

# **LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

## **Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2018**

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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## 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
IM	Information Memorandum
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
Pub. L.	Public Law
PMIWG	Performance Measures Implementation Work Group
PMW	LIHEAP Performance Management Website

*LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2018: Acronyms*

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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



## 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 (Pub. 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) 2018 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 United States and the District of Columbia).
- One hundred and fifty 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, 2018 (Pub. L. 115-141) was signed into law on March 23, 2018. This Act provided funds for LIHEAP in FY 2018.

In total, \$3.64 billion was appropriated to LIHEAP. Of this amount, (1) \$678.5 million was allocated under the “new formula,” (2) \$2.959 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 2018. FY 2017 carryover funds provided the next largest share, followed by FY 2017 reallocation funds.

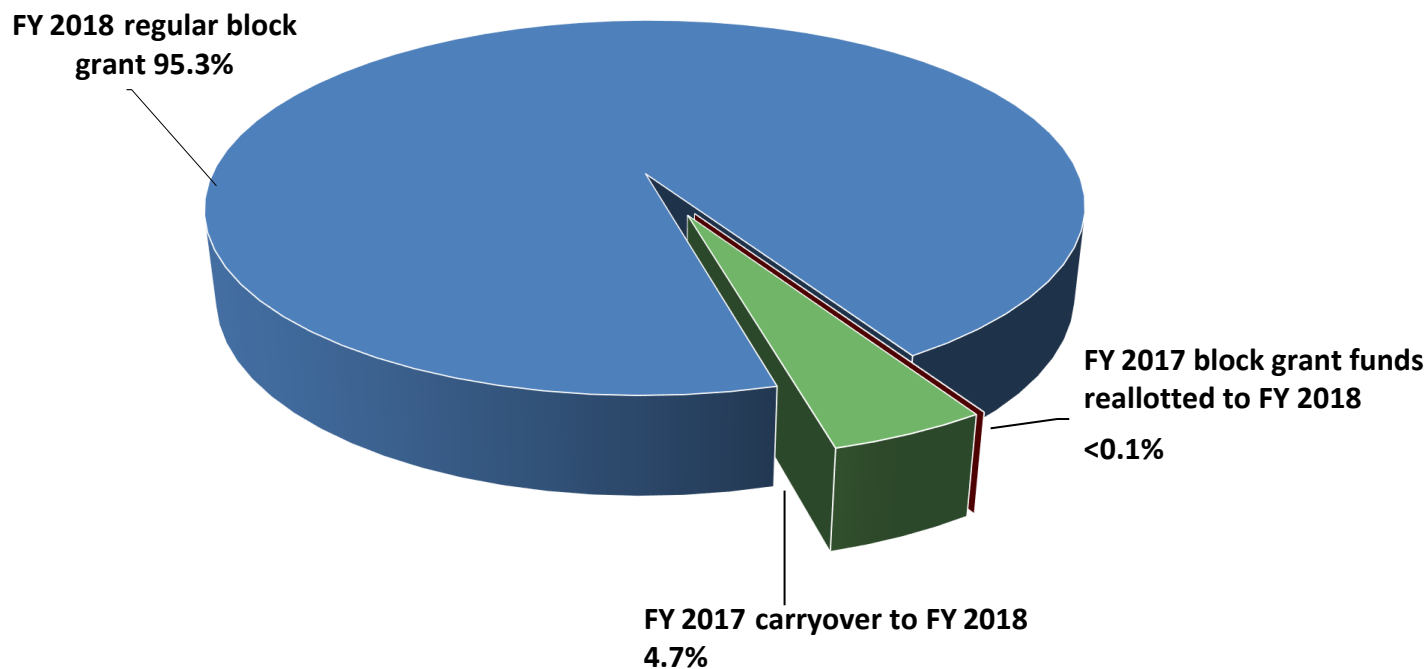
The sources of LIHEAP funding in FY 2018 included the following:

- Regular block grant allocations: 51 states received approximately \$3.6 billion.
- Block grant reallocation funds: 51 states received approximately \$517,526.
- Funds carried over from the previous fiscal year: 47 states carried over approximately \$176 million.

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<sup>1</sup> The difference in the “new formula” and “old formula” is described in greater detail on page 8 of this report.

Figure 1. Percent of Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to the States, by Source, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>



<sup>i</sup> The FY 2017 carryover data in this figure are current as of August 31, 2019. The FY 2017 block grant reallocation to FY 2018 is less than 0.1 percent of LIHEAP funds available and rounds to 0.0 percent in the figure.

### Uses of Program Funds

As authorized by the LIHEAP statute, states used available LIHEAP funds in FY 2018 for the following activities:

- Heating assistance: 51 states obligated an estimated \$1.8 billion.
- Cooling assistance: 20 states obligated an estimated \$296 million.<sup>2</sup>
- Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance: 50 states obligated a separate \$738 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).

<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.

- Low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair: 49 states obligated an estimated \$418 million.
- Administrative and planning costs: 51 states obligated an estimated \$305 million.
- Carryover of funds to FY 2019<sup>3</sup>: 44 states carried over an estimated \$139 million of unobligated FY 2018 funds into FY 2019.
- Development of leveraging resources<sup>4</sup>: 3 states obligated an estimated \$130,000.
- Assurance 16 activities<sup>5</sup>: 26 states obligated an estimated \$36 million.
- LIHEAP management information systems (MIS)<sup>6</sup>: 7 states obligated an estimated \$15 million.
- Nominal payments: 10 states obligated an estimated \$24 million.

As shown in Figure 2, 86.2 percent of LIHEAP funds were obligated by states for home energy benefits, with the largest portion spent on heating benefits.

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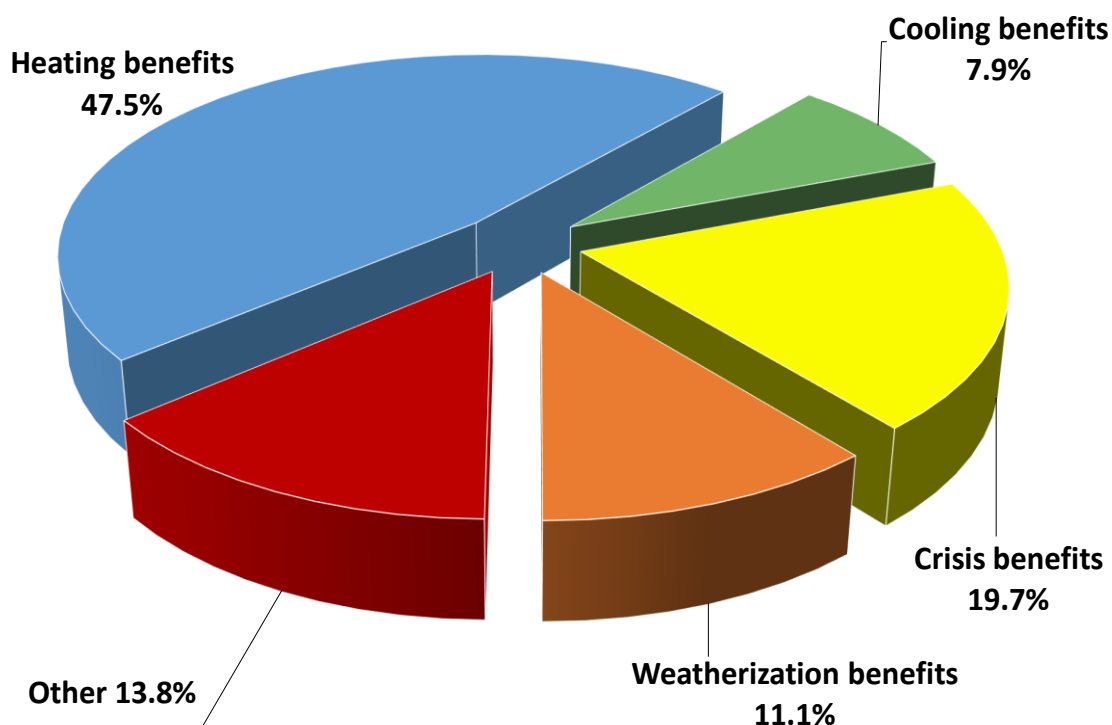
<sup>3</sup> Carryover to FY 2019 includes \$1,579,924 of unobligated FY 2018 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations, which one state (Alaska) returned to the federal government and \$55,611 of unobligated FY 2017 LIHEAP funds that were returned to the federal government by one state (Mississippi) after being carried over to FY 2018 and remaining unobligated throughout the fiscal year.

<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 Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Pennsylvania, and Utah to develop or maintain certain computer systems that support administration of LIHEAP in the respective states.

Figure 2. LIHEAP Assistance Uses, as a Percent of Total Funding, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>



<sup>i</sup> The data in this figure are current as of August 31, 2019. “Other” in Figure 2 includes administrative funds, funds carried over from FY 2018 to FY 2019, Assurance 16 activities, nominal payments, development of leveraging resources, and funds used for management information systems (MIS) in Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Pennsylvania, and Utah.

### 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 37 percent of low-income households’ residential energy expenditures in FY 2018. Appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted for about 40 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures. Water heating represented about 14 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures, and refrigeration represented about 8 percent.<sup>8</sup>

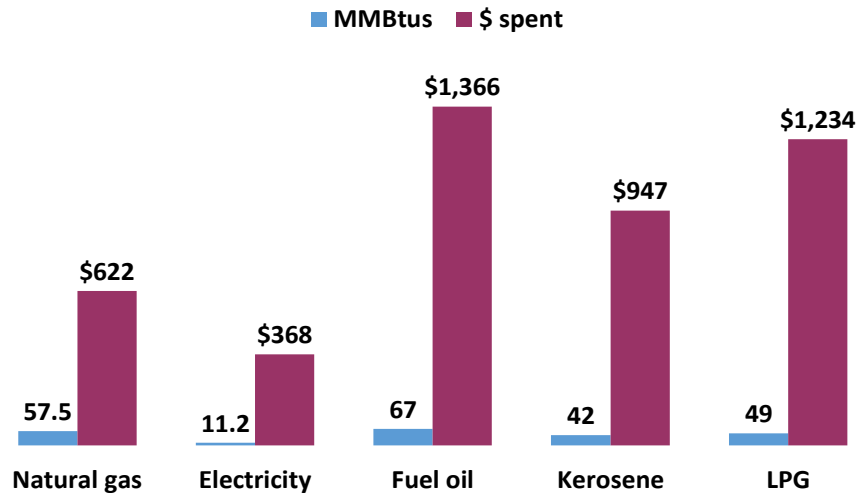
Of LIHEAP beneficiary households, the rates of primary home heating fuel usage in 2009 were as follows: 49.2 percent used natural gas, 29.3 percent used electricity, 11.3 percent used fuel oil, 1.1 percent used kerosene, 5.0 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 2.7 percent used some other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

<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). Except where stated otherwise, data on household consumption (including by fuel type and end use) and expenditures are 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.

Figure 3 shows the average yearly dollars spent and energy consumed by LIHEAP beneficiary 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.

**Figure 3. Average Yearly LIHEAP Beneficiary Households’ Heating Consumption (in MMBtus) and Expenditures, by Main Heating Fuel Type, FY 2018<sup>i</sup> <sup>ii</sup>**



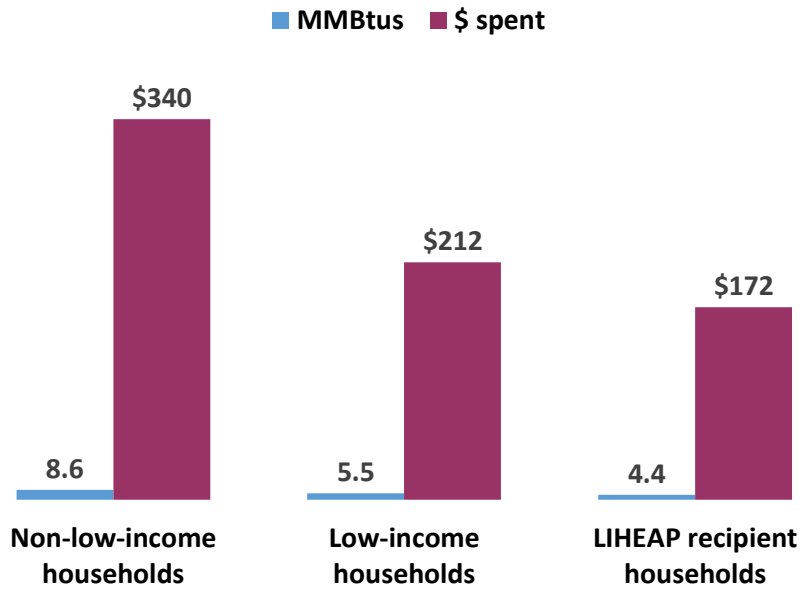
<sup>i</sup> Data for LIHEAP beneficiary households using kerosene main heat should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

<sup>ii</sup> 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>9</sup> data, 88.6 percent of LIHEAP beneficiary households cooled their homes, compared with 94.3 percent of non-low-income households. As shown in Figure 4, in FY 2018 LIHEAP beneficiary 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>9</sup> The 2009 RECS is the most recent available to ACF. 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 2018



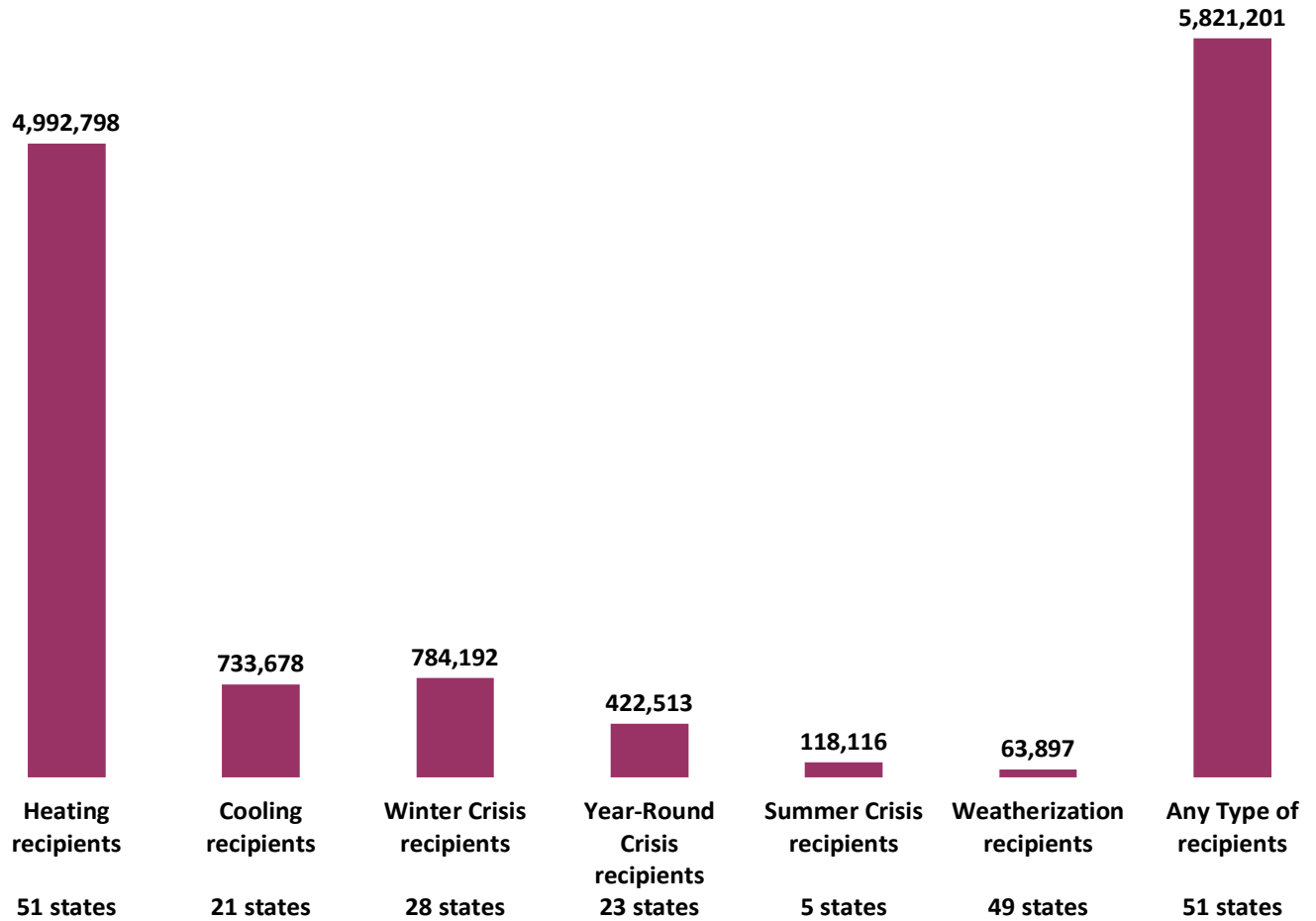
### Household Data

State-specific data on LIHEAP beneficiary households are derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2018*.

### 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 Beneficiary Households, by Type of Assistance and Number of States, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**



<sup>i</sup> The data in this table are current as of August 31, 2019. Winter crisis beneficiaries includes data for households assisted by five state that provide winter crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance. Year-round crisis beneficiaries 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 2018 includes:

- 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).

- 29.4 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 2018, approximately the same number as in FY 2017.

The 5.4 million households who received help with heating costs through heating assistance, winter crisis assistance, or year-round crisis assistance in FY 2018 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 (Pub. 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>10</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 \$23,535,220 to 1,209,162 households in FY 2018. 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 beneficiary households was 84.9 percent of HHSPG. By contrast, the median household poverty level of LIHEAP income-eligible households, under the federal income maximum standard, was 118.6 percent of the 2017 HHSPG.

### **LIHEAP Benefit Levels**

There was variation in states' FY 2018 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP fuel assistance. The average household benefit level for cooling assistance was \$404 and the average household benefit level for heating assistance was \$357, which increased to \$437 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.

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<sup>10</sup> The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended by Section 4006 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), is codified in 7 U.S.C. § 2014(5)(e)(6)(C)(iv).



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

The percentage of household heating expenditures offset by LIHEAP benefits decreased from 73.7 percent in FY 2017 to 67.7 percent in FY 2018. The decrease in the offset stemmed from an increase in home heating expenditures in FY 2018 that exceeded the increase in the average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs.

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

About 38.6 percent of heating assistance beneficiary households had at least one member aged 60 years or older. By contrast, 45.3 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 38.5 percent of heating assistance beneficiary households had at least one member with a disability. By contrast, 28.8 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 17.8 percent of heating assistance beneficiary households had at least one child aged 5 years old or younger. By contrast, 16.1 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 2018, 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 households older adult households, cooling assistance for households with a member with a disability, and year-round crisis assistance for 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. HHS also conducted 16 on-site reviews of LIHEAP at the state and tribal level.

## ***Program Measurement Data***

HHS tracked LIHEAP performance according to the following objectives:<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Further LIHEAP information is available in HHS's [FY 2019 Annual Performance Plan and Report](#). Index Scores indicate if a population is being targeted and prioritized. A score of 100 indicates LIHEAP serves at a proportional rate to LIHEAP income-eligible population. A score above 100 indicates LIHEAP is serves at a higher rate and below 100 at a lower rate proportionally to LIHEAP income-eligible population.

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

LIHEAP exceeded its FY 2018 performance goal for maintaining the recipient targeting index score of older adult households and its FY 2018 performance goal for maintaining the recipient targeting index score for young child households. The targeting of older adult households increased from an index score of 74 in FY 2010 to 84 in FY 2013 before decreasing to an index score of 80 in FY 2014. In FY 2015 and FY 2016, the targeting index score for older adult households increased to 81 and 86, respectively. In FY 2017, it decreased to 82. However, in FY 2018, the targeting index score for older adult households increased to 85, exceeding the prior year score.

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 and FY 2017, the program exceeded the target score. In FY 2018, the targeting index score for young child households increased to 111, exceeding the prior year score.

LIHEAP supports Objective B of HHS’s Goal 3<sup>12</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 through FY 2018, HHS required state grant recipients and the District of Columbia (“state grant recipients”) to collect and report data for the following 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>12</sup> The full list of HHS’s strategic goals and objectives for FY 2016 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 (Pub. 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 beneficiary 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>13</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>14</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 2018 regular LIHEAP allotments but also include those households which were assisted in FY 2018 with LIHEAP funds from the following sources: FY 2017 regular LIHEAP allotments carried over to FY 2018 and obligated FY 2017 LIHEAP funds expended in FY 2018.
- 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>13</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>14</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 2018 LIHEAP funds.

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

LIHEAP appropriations were available to LIHEAP grant recipients to assist eligible households for FY 2018, 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 2018, 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 of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-141) on March 23, 2018. This act appropriated FY 2018 funds for federal agencies including HHS. One provision of Pub. L. 115-141 appropriated \$3,640,304,000 in LIHEAP regular block grant funds.

Pub. L. 115-141 specified the amount available for training and technical assistance (T&TA) as \$2,988,000. HHS set all such funds for LIHEAP T&TA purposes. See the section titled *Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2018* for more background on T&TA activities.

After setting aside funds for T&TA, HHS distributed the remaining \$3,637,316,000 to the following entities:

- Fifty states and the District of Columbia (except where otherwise indicated, “states” refers to the 50 United States and the District of Columbia).
- One hundred and fifty 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 \$128.57 in unobligated FY 2018 regular block grant funds, all from T&TA. This resulted in an overall total of effectively \$3,640,303,871.43 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 2018 appropriation increased this amount to \$2,988,000. HHS obligated all but \$128.57 of these funds. The remaining \$128.57 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 2018.

### **Summary of FY 2018 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 2018**

<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Number of Grant Recipients</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Total funds	<b>206</b>	<b>\$3,640,829,154</b>
Total allocations and awards	<b>206</b>	<b>3,637,841,154</b>
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	3,579,556,664
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	150	40,095,284
Territories	5	18,189,206
Regular block grant allocations	<b>206</b>	<b>3,637,316,000</b>
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	3,579,039,138
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	150	40,090,282
Territories	5	18,186,580
FY 2017 reallocation awards	<b>101</b>	<b>525,154</b>
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	517,526
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	45	5,002
Territories	5	2,626
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 2018, as described below. These other funds constituted about 5 percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to states in FY 2018.

- **FY 2018 reallocation awards.** One state and 14 tribes indicated in their *FY 2017 LIHEAP Carryover and Reallocation Reports* that they had FY 2017 LIHEAP funds available for reallocation. These funds totaled \$525,154 after deducting unreturned funds

that they previously drew down.<sup>15</sup> HHS redistributed this amount to LIHEAP grant recipients for use in FY 2018, per Section 2607 of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. § 8626. The funds were awarded on August 1, 2018, to all current LIHEAP grant recipients by distributing the total reallocated funds under the formula Congress set for FY 2018 funding. However, grant recipients whose allocations would have been less than \$25 did not receive an award. A Dear Colleague Letter announcing the reallocated funds was issued on August 1, 2018, and posted to ACF’s website under the title “[LIHEAP DCL Reallotment of Funding FY 2017.](#)”

- **LIHEAP carryover from FY 2017.** 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 2018<sup>i</sup>**

Funding Source	Number of States	Amount of Funds	Percent of Funds
Total	51	\$3,755,656,055	100.0%
FY 2018 regular block grant allocations	51	3,579,039,138	95.3
FY 2017 reallotment awards for FY 2018	51	517,526	0.0 <sup>ii</sup>
FY 2017 funds carried over to FY 2018 <sup>iii</sup>	47	\$176,099,391	4.7

<sup>i</sup> Regular block grant allocations and FY 2017 reallotment awards for FY 2018 are actual dollars distributed by HHS.

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

<sup>iii</sup> Funds carried over to FY 2018 are dollars that states reported as carried over or returned to HHS in the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2018*. These data are current as of August 31, 2019.

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<sup>15</sup> The grant recipients that reported funds available for reallotment included: Alaska, Aniak Traditional Council, Association of Village Council Presidents, Bristol Bay Native Association, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Hoh Indian Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Nation, Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, Navajo Nation, Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, Samish Indian Nation, Three Affiliated Tribes, and Tyme Maidu Tribe Berry Creek Rancheria. Alaska, Aniak Traditional Council, and Samish Indian Nation drew down and didn’t return all or part of their reported reallotments.



**Table I-3. State-Specific Estimates of Net Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**

State	FY 2018 Regular Block Grant Allocations	FY 2017 Reallotment Awards for FY 2018	Funds Carried Over from FY 2017 <sup>ii</sup>	Total
Total	\$3,579,039,138	\$517,526	\$176,099,391	\$3,755,656,055
Alabama	51,246,890	4,494	2,881,196	54,132,580
Alaska	11,018,073	1,717	1,027,093	12,046,883
Arizona	26,699,566	2,103	1,548,901	28,250,570
Arkansas	31,134,093	3,429	2,705,461	33,842,983
California	191,098,095	24,069	3,499,025	194,621,189
Colorado	53,174,674	8,406	4,000,797	57,183,877
Connecticut	80,738,355	10,966	7,437,372	88,186,693
Delaware	13,653,457	1,456	406,603	14,061,516
Dist. of Columbia	11,148,804	1,703	999,404	12,149,911
Florida	91,505,258	7,111	6,899,132	98,411,501
Georgia	72,360,288	5,622	1,786,992	74,152,902
Hawaii	5,004,477	566	201,063	5,206,106
Idaho	20,423,613	3,153	1,437,722	21,864,488
Illinois	171,007,959	30,352	13,336,765	184,375,076
Indiana	77,420,936	13,741	6,588,278	84,022,955
Iowa	54,873,978	9,739	4,099,807	58,983,524
Kansas	36,171,862	4,473	3,158,883	39,335,218
Kentucky	53,571,684	7,152	0	53,578,836
Louisiana	48,120,020	4,594	0	48,124,614
Maine	38,793,016	6,844	2,723,463	41,523,323
Maryland	81,679,806	8,396	19,647	81,707,849
Massachusetts	147,604,978	21,936	3,113,211	150,740,125
Michigan	161,278,584	28,669	15,804,017	177,111,270
Minnesota	116,969,082	20,761	10,510,542	127,500,385
Mississippi	32,527,614	3,853	55,611	32,587,078
Missouri	81,052,432	12,124	5,770,459	86,835,015
Montana	20,776,181	3,174	1,871,733	22,651,088
Nebraska	31,513,258	4,817	899,794	32,417,869
Nevada	13,137,592	1,021	867,465	14,006,078
New Hampshire	27,994,431	4,152	2,620,677	30,619,260
New Jersey	127,410,239	20,364	5,614,246	133,044,849
New Mexico	18,753,505	2,609	1,427,750	20,183,864
New York	374,417,424	66,489	0	374,483,913
North Carolina	95,607,094	9,733	0	95,616,827

State	FY 2018 Regular Block Grant Allocations	FY 2017 Reallotment Awards for FY 2018	Funds Carried Over from FY 2017 <sup>ii</sup>	Total
North Dakota	20,786,148	3,175	1,937,655	22,726,978
Ohio	154,050,894	26,851	6,392,850	160,470,595
Oklahoma	36,842,711	3,755	1,002,286	37,848,752
Oregon	36,052,708	6,469	1,089,273	37,148,450
Pennsylvania	214,780,545	35,715	17,077,332	231,893,592
Rhode Island	26,857,973	3,611	2,456,088	29,317,672
South Carolina	43,107,127	3,569	3,569,254	46,679,950
South Dakota	18,745,676	2,864	1,697,639	20,446,179
Tennessee	63,972,029	7,244	5,871,104	69,850,377
Texas	152,258,101	11,830	73,935	152,343,866
Utah	25,215,266	3,889	2,143,185	27,362,340
Vermont	20,372,775	3,112	1,769,776	22,145,663
Virginia	91,754,433	10,228	7,995,701	99,760,362
Washington	58,182,219	10,472	20,656	58,213,347
West Virginia	30,982,475	4,733	1,523,433	32,510,641
Wisconsin	105,288,970	18,688	7,243,799	112,551,457
Wyoming	9,901,770	1,533	922,316	10,825,619

<sup>i</sup> Regular block grant allocations and FY 2017 reallotment awards for FY 2018 are actual dollars distributed by HHS.

<sup>ii</sup> Funds carried over to FY 2018 are dollars that states reported as carried over or returned to HHS in the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2018*. These data are current as of August 31, 2019.

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

Prior to the passage of Pub. L. 115-141, Congress appropriated preliminary FY 2018 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. The format for this application appears in the On Line Data Collection system (OLDC), which grant recipients access through [grantsolutions.gov](http://grantsolutions.gov).

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 2018, however, the formula for the full-year appropriation was based upon Pub. L. 115-141. Such formula called for \$678,500,000 to be distributed by the new formula and the remainder to be distributed by the old formula. Because Pub. L. 115-141 did not amend the LIHEAP authorizing statute, it did not specify that this modification apply to fiscal years after FY 2018.

### **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 2017 reallocation funds to be used in FY 2018 by such tribes.

**Table I-4. LIHEAP Funding Breakdown for Direct-Funded Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**

<b>Direct-Funded Tribe</b>	<b>FY 2018 Regular Block Grant Allocations</b>	<b>FY 2017 Reallotment Awards for FY 2018</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$40,090,282</b>	<b>\$5,002</b>	<b>\$40,095,284</b>
Alabama - Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	8,979	0	8,979
Alabama - Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	163,426	0	163,426
Alabama - Poarch Band of Creek Indians	106,283	0	106,283
Alabama - United Cherokee Ani-Yun Wiya Nation	42,672	0	42,672
Alaska - Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	199,060	30	199,090
Alaska - Aniak Traditional Council	179,783	27	179,810
Alaska - Association of Village Council Presidents	2,875,280	439	2,875,719
Alaska - Bristol Bay Native Association	1,081,682	165	1,081,847
Alaska - Chuathbaluk Traditional Council	22,535	0	22,535
Alaska - Cook Inlet	311,735	48	311,783
Alaska - Kenaitze Indian Tribe	141,802	0	141,802
Alaska - Orutsararmuit Native Council	262,909	40	262,949
Alaska - Seldovia Village	13,145	0	13,145
Alaska - Tanana Chiefs Conference	1,794,334	274	1,794,608
Alaska - Tlingit and Haida Central Council	841,308	129	841,437
Alaska - Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	37,558	0	37,558
Arizona - Cocopah Tribe	10,339	0	10,339
Arizona - Colorado River Indian Tribes	33,399	0	33,399
Arizona - Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	104,346	0	104,346
Arizona - Navajo Nation	1,813,649	198	1,813,847
Arizona - Pascua Yaqui Tribe	39,861	0	39,861
Arizona - Quechan Tribe	21,722	0	21,722
Arizona - Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community	38,501	0	38,501
Arizona - San Carlos Apache Tribe	63,488	0	63,488
Arizona - White Mountain Apache Tribe	90,697	0	90,697
California - Berry Creek Rancheria	6,745	0	6,745

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<b>Direct-Funded Tribe</b>	<b>FY 2018 Regular Block Grant Allocations</b>	<b>FY 2017 Reallotment Awards for FY 2018</b>	<b>Total</b>
California - Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians	1,816	0	1,816
California - Bishop Paiute	25,422	0	25,422
California - Coyote Valley Pomo Band	5,603	0	5,603
California - Enterprise Rancheria	2,594	0	2,594
California - Hoopa Valley Tribe	46,485	0	46,485
California - Hopland Band	7,056	0	7,056
California - Karuk Tribe	33,723	0	33,723
California - Mooretown Rancheria	19,248	0	19,248
California - N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc. (NCIDC)	321,149	41	321,190
California - Pinoleville Rancheria	19,185	0	19,185
California - Pit River Tribe	40,415	0	40,415
California - Quartz Valley	4,047	0	4,047
California - Redding Rancheria	49,910	0	49,910
California - Redwood Valley	2,283	0	2,283
California - Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	46,382	0	46,382
California - Round Valley	29,832	0	29,832
California - Sherwood Valley Rancheria	7,575	0	7,575
California - S. Cal. Tribal Chairmen's Association	5,240	0	5,240
California - Southern Indian Health Council	5,966	0	5,966
California - Yurok Tribe	60,493	0	60,493
Idaho - Coeur d'Alene Tribe	64,932	0	64,932
Idaho - Nez Perce Tribe	150,256	0	150,256
Idaho - Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	826,411	126	826,537
Kansas - United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska	63,000	0	63,000
Maine - Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	175,151	31	175,182
Maine - Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	175,151	31	175,182
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Indian Township	334,197	59	334,256
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Pleasant Point	466,265	82	466,347
Maine - Penobscot Tribe	320,910	57	320,967

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<b>Direct-Funded Tribe</b>	<b>FY 2018 Regular Block Grant Allocations</b>	<b>FY 2017 Reallotment Awards for FY 2018</b>	<b>Total</b>
Massachusetts - Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	118,179	0	118,179
Michigan - Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	45,247	0	45,247
Michigan - Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	86,036	0	86,036
Michigan - Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	119,398	0	119,398
Michigan - Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	174,909	31	174,940
Michigan - Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	159,558	28	159,586
Michigan - Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	500,000	89	500,089
Mississippi - Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	66,462	0	66,462
Montana - Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	886,846	135	886,981
Montana - Blackfeet Tribe	1,071,371	164	1,071,535
Montana - Chippewa-Cree Tribe	316,731	48	316,779
Montana - Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	1,258,640	192	1,258,832
Montana - Fort Belknap Community	370,434	57	370,491
Montana - Northern Cheyenne Tribe	497,126	76	497,202
New Mexico - Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos	31,141	0	31,141
New Mexico - Jicarilla Apache Tribe	27,423	0	27,423
New Mexico - Pueblo of Jemez	13,014	0	13,014
New Mexico - Pueblo of Laguna	50,663	0	50,663
New Mexico - Pueblo of Nambe	9,296	0	9,296
New Mexico - Pueblo of Zuni	78,085	0	78,085
New York - Seneca Nation	130,244	0	130,244
New York - St. Regis Mohawk Band	72,968	0	72,968
North Carolina - Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	106,718	0	106,718
North Carolina - Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina	1,733,025	176	1,733,201

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<b>Direct-Funded Tribe</b>	<b>FY 2018 Regular Block Grant Allocations</b>	<b>FY 2017 Reallotment Awards for FY 2018</b>	<b>Total</b>
North Dakota - Spirit Lake Tribe	1,367,510	209	1,367,719
North Dakota - Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	1,898,685	290	1,898,975
North Dakota - Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	1,094,008	167	1,094,175
North Dakota - Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	2,461,518	376	2,461,894
Oklahoma - Absentee Shawnee Tribe	18,974	0	18,974
Oklahoma - Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	12,163	0	12,163
Oklahoma - Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	16,347	0	16,347
Oklahoma - Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	1,859,459	183	1,859,642
Oklahoma - Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	160,063	0	160,063
Oklahoma - Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	579,925	57	579,982
Oklahoma - Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	836,319	82	836,401
Oklahoma - Citizen Potawatomi Nation	178,200	0	178,200
Oklahoma - Comanche Indian Tribe	98,665	0	98,665
Oklahoma - Delaware Nation	4,000	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Delaware Tribe of Indians	31,721	0	31,721
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	50,111	0	50,111
Oklahoma - Kiowa Indian Tribe	59,549	0	59,549
Oklahoma - Miami Tribe	9,730	0	9,730
Oklahoma - Muscogee (Creek) Nation	297,455	29	297,484
Oklahoma - Osage Tribe	144,863	0	144,863
Oklahoma - Otoe-Missouria Tribe	8,952	0	8,952
Oklahoma - Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	22,866	0	22,866
Oklahoma - Pawnee Tribe	35,516	0	35,516
Oklahoma - Ponca Tribe	66,166	0	66,166
Oklahoma - Quapaw Tribe	26,758	0	26,758
Oklahoma - Sac and Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	132,819	0	132,819
Oklahoma - Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	58,966	0	58,966
Oklahoma - Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	11,579	0	11,579

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<b>Direct-Funded Tribe</b>	<b>FY 2018 Regular Block Grant Allocations</b>	<b>FY 2017 Reallotment Awards for FY 2018</b>	<b>Total</b>
Oklahoma - Shawnee Tribe	4,000	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	20,531	0	20,531
Oklahoma - Tonkawa Tribe	6,325	0	6,325
Oklahoma - United Keetowah	252,988	25	253,013
Oklahoma - Wichita and Affiliated Tribes	17,028	0	17,028
Oklahoma - Wyandotte Nation	9,244	0	9,244
Oregon - Conf. Tribe of Coos-Lower Umpqua	37,000	0	37,000
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,845	0	118,845
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,665	0	114,665
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,665	0	114,665
Oregon - Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	12,000	0	12,000
Oregon - Klamath Tribe	256,948	46	256,994
Rhode Island - Narragansett Indian Tribe	45,960	0	45,960
South Dakota - Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	626,411	96	626,507
South Dakota - Oglala Sioux Tribe	1,297,248	198	1,297,446
South Dakota - Rosebud Sioux Tribe	1,021,805	156	1,021,961
South Dakota - Yankton Sioux Tribe	264,336	40	264,376
Utah - Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	105,261	0	105,261
Utah - Ute Tribe (Uintah and Ouray)	138,374	0	138,374
Washington - Colville Confederated Tribes	511,399	91	511,490
Washington - Hoh Tribe	8,460	0	8,460
Washington - Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	14,913	0	14,913
Washington - Kalispel Indian Community	14,913	0	14,913
Washington - Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	36,468	0	36,468
Washington - Lummi Indian Tribe	150,884	27	150,911
Washington - Makah Indian Tribe	117,676	0	117,676
Washington - Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	53,857	0	53,857



<b>Direct-Funded Tribe</b>	<b>FY 2018 Regular Block Grant Allocations</b>	<b>FY 2017 Reallotment Awards for FY 2018</b>	<b>Total</b>
Washington - Nooksack Indian Tribe	41,419	0	41,419
Washington - Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	24,876	0	24,876
Washington - Quileute Tribe	48,061	0	48,061
Washington - Quinault Tribe	130,959	0	130,959
Washington - Samish Tribe	49,691	0	49,691
Washington - Small Tribes Organization of W. Wash.	97,812	0	97,812
Washington - South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	167,971	30	168,001
Washington - Spokane Tribe	105,299	0	105,299
Washington - Suquamish Tribe	14,913	0	14,913
Washington - Swinomish Indians	63,819	0	63,819
Washington - Yakama Indian Nation	542,071	96	542,167
Wyoming - Eastern Shoshone of the Wind River	136,174	0	136,174
Wyoming - Northern Arapaho Nation	200,677	31	200,708

<sup>i</sup> These data are compiled from HHS's 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 2018.

Table I-5 indicates the FY 2018 LIHEAP funds received by the five eligible territories.

**Table I-5. LIHEAP Funding Breakdown for Territories, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**

<b>Territory</b>	<b>FY 2018 Regular Block Grant Allocation</b>	<b>FY 2017 Reallotment Awards for FY 2018</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total	\$18,186,580	\$2,626	\$18,189,206
American Samoa	300,853	43	300,896
Guam	659,609	95	659,704
Northern Mariana Islands	229,100	34	229,134
Puerto Rico	16,373,285	2,364	16,375,649
U.S. Virgin Islands	623,733	90	623,823

<sup>i</sup> These data are compiled from HHS's 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 2018*, 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 2018<sup>i</sup>**

Uses of LIHEAP Funds	Number of States	Estimated Obligations	Percent of Funds <sup>ii</sup>
Total <sup>iii</sup>	51	\$3,755,656,056	100.0%
Heating assistance	51	1,784,396,301	47.5
Cooling assistance <sup>iv</sup>	20	296,265,168	7.9
Energy crisis assistance <sup>v</sup>	50	738,331,059	19.7
Weatherization assistance <sup>vi</sup>	49	418,158,899	11.1
Nominal payments <sup>vii</sup>	10	23,535,220	0.6
Carryover to FY 2019 <sup>viii</sup>	44	139,229,776	3.7
Development of leveraging resources	3	130,000	0.0 <sup>ix</sup>
Assurance 16 activities <sup>x</sup>	26	35,991,180	1.0
Administrative and planning costs	51	304,509,854	8.1
Other <sup>xi</sup>	7	15,108,599	0.4

<sup>i</sup> These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2018*. These data are current as of August 31, 2019. Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-2.

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

<sup>iii</sup> The total uses of funds in Table I-6 and Table I-7 does not match total sources of funds in Table I-2 due to rounding differences by one state (West Virginia).

<sup>iv</sup> The total number of states that obligated funds to cooling assistance (20) differs from the total number of states that served households with cooling assistance (21, 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>v</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.

<sup>vi</sup> Forty-nine states obligated funds for weatherization assistance. This total includes states that obligated funds during FY 2018 but did not expend all of the funds to weatherize homes until FY 2019.

<sup>vii</sup> In FY 2015, OCS specifically instructed grant recipients to separate SNAP nominal payment obligations and beneficiary households from their heating assistance data. This is consistent with the guidance in FY 2018.

<sup>viii</sup> Carryover to FY 2019 includes \$1,579,924 of unobligated FY 2018 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations which one state (Alaska) returned to the federal government and \$55,611 of unobligated FY 2017 LIHEAP funds that were returned to the federal government by one state (Mississippi) after being carried over to FY 2018 and remaining unobligated throughout the fiscal year.

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

<sup>x</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>xi</sup> 'Other' refers to LIHEAP Management Information System (MIS) funds obligated by Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Pennsylvania, and Utah.

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**Table I-7. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Funds, by State, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits <sup>ii</sup>	Nominal Payments <sup>iii</sup>	Carryover to FY 2018 <sup>iv</sup>	Development of Leveraging Resources <sup>v</sup>	Assurance 16 Activities <sup>vi</sup>	Administrative and Planning Costs	Other <sup>vii</sup>	Total <sup>viii</sup>
Total	\$1,784,396,301	\$296,265,168	\$738,331,059	\$418,158,899	\$23,535,220	\$139,229,776	\$130,000	\$35,991,180	\$304,509,854	\$15,108,599	\$3,755,656,056
Alabama	17,136,172	17,623,284	8,031,919	3,000,000	0	3,196,147	0	503,075	4,641,983	0	54,132,580
Alaska	5,964,529	0	1,441,737	960,000	0	2,681,903	0	998,714	0	0	12,046,883
Arizona	5,730,204	10,817,852	4,511,689	4,001,174	0	503,407	25,000	917,221	1,744,023	0	28,250,570
Arkansas	8,750,009	6,537,882	10,600,545	2,264,829	0	3,113,409	0	997,225	1,579,084	0	33,842,983
California <sup>ix</sup>	47,385,930	0	71,913,772	46,174,313	0	0	0	9,770,456	19,376,718	0	194,621,189
Colorado	30,038,520	0	8,549,392	13,093,668	0	185,341	0	0	5,316,956	0	57,183,877
Connecticut	54,489,474	0	16,595,083	982,460	1,826,402	5,915,211	0	969,651	7,408,412	0	88,186,693
Delaware	6,273,872	2,446,427	503,543	1,138,334	0	1,026,589	0	135,686	1,261,326	1,275,739	14,061,516
Dist. Columbia	5,221,298	1,484,172	1,881,313	1,638,382	0	1,080,704	0	2,614	841,428	0	12,149,911
Florida	18,101,811	19,756,250	39,441,000	13,726,855	0	1,601,340	0	0	5,784,245	0	98,411,501
Georgia	47,683,863	0	12,472,444	3,899,558	0	3,481,476	0	0	6,615,561	0	74,152,902
Hawaii <sup>x</sup>	3,797,976	0	357,500	375,442	0	157,557	0	0	517,631	0	5,206,106
Idaho	9,199,346	0	2,950,814	5,061,223	0	1,568,115	35,000	1,021,180	2,028,810	0	21,864,488
Illinois	120,072,509	0	19,185,059	20,654,644	0	9,989,633	0	156,657	14,316,574	0	184,375,076
Indiana	37,300,424	22,099,250	6,489,479	7,648,219	0	307,022	0	2,267,643	7,669,937	240,981	84,022,955
Iowa	38,902,653	0	3,021,332	8,231,096	0	3,683,354	0	536,393	4,608,696	0	58,983,524
Kansas	23,195,763	0	1,641,440	7,467,616	0	1,073,828	0	0	2,884,216	3,072,355	39,335,218
Kentucky	8,425,250	0	32,726,600	7,069,103	0	0	0	0	5,357,883	0	53,578,836
Louisiana	14,239,888	19,030,878	4,904,865	4,815,920	0	0	0	321,061	4,812,002	0	48,124,614
Maine	25,433,039	0	1,265,541	8,277,975	167,475	1,489,686	0	1,104,111	3,785,496	0	41,523,323
Maryland	64,146,477	3,572,585	3,930,279	0	0	2,262,876	0	0	7,795,632	0	81,707,849
Massachusetts <sup>x</sup>	117,495,530	0	0	10,000,000	2,475,000	4,980,767	70,000	3,597,405	12,121,423	0	150,740,125
Michigan	58,233,149	0	82,673,249	5,927,709	1,966,534	16,130,725	0	0	12,179,904	0	177,111,270
Minnesota	65,999,974	0	24,654,155	16,979,765	0	3,310,344	0	4,838,031	11,147,538	570,578	127,500,385
Mississippi	13,029,186	9,432,138	1,181,973	4,879,142	0	55,611	0	1,244,181	2,764,847	0	32,587,078

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State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits <sup>ii</sup>	Nominal Payments <sup>iii</sup>	Carryover to FY 2018 <sup>iv</sup>	Development of Leveraging Resources <sup>v</sup>	Assurance 16 Activities <sup>vi</sup>	Administrative and Planning Costs	Other <sup>vii</sup>	Total <sup>viii</sup>
Missouri	27,780,671	0	42,936,236	6,300,000	0	1,726,889	0	0	8,091,219	0	86,835,015
Montana	10,269,984	0	1,476,233	5,194,839	35,426	1,661,962	0	450,000	2,077,936	1,484,708	22,651,088
Nebraska	19,755,262	5,423,349	814,609	1,600,000	0	1,933,323	0	0	2,891,326	0	32,417,869
Nevada <sup>k</sup>	12,917,632	0	208,361	618,633	0	61,425	0	0	200,027	0	14,006,078
New Hampshire	21,013,340	0	1,456,297	1,800,000	0	2,550,180	0	1,000,000	2,799,443	0	30,619,260
New Jersey	74,460,812	11,913,700	15,446,307	14,248,389	0	4,350,236	0	0	12,625,405	0	133,044,849
New Mexico	9,131,602	2,904,751	2,564,019	2,303,763	0	1,404,379	0	0	1,875,350	0	20,183,864
New York	207,300,549	5,314,412	73,406,213	51,848,391	6,655,635	0	0	0	29,958,713	0	374,483,913
North Carolina	35,514,865	0	35,514,865	15,025,415	0	0	0	0	9,561,682	0	95,616,827
North Dakota	12,708,250	0	3,991,800	3,118,398	0	304,598	0	525,000	2,078,932	0	22,726,978
Ohio	69,920,104	0	34,172,066	30,810,179	0	11,206,121	0	247,626	14,114,499	0	160,470,595
Oklahoma	6,754,837	18,770,907	9,789,608	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	1,033,400	0	37,848,752
Oregon	23,102,879	553,768	2,233,709	5,079,404	1,100,000	331,481	0	1,663,085	3,084,124	0	37,148,450
Pennsylvania	119,242,982	0	70,554,928	6,174,472	4,789,553	12,520,379	0	0	14,014,913	4,596,365	231,893,592
Rhode Island	18,597,942	0	4,206,487	2,508,006	267,195	515,086	0	537,159	2,685,797	0	29,317,672
South Carolina	11,003,242	7,335,494	18,338,737	3,781,849	0	3,803,576	0	241,465	2,175,587	0	46,679,950
South Dakota	16,071,589	0	1,852,135	0	0	1,488,901	0	0	1,033,554	0	20,446,179
Tennessee	32,041,349	15,811,254	5,981,208	3,198,601	0	6,397,927	0	669,946	5,750,092	0	69,850,377
Texas	12,605,647	97,672,324	13,629,965	15,952,105	0	0	0	0	12,483,825	0	152,343,866
Utah	12,998,559	0	2,250,000	3,782,289	0	2,521,915	0	0	1,941,704	3,867,873	27,362,340
Vermont	14,753,365	0	1,407,379	3,001,977	0	945,664	0	0	2,037,278	0	22,145,663
Virginia	43,514,996	17,764,491	7,773,428	12,386,848	0	9,145,156	0	0	9,175,443	0	99,760,362
Washington	30,762,451	0	5,101,045	10,325,699	4,252,000	110,428	0	2,182,225	5,479,499	0	58,213,347
West Virginia	18,001,946	0	4,870,744	5,851,970	0	1,298,564	0	0	2,487,418	0	32,510,642
Wisconsin	72,592,958	0	15,735,375	11,307,154	0	6,412,375	0	0	6,503,595	0	112,551,457
Wyoming	5,331,642	0	1,694,582	2,173,091	0	744,166	0	92,084	790,054	0	10,825,619

<sup>i</sup> These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2018*. They are current as of August 31, 2019. Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-3.

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<sup>ii</sup> Includes funds obligated in FY 2018 but not expended to weatherize homes until FY 2019.

<sup>iii</sup> In FY 2015, OCS specifically instructed grant recipients to separate SNAP nominal payment obligations and beneficiary households from their heating assistance data. This is consistent with the guidance in FY 2018.

<sup>iv</sup> Carryover to FY 2019 includes \$1,579,924 of unobligated FY 2018 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations which one state (Alaska) returned to the federal government and \$55,611 of unobligated FY 2017 LIHEAP funds that were returned to the federal government by one state (Mississippi) after being carried over to FY 2018 and remaining unobligated throughout the fiscal year.

<sup>v</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>vi</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>vii</sup> 'Other' refers to LIHEAP Management Information System (MIS) funds obligated by Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Pennsylvania, and Utah.

<sup>viii</sup> The total uses of funds in Table I-6 and Table I-7 does not match total sources of funds in Table I-2 due to rounding differences by one state (West Virginia).

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

## 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 2018 weather and fuel prices.<sup>16</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>17</sup>

The report titled *Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2018* 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 2018, home heating was 27 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 40 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP beneficiary households in FY 2018. Water heating expenditures represented about 14 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP beneficiary 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** represents 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 HHS Poverty Guidelines (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

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<sup>16</sup> The 2009 RECS was conducted by EIA in 2010. EIA conducted the most recent RECS survey, the 2015 RECS, in 2015 and 2016. EIA published microdata for analysis from the 2015 RECS in 2018. However, significant methodological changes were introduced in the 2015 RECS, including changes to end-use modeling procedures, particularly for electricity usage, and changes that impact the ability to characterize low-income households. Therefore, this report utilizes the 2009 RECS to estimate energy expenditures and burden for FY 2018. Energy expenditures and burden based on the 2015 RECS will be explored in a special study.

<sup>17</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.

60 percent of SMI.

- **LIHEAP beneficiary households** represents those low-income households that received federal fuel assistance.

Residential energy expenditures of low-income households were distributed in roughly the same way as those of all households. However, LIHEAP beneficiaries spent a higher proportion of their annual residential expenditures for home heating and a lower proportion for home cooling than did other groups. LIHEAP beneficiary households spent 31 percent of their annual residential expenditures for home heating, about 4 percentage points more than did the average low-income household. LIHEAP beneficiary 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 2018<sup>i</sup>**

End Use	All Households	Non-Low-Income Households	Low-Income Households	LIHEAP Beneficiary Households
Home heating	25%	24%	27%	31%
Home cooling	13	14	10	7
Water heating	13	12	14	14
Refrigeration	8	8	8	8
Appliances	42	42	40	39
All uses <sup>ii</sup>	100	100	100	100

<sup>i</sup> Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2018 heating degree days (HDDs) and cooling degree days (CDDs).

<sup>ii</sup> All uses may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Average residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP beneficiary households were \$2,052, about 10 percent higher than that for all low-income households. The mean individual residential energy burden for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 17.7 percent, about 0.2 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 2018*.

In FY 2018, average residential energy consumption for all households was 89.7 million British thermal units (MMBtus) and average residential energy expenditures were \$2,174. The mean individual residential energy burden for all households was 8.1 percent of income.



Low-income households had average residential energy consumption of 77.9 MMBtus, or about 13 percent less than all households, and average energy expenditures of \$1,860, or about 14 percent less than all households. Their mean individual residential energy burden was 17.5 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 Type, All Fuels, Nationally, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**

Household Type	Fuel Consumption (MMBtus) <sup>ii</sup>	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden <sup>iii</sup>	Median Individual Burden <sup>iv</sup>	Mean Group Burden <sup>v</sup>
All households	89.7	\$2,174	8.1%	3.7%	2.5%
Non-low-income households	96.0	2,344	3.1	2.7	2.1
Low-income households	77.9	1,860	17.5	8.4	9.4
LIHEAP beneficiary households	90.8	2,052	17.7	8.7	12.3

<sup>i</sup> Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2018 heating degree days (HDDs), cooling degree days (CDDs), and fuel prices. Data represent residential energy used from October 2017 through September 2018.

<sup>ii</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>iii</sup> Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2018 adjusted RECS data. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2018](#).

<sup>iv</sup> Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2018 adjusted RECS data.

<sup>v</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 2018, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2018 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

## ***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 beneficiary 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 beneficiary households used electricity at the lowest rate, 29.3 percent. LIHEAP beneficiary 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>i</sup>**

Household Type	Natural Gas	Electricity	Fuel Oil	Kerosene	LPG <sup>ii</sup>	Other <sup>iii</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>iv</sup>	44.4	36.7	6.1	0.9	4.6	3.0
LIHEAP beneficiary households <sup>v</sup>	49.2	29.3	11.3	1.1	5.0	2.7

<sup>i</sup> Data are derived from the 2009 RECS. 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 RECS that no heating fuel was used.

<sup>ii</sup> LPG = liquefied petroleum gas

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

<sup>iv</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>v</sup> LIHEAP-beneficiary households consist of households that are verified LIHEAP-beneficiaries from the 2009 RECS.

Other findings from the 2009 RECS show that the share of non-low-income households using electricity for home heating increased 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 beneficiary 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**

Tables II-4a and II-4b 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 2018](#).

In FY 2018, average home heating consumption for all households was 35.9 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$539, and mean individual home heating burden was 2.6 percent.

Low-income households had average home heating consumption of 32.1 MMBtus (about 11 percent less than the average for all households) and average home heating expenditures of \$498 (about 7 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home heating burden for low-income households was 6.0 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 beneficiary households was 42.3 MMBtus (about 18 percent higher than the average for all households), and average home heating expenditures were \$646 (about 20 percent higher than the average for all households). Mean individual home heating burden for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 7.0 percent, about 17 percent higher (or 1.0 percentage points higher) than the average for low-income households and over twice the average for all households. Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP beneficiary households was about 32 percent greater than that for all low-income households because LIHEAP heating assistance beneficiary households tend to live in colder regions.

**Table II-4a. Average Annual Household Home Heating Data by Household Type, All Fuels, Nationally, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**

Household Type	Fuel Consumption (MMBtus) <sup>ii</sup>	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden <sup>iii</sup>	Median Individual Burden <sup>iv</sup>	Mean Group Burden <sup>v</sup>
All households	35.9	\$539	2.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Non-low-income households	37.9	561	0.8	0.5	0.5
Low-income households	32.1	498	6.0	2.0	2.5
LIHEAP beneficiary households	42.3	646	7.0	2.6	3.9

<sup>i</sup> Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2018 heating degree days (HDDs) and fuel prices. Data represent home heating energy used from October 2017 through September 2018.

<sup>ii</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>iii</sup> Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2018 adjusted RECS data. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2018](#).

<sup>iv</sup> Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2018 adjusted RECS data.

<sup>v</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 2018, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2018 CPS ASEC.

**Table II-4b. Average Annual Household Home Heating Data by Main Heating Fuel Type, Low-Income Households, Nationally, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**

Main Heating Fuel	Fuel Consumption (MMBtus <sup>ii</sup> )	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden <sup>iii</sup>	Median Individual Burden <sup>iv</sup>	Mean Group Burden <sup>v</sup>
All fuels	32.1	\$498	6.0%	2.0%	2.5%
Natural gas	49.7	533	6.2	2.2	2.7
Electricity	9.8	326	4.9	1.6	1.6
Fuel oil	62.9	1,268	12.6	5.8	6.4
Kerosene	33.5	756	7.6	4.6	3.8
LPG <sup>vi</sup>	46.5	1,149	11.3	4.9	5.8

<sup>i</sup> Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2018 HDDs and fuel prices. Data represent home heating energy used from October 2017 through September 2018.

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

<sup>iii</sup> Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2018 adjusted RECS data. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2018](#).

<sup>iv</sup> Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2018 adjusted RECS data.

<sup>v</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 2018, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2018 CPS ASEC.

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

## 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 beneficiary households because there are fewer LIHEAP cooling beneficiary 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<sup>i</sup>**

Presence of Cooling	All Households	Non-Low-Income Households	Low-Income Households <sup>ii</sup>	LIHEAP Beneficiary Households <sup>iii</sup>
Cooling <sup>iv</sup>	92.5%	94.3%	89.1%	88.6%
None <sup>v</sup>	7.5	5.7	10.9	11.4

<sup>i</sup> Data are derived from the 2009 RECS.

<sup>ii</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>iii</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP beneficiary households from the 2009 RECS.

<sup>iv</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>v</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).

## **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 2018](#).

In FY 2018, average home cooling consumption for all households that cooled their homes was 7.6 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$297, and mean individual home cooling burden was 1.2 percent.

Low-income households that cooled had average home cooling energy consumption of 5.5 MMBtus (about 28 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures of \$212 (about 29 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for low-income households was 2.6 percent, more than twice the average home cooling burden of all households and about six times that of non-low-income households.

Average home cooling consumption for LIHEAP beneficiary households that cooled was 4.4 MMBtus (about 42 percent less than the average for all households), and average home cooling expenditures were \$172 (about 42 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 1.7 percent, about 42 percent higher than that for all households. On average, LIHEAP beneficiary households consumed about 20 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 2018<sup>i</sup>**

Household Type	Percent That Cool <sup>ii</sup>	Consumption (MMBtus) <sup>iii</sup>	Expenditures	Mean Group Burden <sup>iv</sup>	Mean Individual Burden <sup>iv</sup>	Median Individual Burden <sup>iv</sup>
All households	92.5%	7.6	\$297	0.3%	1.2%	0.3%
Non-low-income households	94.3	8.6	340	0.3	0.4	0.3
Low-income households <sup>v</sup>	89.1	5.5	212	1.1	2.6	0.7
LIHEAP beneficiary households <sup>vi</sup>	88.6	4.4	172	1.0	1.7	0.5

<sup>i</sup> Data are derived from the 2009 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2018 cooling degree days (CDDs) and electricity prices. Data represent home cooling energy used from October 2017 through September 2018.

<sup>ii</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 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

<sup>iii</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>iv</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 2018.

<sup>v</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>vi</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP beneficiary households from the 2009 RECS.

### **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 2018 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 2018* that was submitted to HHS as part of each grant recipient's application for FY 2018 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 (Pub. 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>18</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 \$23,535,220 to 1,209,162 households in FY 2018. More information on which states provided nominal LIHEAP benefits and the number of households assisted is available in *Supplemental Table III-2* (available at <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 2018 was also required.

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<sup>18</sup> The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended by Section 4006 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), is codified in 7 U.S.C. § 2014(5)(e)(6)(C)(iv).



All 51 state grant recipients were able to provide an unduplicated count of assisted households that received “any type of LIHEAP assistance” in FY 2018. However, grant recipients still face challenges in producing the count across all program components.<sup>19</sup> HHS is continuing to provide targeted training and technical assistance 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 2018, by type of assistance, are shown in Table III-1. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP assistance in FY 2018, 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 2018<sup>i</sup>**

Type of LIHEAP Assistance	Number of States	Number of Assisted Households
Heating	51	4,992,798
Cooling <sup>ii</sup>	21	733,678
Winter crisis <sup>iii</sup>	28	784,192
Year-round crisis	23	422,513
Summer crisis	5	118,116
Weatherization	49	63,897
Any type	51	5,821,201

<sup>i</sup> These data are collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2018*. These data are current as of August 31, 2019.

<sup>ii</sup> The total number of states providing cooling assistance benefits to households (21) differs from the total number of states that obligated funding to cooling assistance (20, 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>iii</sup> The total number of states providing winter crisis benefits to households (28) includes data for households assisted by one state (Massachusetts) that did not obligate FY 2018 funds for winter crisis assistance. Instead, the state provided winter crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance within a statutorily required crisis response timeframe.

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<sup>19</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 developed procedures for comparing LIHEAP bill payment assistance beneficiaries with LIHEAP-funded weatherization and/or emergency repair and replacement beneficiaries.

**Table III-2. Number of LIHEAP-Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance <sup>ii</sup>	Winter Crisis Assistance <sup>iii</sup>	Year-Round Crisis Assistance <sup>iii</sup>	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Total	4,992,798	733,678	784,192	422,513	118,116	63,897	5,821,201
Alabama	54,637	54,402	14,118	0	10,230	97	79,944
Alaska <sup>iii</sup>	7,308	0	1,009	0	0	174	7,375
Arizona	8,233	15,766	0	7,022	0	577	25,918
Arkansas	53,097	50,622	18,843	0	16,026	317	74,391
California	121,164	--	0	93,031	0	12,276	217,570
Colorado	70,246	0	9,558	0	0	685	70,246
Connecticut	80,467	0	23,459	0	0	286	80,467
Delaware	11,612	8,558	0	65	0	142	11,786
Dist. of Columbia	5,899	2,031	0	1,926	0	648	8,348
Florida	32,815	40,972	37,293	0	35,908	104	117,791
Georgia	104,232	0	35,050	0	0	496	139,699
Hawaii	7,940	--	0	869	0	114	8,864
Idaho	32,619	0	0	4,484	0	507	35,252
Illinois	176,110	0	22,963	0	0	2,159	182,170
Indiana	95,950	104,172	22,086	0	0	920	104,797
Iowa	82,932	0	0	6,753	0	1,121	82,932
Kansas <sup>iii</sup>	34,203	0	2,124	0	0	731	36,935
Kentucky	81,535	0	74,166	0	0	503	112,008
Louisiana	35,656	39,724	0	14,156	0	526	71,931
Maine	29,545	0	2,747	0	0	26	29,555
Maryland <sup>iii</sup>	97,499	7,171	0	11,290	0	0	97,499
Massachusetts <sup>iii</sup>	157,959	0	11,665	0	0	9,572	157,959
Michigan	312,014	0	31,241	0	0	834	382,591
Minnesota	126,417	0	40,802	0	0	1,861	126,548
Mississippi	33,497	23,753	0	4,081	0	394	46,361
Missouri	104,128	0	45,799	0	36,309	1,294	123,733
Montana	19,077	0	0	20	0	633	19,519
Nebraska	38,638	11,156	0	2,904	0	147	40,171
Nevada	27,669	--	0	511	0	116	27,737
New Hampshire <sup>iii</sup>	29,791	0	1,497	0	0	654	29,791
New Jersey	238,758	58,555	34,047	0	0	850	254,250
New Mexico	35,228	14,998	0	15,187	0	288	65,413
New York	1,046,215	6,725	105,797	0	0	7,763	1,063,239
North Carolina	127,954	0	0	105,729	0	1,506	194,163
North Dakota	13,522	151	0	1,127	0	1,043	13,522
Ohio	332,381	0	97,866	0	19,643	3,537	340,979
Oklahoma	71,382	70,346	0	44,871	0	193	102,638

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance <sup>ii</sup>	Winter Crisis Assistance <sup>iii</sup>	Year-Round Crisis Assistance <sup>iii</sup>	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Oregon	56,333	1,282	0	3,370	0	945	57,221
Pennsylvania	344,009	0	109,091	0	0	766	344,626
Rhode Island	29,387	0	3,909	0	0	736	29,387
South Carolina	14,926	11,770	0	23,997	0	313	44,010
South Dakota	22,575	0	1,253	0	0	0	22,582
Tennessee	37,863	15,311	0	23,930	0	331	74,349
Texas	60,385	130,093	0	25,656	0	1,690	142,758
Utah	28,376	0	0	1,105	0	391	28,785
Vermont	28,737	0	3,810	0	0	298	29,032
Virginia	108,942	66,120	18,146	0	0	870	134,900
Washington <sup>iii</sup>	67,236	0	10,599	0	0	1,448	67,279
West Virginia	50,134	0	3,720	0	0	585	51,803
Wisconsin	196,585	0	0	30,429	0	2,114	201,396
Wyoming	8,981	0	1,534	0	0	316	8,981

<sup>i</sup> The data in this table are current as of August 31, 2019.

<sup>ii</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>iii</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 winter 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 2018 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2018 (October 1, 2017). They were published on June 26, 2017 as a federal LIHEAP information memorandum (IM); they can be found at [LIHEAP IM 2017-3](#).

The HHSPG estimates for 2017 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2018 (October 1, 2017). They were published on January 31, 2017, on [pages 8831-8832 of Vol. 82, No. 19 of the Federal Register \(FR\)](#). The federal maximum standard for LIHEAP income eligibility guidelines in effect in FY 2018 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 2018 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
- 29.4 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 2018, approximately the same number as in FY 2017.

The estimated 5.4 million households that received help with heating costs in FY 2018 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 2018 CPS ASEC to develop the percent distributions of LIHEAP income-eligible households. ACF relied on the states' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2018* 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 2017 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is

118.6 percent for LIHEAP income-eligible households that are at or below the previous federal LIHEAP income maximum (60 percent SMI), using the 2018 CPS ASEC.

- The median poverty level, based on the 2017 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 101.9 percent for LIHEAP income-eligible households under the stricter state LIHEAP income standards, using the 2018 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2017 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 84.9 percent for LIHEAP heating assistance households, based on data aggregated from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2018*.

**Table III-3. Percent of LIHEAP Income-Eligible Households Compared to LIHEAP Heating-Assisted Households, as Estimated from the 2018 CPS ASEC and States’ LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**

	<b>Under 75% of 2017 HHSPG</b>	<b>75%- 100% of 2017 HHSPG</b>	<b>101%- 125% of 2017 HHSPG</b>	<b>126%- 150% of 2017 HHSPG</b>	<b>Over 150% of 2017 HHSPG</b>
<b>Low-Income Households</b>					
At or below federal income maximum standard	26.0%	13.8%	15.2%	16.0%	29.0%
At or below state income standards	31.8	16.8	18.3	16.3	16.8
LIHEAP assisted households (heating assistance) <sup>ii</sup>	39.4	26.7	16.1	9.6	8.2

<sup>i</sup> Table III-3 is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2018* and population estimates of 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 2018 CPS ASEC.

<sup>ii</sup> These data are current as of August 31, 2019.

### ***LIHEAP Benefit Levels***

As shown in Table III-4, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2018 nationally among the types of assistance, as was true for previous years. The national average benefit was \$357 for heating assistance, which increased to \$437 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 \$498 for winter crisis assistance only and \$434 for year-round crisis assistance only. The national average benefit was \$404 for cooling assistance, and the national average benefit was \$314 for summer crisis assistance. The combined benefit for heating purposes (heating and winter and/or year-round crisis) represented a 7 percent increase from that in FY 2017 (\$410). 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 2018*, 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 2018<sup>i</sup>**

Type of Assistance	Average Household Benefit	Household Benefit Range
Heating <sup>ii</sup>	\$357	\$138–\$1,345
Cooling	404	143–751
Winter crisis	498	124-1,433
Year-round crisis	434	89–762
Summer crisis	314	213-387

<sup>i</sup> The data in this table are current as of August 31, 2019.

<sup>ii</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 2018.

**Table III-5. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Fuel Assistance, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance <sup>ii</sup>	Winter Crisis Assistance <sup>iii</sup>	Year-Round Crisis Assistance <sup>iii</sup>	Summer Crisis Assistance
Alabama	\$314	\$323	\$336	\$0	\$321
Alaska	816	0	1,433	0	0
Arizona	557	589	0	762	0
Arkansas	191	143	483	0	387
California	322	--	0	505	0
Colorado	584	0	604	0	0
Connecticut	677	0	503	0	0
Delaware	1,345	385	0	182	0
Dist. of Columbia	885	731	0	502	0
Florida	311	313	370	0	286
Georgia	347	0	346	0	0
Hawaii	676	--	0	424	0
Idaho	249	0	0	516	0
Illinois	420	0	420	0	0
Indiana	347	210	124	0	0
Iowa	474	0	0	286	0
Kansas	639	0	773	0	0
Kentucky	138	0	227	0	0
Louisiana	363	335	0	268	0
Maine	831	0	293	0	0
Maryland	680	498	0	692	0
Massachusetts	883	0	--	0	0
Michigan	183	0	307	0	0
Minnesota	544	0	441	0	0
Mississippi	392	399	0	291	0
Missouri	265	0	735	0	253
Montana	538	0	0	89	0
Nebraska	521	484	0	256	0
Nevada	467	--	0	511	0
New Hampshire	852	0	973	0	0
New Jersey	261	200	360	0	0
New Mexico	267	249	0	258	0
New York	469	684	465	0	0
North Carolina	278	0	0	326	0

<b>State</b>	<b>Heating Assistance</b>	<b>Cooling Assistance<sup>ii</sup></b>	<b>Winter Crisis Assistance<sup>iii</sup></b>	<b>Year-Round Crisis Assistance<sup>iii</sup></b>	<b>Summer Crisis Assistance</b>
North Dakota	940	0	0	244	0
Ohio	210	0	306	0	213
Oklahoma	235	315	0	352	0
Oregon	363	383	0	370	0
Pennsylvania	262	0	352	0	0
Rhode Island	548	0	687	0	0
South Carolina	737	623	0	749	0
South Dakota	703	0	423	0	0
Tennessee	413	413	0	413	0
Texas	209	751	0	531	0
Utah	374	0	0	329	0
Vermont	513	0	188	0	0
Virginia	399	269	362	0	0
Washington	434	0	434	0	0
West Virginia	285	0	200	0	0
Wisconsin	374	0	0	289	0
Wyoming	594	0	531	0	0

<sup>i</sup> The data in this table are current as of August 31, 2019. 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 2018.

<sup>ii</sup> A designation of "--" is reported under cooling assistance for states where combined heating and cooling assistance was provided (California and 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>iii</sup> A designation of "--" indicates for winter crisis assistance that these states did not provide 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 2018 varied by Census region, as shown in Table III-6. Data for a reliable 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-Beneficiary Households, Nationally and by Census Region, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**

Census Region	Average LIHEAP Household Residential Energy Costs <sup>ii</sup>	Average LIHEAP Household Heating Costs	Average LIHEAP Benefit for Heating Costs <sup>iii</sup>	Percentage of Residential Energy Costs Offset by LIHEAP Benefit <sup>iv</sup>	Percentage of Heating Costs Offset by LIHEAP Benefit <sup>v</sup>
Total	\$2,052	\$646	\$437	21.3%	67.7%
Northeast	2,399	933	383	16.0	41.1
Midwest	1,953	664	443	22.7	66.7
South	2,047	421	477	23.3	113.4
West <sup>vi</sup>	1,278	284	542	42.4	191.0

<sup>i</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-beneficiary households may vary widely from the estimates of average residential energy costs, heating costs, and percent offset.

<sup>ii</sup> Adjusted weighted averages are derived from the 2009 RECS.

<sup>iii</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 2018* by the number of households that received heating, winter crisis, and/or year-round crisis assistance from states' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2018*. The data reported on these forms are current as of August 31, 2019.

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

<sup>vi</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 that 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 beneficiary households that contained at least one older adult member, a member with a disability, or a young child. The information is derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2018* 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, summer crisis assistance had the greatest percentage of assisted households under 75 percent of poverty compared to other types of assistance (52.8 percent of summer crisis beneficiaries). Weatherization assistance had the greatest percentage of assisted households over 150 percent of the poverty level (25.7 percent of weatherization assistance beneficiaries).

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 2017 HHSPG ranged from 98.6 percent for year-round crisis assistance to 99.99 percent for heating assistance and 100 percent for all other types of assistance (cooling, winter crisis, summer crisis assistance, and weatherization assistance).

**Table III-7. Percent of Assisted Households, Classified by 2017 HHS Poverty Guideline Intervals, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, Nationally, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**

2017 HHS Poverty Guideline Intervals <sup>ii</sup>	Heating Assistance <sup>iii</sup>	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round Crisis Assistance <sup>iv</sup>	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance
Under 75%	39.4%	45.8%	47.0%	49.3%	52.8%	25.3%
75%-100%	26.7	30.4	21.4	23.3	22.9	18.5
101%-125%	16.1	14.9	14.7	12.4	14.7	16.1
126%-150%	9.6	6.9	9.5	7.7	8.1	14.4
Over 150%	8.2	2.0	7.4	5.8	1.4	25.7

<sup>i</sup> The data in this table are current as of August 31, 2019. Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

<sup>ii</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.

<sup>iii</sup> Two states (District of Columbia and North Carolina) were unable to provide income data for a total of 341 households that received heating assistance. As a result, percentages of households receiving heating assistance by 2017 HHSPG add up to less than 100 percent.

<sup>iv</sup> One state (North Carolina) was unable to provide income data for a total of 5,992 households that received year-round crisis assistance. As a result, percentages of households receiving year-round crisis assistance by 2017 HHSPG add up to less than 100 percent.

### **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 2018* 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 2018 CPS ASEC (as displayed in Table III-8):

- About 38.6 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one older adult member (i.e., 60 years or older), compared to 45.3 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 25.7 percent for winter crisis assistance to 49.6 percent for weatherization assistance.
- About 38.5 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one member with a disability (as defined by the states), compared to 28.8 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 32.3 percent for year-round crisis assistance to 50.2 percent for cooling assistance.
- About 17.8 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child 5 years old or younger, compared to 16.1 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 14.9 percent for weatherization assistance to 26.6 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 was 100 percent for all types of assistance (heating, cooling, winter crisis, year-round crisis, summer crisis, and weatherization assistance) and for any type of assistance. Uniform data for an unduplicated count of vulnerable members in each household was 99.0 percent for weatherization assistance because one state was unable to provide this 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 2018<sup>i</sup>**

<b>Type of Vulnerable Household</b>	<b>Heating Assistance</b>	<b>Cooling Assistance</b>	<b>Winter Crisis Assistance</b>	<b>Year-Round Crisis Assistance</b>	<b>Summer Crisis Assistance</b>	<b>Weatherization Assistance</b>	<b>Any Type of Assistance</b>
Older adult	38.6%	42.1%	25.7%	26.6%	30.3%	49.6%	37.4%
Member with a disability	38.5	50.2	37.2	32.3	43.3	33.6	38.7
Young child	17.8	16.9	21.2	26.6	21.9	14.9	18.6
Older adult, member with a disability, or young child	70.6	80.6	62.7	67.2	71.9	72.6	70.5

<sup>i</sup> The data in this table are current as of August 31, 2019.

## **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 2018.

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

State LIHEAP grant recipients obligated FY 2018 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.
- For households facing year-round (i.e., 10-12 month) 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; 21 states provided separate cooling assistance benefits; and 5 states provided separate summer crisis benefits.
- Thirty-two states specified that they provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacement/repair benefits.
- Forty-nine states provided weatherization assistance benefits.

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

To receive LIHEAP regular block grant funds in FY 2018, 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 DOE's Low Income 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 that 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 80 percent 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 2017 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 2018*, 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 2018<sup>i</sup>**

LIHEAP Income Eligibility Standards (by Percentage Intervals of 2017 HHS Poverty Guidelines)	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance <sup>ii</sup>	Year-Round Crisis Assistance <sup>iii</sup>	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance
Number of states	51	20	27	23	5	49
Household income at or above 150% (percentage of States)	80%	80%	81%	87%	80%	100%
Household income between 111%– 149% (percentage of States)	18	20	19	13	20	0
Household income at 110% (percentage of States)	2	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>i</sup> The data in this table are current as of August 31, 2019. These data are derived from *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2018*. Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

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

### **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 2018, 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 a 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 2018* (available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/liheap-reports-to-congress>).

### **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 2018.

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 (Pub. 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 compliance with energy crisis intervention requirements. A few exceptions were noted and addressed through grant recipient monitoring. In FY 2018, the applications indicated that:

- Grant recipients would reserve a specific amount or percentage of funds for crisis assistance until March 15, 2018. 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 2018.
- 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. The compliance review process consisted of the preliminary gathering and review of documentation, an entrance conference, interviews, gathering documentation while on-site, and an exit conference.

In FY 2018, HHS conducted a total of 16 on-site monitoring visits of LIHEAP grant recipients. These recipients consisted of 12 states (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont) and four tribes (Cherokee Nation (Oklahoma), Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation (South Dakota), Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, and Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina).

The 16 monitoring reports produced from the on-site monitoring visits contained a total of 82 issues of non-compliance. These issues covered 13 areas, of which 5 were the most common:

- **Administrative Costs;**
- **Carryover and SF-425 reporting;**
- **Vendor/subgrantee refunds;**
- **Obligations & expenditures (including unallowable costs); and**
- **Fraud, waste & abuse prevention policies or procedures.**

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

Each on-site monitoring visit also provided the opportunity for HHS's monitoring teams to learn of noteworthy practices that LIHEAP grant recipients were performing in the field to enhance the administration of LIHEAP. Monitoring reports also contained noteworthy practices. Three of these practices were carried out by states and two were carried out by tribes. Some of these practices consisted of the following:

- A state recipient that contracted with a vendor who was assisting it with improving technical aspects of a software system that had fiscal and programmatic information and that will have cloud-based storage capabilities and data that can be shared in a more streamlined manner between accounting staff, programmatic staff, subgrantees, and utility vendors;
- A tribal recipient that implemented several systems and processes to prevent and detect fraud, waste and abuse;
- A state recipient whose fiscal staff provided an annual, one-day training for subgrantees' fiscal staff on all major funding sources, including LIHEAP. The LIHEAP training addressed common fiscal issues, such as documentation requirements, monitoring findings, and reporting requirements. That state's program staff attended these trainings as well to learn what fiscal staff was presenting and to address any program questions that may arise;
- A state recipient that used multiple data sources to verify client information so as to prevent duplicate payments and potential cases of client fraud; and
- A tribal recipient that implemented compliance software that allows employees involved in policy and procedure modifications to review and edit policy documents online. This was being done for LIHEAP to allow for policy to be automated and readily accessible to all staff.

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 DEA. HHS has taken major steps to work with LIHEAP grant recipients to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse and to ensure LIHEAP 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 (NEADA), 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 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 beneficiary 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 2018. 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. In FY 2017, the targeting index score for older adult households decreased to 82. However, in FY 2018, the targeting index score for older adult households increased to 85, exceeding the prior year score and 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 young child households increased to 117, before decreasing to 112 in FY 2014. In FY 2015, the targeting index score for young child households decreased to 107, but in FY 2016 and FY 2017, it increased to 108 and 110, respectively. In FY 2018, the targeting index score for young child households increased to 111, which exceeded the fiscal year target of 110 but fell short of the baseline targeting index score.

**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 2018)<sup>i</sup>**

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 18	82	85
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

<sup>i</sup> The state-reported data that enters into the calculation of these indices are current as of August 31, 2019.

**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 2018)<sup>i</sup>**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Result</b>
<b>FY 18</b>	110	111
<b>FY 17</b>	108	110
<b>FY 16</b>	107	108
<b>FY 15</b>	112	107
<b>FY 14</b>	117	112
<b>FY 13</b>	116	117
<b>FY 12</b>	124	114
<b>FY 11</b>	110	122
<b>FY 10</b>	110	118
<b>FY 09</b>	122	117
<b>FY 08</b>	122	110
<b>FY 07</b>	122	110
<b>FY 06</b>	122	112
<b>FY 05</b>	122	113
<b>FY 04</b>	122	115
<b>FY 03</b>	Baseline	122

<sup>i</sup> The state-reported data that enters into the calculation of these indices are current as of August 31, 2019.

## **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 beneficiaries 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 beneficiaries (defined as the top 25 percent of households with the highest energy burdens) by the mean LIHEAP benefit for all beneficiary households and then multiplying the result by 100. For example, if high-burden beneficiary households have a mean benefit of \$250 and the mean benefit for all beneficiary 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 beneficiaries (defined as the top 25 percent of households with the highest energy burdens) by the percent reduction in the mean energy burden due to LIHEAP for all beneficiary households and then multiplying the result by 100. For example, if high-burden beneficiary households have their mean energy burden reduced by 25 percent (e.g., from 8 percent of income to 6 percent of income) and all beneficiary 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 beneficiaries and partner agencies. Since 2016, HHS has 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. HHS views these new performance data as developmental while states continue to build increased 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 collect and report the performance data has improved each year since FY 2016. However, some states continued to face challenges with successfully collecting and reporting these data for FY 2018, 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 prior to FY 2018, a few states had difficulty completing all necessary data system updates due to unexpected delays, staffing issues, or budgetary constraints.
- **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 in obtaining data from the targeted energy vendors.
- **Data calculation and reporting issues.** A few states experienced challenges in calculating specific statistics, processing data, or reporting the correct results.

To facilitate analysis of the data and account for variations in data quality, HHS conducted a comprehensive review of the FY 2018 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>20</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.

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<sup>20</sup> The specific criteria for each data quality category vary by performance measure.

- **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:

- 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 at 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 developmental performance measure for FY 2018.

**Table IV-3. Developmental Performance Measures: Summary of States’ Data Quality by Performance Measure, FY 2018<sup>i</sup>**

Data Quality Category	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	27 states	27 states	21 states	40 states
Moderate reliability	14 states	14 states	20 states	1 state
Low reliability	8 states	8 states	5 states	5 states
Insufficient data	2 states	2 states	5 states	5 states
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51 states</b>	<b>51 states</b>	<b>51 states</b>	<b>51 states</b>

<sup>i</sup> The data in this table are current as of September 27, 2019.

Tables IV-4 to IV-7 provide aggregate results for FY 2018 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 2018 based on all states with usable data was 117, indicating that LIHEAP provided 17 percent higher benefits to those households with the highest energy burden compared to average beneficiary 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 2018<sup>i</sup>**

Data Quality Group	Number of States	Weighted Average Index Score <sup>ii</sup>
High reliability	27	122
High and moderate reliability	41	117
High, moderate, and low reliability	49	117

<sup>i</sup> The data in this table are current as of September 27, 2019.

<sup>ii</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 burden-reduction targeting index. The burden-reduction targeting index score for FY 2018 based on all states with usable data was 87, indicating that LIHEAP paid about 13 percent less of the energy bill for households with the highest energy

burden compared to average beneficiary 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 2018<sup>i</sup>**

<b>Data Quality Group</b>	<b>Number of States</b>	<b>Weighted Average Index Score<sup>ii</sup></b>
High reliability	27	91
High and moderate reliability	41	86
High, moderate, and low reliability	49	87

<sup>i</sup> The data in this table are current as of September 27, 2019.

<sup>ii</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 2018, states with usable data reported a total of 300,063 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 2018<sup>i</sup>**

<b>Data Quality Group</b>	<b>Number of States</b>	<b>Total Number of Occurrences</b>
High reliability	21	209,344
High and moderate reliability	41	250,810
High, moderate, and low reliability	46	300,063

<sup>i</sup> The data in this table are current as of September 27, 2019.

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 2018, states with usable data reported a total of 1,366,253 occurrences where LIHEAP assistance helped beneficiaries 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 2018<sup>i</sup>**

<b>Data Quality Group</b>	<b>Number of States</b>	<b>Total Number of Occurrences</b>
High Reliability	40	1,267,920
High and Moderate Reliability	41	1,280,126
High, Moderate, and Low Reliability	46	1,366,253

<sup>i</sup> The data in this table are current as of September 27, 2019.

### ***LIHEAP Reference Guide***

This section serves as a guide to the following information: LIHEAP information memoranda and LIHEAP action transmittals issued by DEA in FY 2018 and FY 2018 T&TA activities.

#### **FY 2018 LIHEAP Information Memoranda**

The following federal LIHEAP information memoranda (IM) were distributed to LIHEAP grant recipients in FY 2018. 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="#">IM-2018-01</a>	2/2/18	LIHEAP Compliance Review Monitoring Schedule: FY 2018
<a href="#">IM-2018-02</a>	6/14/18	U.S Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Poverty Guidelines for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2018 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in FFY 2019 LIHEAP Programs
<a href="#">IM-2018-03</a>	6/15/18	State Median Income Estimates for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2018 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2019 LIHEAP Programs

#### **FY 2018 LIHEAP Action Transmittals**

The following federal LIHEAP action transmittals (AT) were distributed to LIHEAP grant recipients in FY 2018. 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="#">AT-2018-01</a>	10/2/17	Model Plan Application for LIHEAP Funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018
<a href="#">AT-2018-02</a>	11/15/17	LIHEAP Household Report Short Form and Long Form for Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2017
<a href="#">AT-2018-03</a>	11/17/17	Revised FFY 2017 LIHEAP Carryover and Reallotment Report
<a href="#">AT-2018-04</a>	2/6/18	LIHEAP Performance Data Form for Fiscal Year (FY) 2017
<a href="#">AT-2018-05</a>	4/30/18	Model Plan Application for LIHEAP Funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019
<a href="#">AT-2018-06</a>	4/30/18	LIHEAP Performance Data Form for Fiscal Year (FY) 2017

### **Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2018**

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 2018 appropriation increased this amount to \$2,988,000 and allowed HHS to award such projects to for-profit organizations. HHS obligated all but \$128.57 of these funds for the following activities:

- **Ongoing technical support resources for grant recipients:** For awarding follow-on contracts and exercising option years to (1) Capital Consulting Group (CCG) and Brilljent, LLC for training logistics and content development; (2) Tribal Tech, LLC for tribal technical assistance; and (3) NEADA for state technical assistance, and (4) the National Center for Appropriate Technology to operate the LIHEAP Clearinghouse: \$783,105.80.
- **Technical support for OCS:** For continuing a previous contract to APPRISE Incorporated to provide data updates, report writing, as-needed technical assistance, performance management, and other technical support for OCS: \$706,218.00.
- **Monitoring of grant recipients:** For extending an option year to ICF Incorporated, LLC to prioritize and take part in monitoring of grant recipients, and for monitoring-related logistical and administrative support from F2 Solutions, LLC: \$896,772.18.
- **IT and general support:** For entering into inter- and intra-agency agreements that provide OCS with information technology support and general consulting support: \$552,686.96.

- **Official travel:** For sending HHS staff to (1) on-site compliance reviews in 9 states and 2 tribes; (2) attend LIHEAP-related conferences; (3) present at HHS-sponsored conferences; and (4) other activities: \$41,986.78.
- **Training and Miscellaneous Office Expenses:** For (1) conference attendance fees; (2) document printing; (3) staff training; (4) office supplies; and (5) other miscellaneous charges: \$7,101.71.

The remaining \$128.57 in funds automatically reverts to the Treasury after the 5-year expenditure period for such funds expires.