisis assistance benefits were combined to account for the overlap in households receiving both heating assistance benefits and fuel crisis benefits for heating purposes.

### **LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs**

The percentage of household heating expenditures offset by LIHEAP benefits decreased from 79.6 percent in FY 2016 to 73.7 percent in FY 2017. The decrease in the offset stemmed from an increase in home heating expenditures in FY 2017 due to a colder winter and higher heating fuel prices.

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<sup>11</sup> The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended by Section 4006 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79), is codified in 7 U.S.C. § 2014(5)(e)(6)(C)(iv).



## **Presence of Older Adults, Members with a Disability, and Young Children**

About 37.0 percent of heating assistance recipient households had at least one member aged 60 years or older. By contrast, 44.9 percent of income-eligible households (i.e., those households that have incomes that fall under the federal income maximum) had at least one member aged 60 years or older.

About 39.4 percent of heating assistance recipient households had at least one member with a disability. By contrast, 29.7 percent of income-eligible households (i.e., those households that have incomes under the federal income maximum) had at least one member with a disability.

About 17.9 percent of heating assistance recipient households had at least one child aged 5 years old or younger. By contrast, 16.2 percent of income-eligible households (i.e., those that have incomes under the federal income maximum) had at least one member aged 5 years old or younger.

Of the approximately 5.0 million households that received heating assistance in FY 2017, about 3.5 million households had at least one member who is an older adult, a member with a disability, or a young child.

The types of LIHEAP assistance of which each population group had the highest incidence were as follows: weatherization assistance for the older adult households, cooling assistance for a member of a disability households, and year-round crisis assistance for the young child households.

## ***Program Integrity***

HHS continued to protect LIHEAP program integrity by requiring all grant recipients to respond to program integrity-related questions in their LIHEAP plans, which describes a wide range of state strategies for maintaining the integrity of the program, including preventing and detecting fraud. It also conducted 16 onsite reviews of LIHEAP at the state and tribal level.

## ***Program Measurement Data***

HHS tracked LIHEAP performance according to the following objectives:<sup>12</sup>

- LIHEAP's targeting of young child households with heating assistance.
- LIHEAP's targeting of older adult households with heating assistance.

LIHEAP met its FY 2017 performance goal for maintaining the recipient targeting index score of young child households but did not meet its FY 2017 performance goal for increasing the recipient-targeting score of older adult households. The targeting of older adult households increased from an indexed score of 74 in FY 2010 to 84 in FY 2013 before decreasing to an indexed score of 81 in FY 2015. In FY 2016, the targeting index score for older adult households increased further to 86. In FY 2017, it decreased to 82, less than the FY 2016 score, but exceeding the baseline score of 79.

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<sup>12</sup> Further LIHEAP information is available in HHS's [Fiscal Year 2017 Annual Performance Plan and Report](#).

In FY 2010 and FY 2011, LIHEAP met its performance goals for targeting young child households, but fell short of the performance goals for targeting young child households in each year from FY 2012 to FY 2015, with the exception of FY 2013. In FY 2016, the performance goals for targeting young child households were met. In FY 2017, the program exceeded the target score, and achieved an indexed score of 110, with a target of 108.

LIHEAP supports Objective B of HHS’s Goal 3<sup>13</sup>: “Promote economic and social well-being for individuals, families, and communities.” However, the indicators that HHS uses to measure LIHEAP’s performance, the young child and older adult reciprocity targeting indexes, serve only as proxies for LIHEAP’s outcomes. Beginning in FY 2016 and continuing in FY 2017, HHS required state grant recipients and the District of Columbia (“state grant recipients”) to collect and report data for four new developmental performance measures: (1) the benefit-targeting index for high-burden households; (2) the burden reduction–targeting index for high-burden households; (3) the number of occurrences where LIHEAP benefits restored home energy services; and, (4) the number of occurrences where LIHEAP prevented the loss of home energy services. These measures will help HHS and state grant recipients to understand impacts of the program and to evaluate potential additional performance goals in the future.

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<sup>13</sup> The full list of HHS’ strategic goals and objectives for FY 2017 appears in the [HHS Strategic Plan FY 2014 – 2018](#).

## **Introduction**

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is one of seven block grants originally authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), Public Law (P.L.) 97-35, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 8621 *et seq.* Implementation of LIHEAP is governed by regulations applicable to these block grant programs, as published at 45 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 96. LIHEAP is administered by the Division of Energy Assistance (DEA), which is a division of the Office of Community Services (OCS) of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

The program's purpose is to assist low-income households that spend a high proportion of household income to meet their immediate home energy needs.

### ***Purpose of Report***

HHS has submitted annual reports to Congress on its energy assistance programs, beginning with the report for fiscal year (FY) 1981. It is submitted in accordance with Section 2610 of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (the LIHEAP Act), as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 8629.

Section 2610 of the LIHEAP Act states the following ("Secretary," when presented in this section without additional context, refers to the Secretary of Health and Human Services):

- (a) The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall provide for the collection of data, including--
  - (1) information concerning home energy consumption;
  - (2) the amount, cost and type of fuels used for households eligible for assistance under this title;
  - (3) the type of fuel used by various income groups;
  - (4) the number and income levels of households assisted by this title;
  - (5) the number of households which received such assistance and include one or more individuals who are 60 years or older or disabled or include young children; and
  - (6) any other information which the Secretary determines to be reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this title. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to require the Secretary to collect data which has been collected and made available to the Secretary by any other agency of the Federal Government.
  
- (b) The Secretary shall, no later than June 30 of each fiscal year, submit a report to the Congress containing a detailed compilation of the data under subsection (a) with respect to the prior fiscal year, and a report that describes for the prior fiscal year--
  - (1) the manner in which States carry out the requirements of clauses (2), (5), (8), and (15) of section 2605(b); and

- (2) the impact of each State's program on recipient and eligible households

## **Data Caveats**

This report contains a large amount of data. The following caveats are noted about the data:

- Data from national household surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error(s).<sup>14</sup> In addition, some data may not be reported because of large sampling error(s) or small numbers of sampled households.
- Previous state estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter or year-round crisis assistance also received regular heating assistance. Based on this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, this report provides estimates of the number of households that received help with heating costs. This number is therefore greater than the number of households that received only heating assistance.
- Fiscal data reported by these states are estimates of the sources and uses of LIHEAP obligated funds.<sup>15</sup> As estimates, the data are subject to change. The Department finds these estimates to be reasonably accurate guides to actual performance. Also, comparison of state fiscal estimates should be viewed cautiously as uniform definitions were not imposed on the states.
- LIHEAP household data reported by the states are not limited to households assisted with FY 2017 regular LIHEAP allotments but also include those households which were assisted in FY 2017 with LIHEAP funds from the following sources: FY 2016 regular LIHEAP allotments carried over to FY 2017 and obligated FY 2016 LIHEAP funds expended in FY 2017.
- Additional tables showing state-level analyses of households receiving assistance, program funding, and program requirements are provided in the following supplemental documents located on the [LIHEAP Reports to Congress page of ACF's website](#):
  - Supplemental Tables: Sources of Funds;
  - Supplemental Tables: Uses of Funds;
  - Supplemental Tables: Assisted Households with Detailed Footnotes;
  - Supplemental Tables: Average Household Benefits with Detailed Footnotes;
  - Supplemental Tables: Assisted Households by Poverty Level;
  - Supplemental Tables: Assisted Households by Vulnerability; and
  - Supplemental Tables: State Maximum LIHEAP Income Eligibility Standards.

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<sup>14</sup> Sampling error is the result of chance error that results in estimating data, such as household income, from a sample rather than a complete count. Non-sampling error is the result of error that may occur during the data collection and processing phases of survey data.

<sup>15</sup> Most obligated funds are expended during the fiscal year. However, remaining obligated funds can be expended in the following fiscal year.

- Information on data collection activities is included in [Appendix A](#).
- Throughout the report, table and figure formats have been modified to ensure that the document is compliant with the accessibility standards of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 794d.

## **I. Fiscal Data**

Part I provides a national overview of the sources and uses of FY 2017 LIHEAP funds.

### ***Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds***

LIHEAP appropriations were available to LIHEAP grant recipients to assist eligible households for FY 2017, as described below. The distribution of such appropriations is displayed in Table I-1. Other sources of federal LIHEAP funds also were available to LIHEAP grant recipients to assist eligible households for FY 2017, as described below and displayed in Table I-2 (see Table I-3 for state-specific estimates of federal LIHEAP funds available to states).

### **Regular Block Grant Allocations**

The President signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31) on May 5, 2017. This Act appropriated FY 2017 funds for federal agencies including HHS. One provision of P.L. 115-31 appropriated \$3,390,304,000 in LIHEAP regular block grant funds.

P.L. 115-31 also raised the amount available for training and technical assistance (T&TA) to \$2,988,000. HHS set all such funds for LIHEAP T&TA purposes. See the section entitled *Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2017* for more background on T&TA activities.

After setting aside funds for T&TA, HHS distributed the remaining \$3,387,316,000 to the following entities:

- Fifty states and the District of Columbia (except where otherwise indicated, “states” refers to the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia).
- One hundred fifty-two direct-funded Indian tribes and tribal organizations (tribes).
- Five U.S. territories (American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

There was \$983.45 in unobligated FY 2017 regular block grant funds, all from T&TA. This resulted in an overall total of effectively \$3,390,303,016.55 in obligated regular block grant funds.

### **LIHEAP Training and Technical Assistance Funds**

Section 2609A of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8628a, authorizes the Secretary to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for LIHEAP T&TA projects. LIHEAP’s FY 2017 appropriation increased this amount to \$2,988,000. HHS obligated all but \$983.45 of these funds. The remaining \$983.45, in funds will automatically revert to the Treasury after the 5-year expenditure period for such funds expires. T&TA funds can be used for the following purposes:

- To make grants to state and public agencies and private nonprofit organizations.

- To enter into contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements or interagency agreements with states and public agencies (including federal agencies) and private nonprofit organizations, or to enter into contracts with private entities that do not qualify as nonprofit organizations.
- To provide T&TA for LIHEAP-related purposes, including collection and dissemination of information about LIHEAP grant recipient programs and projects, and matters of regional or national significance that could increase the effectiveness of LIHEAP assistance.
- To conduct on-site compliance review of LIHEAP grant recipient programs.

Part IV of this report lists the T&TA projects funded for FY 2017.

### **Summary of FY 2017 Federal LIHEAP Funds**

Table I-1 shows how the LIHEAP appropriations were distributed among the grant recipients and type of LIHEAP funding, as described above.

**Table I-1. Distribution of LIHEAP Appropriations, FY 2017**

<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Number of Grant Recipients</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Total funds	<b>208</b>	<b>\$3,393,586,085</b>
Total allocations and awards	<b>208</b>	<b>3,390,598,085</b>
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	3,336,414,975
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	152	37,230,120
Territories	5	16,952,990
Regular block grant allocations	<b>208</b>	<b>3,387,316,000</b>
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	3,333,184,652
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	152	37,194,768
Territories	5	16,936,580
FY 2016 reallocation awards	<b>156</b>	<b>3,282,085</b>
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	3,230,323
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	100	35,352
Territories	5	16,410
Training and technical assistance	<b>NA</b>	<b>2,988,000</b>

### **Other Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds**

In addition to federal LIHEAP regular block grant allocations, other sources of federal LIHEAP funds were available in FY 2017, as described below. These other funds constituted about 5 percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to states in FY 2017.

- **FY 2017 reallocation awards.** Three states and 12 tribes indicated in their *FY 2016 LIHEAP Carryover and Reallocation Reports* that they had FY 2016 LIHEAP funds

available for reallocation, totaling \$3,282,085.<sup>16</sup> HHS redistributed this amount to LIHEAP grant recipients for use in FY 2017, per Section 2607 of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8626. The funds were awarded on September 8, 2017, to all current LIHEAP grant recipients by distributing the total reallocated funds under the formula Congress set for FY 2017 funding. A Dear Colleague Letter announcing the reallocated funds was issued on September 8, 2017 and posted to ACF’s website under the title “[LIHEAP DCL FY 2016 Reallocation Funds in FY 2017.](#)”

- **LIHEAP carryover from FY 2016.** Section 2607(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8626(b)(2)(B), provides that a LIHEAP grant recipient may request that up to 10 percent of its “funds payable” (i.e., LIHEAP block grant funds, emergency contingency funds, and oil overcharge funds designated for LIHEAP) be held available for the next fiscal year.

**Table I-2. National Estimates of Net Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2017<sup>a</sup>**

Funding Source	Number of States	Amount of Funds	Percent of Funds
Total	51	\$3,496,486,589	100.0%
FY 2017 regular block grant allocations	51	3,333,184,652	95.3
FY 2016 reallocation awards for FY 2017	51	3,230,323	0.1
FY 2016 funds carried over to FY 2017 <sup>b</sup>	45	160,071,614	4.6

<sup>a</sup> Regular block grant allocations and FY 2016 reallocation awards for FY 2017 are actual dollars distributed by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

<sup>b</sup> Funds carried over to FY 2017 are dollars that states reported as carried over or returned to HHS in the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2017*. These data are current as of August 20, 2018.

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<sup>16</sup> The grant recipients that reported funds available for reallocation included: Arkansas, Georgia, Vermont, Association of Village Council Presidents, Cocopah Tribe of Arizona, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Hoh Indian Tribe, Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point, Poarch Band of Creeks, Quinault Indian Nation, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, The Chickasaw Nation, Three Affiliated Tribes of the Ft. Berthold Reservation.



**Table I-3. State-Specific Estimates of Net Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2017<sup>a</sup>**

State	FY 2017 Regular Block Grant Allocations	FY 2016 Reallotment Awards for FY 2017	Funds Carried Over from FY 2016 <sup>b</sup>	Total
Total	3,333,184,652	3,230,323	160,071,614	3,496,486,589
Alabama	44,673,651	27,947	2,420,034	47,121,632
Alaska	10,260,374	10,552	40,198	10,311,124
Arizona	20,745,499	13,024	408,140	21,166,663
Arkansas	26,818,870	21,431	2,786,552	29,626,853
California	170,668,398	150,210	763,322	171,581,930
Colorado	51,040,984	52,536	4,902,109	55,995,629
Connecticut	78,712,451	68,535	8,071,442	86,852,428
Delaware	12,035,851	9,097	503,192	12,548,140
Dist. of Columbia	10,382,114	10,644	816,786	11,209,544
Florida	71,099,368	44,434	4,218,678	75,362,480
Georgia	56,223,772	35,137	5,449,713	61,708,622
Hawaii	5,143,448	3,539	150,868	5,297,855
Idaho	19,019,105	19,498	1,575,742	20,614,345
Illinois	167,395,704	189,692	10,849,160	178,434,556
Indiana	75,785,408	85,879	4,611,927	80,483,214
Iowa	53,714,858	60,869	5,103,528	58,879,255
Kansas	33,560,917	27,917	3,178,533	36,767,367
Kentucky	48,634,012	44,695	0	48,678,707
Louisiana	42,462,057	28,714	162,756	42,653,527
Maine	37,748,756	42,776	3,693,063	41,484,595
Maryland	74,051,242	52,476	7,125,963	81,229,681
Massachusetts	147,124,184	136,982	0	147,261,166
Michigan	157,861,284	178,888	13,977,524	172,017,696
Minnesota	114,498,307	129,749	7,368,231	121,996,287
Mississippi	29,685,504	24,031	0	29,709,535
Missouri	73,618,155	75,770	5,179,492	78,873,417
Montana	19,347,426	19,833	1,710,061	21,077,320
Nebraska	29,344,891	30,084	1,297,088	30,672,063
Nevada	10,207,878	6,379	334,597	10,548,854
New Hampshire	28,546,488	25,949	588,077	29,160,514
New Jersey	120,141,895	127,268	3,822,464	124,091,627
New Mexico	17,636,994	16,166	1,274,402	18,927,562
New York	366,508,484	415,325	0	366,923,809
North Carolina	84,227,719	60,829	0	84,288,548

State	FY 2017 Regular Block Grant Allocations	FY 2016 Reallotment Awards for FY 2017	Funds Carried Over from FY 2016 <sup>b</sup>	Total
North Dakota	19,356,710	19,844	1,937,326	21,313,880
Ohio	148,086,520	167,811	1,488,371	149,742,702
Oklahoma	32,962,512	22,861	2,705,831	35,691,204
Oregon	35,282,766	39,995	3,487,835	38,810,596
Pennsylvania	209,106,656	223,212	12,737,433	222,067,301
Rhode Island	25,290,047	22,527	1,760,227	27,072,801
South Carolina	35,692,535	22,306	3,459,641	39,174,482
South Dakota	17,377,954	17,816	1,174,825	18,570,595
Tennessee	58,665,764	45,275	5,611,676	64,322,715
Texas	118,304,182	73,935	0	118,378,117
Utah	23,481,242	24,073	2,350,132	25,855,447
Vermont	18,971,763	19,449	1,898,798	20,890,010
Virginia	83,571,402	63,922	8,341,330	91,976,654
Washington	56,970,949	64,619	23,235	57,058,803
West Virginia	28,851,846	29,578	1,221,511	30,102,935
Wisconsin	103,064,918	116,792	8,603,201	111,784,911
Wyoming	9,220,838	9,453	886,600	10,116,891

<sup>a</sup> Regular block grant allocations and FY 2016 reallotment awards for FY 2017 are actual dollars distributed by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

<sup>b</sup> Funds carried over to FY 2017 are dollars that states reported as carried over or returned to HHS in the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2017*. These data are current as of August 20, 2018.

## ***Distribution of Federal LIHEAP Funds to States, Tribes, and Territories***

Prior to the passage of P.L. 115-31, Congress appropriated preliminary FY 2017 LIHEAP funding through a continuing resolution (CR). This CR allowed HHS to issue a set of awards of regular block grant funds to states, direct-funded tribes, and territories. Such awards occurred as soon as such grant recipients’ LIHEAP applications were reviewed and found to be in accordance with the statutory requirements for completeness. To avoid impinging on Congress’ final funding prerogatives such awards were set at 90 percent of that which such grant recipients’ full-year allocations would have been under the CR. The final LIHEAP appropriation allowed HHS to award the remaining funds according to all grant recipients’ full-year allocations.

### **State Regular Block Grant Allocations**

Section 2605 of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624, requires each grant recipient to submit a complete [LIHEAP grant application](#) to receive LIHEAP funds. This application consists of the chief executive officer’s certification to 16 assurances and other required information. Although

HHS does not prescribe a format for this application, it provides a model plan format for use by grant recipients at their option.<sup>17</sup>

The distribution of LIHEAP regular block grant funds to the states is based on statutory formulas. From FY 1985 through FY 2008, these formulas were based upon Section 2604(a) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8623(a)—under which the distributions were based on (1) the formula established in FY 1982 (old formula) when the amount distributed equals or falls below \$1.975 billion; or (2) the formula established in FY 1985 (new formula) when the amount distributed exceeds \$1.975 billion. The old formula calls for such funds to be distributed to each state based on the share of such funds that that state received for FY 1984. The new formula calls for such funds to be distributed to each state based on (1) the percentage which its low-income households' home energy expenditures bears to such expenditures in all states; and (2) additional provisions requiring that:

- 1) No state receives less than the amount it would have received in FY 1984 if the regular block grant appropriation in that year had been \$1.975 billion.
- 2) When the regular block grant appropriation equals or exceeds \$2.25 billion, no state, which under an appropriation of \$2.25 billion would otherwise have an allotment percentage (i.e., the percentage of such funds available to all states) of less than 1 percent, has its allotment percentage reduced from the percentage it would receive from a total appropriation of \$2.14 billion.
- 3) If the regular block grant appropriation is too low to meet the conditions of #1 and #2, then all states have such funds ratably reduced.

For FY 2017, however, the formula for the full-year appropriation was based upon P.L. 115-31. Such formula called for \$491,000,000 to be distributed by the new formula and the remainder to be distributed by the old formula. Because P.L. 115-31 did not amend the LIHEAP authorizing statute, it did not specify that this modification apply to fiscal years after FY 2017.

### **Tribal Regular Block Grant Allocations**

The LIHEAP statute and the HHS block grant regulations provide for federally recognized Indian tribes, state-recognized Indian tribes, and tribal organizations applying on behalf of eligible tribes (direct-funded tribes) to receive LIHEAP funds directly from HHS, rather than receiving LIHEAP assistance from the states. In such cases, Section 2604(d)(2) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8623(d)(2), directs that each such tribe's LIHEAP regular block grant allotment bear the same ratio to the allotment of the state in which the tribe is located as the number of eligible tribal households bears to the number of eligible households in the state. A larger allotment amount may be agreed upon by the tribe and state.

Table I-4 shows the direct-funded tribes for each state and the amounts set aside from regular block grant allocations and FY 2016 reallocation funds to be used in FY 2017 by such tribes.

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<sup>17</sup> The format for this application appears in the On Line Data Collection system (OLDC), which can be accessed through [grantsolutions.gov](http://grantsolutions.gov).

**Table I-4. LIHEAP Funding Breakdown for Direct-Funded Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2017**

Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2017 Regular Block Grant Allocations	FY 2016 Reallotment Awards for FY 2017	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37,194,768</b>	<b>\$35,352</b>	<b>\$37,230,120</b>
Alabama - Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	7,827	0	7,827
Alabama - Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	142,464	89	142,553
Alabama - Poarch Band of Creek Indians	91,291	57	91,348
Alabama - United Cherokee Ani-Yun Wiya Nation	37,199	0	37,199
Alaska - Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	185,370	190	185,560
Alaska - Aniak Traditional Council	167,419	172	167,591
Alaska - Association of Village Council Presidents	2,677,551	2,745	2,680,296
Alaska - Bristol Bay Native Association	1,007,296	1,033	1,008,329
Alaska - Chuathbaluk Traditional Council	20,985	0	20,985
Alaska - Cook Inlet	290,297	298	290,595
Alaska - Kenaitze Indian Tribe	132,050	135	132,185
Alaska - Orutsararmuit Native Council	244,829	251	245,080
Alaska - Seldovia Village	12,241	0	12,241
Alaska - Tanana Chiefs Conference	1,670,940	1,713	1,672,653
Alaska - Tlingit and Haida Central Council	783,453	803	784,256
Alaska - Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	34,976	36	35,012
Arizona - Cocopah Tribe	8,034	0	8,034
Arizona - Colorado River Indian Tribes	26,221	0	26,221
Arizona - Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	81,077	51	81,128
Arizona - Navajo Nation	1,559,894	1,239	1,561,133
Arizona - Pascua Yaqui Tribe	30,972	0	30,972
Arizona - Quechan Tribe	19,137	0	19,137
Arizona - Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community	29,915	0	29,915
Arizona - San Carlos Apache Tribe	49,330	31	49,361
Arizona - White Mountain Apache Tribe	70,471	44	70,515

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<b>Direct-Funded Tribe</b>	<b>FY 2017 Regular Block Grant Allocations</b>	<b>FY 2016 Reallotment Awards for FY 2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
California - Berry Creek Rancheria	6,023	0	6,023
California - Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians	1,622	0	1,622
California - Bishop Paiute	22,704	0	22,704
California - Coyote Valley Pomo Band	5,004	0	5,004
California - Enterprise Rancheria	2,317	0	2,317
California - Hoopa Valley Tribe	41,516	37	41,553
California - Hopland Band	6,301	0	6,301
California - Karuk Tribe	30,117	26	30,143
California - Mooretown Rancheria	17,190	0	17,190
California - N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc. (NCIDC)	286,068	250	286,318
California - Pinoleville Rancheria	17,134	0	17,134
California - Pit River Tribe	36,095	32	36,127
California - Quartz Valley	3,614	0	3,614
California - Redding Rancheria	44,574	39	44,613
California - Redwood Valley	2,039	0	2,039
California - Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	41,423	36	41,459
California - Round Valley	26,642	0	26,642
California - S. Cal. Tribal Chairmen's Association	4,680	0	4,680
California - Sherwood Valley Rancheria	6,765	0	6,765
California - Southern Indian Health Council	5,328	0	5,328
California - Yurok Tribe	54,026	48	54,074
Connecticut - Eastern Pequot Tribal Nation	722	0	722
Idaho - Coeur d'Alene Tribe	60,467	62	60,529
Idaho - Nez Perce Tribe	139,924	143	140,067
Idaho - Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	769,579	789	770,368
Kansas - United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska	63,000	55	63,055
Maine - Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	170,437	193	170,630
Maine - Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	170,437	193	170,630

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<b>Direct-Funded Tribe</b>	<b>FY 2017 Regular Block Grant Allocations</b>	<b>FY 2016 Reallotment Awards for FY 2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Indian Township	325,201	369	325,570
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Pleasant Point	453,714	514	454,228
Maine - Penobscot Tribe	312,271	354	312,625
Massachusetts - Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	117,794	110	117,904
Michigan - Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	44,291	50	44,341
Michigan - Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	84,219	95	84,314
Michigan - Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	116,876	132	117,008
Michigan - Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	171,215	194	171,409
Michigan - Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	156,328	178	156,506
Michigan - Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	500,000	567	500,567
Mississippi - Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	60,655	49	60,704
Montana - Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	825,859	847	826,706
Montana - Blackfeet Tribe	997,694	1,023	998,717
Montana - Chippewa-Cree Tribe	294,950	302	295,252
Montana - Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	1,172,085	1,202	1,173,287
Montana - Fort Belknap Community	344,960	354	345,314
Montana - Northern Cheyenne Tribe	462,940	475	463,415
New Mexico - Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos	29,287	27	29,314
New Mexico - Jicarilla Apache Tribe	25,790	0	25,790
New Mexico - Pueblo of Jemez	12,239	0	12,239
New Mexico - Pueblo of Laguna	47,646	44	47,690
New Mexico - Pueblo of Nambe	8,742	0	8,742
New Mexico - Pueblo of Zuni	73,436	67	73,503
New York - Seneca Nation	127,493	144	127,637
New York - St. Regis Mohawk Band	71,427	81	71,508
North Carolina - Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	94,016	0	94,016

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<b>Direct-Funded Tribe</b>	<b>FY 2017 Regular Block Grant Allocations</b>	<b>FY 2016 Reallotment Awards for FY 2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
North Carolina - Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina	1,526,756	1,101	1,527,857
North Dakota - Spirit Lake Tribe	1,273,468	1,306	1,274,774
North Dakota - Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	1,768,114	1,813	1,769,927
North Dakota - Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	1,018,774	1,044	1,019,818
North Dakota - Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	2,292,242	2,350	2,294,592
Oklahoma - Absentee Shawnee Tribe	16,986	0	16,986
Oklahoma - Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	10,889	0	10,889
Oklahoma - Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	14,634	0	14,634
Oklahoma - Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	1,664,672	1,146	1,665,818
Oklahoma - Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	143,296	99	143,395
Oklahoma - Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	519,176	357	519,533
Oklahoma - Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	748,711	515	749,226
Oklahoma - Citizen Band Potawatomi	178,200	123	178,323
Oklahoma - Comanche Indian Tribe	88,330	61	88,391
Oklahoma - Delaware Nation	4,000	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Delaware Tribe of Indians	28,398	0	28,398
Oklahoma - Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Fort Sill Apache Tribe	4,000	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Kialegee Tribal Town	4,000	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	44,862	31	44,893
Oklahoma - Kiowa Indian Tribe	53,311	37	53,348
Oklahoma - Miami Tribe	8,711	0	8,711
Oklahoma - Muscogee (Creek) Nation	266,295	183	266,478
Oklahoma - Osage Tribe	129,688	89	129,777
Oklahoma - Otoe-Missouria Tribe	8,014	0	8,014
Oklahoma - Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	20,471	0	20,471
Oklahoma - Pawnee Tribe	31,795	0	31,795
Oklahoma - Ponca Tribe	59,235	41	59,276
Oklahoma - Quapaw Tribe	23,955	0	23,955
Oklahoma - Sac and Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	118,905	82	118,987

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<b>Direct-Funded Tribe</b>	<b>FY 2017 Regular Block Grant Allocations</b>	<b>FY 2016 Reallotment Awards for FY 2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Oklahoma - Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	52,789	36	52,825
Oklahoma - Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	10,366	0	10,366
Oklahoma - Shawnee Tribe	4,000	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	18,380	0	18,380
Oklahoma - Tonkawa Tribe	5,662	0	5,662
Oklahoma - United Keetowah	226,486	156	226,642
Oklahoma - Wichita and Affiliated Tribes	15,244	0	15,244
Oklahoma - Wyandotte Nation	8,275	0	8,275
Oregon - Conf. Tribe of Coos-Lower Umpqua	37,000	42	37,042
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,845	135	118,980
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,665	130	114,795
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,665	130	114,795
Oregon - Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	12,000	0	12,000
Oregon - Klamath Tribe	251,520	285	251,805
Rhode Island - Narragansett Indian Tribe	43,277	39	43,316
South Dakota - Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	583,333	598	583,931
South Dakota - Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	78,605	81	78,686
South Dakota - Oglala Sioux Tribe	1,208,038	1,238	1,209,276
South Dakota - Rosebud Sioux Tribe	951,537	975	952,512
South Dakota - Yankton Sioux Tribe	246,158	252	246,410
Utah - Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	98,022	100	98,122
Utah - Ute Tribe (Uintah and Ouray)	128,858	132	128,990
Washington - Colville Confederated Tribes	500,597	567	501,164
Washington - Hoh Tribe	8,460	0	8,460
Washington - Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	14,598	0	14,598
Washington - Kalispel Indian Community	14,598	0	14,598
Washington - Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	35,698	40	35,738



<b>Direct-Funded Tribe</b>	<b>FY 2017 Regular Block Grant Allocations</b>	<b>FY 2016 Reallotment Awards for FY 2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Washington - Lummi Indian Tribe	147,697	167	147,864
Washington - Makah Indian Tribe	115,190	131	115,321
Washington - Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	52,719	60	52,779
Washington - Nooksack Indian Tribe	40,544	46	40,590
Washington - Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	24,350	28	24,378
Washington - Quileute Tribe	47,045	53	47,098
Washington - Quinalt Tribe	128,193	145	128,338
Washington - Samish Tribe	48,641	55	48,696
Washington - Small Tribes Organization of W. Wash.	77,838	88	77,926
Washington - South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	164,423	186	164,609
Washington - Spokane Tribe	103,074	117	103,191
Washington - Suquamish Tribe	14,598	0	14,598
Washington - Swinomish Indians	62,471	71	62,542
Washington - Yakama Indian Nation	530,620	601	531,221
Wyoming - Eastern Shoshone of the Wind River	126,809	130	126,939
Wyoming - Northern Arapaho Nation	186,877	192	187,069

*Source.* These data are compiled from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services records of actual dollars distributed.

### **Territory Regular Block Grant Allocations**

Section 2604(b)(1) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8623(b)(1), mandates that, “after evaluating the extent to which each jurisdiction...requires assistance under this paragraph for the fiscal year involved,” HHS “shall apportion not less than one-tenth of 1 percent, and not more than one-half of 1 percent, of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year to carry out this title on the basis of need among” the following territories: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The territories are also eligible to receive emergency contingency, leveraging, and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH) funds.

From FY 1981 through FY 2013, the territories received the same percentage of the total LIHEAP appropriation, approximately 0.14 percent, and the same relative shares of the funds based on such percentage. These percentages and shares were based on a congressional determination of need for FY 1981. However, in FY 2014, the Secretary of HHS approved an

increase to the total LIHEAP funding set aside for the territories' program to the statutory maximum of 0.50 percent of the total LIHEAP appropriation. The allocation distribution among the territories remained the same. This set-aside was maintained from FY 2015 through FY 2017.

Table I-5 indicates the FY 2017 LIHEAP funds received by the five eligible territories.

**Table I-5. LIHEAP Funding Breakdown for Territories, FY 2017**

<b>Territory</b>	<b>FY 2017 Regular Block Grant Allocation</b>	<b>FY 2016 Reallotment Awards for FY 2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total	\$16,936,580	\$16,410	\$16,952,990
American Samoa	280,175	271	280,446
Guam	614,273	595	614,868
Northern Mariana Islands	213,354	207	213,561
Puerto Rico	15,247,916	14,774	15,262,690
U.S. Virgin Islands	580,862	563	581,425

*Source.* These data are compiled from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' records of actual dollars distributed.

### ***Uses of LIHEAP Funds***

HHS obtained estimates of the states' program obligations through the [LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2017](#), as described in [Appendix A](#). Such estimates are shown at the national level in Table I-6 and at the state level in Table I-7.

**Table I-6. National Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Funds, FY 2017**

Uses of LIHEAP Funds	Number of States	Estimated Obligations	Percent of Funds <sup>a</sup>
Total <sup>b</sup>	51	\$3,496,486,597	100.0%
Heating assistance	51	\$1,769,915,353	50.6
Cooling assistance <sup>c</sup>	19	\$233,343,790	6.7
Energy crisis assistance <sup>d</sup>	49	\$575,848,814	16.5
Weatherization assistance <sup>e</sup>	48	\$374,339,787	10.7
Nominal payments <sup>f</sup>	10	\$24,040,420	0.7
Carryover to FY 2018 <sup>g</sup>	46	\$182,071,625	5.2
Development of leveraging resources	3	130,000	0.0 <sup>h</sup>
Assurance 16 activities <sup>i</sup>	25	37,927,794	1.1
Administrative and planning costs	51	292,806,575	8.4
Other <sup>j</sup>	5	\$6,062,439	0.2

<sup>a</sup> Percentage distribution of uses of LIHEAP funds may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> The total uses of funds in Table I-6 and Table I-7 do not match total sources of funds in Table I-2 due to rounding differences by three states (Delaware, Montana, North Dakota).

<sup>c</sup> The total number of states that obligated funds to cooling assistance (18) differs from the total number of states that served households with cooling assistance (19, see Table III-1) because one state (North Dakota) assisted households with non-crisis cooling equipment repair and replacement services using funding obligated to emergency cooling equipment repair and replacement, but reported such households under cooling assistance.

<sup>d</sup> The number of states and estimated obligations excludes one state (Massachusetts) that provided expedited heating assistance benefits to households in winter fuel crisis situations because the funding was obligated under heating assistance, and one state (Maine) that provided winter fuel assistance using prior year funds.

<sup>e</sup> Forty-eight states obligated funds for weatherization assistance. This total includes states that obligated funds during FY 2017 but did not expend all funds to weatherize homes until FY 2018.

<sup>f</sup> In FY 2015, the Office of Community Services specifically instructed grant recipients to separate Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) nominal payment obligations and recipient households from their heating assistance data. This is consistent with the guidance in FY 2017.

<sup>g</sup> Carryover to FY 2018 includes \$114,107 of unobligated FY 2017 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations which one state (Alaska) returned to the federal government.

<sup>h</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

<sup>i</sup> Funds obligated for Assurance 16 activities consisted of LIHEAP funds used to provide services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling, and assistance with energy vendors.

<sup>j</sup> "Other" refers to LIHEAP Management Information System (MIS) funds obligated by Alaska, Delaware, Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana.

Source. These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2017*. These data are current as of August 20, 2018. Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-2.

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**Table I-7. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Funds, by State, FY 2017**

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits <sup>a</sup>	Nominal Payments <sup>b</sup>	Carryover to FY 2018 <sup>c</sup>	Development of Leveraging Resources <sup>d</sup>	Assurance 16 Activities <sup>e</sup>	Administrative and Planning Costs	Other <sup>f</sup>	Total <sup>g</sup>
Total	\$1,769,915,353	\$233,343,790	\$575,848,814	\$374,339,787	\$24,040,420	\$182,071,625	\$130,000	\$37,927,794	\$292,806,575	\$6,062,439	\$3,496,486,597
Alabama	16,254,186	15,240,345	7,083,451	950,000	0	2,881,196	0	478,728	4,233,726	0	47,121,632
Alaska	5,683,683	0	884,620	750,000	0	1,141,199	0	0	851,622	1,000,000	10,311,124
Arizona	3,838,101	7,127,903	2,741,501	3,111,825	0	1,548,901	25,000	1,037,275	1,736,157	0	21,166,663
Arkansas	6,812,097	6,108,668	6,725,369	3,273,858	0	2,684,030	0	1,340,944	2,681,887	0	29,626,853
California <sup>h</sup>	42,579,477	0	57,697,139	42,430,102	0	3,499,025	0	8,397,207	16,978,980	0	171,581,930
Colorado	37,545,295	0	2,749,268	6,596,171	0	4,000,797	0	0	5,104,098	0	55,995,629
Connecticut	53,928,817	0	13,525,178	1,695,355	1,790,545	7,392,261	0	997,188	7,523,084	0	86,852,428
Delaware	7,146,789	1,087,775	96,430	590,000	0	404,056	0	98,860	982,510	2,141,728	12,548,148
Dist. of Col.	5,358,867	980,811	1,794,526	1,242,733	0	999,404	0	1,641	831,562	0	11,209,544
Florida	14,188,758	15,970,190	27,275,029	4,907,115	0	6,899,132	0	0	6,122,256	0	75,362,480
Georgia	40,013,943	0	10,645,577	4,040,347	0	1,786,992	0	0	5,221,763	0	61,708,622
Hawaii <sup>h</sup>	4,357,528	0	374,210	0	0	51,773	0	0	514,344	0	5,297,855
Idaho	10,176,669	0	1,775,644	4,713,402	0	1,437,722	35,000	574,000	1,901,908	0	20,614,345
Illinois	107,995,087	0	15,475,659	20,764,818	0	13,336,765	0	6,936,559	13,925,668	0	178,434,556
Indiana	40,143,652	13,327,420	3,280,345	8,674,243	0	6,588,278	0	1,417,737	7,051,539	0	80,483,214
Iowa	38,075,897	0	3,623,024	8,057,228	0	4,099,807	0	450,000	4,573,299	0	58,879,255
Kansas	22,300,963	0	1,648,716	4,587,782	0	3,158,883	0	0	3,156,612	1,914,411	36,767,367
Kentucky	14,212,955	0	25,329,814	4,682,029	0	0	0	0	4,453,909	0	48,678,707
Louisiana	12,916,816	17,262,661	3,335,236	4,544,643	0	28,714	0	302,976	4,262,481	0	42,653,527
Maine	25,747,282	0	0	9,447,882	169,344	2,502,298	0	139,650	3,478,139	0	41,484,595
Maryland	62,637,913	0	4,203,376	0	0	6,983,268	0	0	7,405,124	0	81,229,681
Massachusetts <sup>i</sup>	119,352,046	0	0	9,750,000	2,300,000	0	70,000	3,597,405	12,191,715	0	147,261,166
Michigan	58,938,743	0	73,908,502	5,854,883	1,726,424	15,804,017	0	0	15,785,127	0	172,017,696
Minnesota	64,207,666	0	18,497,917	12,185,338	0	10,510,542	0	5,108,195	11,140,074	346,555	121,996,287
Mississippi	10,526,822	10,090,917	1,083,879	4,331,601	0	0	0	1,140,926	2,535,390	0	29,709,535

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State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits <sup>a</sup>	Nominal Payments <sup>b</sup>	Carryover to FY 2018 <sup>c</sup>	Development of Leveraging Resources <sup>d</sup>	Assurance 16 Activities <sup>e</sup>	Administrative and Planning Costs	Other <sup>f</sup>	Total <sup>g</sup>
Missouri	28,755,318	0	30,814,723	6,300,000	0	5,869,638	0	0	7,133,738	0	78,873,417
Montana	10,017,578	0	1,262,186	4,841,814	37,538	1,871,733	0	450,000	1,936,725	659,745	21,077,319
Nebraska	19,053,755	4,533,156	1,293,771	2,220,000	0	899,794	0	0	2,671,587	0	30,672,063
Nevada <sup>h</sup>	7,943,159	0	314,433	513,075	0	799,231	0	0	978,956	0	10,548,854
New Hampshire	19,538,895	0	633,852	3,100,000	0	2,620,677	0	1,000,000	2,267,090	0	29,160,514
New Jersey	71,264,454	11,199,560	12,272,242	12,014,214	0	5,614,246	0	0	11,726,911	0	124,091,627
New Mexico	9,284,248	3,934,004	2,517,762	686,554	0	1,427,750	0	0	1,077,244	0	18,927,562
New York	237,046,890	2,787,201	46,262,186	51,092,381	5,657,547	0	0	0	24,077,604	0	366,923,809
North Carolina	30,950,432	0	32,265,981	12,643,282	0	0	0	0	8,428,854	0	84,288,549
North Dakota	9,718,835	0	2,350,597	4,844,138	0	1,937,655	0	525,000	1,937,655	0	21,313,880
Ohio	76,548,959	0	32,016,753	19,758,707	0	6,392,850	0	200,000	14,825,433	0	149,742,702
Oklahoma	7,493,747	17,330,039	2,272,630	2,000,000	0	3,298,537	0	0	3,296,251	0	35,691,204
Oregon	24,915,234	123,891	2,766,758	4,512,749	950,000	1,089,273	0	1,359,659	3,093,032	0	38,810,596
Pennsylvania	120,537,288	0	53,604,094	8,582,272	5,281,413	17,077,332	0	0	16,984,902	0	222,067,301
Rhode Island	15,979,135	0	1,650,267	3,157,563	2,125,609	2,456,088	0	0	1,704,139	0	27,072,801
South Carolina	7,445,426	5,515,130	14,615,096	4,817,247	0	3,569,254	0	0	3,212,329	0	39,174,482
South Dakota	14,216,741	0	1,719,647	0	0	1,697,639	0	0	936,568	0	18,570,595
Tennessee	29,419,312	14,709,656	5,871,103	2,935,552	0	5,871,103	0	195,721	5,320,268	0	64,322,715
Texas	10,719,544	71,072,483	9,769,749	16,716,034	0	73,935	0	0	10,026,372	0	118,378,117
Utah	15,524,580	0	2,650,987	3,521,550	0	2,291,000	0	0	1,867,330	0	25,855,447
Vermont	13,375,663	0	1,041,807	2,804,494	0	1,768,925	0	0	1,899,121	0	20,890,010
Virginia	42,942,780	14,941,980	6,456,914	11,282,139	0	7,995,701	0	0	8,357,140	0	91,976,654
Washington	28,906,847	0	5,912,194	10,374,717	4,002,000	20,656	0	2,138,833	5,703,556	0	57,058,803
West Virginia	16,182,138	0	3,773,591	6,603,913	0	1,523,433	0	12,545	2,007,315	0	30,102,935
Wisconsin	71,535,306	0	16,780,899	9,904,271	0	7,243,799	0	0	6,320,636	0	111,784,911
Wyoming	5,659,037	0	1,204,182	1,931,766	0	922,316	0	26,745	372,845	0	10,116,891

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State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits <sup>a</sup>	Nominal Payments <sup>b</sup>	Carryover to FY 2018 <sup>c</sup>	Development of Leveraging Resources <sup>d</sup>	Assurance 16 Activities <sup>e</sup>	Administrative and Planning Costs	Other <sup>f</sup>	Total <sup>g</sup>
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<sup>a</sup> Includes funds obligated in FY 2017 but not expended to weatherize homes until FY 2018.

<sup>b</sup> In FY 2015, the Office of Community Services specifically instructed grant recipients to separate Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) nominal payment obligations and recipient households from their heating assistance data. This is consistent with the guidance in FY 2017.

<sup>c</sup> Carryover to FY 2018 includes \$114,107 of unobligated FY 2017 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations which one state (Alaska) returned to the federal government.

<sup>d</sup> Development of leveraging resources consists of LIHEAP funds used to identify, develop, and demonstrate leveraging incentive programs. Grant recipients may spend up to 0.08 percent of funds payable or \$35,000, whichever is greater, to conduct such activities each fiscal year.

<sup>e</sup> Funds obligated for Assurance 16 activities were used to provide services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling and assistance with energy vendors.

<sup>f</sup> "Other" refers to LIHEAP Management Information System (MIS) funds obligated by Alaska, Delaware, Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana.

<sup>g</sup> The total uses of funds in Table I-6 and Table I-7 do not match total sources of funds in Table I-2 due to rounding differences by three states (Delaware, Montana, North Dakota).

<sup>h</sup> Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in California and Nevada; and energy assistance was provided in Hawaii, with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. California, Nevada, and Hawaii reported these obligated funds under heating assistance.

<sup>i</sup> Households in winter fuel crisis situations (Massachusetts) received expedited heating assistance.

*Source.* These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2017*. They are current as of August 20, 2018. Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-3.

## II. Home Energy Data

Part II of this report presents home energy consumption and expenditure data. The primary data source for this part is the Department of Energy's (DOE's) 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), which has energy consumption and expenditures data for calendar year 2009. For this report, the 2009 home heating consumption, cooling consumption, household end use, and household expenditures, though not household heating fuel shares or cooling use, have been adjusted to reflect FY 2017 weather and fuel prices.<sup>18</sup> Therefore, any residential energy or home energy consumption and expenditure data presented in this report have been adjusted from the 2009 RECS for years after 2009.<sup>19</sup>

The report titled [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2017](#) includes an explanation of the sources of data and the data calculations for the home energy estimates presented in Part II.

### **Total Residential Energy Data**

Total residential energy includes a variety of uses, such as refrigeration, cooking, lighting, water heating, home heating, and home cooling. By statute, LIHEAP targets assistance to that portion of total residential energy that covers home heating and home cooling costs. In FY 2017, home heating was 24 percent of the residential energy bill for low-income households and home cooling made up 10 percent.

Table II-1 provides estimated data on the percentage of the residential energy bill that is attributable to five main categories of end use. The category for appliances, such as lights and cooking (but not refrigeration), accounted for about 42 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households in FY 2017. Water heating expenditures represented about 15 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households, and refrigeration represented about 8 percent. Table II-1 provides estimated data on residential energy expenditures by each major end use by the following four income groups:

- **All households** represent all households in the U.S..
- **Non-low-income households** represents those households with annual incomes above the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of state median income (SMI).
- **Low-income households** represents those households with annual incomes at or under the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of SMI.
- **LIHEAP recipient households** represents those low-income households that received federal fuel assistance.

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<sup>18</sup> The 2009 RECS was the most current source of such data available at the time of this document's development.

<sup>19</sup> The sums of the percentages across energy usage categories and fuel types that are presented in this part may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Residential energy expenditures of low-income households were distributed in roughly the same way as those of all households. However, LIHEAP recipients spent a higher proportion of their annual residential expenditures for home heating and a lower proportion for home cooling than did other groups. LIHEAP recipient households spent 28 percent of their annual residential expenditures for home heating, about 4 percentage points more than did the average low income household. LIHEAP recipient households spent 7 percent for home cooling, about 3 percentage points less than did the average low-income household.

**Table II-1. Percent of Household Residential Energy Expenditures by Major End Use, by Household Type, Nationally, FY 2017**

End Use	All Households	Non-Low-Income Households	Low-Income Households	LIHEAP Recipient Households
Home heating	23%	22%	24%	28%
Home cooling	12	13	10	7
Water heating	14	13	15	15
Refrigeration	8	8	9	8
Appliances	44	44	42	42
All uses*	100	100	100	100

\*All uses may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

*Source.* Data are derived from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey, adjusted to reflect FY 2017 heating degree days and cooling degree days.

Average residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households were \$1,933, about 9 percent higher than that for all low-income households. The mean individual residential energy burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 17.3 percent, about 0.1 percentage points higher than that for the average low-income household.

Table II-2 presents data on average annual residential energy consumption, expenditures, and burden (the percent of income spent on residential energy), by household income group and heating fuel type for low-income households. For information on the methodology and terminology used to develop data on residential energy, and for more detailed statistics by Census region, household income group, and main heating fuel type, see the report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2017](#).

In FY 2017, average residential energy consumption for all households was 85.0 million British thermal units (MMBtus) and average residential energy expenditures were \$2,069. The mean individual residential energy burden for all households was 8.0 percent of income.

Low-income households had average residential energy consumption of 73.8 MMBtus, or about 13 percent less than all households, and average energy expenditures of \$1,768, or about 15 percent less than all households. Their mean individual residential energy burden



was 17.2 percent, over twice that for all households and over five times that for non-low-income households.

**Table II-2. Average Annual Household Residential Energy Data by Household and Fuel Type, Nationally, FY 2017**

	Fuel Consumption (MMBtus) <sup>a</sup>	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden <sup>b</sup>	Median Individual Burden <sup>c</sup>	Mean Group Burden <sup>d</sup>
<b>Household Type (All Fuels)</b>					
All households	85.0	\$2,069	8.0%	3.6%	2.5%
Non-low income households	91.0	2,231	3.0	2.6	2.1
Low income households	73.8	1,768	17.2	8.2	9.0
LIHEAP recipient households	85.6	1,933	17.3	8.5	11.9
<b>Main Heating Fuel (Low-Income Households)</b>					
All fuels	73.8	\$1,768	17.2%	8.2%	9.0%
Natural gas	93.0	1,782	16.5	8.0	9.1
Electricity	50.4	1,606	17.8	7.9	8.2
Fuel oil	97.1	2,478	20.3	10.5	12.6
Kerosene	59.3	1,721	15.7	8.7	8.8
LPG <sup>e</sup>	88.7	2,547	20.4	12.1	13.0

<sup>a</sup> A British thermal unit (Btu) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. MMBtus refer to values in millions of Btus.

<sup>b</sup> Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2017 adjusted Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) data. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2017](#).

<sup>c</sup> Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2017 adjusted RECS data.

<sup>d</sup> Mean group energy burden has been calculated by (1) calculating average residential energy expenditures from the 2009 RECS for each group of households, (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2017, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2017 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

<sup>e</sup> Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form, such as propane or butane.

*Source.* Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2017 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel prices. Data represent residential energy used from October 2016 through September 2017.

## **Home Heating Data**

This section presents data on main heating fuel type, home heating consumption, home heating expenditures, and home heating burden.

## **Main Heating Fuel Type**

The unadjusted 2009 RECS data in Table II-3 show that about half of the households in each income group used natural gas as their main heating fuel. Non-low-income households used natural gas at the highest rate among all household groups, 51.4 percent, followed by LIHEAP recipient households, 49.2 percent. Low-income households used electricity as their primary fuel type at the highest rate among all household groups, 36.7 percent, while LIHEAP recipient households used electricity at the lowest rate, 29.3 percent. LIHEAP recipient households tended to use fuel oil and kerosene more frequently than did households in other groups.

**Table II-3. Percent of Households Using Major Types of Heating Fuels, by Household Type, Nationally, 2009<sup>a</sup>**

Household Type	Natural Gas	Electricity	Fuel Oil	Kerosene	LPG	Other <sup>b</sup>
All households	49.0%	33.6%	6.1%	0.4%	4.9%	2.9%
Non-low-income households	51.4	31.9	6.1	0.2	5.1	2.9
Low-income households <sup>c</sup>	44.4	36.7	6.1	0.9	4.6	3.0
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>d</sup>	49.2	29.3	11.3	1.1	5.0	2.7

<sup>a</sup> These data represent main heating fuel used in 2009. The sum of the percentages across fuel types may not equal 100 percent due to rounding and exclusion of households that indicated in the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) that no heating fuel was used.

<sup>b</sup> This category includes households using wood, coal, and other minor fuels as a main heating source and households reporting no main fuel.

<sup>c</sup> Low-income households are households with annual incomes under the maximum specified in Section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(b)(2)(B).

<sup>d</sup> LIHEAP recipient households consist of households that are verified LIHEAP recipients from the 2009 RECS.

*Note.* LPG = liquefied petroleum gas.

*Source.* Data are derived from the 2009 RECS.

Other findings from the 2009 RECS show that non-low-income households increased their use of electricity for home heating from 24.1 percent of households in September 1990 to 29.2 percent in 2005 to 31.9 percent in 2009. Low-income households increased their use of electricity as the main heat source from 20 percent in September 1990 to 31.8 percent in 2005 to 36.7 percent in 2009. LIHEAP recipient households' use of electricity as their main heat source rose from 14.4 percent in September 1990 to 19.0 percent in 2005 to 29.3 percent in 2009.

## **Home Heating Consumption, Expenditures, and Burden**

Table II-4 present data on average annual home heating consumption, home heating expenditures, and home heating burden (the percent of income spent on home heating) by household income group and heating fuel type for low-income households. For information on the methodology and terminology used to develop data on home heating, and for more detailed statistics by Census region, household income group, and main heating fuel type, see the report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2017](#).

In FY 2017, average home heating consumption for all households was 31.9 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$467, and mean individual home heating burden was 2.3 percent.

Low-income households had average home heating consumption of 28.5 MMBtus (about 11 percent less than the average for all households) and average home heating expenditures of \$431 (about 8 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home heating burden for low-income households was 5.3 percent, over twice as much as the average home heating burden for all households and more than seven times the average home heating burden for non-low-income households.

Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 37.7 MMBtus (about 18 percent higher than the average for all households), and average home heating expenditures were \$557 (about 19 percent higher than the average for all households). Mean individual home heating burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 6.2 percent, about 17 percent higher (or 0.9 percentage points higher) than the average for low-income households and over twice the average for all households. Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was about 32 percent greater than that for all low-income households because LIHEAP heating assistance recipient households tend to live in colder regions.

**Table II-4. Average Annual Household Home Heating Data by Household and Fuel Type, Nationally, FY 2017**

	Fuel Consumption (MMBtus) <sup>a</sup>	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden <sup>b</sup>	Median Individual Burden <sup>c</sup>	Mean Group Burden <sup>d</sup>
<b>Household Type (All Fuels)</b>					
All households	31.9	\$467	2.3%	0.7%	0.6%
Non-low-income households	33.8	486	0.7	0.5	0.4
Low-income households	28.5	431	5.3	1.8	2.2
LIHEAP recipient households	37.7	557	6.2	2.3	3.4
<b>Main Heating Fuel (Low-Income Households)</b>					
All fuels	28.5	\$431	5.3%	1.8%	2.2%
Natural gas	44.1	491	5.8	2.1	2.5
Electricity	8.4	276	4.2	1.4	1.4
Fuel oil	58.1	991	10.2	4.7	5.1
Kerosene	30.4	579	5.9	3.3	3.0
LPG <sup>e</sup>	40.4	908	9.3	4.2	4.6

<sup>a</sup> A British thermal unit (Btu) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. MMBtus refer to values in millions of Btus.

<sup>b</sup> Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2017 adjusted Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) data. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2017](#).

<sup>c</sup> Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2017 adjusted RECS data.

<sup>d</sup> Mean group energy burden has been calculated by (1) calculating average home heating energy expenditures from the 2009 RECS for each group of households, (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2017, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2017 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

<sup>e</sup> Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form, such as propane or butane.

*Source.* Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2017 heating degree days and fuel prices. Data represent home heating energy used from October 2016 through September 2017.

## **Home Cooling Data**

This section presents data on home cooling type, home cooling consumption, home cooling expenditures, and home cooling burden. In general, the home cooling data are less reliable than the home heating data for LIHEAP recipient households because there are fewer LIHEAP cooling recipient households in the RECS sample.

### **Cooling Type**

As shown in Table II-5, about 92.5 percent of households in 2009 cooled their homes. Low-income households were less likely to cool their homes than were non-low-income households.

**Table II-5. Percent of Households with Home Cooling, 2009**

<b>Presence of Cooling</b>	<b>All Households</b>	<b>Non-Low-Income Households</b>	<b>Low-Income Households<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>LIHEAP Recipient Households<sup>b</sup></b>
Cooling <sup>c</sup>	92.5%	94.3%	89.1%	88.6%
None <sup>d</sup>	7.5	5.7	10.9	11.4

<sup>a</sup> Households with annual incomes under the maximum in Section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(b)(2)(B).

<sup>b</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS).

<sup>c</sup> Represents households that cool with central or room air conditioning as well as non-air conditioning cooling devices (e.g., ceiling fans and evaporative coolers).

<sup>d</sup> Represents households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those defined by the 2009 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

*Source.* Data are derived from the 2009 RECS.

## Home Cooling Consumption, Expenditures, and Burden

Table II-6 presents data on average annual home cooling consumption, home cooling expenditures, and home cooling burden (the percent of income spent on home cooling), for households that cool, by household income group. For information on the methodology and terminology used to develop data on home cooling, and for more detailed statistics by Census region, household income group, and main heating fuel type, see the report [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2017](#).

In FY 2017, average home cooling consumption for all households that cooled their homes was 6.8 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$265, and mean individual home cooling burden was 1.1 percent.

Low-income households that cooled had average home cooling energy consumption of 4.9 MMBtus (about 28 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures of \$189 (about 29 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for low-income households was 2.3 percent, more than twice the average home cooling burden of all households and about five times that of non-low-income households.

Average home cooling consumption for LIHEAP recipient households that cooled was 3.7 MMBtus (about 46 percent less than the average for all households), and average home cooling expenditures were \$141 (about 47 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 1.5 percent, about 36 percent higher than that for all households. On average, LIHEAP recipient households consumed about 24 percent fewer Btus for cooling than did all low-income households.

**Table II-6. Percent of Households that Cool and Average Annual Household Home Cooling Data by Household Type, Nationally, FY 2017**

Household Type	Percent that Cool <sup>a</sup>	Consumption (MMBtus) <sup>b</sup>	Expenditures	Mean Group Burden <sup>c</sup>	Mean Individual Burden <sup>c</sup>	Median Individual Burden <sup>c</sup>
All households	92.5%	6.8	\$265	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Non-low-income households	94.3	7.7	304	0.4	0.2	0.3
Low-income households <sup>d</sup>	89.1	4.9	189	2.3	0.6	1.0
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>e</sup>	88.6	3.7	141	1.5	0.4	0.9

<sup>a</sup> Cooling includes central and room air conditioning, as well as non-air conditioning cooling devices (e.g., ceiling fans, evaporative coolers). Excludes households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those recorded by the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) (e.g., table and window fans).

<sup>b</sup> A British thermal unit (Btu) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. MMBtus refer to values in millions of Btus.

<sup>c</sup> Represents the percent of household income used for home cooling energy expenditures. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2017](#).

<sup>d</sup> Households with annual incomes under the maximum in Section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(b)(2)(B).

<sup>e</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2009 RECS.

Source. Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2017 cooling degree days and electricity prices. Data represent home cooling energy used from October 2016 through September 2017.

### **III. Household Data**

Part III provides household data required under Section 2610(a) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8629(a). National data about LIHEAP income-eligible and -assisted households are included in this section of the report. National data about LIHEAP income-eligible households are derived from the 2017 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) and the 2009 RECS. National and state-level data about assisted households also are included in this report. State-level data on LIHEAP-assisted households are derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2017* that was submitted to HHS as part of each grant recipient's application for FY 2017 LIHEAP funds. The above data sources are described in Appendix A (available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-reports-to-congress>).

The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, 7 U.S.C. § 2014(5)(e)(6)(C)(iv), as amended by Section 4006 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79), allows states to link a nominal LIHEAP benefit to the heating or cooling standard utility allowance (HCSUA) provided to households receiving benefits from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).<sup>20</sup> A household must receive more than \$20 annually in LIHEAP benefits to qualify for the SNAP HCSUA. HHS identified 10 states that provided nominal LIHEAP benefits totaling an estimated \$24,040,420 to 1,149,605 households in FY 2017. More information on which states provided nominal LIHEAP benefits and the number of households assisted is available in Supplemental Table III-2 (<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-reports-to-congress>).

As in the previous federal fiscal year, states were required to provide an unduplicated count of households that received "any type of LIHEAP assistance," regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households (including LIHEAP weatherization assistance). However, this unduplicated count of households that received "any type of LIHEAP assistance" was not broken down by percentage of HHSPG, as it was not requested from the states.

States were also required to provide (1) separate unduplicated counts of the numbers of assisted households with any vulnerable members (i.e., older adult, member with a disability, or young child), for each type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households; and (2) an unduplicated count of the number of assisted households having at least one vulnerable member, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households. Finally, an unduplicated count of the number of assisted households by vulnerable group for each type of LIHEAP assistance provided in FY 2017 was also required.

All 51 state grant recipients were able to provide an unduplicated count of assisted households that received "any type of LIHEAP assistance" in FY 2017. However, grant recipients still face challenges in producing the count across all program components.<sup>21</sup> HHS is continuing to

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<sup>20</sup> The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended by Section 4006 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79), is codified in 7 U.S.C. § 2014(5)(e)(6)(C)(iv).

<sup>21</sup> West Virginia's unduplicated count of households receiving any type of assistance excludes households who only received emergency furnace repair and replacement and/or weatherization assistance because the state has not

provide targeted T&TA to grant recipients that are still trying to improve reporting capacity with other coordinating agencies providing services.

### ***Number of Households***

The national numbers of households receiving LIHEAP assistance in FY 2017, by type of assistance, are shown in Table III-1. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP assistance in FY 2017, by type of assistance, are shown in Table III-2.

**Table III-1. Number of LIHEAP-Assisted Households and States Providing Assistance, by Type of Assistance, as Reported by States, FY 2017**

Type of LIHEAP Assistance	Number of States	Number of Assisted Households
Heating	51	4,994,474
Cooling <sup>a</sup>	20	720,896
Winter crisis <sup>b</sup>	28	733,769
Year-round crisis	23	382,439
Summer crisis	6	117,908
Weatherization	48	64,376
Any type	51	5,896,740

<sup>a</sup> The total number of states providing cooling assistance benefits to households (20) differs from the total number of states that obligated funding to cooling assistance (19, see Table I-6) because one state (North Dakota) assisted households with non-crisis cooling equipment repair and replacement services using funding obligated to emergency cooling equipment repair and replacement, but reported such households under cooling assistance.

<sup>b</sup> The total number of states providing winter crisis benefits to households (28) includes data for households assisted by two states that did not obligate FY 2017 funds for winter crisis assistance. One state (Massachusetts) provided winter crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance within a statutorily required crisis response timeframe, and one state (Maine) provided winter fuel assistance using prior year funds.

*Source.* These data are collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2017*. These data are current as of August 10, 2018.

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developed procedures for comparing LIHEAP bill payment assistance recipients with LIHEAP-funded weatherization and/or emergency repair and replacement recipients.

**Table III-2. Number of LIHEAP-Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2017<sup>a</sup>**

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance <sup>b</sup>	Winter Crisis Assistance <sup>c</sup>	Year-Round Crisis Assistance <sup>c</sup>	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Total	4,994,474	720,896	733,769	382,439	117,908	64,376	5,896,740
Alabama	51,819	49,554	11,974	0	10,927	118	76,604
Alaska <sup>c</sup>	7,725	0	741	0	0	65	7,750
Arizona	7,893	15,650	0	5,134	0	513	24,966
Arkansas	24,490	67,188	6,597	0	18,671	200	83,110
California	118,551	--	0	86,650	0	14,152	210,284
Colorado	75,782	0	11,714	0	0	781	75,782
Connecticut	84,176	0	24,441	0	0	194	84,176
Delaware	12,218	8,797	0	8,636	0	104	12,464
Dist. of Col.	8,181	2,319	0	4,133	1,216	338	10,514
Florida	31,814	38,168	33,473	0	36,971	175	110,107
Georgia	104,748	0	30,715	0	0	496	135,882
Hawaii	8,016	--	0	884	0	0	8,900
Idaho	36,628	0	0	4,230	0	533	38,601
Illinois	182,667	0	24,990	0	0	2,380	189,486
Indiana	99,961	98,853	16,499	0	0	1,056	101,835
Iowa	80,101	0	0	7,526	0	1,161	80,101
Kansas <sup>c</sup> Error! Bookmark not defined.	35,654	0	2,276	0	0	507	38,386
Kentucky	80,822	0	79,293	0	0	525	116,241
Louisiana	32,400	35,418	0	11,403	0	262	65,656
Maine	30,784	0	2,661	0	0	56	30,808
Maryland <sup>c</sup>	98,938	0	0	10,149	0	0	98,938
Massachusetts <sup>c</sup>	159,987	0	12,565	0	0	9,390	159,987
Michigan	311,763	0	45,330	0	0	1,066	441,773
Minnesota	126,075	0	31,338	0	0	1,401	126,149
Mississippi	26,370	25,385	0	3,082	0	433	41,243
Missouri	107,791	0	42,533	0	30,621	1,497	126,597
Montana	18,760	0	0	26	0	610	18,890
Nebraska	39,485	12,834	0	4,371	0	164	41,484
Nevada	26,987	--	0	860	0	107	27,063
New Hampshire <sup>c</sup>	30,359	0	1,468	0	0	405	30,359
New Jersey	248,657	55,202	28,850	0	0	846	263,546
New Mexico	34,487	14,958	0	14,217	0	277	63,842
New York	1,022,895	3,903	88,859	0	0	5,435	1,038,385
North Carolina	123,265	0	0	104,853	0	1,142	181,253
North Dakota	12,331	157	0	1,155	0	1,052	12,331



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State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance <sup>b</sup>	Winter Crisis Assistance <sup>c</sup>	Year-Round Crisis Assistance <sup>c</sup>	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Ohio	359,483	0	104,729	0	19,502	3,460	367,481
Oklahoma	77,862	78,429	0	4,992	0	313	96,211
Oregon	52,978	255	0	4,561	0	873	53,601
Pennsylvania	348,680	0	87,681	0	0	1,261	349,233
Rhode Island	28,908	0	3,461	0	0	1,512	28,908
South Carolina	13,929	10,520	0	26,697	0	221	51,055
South Dakota	22,767	0	1,396	0	0	0	22,775
Tennessee	45,089	25,327	0	26,808	0	525	87,527
Texas	38,765	112,402	0	19,884	0	2,643	124,887
Utah	30,177	0	0	830	0	465	30,528
Vermont	26,443	0	3,464	0	0	312	26,557
Virginia	111,874	65,577	15,577	0	0	1,345	139,824
Washington <sup>c</sup>	69,640	0	11,119	0	0	878	69,716
West Virginia	52,748	0	8,514	0	0	669	56,684
Wisconsin	202,930	0	0	31,358	0	2,065	208,639
Wyoming	9,621	0	1,511	0	0	393	9,621

<sup>a</sup> The data in this table are current as of August 10, 2018.

<sup>b</sup> A designation of "--" applies to those states that did not provide a separate count for cooling assistance because (1) their heating assistance household counts include, and cooling assistance household counts exclude, households that received combined heating and cooling assistance (California, Nevada); or (2) households received energy assistance with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance (Hawaii). These states reported such household counts under heating assistance.

<sup>c</sup> Households in winter fuel crisis situations (Alaska, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Washington) or year-round fuel crisis situations (Maryland) were assisted solely through expedited heating assistance. Massachusetts reported these household counts under the type of crisis assistance, but reported the funding obligated under heating assistance (Table I-7).

## **Income Levels**

Section 2605(b)(2) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(b)(2), sets LIHEAP income eligibility for households with incomes that do not exceed the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG and 60 percent of SMI. Grant recipients cannot set LIHEAP income eligibility below 110 percent of HHSPG. Grant recipients have the flexibility to set additional program criteria (e.g., asset tests) to determine whether a household is eligible for LIHEAP.

### **Income Eligibility Guidelines**

The SMI estimates for FY 2017 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2017 (October 1, 2016). They were published on August 23, 2016, on [pages 57589-57591 of Vol. 81, No. 163 of the Federal Register \(FR\)](#).

The HHSPG estimates for 2016 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2017 (October 1, 2016). They were published on January 25, 2016, on [pages 4036-4037 of Vol. 81, No. 15 of the Federal Register \(FR\)](#). The federal maximum standard for LIHEAP income eligibility guidelines in effect in FY 2017 were the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of SMI.

### **Estimated Number of LIHEAP Income-Eligible Households**

The number of LIHEAP income-eligible households in each state cannot be estimated precisely. Typically, states operate LIHEAP only for part of a year. No source provides seasonal, state-specific data on income and categorical eligibility for LIHEAP. Also, states may use gross household income or net household income in determining LIHEAP income eligibility. Furthermore, a state may annualize one or more months of a household's income to test against its LIHEAP income standard. Given these qualifications, the 2017 CPS ASEC data indicate that an estimated:

- 36.0 million households had incomes at or under the federal income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent SMI; and
- 29.5 million households had incomes at or under the stricter state income standards that can range from 110 percent of poverty to the federal income maximum as adopted by state.

Previous state estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter or year-round crisis assistance also receive regular heating assistance. Accounting for this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 5.4 million households received help with heating costs through heating, winter, or year-round crisis in FY 2017 compared to 5.6 million households in FY 2016.

The estimated 5.4 million households that received help with heating costs in FY 2017 represent about 15 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum, and about 18 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many states.

### **Estimated Income Levels**

As shown in Table III-3, LIHEAP households receiving heating assistance were among the poorer households compared to LIHEAP income-eligible households under federal or state income standards. Part of this population also may have received federal funds for home energy-related expenses from other sources (e.g., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF], subsidized rent, or public housing). In creating Table III-3, ACF relied on the 2017 CPS ASEC to develop the percent distributions of LIHEAP income-eligible households. ACF relied on the states' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2017* for development of the percent distribution of LIHEAP heating assistance households.

Please note the following caveats about the data in Table III-3:

- Comparison of poverty-level distributions between CPS ASEC data and state-reported data should be viewed with caution, as there may be differences in how the two data sources count household income.
- Some assisted households may have gross incomes that exceed the federal or state income maxima if states used net income or calculated household income for several months in determining LIHEAP income eligibility.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2016 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 116.4 percent for LIHEAP income-eligible households that are at or below the previous federal LIHEAP income maximum (60 percent SMI), using the 2017 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2016 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 101.0 percent for LIHEAP income-eligible households under the stricter state LIHEAP income standards, using the 2017 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2016 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 85.2 percent for LIHEAP heating assistance households, based on data aggregated from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2017*.

**Table III-3. Percent of LIHEAP Income-Eligible Households Compared to LIHEAP Heating-Assisted Households, as Estimated from the 2017 CPS ASEC and States' LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2017**

	<b>Under 75% of 2016 HHSPG</b>	<b>75%- 100% of 2016 HHSPG</b>	<b>101%- 125% of 2016 HHSPG</b>	<b>126%- 150% of 2016 HHSPG</b>	<b>Over 150% of 2016HHSPG</b>
<b>Low-Income Households</b>					
At or below federal income maximum standard	26.4%	13.7%	15.5%	15.3%	29.1%
At or below state income standards	32.2	16.7	18.6	15.9	16.6
LIHEAP-assisted households (heating assistance)*	38.9	27.2	16.1	9.5	8.3

\*These data are current as of August 10, 2018.

Source. Based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2017* and population estimates of LIHEAP income-eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum (the greater of 60 percent of state median income and

150 percent of U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines [HHSPG] – from the 2017 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

### **LIHEAP Benefit Levels**

As shown in Table III-4, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2017 nationally among the types of assistance, as was true for previous years. The national average benefit was \$354 for heating assistance, which increased to \$410 when heating and winter and/or year-round crisis fuel assistance were combined to account for the overlap in households receiving both heating assistance benefits and fuel crisis benefits for heating purposes. The national average benefit was \$387 for winter crisis assistance only and \$388 for year-round crisis assistance only. The national average benefit was \$324 for cooling assistance, and the national average benefit was \$235 for summer crisis assistance. The combined benefit for heating purposes (heating and winter and/or year-round crisis) represented a 3 percent increase from that in FY 2016 (\$397) and an 11 percent increase from that in FY 2015 (\$371). State-level benefit data are shown in Table III-5.

ACF gathered household average benefits shown in Tables III-4 and III-5 from state-reported estimates from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2017*, as described in Appendix A of this report (available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-reports-to-congress>). This data collection did not estimate household average benefits for weatherization assistance. Such estimates would not be comparable to estimated household average benefits for the other types of LIHEAP assistance due to the relatively larger role of labor and other support costs involved in weatherization and wide variations in how states define low-cost weatherization. The data do not reflect average benefits for furnace or air conditioner repair/replacement. In addition, average benefits are not comparable to calculations of the amount of obligated funds per household due to states obligating funds in one federal fiscal year but expending them in the next federal fiscal year.

**Table III-4. Estimated Average and Range of LIHEAP Fuel Assistance Benefit Levels, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, FY 2017<sup>a</sup>**

Type of Assistance	Average Household Benefit	Household Benefit Range
Heating <sup>b</sup>	\$354	\$138–\$814
Cooling	324	80–749
Winter crisis	387	205–1,194
Year-round crisis	388	43–564
Summer crisis	235	130–454

<sup>a</sup> The data in this table are current as of August 20, 2018.

<sup>b</sup> Average household benefits do not include funds used for nominal SNAP heating assistance as ACF required grant recipients to break out obligations and households assisted with nominal LIHEAP benefits for FY 2017.

**Table III-5. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Fuel Assistance, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2017<sup>a</sup>**

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance <sup>b</sup>	Winter crisis Assistance <sup>c</sup>	Year-Round Crisis Assistance <sup>c</sup>	Summer Crisis Assistance
Alabama	\$314	\$307	\$311	\$0	\$307
Alaska	814	0	1,194	0	0
Arizona	488	378	0	449	0
Arkansas	278	80	514	0	178
California	311	--	0	468	0
Colorado	469	0	469	0	0
Connecticut	640	0	411	0	0
Delaware	438	141	0	110	0
Dist. of Columbia	655	423	0	213	454
Florida	348	309	311	0	275
Georgia	337	0	342	0	0
Hawaii	531	--	0	423	0
Idaho	278	0	0	344	0
Illinois	443	0	384	0	0
Indiana	347	134	209	0	0
Iowa	468	0	0	278	0
Kansas	632	0	724	0	0
Kentucky	138	0	205	0	0
Louisiana	377	374	0	220	0
Maine	734	0	257	0	0
Maryland	539	0	0	564	0
Massachusetts	695	0	--	0	0
Michigan	231	0	484	0	0
Minnesota	518	0	404	0	0
Mississippi	399	398	0	352	0
Missouri	265	0	630	0	130
Montana	552	0	0	43	0
Nebraska	480	359	0	252	0
Nevada	294	--	0	363	0
New Hampshire	622	0	432	0	0
New Jersey	278	200	362	0	0
New Mexico	269	251	0	259	0
New York	447	687	411	0	0
North Carolina	245	0	0	229	0

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance <sup>b</sup>	Winter crisis Assistance <sup>c</sup>	Year-Round Crisis Assistance <sup>c</sup>	Summer Crisis Assistance
North Dakota	788	0	0	251	0
Ohio	213	0	268	0	200
Oklahoma	153	215	0	276	0
Oregon	365	426	0	369	0
Pennsylvania	334	0	385	0	0
Rhode Island	546	0	319	0	0
South Carolina	535	524	0	537	0
South Dakota	699	0	633	0	0
Tennessee	450	450	0	450	0
Texas	506	749	0	275	0
Utah	382	0	0	278	0
Vermont	506	0	279	0	0
Virginia	384	228	348	0	0
Washington	373	0	373	0	0
West Virginia	307	0	264	0	0
Wisconsin	350	0	0	297	0
Wyoming	588	0	277	0	0

<sup>a</sup> The data in this table are current as of August 20, 2018. Average benefits do not include funds used to provide nominal benefits to SNAP households or households assisted with such benefits as grant recipients were required to break out these obligations and households for FY 2017.

<sup>b</sup> A designation of "--" is reported under cooling assistance for states where combined heating and cooling assistance was provided (California, Nevada), or where energy assistance was provided with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance (Hawaii). These states reported such funds under heating assistance.

<sup>c</sup> A designation of "--" indicates for winter crisis assistance that these states did not prove a separate count because they provided households in winter crisis assistance with expedited heating assistance (Massachusetts).

### ***LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs***

The purpose of LIHEAP is to assist low-income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs. LIHEAP is not intended to pay or offset the entire home energy costs of low-income households. Rather, LIHEAP supplements other resources available to households for paying home energy costs. The percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP assistance in FY 2017 varied by Census region, as shown in Table III-6. Reliable data for a percent of cooling costs offset by LIHEAP assistance is not available.

**Table III-6. Average Percent of Annual Residential Energy and Heating Costs for LIHEAP Recipient Households, Nationally and by Census Region, FY 2017<sup>a</sup>**

Census Region	Average LIHEAP Household Residential Energy Costs <sup>b</sup>	Average LIHEAP Household Heating Costs	Average LIHEAP Benefit for Heating Costs <sup>c</sup>	Percentage of Residential Energy Costs Offset by LIHEAP Benefit <sup>d</sup>	Percentage of Heating Costs Offset by LIHEAP Benefit <sup>e</sup>
Total	\$1,933	\$557	\$410	21.2%	73.7%
Northeast	2,234	811	376	16.8	46.3
Midwest	1,836	570	406	22.1	71.3
South	1,929	335	440	22.8	131.5
West <sup>f</sup>	1,286	298	495	38.5	166.1

<sup>a</sup> LIHEAP fuel assistance is not intended to pay or offset the entire home energy costs of low-income households. The experiences of individual LIHEAP recipient households may vary widely from the estimates of average residential energy costs, heating costs, and percent offset.

<sup>b</sup> Adjusted weighted averages are derived from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS).

<sup>c</sup> Average benefit was calculated by dividing the sum of state estimates of obligated funds for heating, winter crisis, and year-round crisis assistance from states' *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2017* by the number of households that received heating, winter crisis, and/or year-round crisis assistance from states' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2017*. The data reported on these forms are current as of August 20, 2018.

<sup>d</sup> LIHEAP fuel assistance is intended to assist eligible households with that portion of residential energy used for home energy (i.e., home heating or cooling).

<sup>e</sup> Percent offset of cooling costs by LIHEAP fuel assistance is not available.

<sup>f</sup> Percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit includes the benefits of three western states that either provided combined heating and cooling assistance or made no differentiation between heating and cooling assistance and that reported such benefits under heating assistance. This resulted in a somewhat larger percentage of heating costs offset by LIHEAP heating benefits in the West Census Region.

## **Household Characteristics**

States are required to report on the number and income levels of households assisted and the number of assisted households having at least one member who is an older adult (i.e., 60 years old or older), a member with a disability, or a young child (i.e., 5 years old or younger). In addition, states are required to report the number and income levels of households applying for LIHEAP assistance, not just those households that received LIHEAP assistance (42 U.S.C. § 8624(c)(1)(G)). However, the statute does not require that the data on applicant households be included in the *LIHEAP Report to Congress* (42 U.S.C. § 8629). Given the different states' definitions of "applicant household," the data at the national level are not uniform, and are not included in this report.

This section includes national tables which show the number of households receiving each type of LIHEAP assistance, by household poverty levels. This section also includes national tables that show for each type of assistance the percentage of LIHEAP recipient households that contained at least one older adult member, a member with a disability, or young child. The information is derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2017* that was submitted to HHS. State-specific supplemental tables showing the number of households receiving each type of assistance, by household poverty levels and for households containing

members who are older adults, members with a disability, or young children are available at: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/report/liheap-reports-congress>

As shown by the state-reported data in Table III-7, year-round crisis assistance had the greatest percentage of assisted households under 75 percent of poverty compared to other types of assistance (54.5 percent of year-round crisis recipients). Weatherization assistance had the greatest percentage of assisted households over 150 percent of the poverty level (23.5 percent of weatherization assistance recipients).

The national percentages listed in Table III-7 are calculated for those states that reported complete data by type of LIHEAP assistance. Supplemental Tables III-7a to III-7f (available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-reports-to-congress>) show state-level data. Table A-1 in Appendix A (available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-reports-to-congress>) indicates the percentages of assisted households for which uniform data are provided. Uniform data on households classified by intervals of the 2016 HHSPG ranged from 99.0 percent for weatherization assistance to 100 percent for all other types of assistance (heating, cooling, winter crisis, year-round crisis, and summer crisis assistance)

**Table III-7. Percent of Assisted Households, Classified by 2016 U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS) Poverty Guideline Intervals, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, Nationally, FY 2017<sup>a</sup>**

2016 HHS Poverty Guideline Intervals <sup>b</sup>	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance
Under 75%	38.9%	49.5%	49.3%	54.3%	50.4%	25.0%
75%–100%	27.2	27.7	21.2	20.1	22.1	19.4
101%–125%	16.1	13.5	13.8	12.6	14.4	16.5
126%–150%	9.5	6.2	9.3	7.8	8.8	14.5
Over 150%	8.3	3.1	6.4	5.2	4.3	23.5

<sup>a</sup> The data in this table are current as of August 10, 2018. Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Poverty percentages are computed using gross household incomes adjusted by household size. However, there are states that use net household income in determining income eligibility. For those states, the distribution of poverty percentages could be skewed towards the higher end of the poverty level.

### **Presence of Older Adults, Members with a Disability, and Young Children**

The following information is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2017* and population estimates on LIHEAP income-eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum (the greater of 60 percent of SMI and 150 percent of HHSPG)—from the 2017 CPS ASEC (as displayed in Table III-8):

- About 37.0 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one older adult member (i.e., 60 years or older), compared to 44.9 percent of all low-income households under the federal income maximum that have at least one older adult member.



The percentage of assisted households with at least one older adult member ranged from 23.7 percent for winter crisis assistance to 46.6 percent for weatherization assistance.

- About 39.4 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one member with a disability (as defined by the states), compared to 29.7 percent of all low-income households under the federal income maximum that have at least one member with a disability. The percentage of assisted households with at least one member with a disability, as defined by the states, ranged from 32.1 percent for weatherization assistance to 50.0 percent for cooling assistance.
- About 17.9 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child 5 years old or younger, compared to 16.2 percent of all low-income households under the federal income maximum that have at least one child 5 years old or younger. The percentage of assisted households with at least one young child ranged from 15.1 percent for weatherization assistance to 27.4 percent for year-round crisis assistance.

Definitions of “older adult,” “disability,” and “young child” are as follows: “older adult” refers to a person who is 60 years old or older; “disability” varies from state-to-state; and “young child” is a person who is 5 years of age or younger. A household could have members that were reported in more than one of the three groups.

The national percentages listed in Table III-8 are calculated for those states that reported complete data, by type of LIHEAP assistance. Supplemental Tables III-8a to III-8g (available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-reports-to-congress>) show state-level data. Table A-1 in Appendix A (available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-reports-to-congress>) indicates the percentages of assisted households for which uniform data are provided. Uniform data on households classified as vulnerable ranged from 99.0 percent for weatherization assistance to 100 percent for all other types of assistance (heating, cooling, winter crisis, year-round crisis, and summer crisis assistance). Uniform data for an unduplicated count of older adults, members with a disability, or young children in each household was much lower as some states were unable to provide these data.

**Table III-8. Percent of Assisted Households with at Least One Member Who Is an Older Adult, a Member with a Disability, or a Young child, by Type of Assistance, Nationally, FY 2017<sup>a</sup>**

Type of Vulnerable Household	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Older adult	37.0%	39.8%	23.7%	25.3%	29.2%	46.6%	35.4%
Member with a disability	39.4	50.0	36.3	34.2	41.9	32.1	39.6
Young child	17.9	16.7	22.6	27.4	20.6	15.1	18.5
Older adult, member with a disability, or young child	69.8	77.1	62.7	68.2	69.4	71.2	69.2

<sup>a</sup> The data in this table are current as of August 10, 2018.

## **IV. Program Implementation Data**

Part IV provides program information and data about the provision of the types of LIHEAP assistance, the implementation of LIHEAP assurances, the provision of energy crisis intervention, and information about HHS monitoring reviews of LIHEAP grant recipient programs in FY 2017.

### ***Types of LIHEAP Assistance***

State LIHEAP grant recipients obligated FY 2017 funds for the following types of LIHEAP assistance:

- All states provided either heating assistance or home energy benefits that did not distinguish between heating and cooling assistance.
- All states furnish crisis assistance of some kind.
- For households facing winter energy crises, 28 states provided winter crisis fuel assistance benefits. Of these, five states reported providing winter crisis fuel assistance benefits *only* through expedited access to heating assistance, and one state provided winter crisis assistance during FY 2017 using only prior year funds.
- For households facing year-round (i.e., 10–12 months) energy crises, 23 states provided year-round crisis fuel assistance benefits that may have assisted households facing energy crises during the summer. Of these, one state reported providing year-round crisis fuel assistance benefits *only* through expedited access to heating assistance.
- Three states provided combined heating and cooling assistance benefits; 20 states provided separate cooling assistance benefits; and 6 states provided separate summer crisis benefits.
- Thirty-two states specified that they provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacement/repair benefits.
- Forty-eight states provided weatherization assistance benefits.

### ***Implementation of LIHEAP Assurances***

To receive LIHEAP regular block grant funds in FY 2017, grant recipients were required by Section 2605(b) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(b), to submit 16 assurances signed by the chief executive officer and a plan describing:

- Eligibility requirements for each type of assistance provided, including criteria for designating an emergency under the crisis assistance component.
- Benefit levels for each type of assistance.
- Estimates of the amount of funds to be used for each component and alternate uses of funds reserved for crisis assistance in the event they are not needed for that purpose.

- Any steps to be taken (in addition to those required to be carried out in section 2605(b)(5) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(b)(5)) to target households with high home energy burdens.
- How the grant recipient will carry out the 16 assurances required by Section 2605(b) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(b).
- Weatherization and other energy-related home repair services, if any, to be provided, and the extent to which the grant recipient will use the DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program rules for its weatherization component.
- Information on the number and income of households served during the previous year and the number of households with older adult members (60 years or older), members with a disability (as defined by the states), or young children (5 years old or younger).

As required under Section 2610(b) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8629(b), this report provides information about the overall manner in which states carried out the assurances described in Section 2605(b)(2), (5), (8), and (15) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(b). Section 2605(b)(15) covers outreach and intake sites for energy crisis intervention programs. This report also provides information about energy crisis intervention programs, as required by Section 2604(c) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8623(c).

### **Household Eligibility**

The unit of eligibility for LIHEAP is the household, which is defined by the LIHEAP statute as “any individual or group of individuals who are living together as one economic unit for whom residential energy customarily is purchased in common or who make undesignated payments for energy in the form of rent.” Section 2605(b)(2) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(b)(2), allows LIHEAP grant recipients to use two standards in determining household eligibility for LIHEAP assistance:

- **Categorical eligibility** for households with one or more individuals receiving TANF, Supplemental Security Income, SNAP (formerly Food Stamps), or certain needs-tested veteran benefits, without regard for household income.

Categorical eligibility is a rarely used eligibility standard, although a few states make automatic payments to households which receive assistance under one or more of the public assistance programs that confer categorical eligibility.

- **Income eligibility** for households with incomes not exceeding the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG and 60 percent of SMI. Grant recipients may target assistance to poorer households by setting income levels as low as 110 percent of the poverty level. Eligibility priority may be given to households with high energy burden or need.

As shown in Table IV-1, about three-quarters or more of the states set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at or above 150 percent of the poverty level for heating, winter crisis, year-round crisis, and weatherization assistance. The percentage of states that set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at 110 percent of the poverty level ranged from 0 percent to 2 percent,

depending on the type of assistance provided. A supplemental table showing the LIHEAP income eligibility levels as a percentage of 2016 HHSPG, by state, for each type of LIHEAP assistance, is available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-reports-to-congress>.

HHS’s report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2017](#), provides states with estimates of the number of households that are LIHEAP income eligible and have older adults, members with a disability, or young child members in their states to calculate their individual LIHEAP reciprocity targeting index scores. These data can help states determine the extent to which they are targeting heating assistance to vulnerable households and to decide whether improvements are needed to achieve a reciprocity targeting index score of at least 100 for vulnerable groups in their states.

**Table IV-1. Percent of States Selecting Various Maximum LIHEAP Income-Eligibility Standards, FY 2017<sup>a</sup>**

LIHEAP Income-Eligibility Standards (by Percentage Intervals of 2016 HHS Poverty Guidelines)	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance <sup>b</sup>	Year-Round Crisis Assistance <sup>c</sup>	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance <sup>d</sup>
Number of states	51	19	28	23	6	48
Household income at or above 150% (percentage of States)	78%	79%	79%	87%	83%	100%
Household income between 111%– 149% (percentage of States)	20	21	21	13	17	0
Household income at 110% (percentage of States)	2	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup> Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

<sup>b</sup> Refers to winter crisis assistance only. The number of states and percentages includes one state (Massachusetts) that provided expedited heating assistance for winter crisis fuel situations through heating assistance funds only. Percentage intervals exclude other types of crisis assistance that mostly involved furnace repair or replacements.

<sup>c</sup> Refers to year-round crisis assistance only. Percentage intervals exclude other types of crisis assistance that mostly involved furnace repair or replacement.

<sup>d</sup> Percentages do not include states which served weatherization households in FY 2017 with weatherization funds obligated but not expended in FY 2016.

Source. These data are derived from *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2017*. The data in this table are current as of August 20, 2018.

### **Criteria for Targeting Benefits**

Section 2605(b)(5) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(b)(5), requires grant recipients to provide the highest level of assistance to households that have the lowest incomes and the highest energy costs or needs in relation to income.

The LIHEAP statute defines “highest home energy needs” as “the home energy requirements of a household determined by taking into account both the energy burden of such household and the unique situation of such household that results from having members of vulnerable populations, including very young children, individuals with disabilities, and frail older individuals.”

However, the LIHEAP statute does not define the terms “young children,” “individuals with disabilities,” and “frail older individuals.”

States use a variety of factors and methods to take into account relative income, energy costs, family size, and need for home energy in determining benefit levels. In FY 2017, the most common measures for varying heating benefits were fuel type, energy consumption or cost, household size, and income as a percentage of the poverty level. Other factors used included the presence of a “vulnerable” person (e.g., an older adult, a person with a disability, or a young child), housing type, and the amount of energy subsidy from another program. Presence of an older adult or young child in the household as a benefit determinant has become more common in response to provisions of the Human Services Amendments of 1994, which added energy “needs” as a factor in determining benefits.

States tended to use fewer variables to determine benefit amounts for crisis, cooling, and weatherization components. For example, since almost all air conditioning is powered with electricity, fuel type variations are not a factor. Similarly, the amount spent on weatherization generally is determined by the amount of work needed, up to a maximum set by the state. Generally, states are in substantial compliance with this assurance.

As part of its work under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, HHS has been developing a series of performance indicators that can be used to measure LIHEAP performance in targeting vulnerable low-income households. See Tables IV-2a and IV-2b, and the accompanying text, for ACF’s approach to LIHEAP performance measurement. The status of this work is also described in HHS’s report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2017](#).

### **Treatment of LIHEAP Income-Eligible Households and Owners/Renters**

Section 2605(b)(8)(A) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(b)(8)(A), prohibits LIHEAP grant recipients from limiting LIHEAP benefits to categorically eligible households only, thus excluding LIHEAP income-eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits. As reported, no grant recipients excluded, as a class, LIHEAP income-eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits in FY 2017.

Section 2605(b)(8)(B) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(b)(8)(B), requires that owners and renters be treated equitably. States are in substantial compliance with this assurance.

In addition, Section 927 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-550), as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 8624 note, prohibits LIHEAP grant recipients from excluding households living in subsidized housing who pay out of pocket for utilities and receive a utility allowance. However, it permits states to consider the tenant’s utility allowance in determining the amount of LIHEAP assistance to which they are entitled, provided that the size of any reduction in benefits is reasonably related to any utility allowance received. It does not address the issue of subsidized housing tenants whose energy costs are included in their rent.

## **Energy Crisis Intervention**

Section 2604(c) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8623(c), requires grant recipients to do the following with respect to providing energy crisis intervention:

- Reserve a reasonable amount of funds for energy crisis intervention until March 15 of each program year.
- Respond to energy crises within certain time limits as specified in Section 2604(c)(1) and (2) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8623(c)(1) & (2). Grant recipients shall provide assistance to resolve an energy crisis no later than 48 hours after an eligible household applies for energy crisis benefits and no later than 18 hours if the eligible household is in a life-threatening situation.
- Accept applications for energy crisis benefits at sites that are geographically accessible to all households and provide to low-income individuals who are physically infirm the means (1) to submit applications for energy crisis benefits without leaving their residences; or (2) to travel to the sites at which such applications are accepted.

Regarding energy crisis intervention activities, Section 2605(c)(1) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(c)(1), requires each grant recipient to provide the following information to HHS as part of each grant recipient's application to HHS for LIHEAP funds:

- Eligibility requirements to be used for energy crisis assistance.
- Estimated amounts that will be used for energy crisis intervention.
- Criteria for designating a crisis.
- Benefit levels to be used for assistance to be provided in such an emergency.
- Uses of any reserved funds that remain unexpended for emergencies after March 15.

Generally, states are in substantial compliance with energy crisis intervention requirements. In FY 2017, the applications indicated that:

- Grant recipients would reserve a specific amount or percentage of funds for crisis assistance until March 15, 2017. Most states set aside a percentage of the state's LIHEAP funds for a separate crisis component, which operated until March 15 or later.
- Grant recipients would designate the actual or imminent loss of home energy as emergencies. With rare exceptions, states required applicant households to document their energy crisis situation, as well as meet other eligibility criteria. A utility shut-off notice or documentation from a delivered fuel vendor that a household's fuel was or was about to be depleted are examples of such documentation. Several states handled crisis assistance situations by "fast tracking" heating and/or cooling assistance funds so that crises were resolved in a timely fashion in FY 2017.
- In a few cases, grant recipients also required other circumstances for an energy crisis or emergency, such as having made a good faith effort to pay the fuel or utility bill or having unexpected expenses during the prior month.

- Grant recipients generally would use the amount needed to alleviate the emergency, up to a set maximum, in determining the assistance to be provided in such an emergency; and grant recipients would keep emergency components open after March 15, reprogram unexpended funds reserved for crises back into other LIHEAP components, or include the funds in their carryover amount. Funds unexpended for crisis by March 15 or, if later, the close of the crisis component, were used for other components or carried over into the next federal fiscal year.

## **HHS Monitoring of LIHEAP Grant Recipient Programs**

### **Audits**

Section 2605(b)(10) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8624(b)(10), requires grant recipients to assure the proper disbursement of and accounting for federal funds paid to grant recipients under the LIHEAP statute, including procedures for fiscal monitoring of the provision of LIHEAP assistance. It also requires them to comply with the provisions of the Single Audit Act, 31 U.S.C. 7501 *et seq.*

### **Compliance Reviews**

Sections 2608 and 2609A of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8627 & 8628a, establish several oversight and enforcement responsibilities for HHS. HHS is required to respond expeditiously to complaints that grant recipients have failed to expend funds in accordance with the LIHEAP statute. In addition, HHS is to monitor several grant recipients' use of funds each year to evaluate their programmatic and fiscal compliance with the LIHEAP statutes. Also, this section requires HHS to withhold funds from any grant recipient failing to expend its allocation substantially in accordance with the law. HHS also has a general responsibility to conduct onsite compliance reviews of LIHEAP grant recipients.

Based on a prioritization selection process, HHS selected and conducted onsite LIHEAP compliance reviews in 13 states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. HHS also conducted onsite LIHEAP compliance reviews at three tribes: Association of Village Council Presidents (Alaska), Navajo Nation (Arizona), and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (North Dakota). All were onsite reviews. Those in Connecticut, California, Rhode Island, and Nebraska were for fiscal purposes only. HHS has issued all of the initial reports covering these reviews.

The results showed many instances of grant recipient noteworthy practices. The most notable of these practices related to developing a thorough policy for serving subsidized and unsubsidized renters, including verification of energy burden when the utility bill is not in the renter's name, establishing banking internal controls to reduce fraudulent checks, state-level tracking of audit findings and monitoring issues, using case management models, and statewide meetings with utility companies, vendors, and weatherization agencies.

At the same time, there were instances of noncompliance with federal requirements. The most notable preliminary issues found in some of the programs related to the following:

- Improper accounting of vendor refunds in federal reports;
- Inadequate waste, fraud, and abuse prevention policies;
- Inadequate monitoring of subgrant recipients, vendors, and LIHEAP-funded weatherization programs;
- Administrative cost limit violations;
- Lack of distinction in grant recipient policies between types of home energy crises;
- Inadequate data capture and supporting documentation in case files and systems;
- Inadequate public participation practices;
- Lack of definitions and policies for “obligation” and “expenditure” of LIHEAP funds;
- Failure to adhere to the annual plan;
- Improper administration of Assurance 16 projects;
- Improper tracking and reporting of federal LIHEAP funds;
- Inadequate opportunity for and timeframes attached to fair hearings; and
- Lack of written policies.

Once a compliance review is complete, HHS provides technical assistance to grant recipients for development of plans to correct these issues.

HHS uses the site visits as an opportunity to provide onsite technical assistance regarding areas of noncompliance and to share examples of approaches taken by other grant recipients. HHS also provides intensive technical assistance to LIHEAP grant recipients throughout the year, through in-depth training workshops and on an individual basis remotely and by follow-up technical assistance visits. This technical assistance process is a valuable tool to address potential compliance issues, often while proposals are in the development stage, to identify potential problems early on and work in partnership for continuous improvement. Furthermore, HHS works with stakeholder associations, state directors, and various HHS-sponsored work groups to resolve issues that were identified in the monitoring process.

### ***Program Integrity***

HHS has zero tolerance for waste, fraud, and abuse. Cases of suspected LIHEAP fraud are either turned over to the HHS Inspector General or initiate an onsite compliance review of the grant recipient’s LIHEAP by the DEA. HHS has taken major steps to work with LIHEAP grant recipients to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse and to ensure LIHEAP program integrity.

On April 13, 2012, the LIHEAP Program Integrity working group reported its findings, recommendations, and next steps in a report titled [\*LIHEAP Program Integrity Working Group Final Report\*](#).

In FY 2015, HHS received, via memo from the National Energy Assistance Directors’ Association, a cost-benefit analysis and recommendations regarding the possible implementation of certain third-party electronic application data verification measures. Such recommendations consisted of the following, to help:

- State grant recipients access third-party data:
  - Provide grant recipients with clear guidance regarding acceptable third-party



- verification practices.;
- Assist grant recipients with streamlining and facilitating data exchange agreements;
- Provide grant recipients with ready-made tools;
- Assure that grant recipients receive regularly updated resources and promising practices; and
- Help grant recipients leverage current vendor negotiations for performance measure data;
- State grant recipients use third-party verification data to increase program integrity:
  - Provide clarity for grant recipients regarding allowable administrative and program IT costs;
  - Set minimum national standards for program integrity and target resources appropriately;
  - Mitigate grant recipient staffing and capacity challenges related to IT development;
  - Customize training resources and tools based on current grant recipient capacity; and
  - Leverage current system update efforts related to LIHEAP Performance Measurement and the Affordable Care Act.
- State grant recipients integrate third-party data into existing systems and processes:
  - Increase LIHEAP access to federal/state agency data;
  - Provide grant recipients with innovation or demonstration incentives; and
  - Extract learning from highest maturity states; and
- Tribal grant recipients generally work with third-party data:
  - Develop model system business requirements for tribal LIHEAP grant recipients, and provide guidance on how to use the data they collect;
  - Identify and provide training on how tribes can share information among tribally administered public assistance programs, and engage a trusted tribal expert to assist with data exchange implementation; and
  - Help identify, develop, and disseminate model agreements for states, tribes, and the federal government to use in negotiating memoranda of understanding (MOUs) and contracts, and provide trainings that break down the model agreements into their component parts.

HHS has been analyzing the information provided by the Program Integrity Working Group and the contractor to determine the feasibility of further investments in this area. HHS has made progress in building state LIHEAP capacity towards data exchanges more broadly, particularly in the performance management field as noted in the next section of this report.

## **Performance Measurement**

This section describes ACF's approach to LIHEAP performance measurement. Included are LIHEAP's current performance goals, statistics on LIHEAP's historic performance measures, and background information and results for LIHEAP's four developmental performance measures.

### **Performance Goals**

HHS has focused its annual LIHEAP performance goals on targeting the availability of LIHEAP heating assistance to vulnerable low-income households.

HHS's current annual LIHEAP performance objectives are to:

- Maintain the reciprocity targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member who is 60 years old or older.
- Maintain the reciprocity targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member who is 5 years old or younger.

As described below, beginning in FY 2016, HHS required state grant recipients and the District of Columbia to collect and report data for four new developmental performance measures designed to measure LIHEAP impacts. ACF has not defined annual targets for the four new performance measures as they are considered developmental. Two of the developmental measures estimate the extent to which LIHEAP targets benefits to households with the highest energy costs in relation to household income (as required in Section 2605 (b)(5) of the LIHEAP statute), one measure focuses on the number of occurrences where LIHEAP restored home energy service, and one measure focuses on the number of occurrences where LIHEAP prevented the loss of home energy service. These measures will help HHS and states to understand impacts of the program and to evaluate potential additional performance goals in the future.

### **Historic Performance Measures**

#### *Reciprocity Targeting Indices*

ACF has developed reciprocity targeting indices as LIHEAP performance measures. HHS uses reciprocity targeting indices for households with an older adult member and households with a young child. These indices are used to track how well LIHEAP heating assistance is targeted to these two groups of vulnerable households. The index is computed for a specific group of households by dividing the percent of LIHEAP recipient households that are members of the target group by the percent of all income-eligible households that are members of the target group and then multiplying the result by 100. The index values range from zero to infinity. On average, an index value less than 100, or greater than 100 determines whether the target group is ineffectively targeted, or effectively targeted, respectively, in relation to that target group's representation in the total LIHEAP income-eligible population.

These measures are based on two data sources: (1) the CPS ASEC, and (2) states' LIHEAP Household Reports. See Appendix A (available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-reports-to-congress>) for more information on these data sources.

### *Performance Measurement Data*

Tables IV-2a and IV-2b show the LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measures from FY 2003 through FY 2017. The first column shows the fiscal year. The second column shows the performance targets to be reached and the third column shows the targeting index scores that were achieved. In FY 2003, LIHEAP began collecting data on these three measures and set baseline targets (to be reached). A baseline is a benchmark used as a basis for comparison.

For measure 1A, LIHEAP consistently has not targeted benefits to LIHEAP income-eligible older adult households—insofar as LIHEAP beneficiary households with an older adult member do not make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP beneficiary households than such households make up of LIHEAP income-eligible households. The FY 2004 through FY 2011 targeting index scores fluctuated between 74 and 79. In FY 2012, the targeting index score for older adult households increased to 83, exceeding both the FY target and the baseline targeting index score. In FY 2013, the targeting index score for older adult households increased to 84, before decreasing to 80 in FY 2014. In FY 2015, the targeting index score for older adult households increased to 81, and in FY 2016, the score increased to 86. For FY 2017, the score was 82, less than the FY 2016 score, but exceeding the baseline targeting index score of 79.

For measure 1B, LIHEAP consistently has targeted benefits to income-eligible households with a young child—insofar as LIHEAP beneficiary households with a young child do make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP beneficiary households than such households make up of LIHEAP income-eligible households. The FY 2004 through FY 2008 targeting index scores showed a decrease in targeting households with young children. However, in FY 2011, the targeting index increased to 122, but in FY 2012, it decreased to 114. In FY 2013, the targeting index score for households with a young child increased to 117, before decreasing to 112 in FY 2014. In FY 2015, the targeting index score for households with a young child decreased to 107, but in FY 2016, it increased to 108. In FY 2017, the targeting index score for households with a young child increased to 110, exceeding the fiscal year target score of 108, but falling short of the baseline targeting index score of 122.

**Table IV-2a. LIHEAP Reciprocity-Targeting Performance Measure 1A: Increase the Reciprocity-Targeting Index Score of LIHEAP Households Having at Least One Member 60 Years Old or Older (Reported for FY 2003–FY 2017)\***

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 17	86	82
FY 16	81	86
FY 15	80	81
FY 14	84	80
FY 13	85	84
FY 12	80	83
FY 11	75	78
FY 10	78	74
FY 09	96	76
FY 08	96	76
FY 07	94	78
FY 06	92	77
FY 05	84	79
FY 04	82	78
FY 03	Baseline	79

\*The state-reported data that enters into the calculation of these indices are current as of August 10, 2018.

**Table IV-2b. LIHEAP Reciprocity-Targeting Performance Measure 1B: Increase the Reciprocity-Targeting Index Score of LIHEAP Households Having at Least One Member 5 years Old or Younger (Reported for FY 2003–FY 2017)<sup>a</sup>**

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 17	108	110
FY 16	107	108
FY 15	112	107
FY 14	117	112
FY 13	116	117
FY 12	124	114
FY 11	110	122
FY 10	110	118
FY 09	122	117
FY 08	122	110
FY 07	122	110

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 06	122	112
FY 05	122	113
FY 04	122	115
FY 03	Baseline	122

<sup>a</sup>The state-reported data that enters into the calculation of these indices are current as of August 10, 2018.

## **Developmental Performance Measures**

### *Energy Targeting Indices and Home Energy Restoration and Prevention of Loss*

The reciprocity targeting indices described above are indicators that ACF uses to measure the extent that two vulnerable populations are served by LIHEAP. However, these historic performance measures do not show the impact of LIHEAP assistance on targeting benefits to households with the highest energy costs in relation to household income (as required in Section 2605 (b)(5) of the LIHEAP statute) or addressing home energy crises (as required in Section 2604(c) of the LIHEAP statute).

Since 1994, HHS has worked with grant recipients to evaluate and develop outcome-based performance measures for LIHEAP impacts. In June 2008, HHS established the LIHEAP Performance Measures Planning Work Group, consisting of state LIHEAP directors and HHS staff. The Work Group developed a logic model which identifies the long-term goal of LIHEAP as providing LIHEAP recipients with continuous, safe, and affordable home energy service.

In April 2010, HHS established a follow-up group, the LIHEAP Performance Measures Implementation Work Group (PMIWG), consisting of state LIHEAP directors and HHS staff. From April 2010 to June 2014, HHS worked with the PMIWG to evaluate potential outcome-focused measures and assess grant recipient reporting capabilities. As a result of these ongoing activities, the PMIWG recommended that ACF require several new performance measures to be reported by all LIHEAP state grant recipients to obtain annual state-specific data that was not available from other sources. Acting on this recommendation, in June 2014, HHS submitted a request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to collect data from state grant recipients for four new developmental LIHEAP performance measures related to home energy burden and the continuity of home energy service. In November of 2014, HHS received approval from OMB to begin collecting data for these measures (Clearance No. 0970-0449).

The four new developmental performance measures are as follows:

1. **Measure #1: Benefit-targeting index.** The benefit targeting index for high-burden households receiving LIHEAP fuel assistance quantifies LIHEAP’s benefit-targeting performance. It is computed by dividing the mean (average) LIHEAP benefit for high-energy-burden recipients (defined as the top 25% of households with the highest energy burdens) by the mean LIHEAP benefit for all recipient households and then multiplying the result by 100. For example, if high-burden recipient households have a mean benefit

of \$250 and the mean benefit for all recipient households is \$200, the benefit-targeting index is 125 (\$250 divided by \$200 times 100).

2. **Measure #2: Burden reduction–targeting index.** The burden reduction–targeting index for high-burden households receiving LIHEAP fuel assistance quantifies LIHEAP’s burden reduction–targeting performance. It is computed by dividing the percent reduction in the mean energy burden due to LIHEAP for high-energy-burden recipients (defined as the top 25% of households with the highest energy burdens) by the percent reduction in the mean energy burden due to LIHEAP for all recipient households and then multiplying the result by 100. For example, if high-burden recipient households have their mean energy burden reduced by 25 percent (e.g., from 8 percent of income to 6 percent of income) and all recipient households have their mean energy burden reduced by 20 percent (e.g., from 5 percent of income to 4 percent of income), the burden reduction–targeting index is 125 (25 divided by 20 times 100).
3. **Measure #3: Number of occurrences where LIHEAP benefits restored home energy services.** This measure includes the number of occurrences where energy service was restored after disconnection, where fuel was delivered after the household ran out of fuel, and where inoperable home energy equipment was repaired or replaced.
4. **Measure #4: Number of occurrences where LIHEAP prevented the loss of home energy services.** This measure includes the number of occurrences where a household was at imminent risk of having service terminated at the time of application and receipt of LIHEAP benefits, where assistance was provided to a household at imminent risk of running out of fuel, and where operable home energy equipment at imminent risk was repaired or replaced to prevent home energy loss.

As states worked to develop and implement new data-collection and reporting systems to report the performance data, HHS made reporting of the new performance measures data optional for FY 2015 reporting and mandatory beginning with FY 2016 reporting. In late 2014 and early 2015, HHS provided guidance and technical assistance to help states to collect the required data via client applications, energy vendor agreements, and partnerships with subgrant recipients and partner agencies. In 2016 and 2017, HHS furnished additional technical assistance to states, including assistance with calculating statistics and processing data, as well as training on how each state can make use of the LIHEAP Performance Measures data to improve their program. For FY 2016 and FY 2017 reporting, states varied in their capacity to successfully report all required data elements. HHS views these new performance data as developmental while states continue to build the capacity to successfully collect and report complete and accurate data.

The PMIWG will be active at least through September 2019. During the period from October 2017 through September 2018, the PMIWG met by teleconference 10 times and in person twice. Four subcommittees of the PMIWG were tasked with working on various aspects of performance management. These aspects included public relations, data case studies, data reliability, and an online LIHEAP resource library.

#### *Performance Measurement Data*

All states were required to report the new performance measures data beginning with FY 2016 reporting. Overall, state capacity to report the performance data improved from FY 2016

reporting to FY 2017 reporting. However, some states continued to face a variety of challenges with successfully reporting these data, including the following:

- **Data system limitations.** Most states needed to update their data systems to collect and report the required data. While many of those states were successful in implementing those changes, several states had difficulty completing data system updates due to unexpected delays, staffing issues, or budgetary constraints.
- **Data privacy constraints.** To collect the required data, states needed to obtain client approval to share information with energy vendors and partner agencies via a client waiver and data-sharing agreements. A small number of states faced challenges in developing client waivers and data-sharing agreements.
- **Energy vendor cooperation.** While most states were successful in obtaining the necessary data from the targeted energy vendors, a small number of states experienced difficulty.
- **Data calculation and reporting issues.** Since this data-collection effort was new, several states experienced unexpected problems with calculating specific statistics and reporting the correct results.

As a result of these challenges, the quality and completeness of data reported by states varied. To facilitate analysis of the data and account for variations in data quality, HHS conducted a comprehensive review of the FY 2017 data submitted by states for each of the four developmental performance measures, assigning states to one of four data quality categories for each of the four new measures. The data quality categories are as follows:<sup>22</sup>

- **High reliability.** The review of the submitted data identified no data quality concerns. All data items were reported correctly and the data represented a reasonable number of total households and households for specific subgroups of interest.
- **Moderate reliability.** The review of the submitted data identified minor data quality concerns. All data items were reported correctly, but data for some specific subgroups of interest were not collected and reported or were based on a small number of households.
- **Low reliability.** The review of the submitted data identified substantial data quality concerns. A portion of the data items were incomplete or based on a small total sample of households.
- **Insufficient data for reporting.** No data was submitted or the submitted data was determined to be unusable.

Specific criteria were developed to classify each state's data into the appropriate data quality category. For example, for measure #1 (benefit-targeting index) and measure #2 (burden reduction–targeting index) the following criteria were used:

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<sup>22</sup> The specific criteria for each data quality category vary by performance measure.

- High reliability:
  - The data included complete information for at least 10 percent of households that received LIHEAP bill payment assistance. This was determined to be a reasonable sample size.
  - The data included complete information for at least 5 percent of households that were electric main heat, 5 percent of households that were gas main heat, and 5 percent of households with the most common deliverable fuel type in the state. These criteria were used to determine if data for the major fuel types were sufficiently represented.
  - The data included annual electric expenditure data for non-electric main heat households.
  - High-burden households were correctly identified in the data according to the instructions.
- Moderate reliability:
  - The criteria were the same as for high reliability, except that the data included information for less than 5 percent of households with the most common deliverable fuel type in the state.
- Low reliability:
  - The data failed to meet least one of the criteria for moderate reliability.
- Insufficient data for reporting:
  - The data included information for less than 1 percent of households that received LIHEAP bill-payment assistance or the data were missing information needed for accurate calculations.

Table IV-3 presents the number of states in each data quality category by performance measure for FY 2017.

**Table IV-3. Developmental Performance Measures: Summary of States’ Data Quality by Performance Measure, FY 2017\***

Data Quality Category	Developmental Performance Measures			
	Measure #1: Benefit-Targeting Index	Measure #2: Burden Reduction–Targeting Index	Measure #3: Number of Occurrences Where LIHEAP Restored Home Energy Service	Measure #4: Number of Occurrences Where LIHEAP Prevented the Loss of Home Energy Service
High reliability	26 states	26 states	18 states	37 states
Moderate reliability	6 states	6 states	23 states	4 states
Low reliability	15 states	15 states	5 states	6 states
Insufficient data	4 states	4 states	5 states	4 states



Developmental Performance Measures				
Data Quality Category	Measure #1:	Measure #2:	Measure #3:	Measure #4:
	Benefit-Targeting Index	Burden Reduction–Targeting Index	Number of Occurrences Where LIHEAP Restored Home Energy Service	Number of Occurrences Where LIHEAP Prevented the Loss of Home Energy Service
TOTAL	51 states	51 states	51 states	51 states

\*The data in this table are current as of December 15, 2018.

Table IV-4 to IV-7 provide aggregate results for FY 2017 for each of the developmental performance measures based on different data quality groups. These estimates are presented to demonstrate outcomes for three different groups of states: Those states with high-reliability data; those states with high- or moderate-reliability data; and, those states with high-, moderate-, or low-reliability data.

Table IV-4 shows the results for the benefit-targeting index. The benefit-targeting index score for FY 2017 based on all states with usable data was 116, indicating that LIHEAP provided 16 percent higher benefits to those households with the highest energy burden compared to average recipient households. For all three groups, the weighted average index is greater than 100. This means that, on average, states are furnishing higher benefits to the households that have the highest energy burden.

**Table IV-4. Developmental Performance Measure #1: Benefit-Targeting Index: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2017<sup>a</sup>**

Data Quality Group	Number of States	Weighted Average Index Score <sup>b</sup>
High reliability	26	115
High and moderate reliability	32	113
High, moderate, and low reliability	47	116

<sup>a</sup> The data in this table are current as of December 15, 2018.

<sup>b</sup> To account for different sizes in the LIHEAP population by state, a weighted average based on each state’s number of bill payment assisted households was used to calculate the weighted average index score.

Table IV-5 shows the results for the benefit-targeting index. The burden reduction–targeting index score for FY 2017 based on all states with usable data was 84, indicating that LIHEAP paid about 16 percent less of the energy bill for households with the highest energy burden compared to average recipient households. For all three groups, the weighted average index is less than 100. This means that, on average, states are paying a smaller share of the energy bill for the households that have the highest energy burden.

**Table IV-5. Developmental Performance Measure #2: Burden Reduction–Targeting Index: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2017<sup>a</sup>**

<b>Data Quality Group</b>	<b>Number of States</b>	<b>Weighted Average Index Score<sup>b</sup></b>
High reliability	26	89
High and moderate reliability	32	85
High, moderate, and low reliability	47	84

<sup>a</sup> The data in this table are current as of December 15, 2018.

<sup>b</sup> To account for different sizes in the LIHEAP population by state, a weighted average based on each state’s number of bill payment assisted households was used to calculate the weighted average index score.

Table IV-6 shows the results for the third measure, the number of occurrences where LIHEAP restored home energy services. In FY 2017, states with usable data reported a total of 287,313 occurrences where LIHEAP restored home energy services that were lost due to a utility disconnection, no fuel to operate energy equipment, or inoperable energy equipment.

**Table IV-6. Developmental Performance Measure #3: Occurrences Where LIHEAP Benefits Restored Home Energy Services: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2017<sup>a</sup>**

<b>Data Quality Group</b>	<b>Number of States</b>	<b>Total Number of Occurrences</b>
High reliability	18	245,448
High and moderate reliability	41	284,618
High, moderate, and low reliability	46	287,313

<sup>a</sup> The data in this table are current as of December 15, 2018.

Table IV-7 shows the results for the fourth measure, the number of occurrences where LIHEAP prevented the loss of home energy services. In FY 2017, states with usable data reported a total of 1,250,713 occurrences where LIHEAP assistance helped recipients to maintain energy service that was in imminent risk of being lost due to a utility disconnection, no fuel to operate energy equipment, or inoperable energy equipment.

**Table IV-7. Developmental Performance Measure #4: Occurrences Where LIHEAP Benefits Prevented the Loss of Home Energy Services: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2017<sup>a</sup>**

<b>Data Quality Group</b>	<b>Number of States</b>	<b>Total Number of Occurrences</b>
High reliability	37	1,194,372
High and moderate reliability	41	1,215,008
High, moderate, and low reliability	47	1,250,713

<sup>a</sup> The data in this table are current as of December 15, 2018.

## **LIHEAP Reference Guide**

This section serves as a guide to the following information: LIHEAP information memoranda and LIHEAP action transmittals issued by the DEA in FY 2017 and FY 2017 T&TA activities.

### **FY 2017 LIHEAP Information Memoranda**

The following federal LIHEAP information memoranda (IM) were distributed to LIHEAP grant recipients in FY 2017. As presented here, the subject of each memorandum is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

<b>Memorandum No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Subject</b>
<a href="#"><u>IM-2017-01</u></a>	1/25/17	LIHEAP Compliance Review Monitoring Schedule: FY 2017
<a href="#"><u>IM-2017-02</u></a>	6/26/17	HHS Poverty Guidelines for Optional Use in FFY 2017 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in FFY 2018 LIHEAP Programs.
<a href="#"><u>IM-2017-03</u></a>	6/26/17	State Median Income Estimates for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2017 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2018 LIHEAP Programs.

### **FY 2017 LIHEAP Action Transmittals**

The following federal LIHEAP action transmittals (AT) were distributed to LIHEAP grant recipients in FY 2017. As presented here, the subject of each transmittal is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

<b>Transmittal No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Subject</b>
<a href="#"><u>AT-2017-01</u></a> <sup>23</sup>	7/25/16	FY 2016 Carryover and Reallotment Report
<a href="#"><u>AT-2017-02</u></a>	12/19/16	LIHEAP Performance Data Form for FY 2016
<a href="#"><u>AT-2017-03</u></a>	1/19/17	2015 RECS LIHEAP Household Administrative Data Matching
<a href="#"><u>AT-2017-04</u></a>	8/31/17	Model Plan Application for LIHEAP Funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018

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<sup>23</sup> AT-2017-01 was issued at the end of FY 2016 and is presented on the HHS website under AT-2017-01.

## **Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2017**

Section 2609A of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8628a, authorizes HHS to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for T&TA projects that may be awarded through grants, contracts, or jointly financed cooperative agreements with states, public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. LIHEAP's FY 2017 appropriation increased this amount to \$2,988,000 and allowed HHS to award such projects to for-profit organizations. HHS obligated all but \$983.45 of these funds for the following activities:

- **Ongoing technical support resources for grant recipients:** For awarding an option year to the National Center for Appropriate Technology to continue operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse: \$364,553.49.
- **Training and new technical assistance for grant recipients:** For (1) awarding follow-on contracts to Capital Consulting Group and Brilligent, LLC, for training logistics and content development; (2) awarding a new contract to Tribal Tech, LLC, for tribal technical assistance; and (3) exercising an option year to the National Energy Assistance Directors Association for state technical assistance: \$557,552.40.
- **Technical support for OCS:** For awarding a new contract and continuing a previous contract to APPRISE Incorporated to provide data updates, report writing, as-needed technical assistance, and other technical support for LIHEAP's federal administrative office (OCS): \$647,456.63.
- **Monitoring of grant recipients:** For extending an option year to ICF Incorporated, LLC, to prioritize and take part in monitoring of grant recipients: \$870,077.24.
- **IT and general support:** For entering into inter- and intra-agency agreements that provide OCS with information technology support and general consulting support: \$412,550.00.
- **Official travel:** For sending HHS staff to (1) onsite compliance reviews in nine states and two tribes; (2) attend LIHEAP-related conferences; (3) present at HHS-sponsored conferences; and (4) other activities: \$91,333.15.
- **Training and miscellaneous office expenses:** For (1) conference attendance fees; (2) document printing; (3) staff training; (4) office supplies; and (5) other miscellaneous charges: \$43,493.64.

The remaining \$983.45, in funds automatically reverts to the Treasury after the 5-year expenditure period for such funds expires.