

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2020

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

Division of Energy



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
CARES	Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act
CDD	Cooling Degree Day
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPS	Census Bureau's Current Population Survey
DEA	Division of Energy Assistance
DOE	Department of Energy
EIA	Energy Information Administration
FFY	(see FY)
f.k.a.	Formerly known as
FY	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1-September 30)
GAO	The U.S. Government Accountability Office
HCSUA	Heating or cooling standard utility allowance
HDD	Heating Degree Day
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HHSPG	HHS Poverty Guidelines
IM	Information Memorandum
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
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
RECS	EIA's Residential Energy Consumption Survey

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2020: Acronyms

SMI.....State Median Income
SNAP.....Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
T&TA.....Training and technical assistance

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.” 42 U.S.C. § 8621(a). The LIHEAP statute defines “home energy” as “a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings.” 42 U.S.C. § 8622(6).

Program Fiscal Data

LIHEAP assistance was provided in fiscal year (FY) 2020 through LIHEAP block grants and LIHEAP supplemental funds from the *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act* (Pub. L. 116-136) made by HHS to the following grant recipients:

- Fifty states and the District of Columbia (except where otherwise indicated, “state” consists of the 50 United States and the District of Columbia).
- One hundred forty-eight 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 *Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020* (Pub. L. 116-94) was signed into law on December 20, 2019. This act provided \$3,740,304,000 in regular block grant funds for LIHEAP in FY 2020.

The *CARES Act* Pub. L. was signed into law on March 27, 2020. This act appropriated \$900,000,000 in supplemental LIHEAP funds to help “prevent, prepare for, or respond to” home energy needs surrounding the national emergency created by the Coronavirus Disease.

In total, \$4.64 billion was appropriated to LIHEAP. Of this amount, (1) \$1.428 billion was allocated under the 1984 formula (formerly known as (f.k.a.) the “new formula”); (2) \$3.209 billion was allocated under the 1981 formula (f.k.a. the “old formula”)¹; and (3) \$2,988,000 was set aside for Training and technical assistance (T&TA) activities.

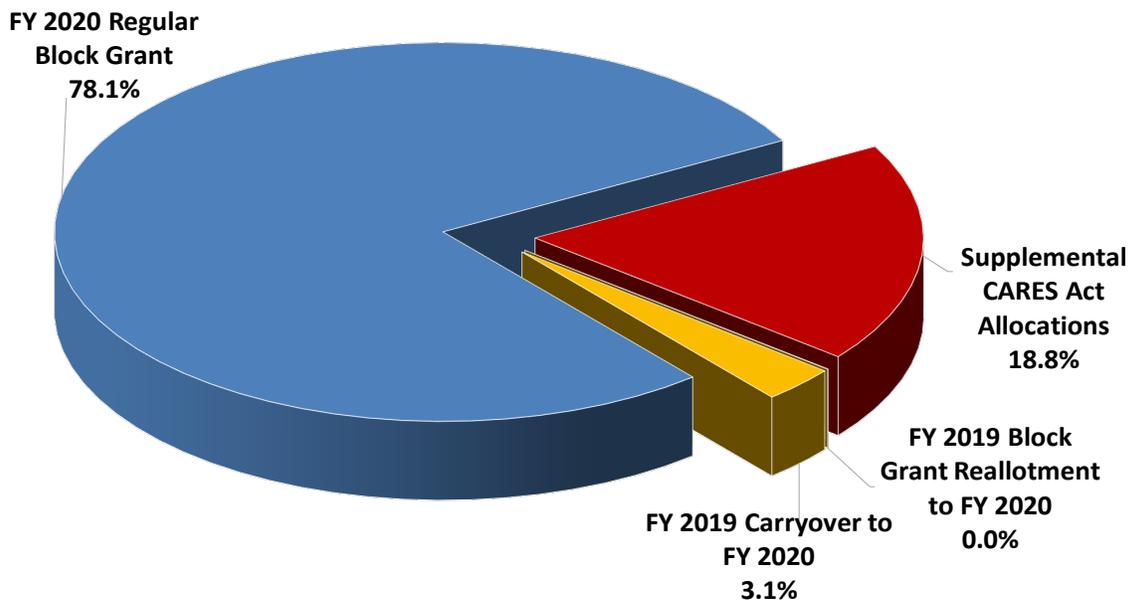
¹ The difference between the “1984 formula” and the “1981 formula” is described in greater detail on Page 9.

As shown in Figure 1, regular block grant funds provided the largest share of federal LIHEAP funds available to states for FY 2020. LIHEAP supplemental *CARES Act* funds provided the next largest share, followed by FY 2019 carryover funds, and FY 2019 reallocation funds.

The sources of LIHEAP funding in FY 2020 included the following:

- Regular block grant allocations: 51 states received approximately \$3.68 billion.
- LIHEAP supplemental *CARES Act* allocations: 51 states received approximately \$885 million.
- Block grant reallocation funds: 51 states received \$933,237.
- Funds carried over from the previous fiscal year: 45 states carried over approximately \$146 million.

Figure 1. Percent of Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to the States, by Source, FY 2020ⁱ



ⁱ The FY 2019 carryover data in this figure are current as of August 1, 2021. The FY 2019 block grant reallocation to FY 2020 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 LIHEAP statute, states used available LIHEAP funds in FY 2020 for the following activities:

- Heating assistance: 50 states obligated an estimated \$2.025 billion.²

² One state (Kentucky) assisted households with heating assistance during FY 2020 using only FY 2019 funds.

- Cooling assistance: 23 states obligated an estimated \$464 million.³
- Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance: 49 states obligated a separate \$916 million (estimated) for winter crisis, year-round crisis, summer crisis, or other crisis assistance (excluding expedited access to heating assistance through heating assistance funding only).
- Low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair: 47 states obligated an estimated \$402 million.
- Administrative and planning costs: 51 states obligated an estimated \$373 million.
- Carryover of funds to FY 2021: 50 states carried over an estimated \$449 million of unobligated FY 2020 funds into FY 2021. Most of these funds consisted of LIHEAP supplemental *CARES Act* funds that states chose to carryover for obligation during FY 2021.
- Development of leveraging resources⁴: 4 states obligated an estimated \$194,000.
- Assurance 16 activities⁵: 24 states obligated an estimated \$42 million.
- LIHEAP Management Information Systems (MIS)⁶: 5 states obligated an estimated \$12 million.
- Nominal payments: 10 states obligated an estimated \$26 million.

³ 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.

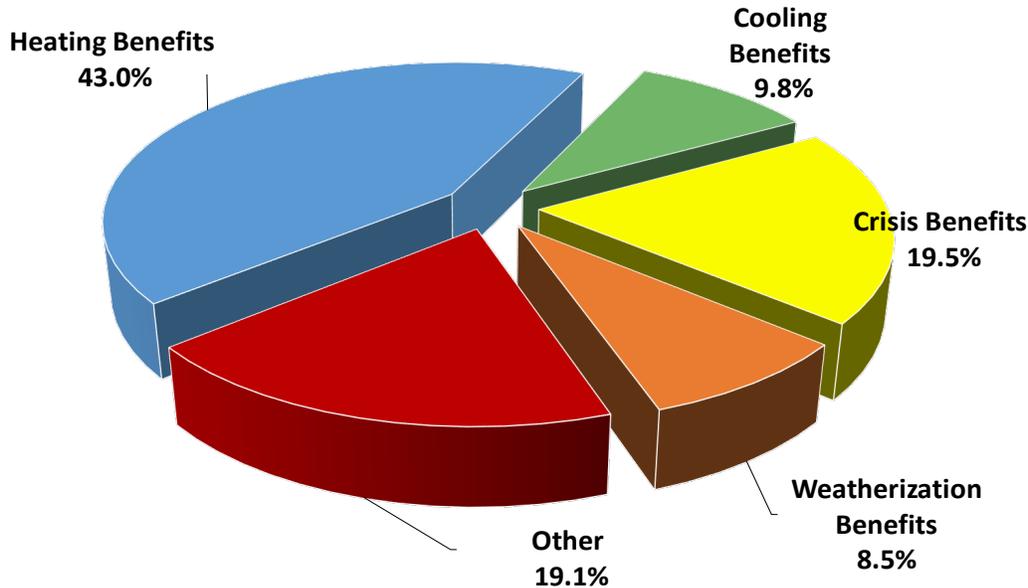
⁴ Development of leveraging resources consists of LIHEAP funds used to identify, develop, and demonstrate leveraging incentive programs. Grant recipients may spend up to 0.08 percent of funds payable or \$35,000, whichever is greater, on these activities each fiscal year.

⁵ 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.

⁶ LIHEAP MIS funds were obligated Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania to develop or maintain certain computer systems that support administration of LIHEAP in the respective states.

As shown in Figure 2, 80.8 percent of LIHEAP funds were obligated by states for home energy benefits, with the largest portion spent on heating benefits.

Figure 2. LIHEAP Assistance Uses, as a Percent of Total Funding, FY 2020ⁱ



ⁱ The data in this figure are current as of August 1, 2021. “Other” in Figure 2 includes administrative funds, funds carried over from FY 2020 to FY 2021, Assurance 16 activities, nominal payments, development of leveraging resources, and funds used for management information systems (MIS) in Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania.

Home Energy Data⁷

LIHEAP assists households with the portion of residential energy costs attributable to home heating and cooling. Home heating and cooling represented about 41 percent of low-income households’ residential energy expenditures in FY 2020. Appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted for about 33 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures. Water heating represented about 20 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures, and refrigeration represented about 6 percent.⁸

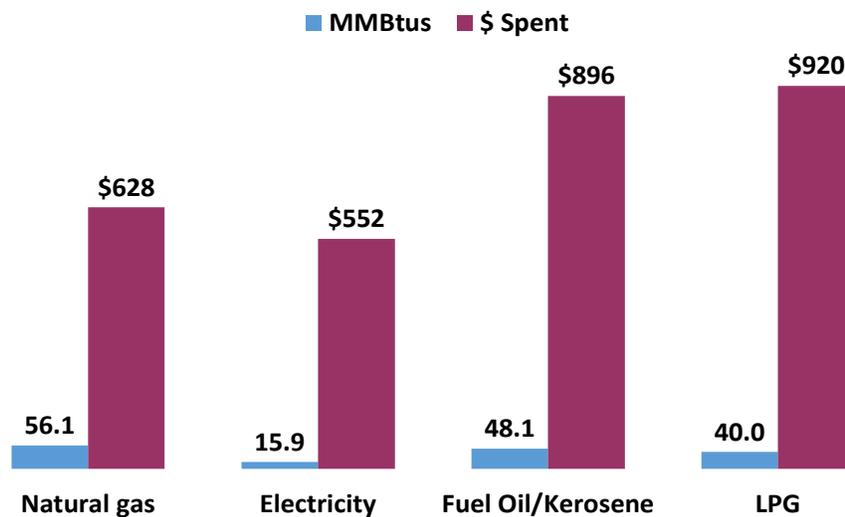
⁷ Data on household heating fuel shares, cooling use, energy consumption (including by fuel type and end use), and energy expenditures derives from the 2015 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), which is the most recent available to ACF. Except where stated otherwise, data on household consumption (including by fuel type and end use) and expenditures is adjusted from 2015 to account for changes in weather and fuel prices.

⁸ 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.

Of LIHEAP beneficiary households, the rates of primary home heating fuel usage in 2015 were as follows: 52.6 percent used natural gas, 29.2 percent used electricity, 9.6 percent used fuel oil/kerosene, 4.9 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 2.7 percent used some other form of heating such as wood or coal.

Figure 3 shows the average yearly dollars spent and energy consumed by LIHEAP 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 one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

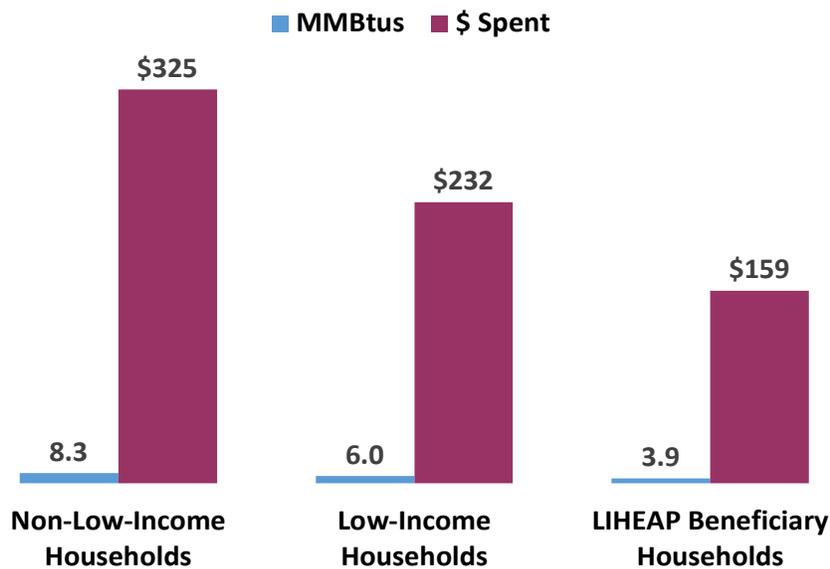
Figure 3. Average Yearly LIHEAP Beneficiary Households' Heating Consumption (in Mmbtus) and Expenditures, by Main Heating Fuel Type, FY 2020ⁱ



ⁱ Data for LIHEAP beneficiary households using fuel oil and kerosene main heat should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

Based on the unadjusted 2015 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)⁹ data, 92.9 percent of LIHEAP beneficiary households cooled their homes, compared with 95.6 percent of non-low-income households. As shown in Figure 4, in FY 2020 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 to here, “cooling” includes room or central air conditioning, as well as non-air conditioning devices such as ceiling fans and evaporative coolers.

Figure 4. Average Yearly Cooling Consumption and Expenditures, by Household Group, FY 2020



Household Data

State-specific data on LIHEAP beneficiary households are derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2020*.

⁹ See Part II. Home Energy Data of this report for additional information regarding adjusted and unadjusted RECS data.

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 2020¹



¹ The data in this table are current as of August 1, 2021. Winter crisis recipients includes data for households assisted by five states that provide winter crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance and excludes data for one state that provides expedited heating assistance and reported these households under heating assistance only. Year-round crisis recipients includes data for households assisted by one state that provides year-round crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance.

The estimated number of income eligible households in FY 2020 include:

- 33.3 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).
- 26.7 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 5.2 million households received help with heating costs through heating assistance, winter crisis assistance, or year-round crisis assistance in FY 2020 compared to 5.3 million households in FY 2019.

The 5.2 million households who received help with heating costs through heating assistance, winter crisis assistance, or year-round crisis assistance in FY 2020 represent about 16 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum, and about 20 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many states.

The *Food and Nutrition Act of 2008* 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).¹⁰ 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 \$25,734,181 to 1,179,047 households in FY 2020. 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 86.5 percent of HHSPG. By contrast, the median household poverty level of LIHEAP income eligible households, under the federal income maximum standard, was 121.0 percent of the 2019 HHSPG.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

There was variation in states' FY 2020 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP fuel assistance. Including both regular LIHEAP funds and LIHEAP supplemental *CARES Act* funds, the average household benefit level for cooling assistance was \$565 and the average household benefit level for heating assistance was \$421, which increased to \$529 when heating and winter and/or year-round crisis assistance benefits were combined to account for the overlap in households receiving both heating assistance benefits and fuel crisis benefits for heating purposes.

LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs

The percentage of household heating expenditures offset by LIHEAP benefits increased from 63.1 percent in FY 2019 to 83.5 percent in FY 2020. The increase in the offset stemmed from a decrease in home heating expenditures in FY 2020 and a large increase in the average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs.

Presence of Older Adults, Persons with a Disability, and Young Children

About 41.8 percent of heating assistance beneficiary households had at least one member aged

¹⁰ The *Food and Nutrition Act of 2008*, as amended, is codified in 7 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*

60 years or older. By contrast, 48.6 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 37.9 percent of heating assistance beneficiary households had at least one person 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 person with a disability.

About 16.7 percent of heating assistance beneficiary households had at least one child aged 5 years old or younger. By contrast, 15.0 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 4.8 million households that received heating assistance in FY 2020, about 4.0 million households had at least 1 member who is an older adult, a person with a disability, or a young child. A “vulnerable household” is household that has at least one member who falls into at least one of those categories.

The types of LIHEAP assistance of which each population group had the highest incidence were as follows: Weatherization assistance for the households in which one or more older adults reside, cooling assistance for households in which one or more persons with a disability reside, and year-round crisis assistance for the households in which one or more young children reside.

Program Integrity

HHS continued to protect LIHEAP integrity by requiring all grant recipients to respond to program integrity related questions in their LIHEAP plans. These questions cover a wide range of grant recipient strategies for maintaining the integrity of the program, including preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse. HHS also conducted two onsite monitoring reviews of LIHEAP at the state level prior to the postponement of all LIHEAP onsite monitoring visits for the remainder of FY 2020 due to the declaration of a National Emergency related to the pandemic caused by coronavirus (COVID-19). All onsite monitoring activities were repurposed into risk prevention technical assistance efforts, such as guidance development on allowable uses of funds, pandemic and block grant related program flexibilities, and providing 1:1 and group T&TA on supplemental fund obligation. HHS spent the 2nd half of the fiscal year 2020 in building new federal reporting capacity to collect and separately track data on block grant and CARES Act funded activities at the grant recipient level.

Since FY 2010, HHS has taken major steps to work with LIHEAP grant recipients to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse and to ensure LIHEAP program integrity. In FY 2020, it conducted data analysis prior to issuance of a [*report by the U.S. Government Accountability Office \(GAO\)*](#). HHS has implemented GAO’s recommendation from that report. That recommendation calls for Administration for Children and Families (ACF) to review the third party electronic data sources used by state LIHEAP grant recipients and assess whether additional technical assistance information could be provided to those recipients on data sources not currently or widely used to verify income to enhance those recipients’ data-verification efforts thus improve customer experience and enhance the overall program integrity.

Performance Measurement Data

HHS tracked LIHEAP performance according to the following objectives¹¹:

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

LIHEAP met its FY 2020 performance goal of maintaining the reciprocity targeting index score of households with an older adult member but fell short of meeting its FY 2020 performance goal of maintaining the reciprocity targeting index score for households with a young child. The targeting of older adult households increased from an indexed score of 74 in FY 2010 to 84 in FY 2013 before decreasing to an indexed score of 80 in FY 2014. In FY 2015 and FY 2016, the targeting index score for households with an older adult member increased to 81 and 86, respectively, but decreased to 82 in FY 2017. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, the targeting index score for households with an older adult member increased to 85 and 86, respectively. In FY 2020, the targeting index score for households with an older adult member was 86, matching the prior year score and exceeding the baseline targeting index score of 79.

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 each year from FY 2016 through FY 2019, the program exceeded its performance goal. In FY 2020, the targeting index score for households with a young child decreased slightly to 112, falling short of the target score of 115 and the baseline targeting index score of 122.

LIHEAP supports Objective B of HHS’s Goal 3: Promote economic and social well-being for individuals, families, and communities.¹² 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 2020, HHS required state grant recipients and the District of Columbia 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.

¹¹ 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 serves at a higher rate and below 100 at a lower rate proportionally to LIHEAP income-eligible population.

¹² The full list of HHS’s strategic goals and objectives for FY 2020 appears in the document *HHS Strategic Plan FY 2018–2022*.

Introduction

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is 1 of 7 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 recipient and eligible households

Data Caveats

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

- Data from national household surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error(s).¹³ 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.¹⁴ 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 2020 regular LIHEAP allotments but also include those households that were assisted in FY 2020 with LIHEAP funds from the following sources: The LIHEAP *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act* (Pub. L. 116-136) allotments awarded in May 2020, FY 2019 regular LIHEAP allotments carried over to FY 2020, and obligated FY 2019 LIHEAP funds expended in FY 2020.
- 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.*

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Most obligated funds are typically expended during the fiscal year. However, obligated funds can be expended in subsequent fiscal years. For FY 2020, several grant recipients obligated funds that were not expended during FY 2020 due to the coronavirus pandemic and the date of release of the LIHEAP supplemental CARES funds.

- *Supplemental Tables: Assisted Households by Vulnerability.*
- *Supplemental Tables: State Maximum LIHEAP Income Eligibility Standards.*
- 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 2020 LIHEAP funds.

Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

LIHEAP appropriations were available to LIHEAP grant recipients to assist eligible households for FY 2020, 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 2020, 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 *Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019* (Pub. L. 116-59) on September 27, 2019. This act enabled HHS to issue FY 2020 LIHEAP regular block grant funds to all grant recipients based on the FY 2019 appropriation amount.

The President signed the *Further Appropriations Act, 2020* (Pub. L. 116-94) on December 20, 2019. This Act appropriated FY 2020 funds for federal agencies including the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). One provision of Pub. L. 116-94 appropriated \$3,740,304,000 in LIHEAP regular block grant funds.

Pub. L. 116-94 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 that covers the FY 2020 training and technical assistance projects for more background on T&TA activities.

After setting aside funds for T&TA, HHS distributed the remaining \$3,737,316,000 to the following entities:

- Fifty states and the District of Columbia (except where otherwise indicated, “states” refers to the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia).
- One hundred forty-eight 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 \$3,263.51 in unobligated FY 2020 regular block grant funds, all from T&TA. This resulted in an overall total of effectively \$3,740,300,736.49 in obligated regular block grant funds.

CARES Act Supplemental Allocations

The President signed the *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act* (Pub. L. 116-136), on March 27, 2020. This act appropriated \$900,000,000 in supplemental LIHEAP funds to help “prevent, prepare for, or respond to” home energy needs surrounding the national

emergency created by the Coronavirus Disease. Pub. L. 116-136 specified that funds remain available through September 30, 2021.

HHS distributed all \$900 million in LIHEAP supplemental *CARES Act* funds to the following entities:

- All 51 states
- One hundred forty tribes.
- All 5 U.S. territories.

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 2020 appropriation increased this amount to as \$2,988,000. HHS obligated all but \$3,263.51 of these funds. The remaining \$3,263.51 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 subprograms and projects, and matters of regional or national significance that could increase the effectiveness of LIHEAP assistance.
- To conduct onsite compliance review of LIHEAP subprograms.

Part IV of this report lists the T&TA projects funded for FY 2020.

Summary of FY 2020 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 2020

Distribution	Number of Grant Recipients	Amount
Total funds	204	\$4,641,251,485
Total allocations and awards	204	4,638,263,485
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	4,561,785,083

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Distribution	Number of Grant Recipients	Amount
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	148	53,287,085
Territories	5	23,191,317
Regular block grant allocations	204	3,737,316,000
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	3,675,864,330
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	148	42,791,732
Territories	5	18,659,938
LIHEAP supplemental CARES Act allocations	196	900,000,000
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	884,987,516
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	140	10,485,842
Territories	5	4,526,642
FY 2019 reallotment awards	117	947,485
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	933,237
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	61	9,511
Territories	5	4,737
Training and technical assistance (T&TA)	NA	2,988,000

Other Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

In addition to federal LIHEAP regular block grant allocations and the LIHEAP supplemental *CARES Act* allocations, other sources of federal LIHEAP funds were available in FY 2020, as described below. These other funds constituted about 3 percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to states in FY 2020.

- FY 2019 reallotment awards.** Two states and 10 tribes indicated in their *FY 2019 LIHEAP Carryover and Reallotment Reports* that they had FY 2019 LIHEAP funds available for reallotment. These funds totaled \$947,485 after deducting unreturned funds that they previously drew down.¹⁵ HHS redistributed this amount to LIHEAP grant recipients for use in FY 2020, per section 2607 of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. 8626. The funds were awarded on September 30, 2020, to all current LIHEAP grant recipients by distributing the total reallotted funds under the formula Congress set for FY 2020 funding. However, grant recipients whose allocations would have been less than \$25 did not receive an award. A Dear Colleague Letter announcing the reallotted funds was issued on September 30, 2020, and posted to ACF’s website under the title “[LIHEAP DCL 2020-12 Reallotment of Federal Fiscal Year \(FFY\) 2019 Funds.](#)”
- LIHEAP carryover from FY 2019.** 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

¹⁵ The grant recipients that reported funds available for reallotment included: Ohio, Utah, Chippewa Cree Indians, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Karuk Tribe, Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, Quinault Indian Nation, Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, and Sitka Tribe of Alaska.

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for the next fiscal year.

Table I-2. National Estimates of Net Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2020ⁱ

Funding Source	Number of States	Amount of Funds	Percent of Funds
Total	51	\$4,707,446,542	100.0%
FY 2020 regular block grant allocations	51	3,675,864,330	78.1
LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act allocations	51	884,987,516	18.8
FY 2019 reallotment awards for FY 2020	51	933,237	0.0 ⁱⁱ
FY 2019 funds carried over to FY 2020 ⁱⁱⁱ	45	145,661,459	3.1

ⁱ Regular block grant allocations and FY 2019 reallotment awards for FY 2020 are actual dollars distributed by HHS.

ⁱⁱ Less than 0.1 percent.

ⁱⁱⁱ Funds carried over to FY 2020 are dollars that states reported as carried over or returned to HHS in in the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2020*. These data are current as of August 1, 2021.

Table I-3. State-Specific Estimates of Net Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2020ⁱ

State	FY 2020 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental CARES Act Allocations	FY 2019 Reallotment Awards for FY 2020	Funds Carried over from FY 2019 ⁱⁱ	Total
Total ⁱⁱⁱ	\$3,675,864,330	\$884,987,516	\$933,237	\$145,661,459	\$4,707,446,542
Alabama	61,142,676	16,453,698	8,083	3,875,106	81,479,563
Alaska	11,305,117	2,743,872	3,076	1,106,351	15,158,416
Arizona	28,592,387	16,487,776	3,797	610,836	45,694,796
Arkansas	33,108,910	8,206,119	6,187	2,900,451	44,221,667
California	205,301,307	49,518,231	43,425	81,348	254,944,311
Colorado	61,658,279	15,420,140	15,166	4,729,225	81,822,810
Connecticut	73,032,152	14,069,603	19,785	6,801,244	93,922,784
Delaware	13,368,391	3,258,876	2,626	585,535	17,215,428
District of Columbia	11,439,253	2,776,428	3,073	550,532	14,769,286
Florida	97,992,371	56,507,212	12,829	2,771,089	157,283,501
Georgia	77,490,150	44,684,626	10,144	7,653,561	129,838,481
Hawaii	4,943,018	1,190,942	1,020	237,422	6,372,402
Idaho	20,955,690	5,086,169	5,647	1,585,202	27,632,708
Illinois	173,899,852	41,841,335	54,761	9,297,618	225,093,566
Indiana	78,019,664	16,991,924	24,795	4,830,262	99,866,645
Iowa	55,298,302	4,221,430	17,572	4,832,927	64,370,231
Kansas	38,176,258	9,342,492	8,070	1,247,818	48,774,638
Kentucky	56,579,812	13,745,001	12,903	0	70,337,716

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State	FY 2020 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental CARES Act Allocations	FY 2019 Reallotment Awards for FY 2020	Funds Carried over from FY 2019 ⁱⁱ	Total
Louisiana	55,804,633	13,946,959	8,290	0	69,759,882
Maine	38,861,542	2,966,659	12,350	684,011	42,524,562
Maryland	80,013,115	19,406,402	15,149	0	99,434,666
Massachusetts	132,190,429	27,158,366	39,516	1,244,461	160,632,772
Michigan	162,672,842	35,130,421	51,821	14,585,349	212,440,433
Minnesota	117,873,568	8,998,379	37,456	3,647,286	130,556,689
Mississippi	36,614,355	9,200,678	6,952	12,999	45,834,984
Missouri	83,198,518	20,299,324	21,873	4,813,980	108,333,695
Montana	21,317,443	5,173,970	5,726	1,121,772	27,618,911
Nebraska	32,334,724	7,852,336	8,690	1,164,945	41,360,695
Nevada	14,068,959	8,112,854	1,842	269,420	22,453,075
New Hampshire	27,888,638	6,768,870	7,491	1,828,724	36,493,723
New Jersey	121,729,563	29,230,166	36,741	3,323,309	154,319,779
New Mexico	21,746,827	5,383,505	4,707	1,992,375	29,127,414
New York	377,312,676	28,803,765	119,922	0	406,236,363
North Carolina	103,021,488	25,455,858	17,560	0	128,494,906
North Dakota	21,327,671	5,176,454	5,729	431,862	26,941,716
Ohio	156,594,877	37,707,717	48,444	15,503,912	209,854,950
Oklahoma	43,890,527	10,982,109	6,672	0	54,879,308
Oregon	38,364,219	9,423,593	11,671	259,333	48,058,816
Pennsylvania	202,960,781	34,931,293	64,438	15,382,736	253,339,248
Rhode Island	24,211,731	5,876,445	6,515	12,207	30,106,898
South Carolina	49,004,387	18,291,931	6,439	3,968,267	71,271,024
South Dakota	19,234,040	4,668,305	5,167	1,700,010	25,607,522
Tennessee	72,424,215	18,060,947	13,070	24,492	90,522,724
Texas	163,052,186	94,023,896	21,343	39,995	257,137,420
Utah	25,872,176	6,279,454	6,948	2,531,927	34,690,505
Vermont	20,903,527	5,073,509	5,615	1,467,240	27,449,891
Virginia	95,393,440	23,356,803	18,453	8,575,367	127,344,063
Washington	65,779,693	16,469,046	18,750	102,663	82,370,152
West Virginia	31,789,631	7,715,683	8,538	1,533,833	41,047,685
Wisconsin	106,103,137	8,099,833	33,716	4,757,342	118,994,028
Wyoming	10,005,183	2,416,112	2,684	985,114	13,409,093

ⁱ Regular block grant allocations and FY 2019 reallotment awards for FY 2020 are actual dollars distributed by HHS.

ⁱⁱ Funds carried over to FY 2019 are dollars that states reported as carried over or returned to HHS in the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2020*. These data are current as of August 1, 2021.

ⁱⁱⁱ The column totals in this table might not equal the sums of their respective columns due to the rounding of amounts that were reported in cents.

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

Following the passage of Pub. L. 116-59, HHS awarded all grant recipients' full FY 2020 regular block grant allocations. 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.

Following the passage of Pub. L. 116-136, HHS awarded all grant recipients' full LIHEAP supplemental *CARES Act* allotments on May 8, 2020.

State 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.

The distribution of LIHEAP regular block grant funds to the states is based on formulas that are set into law. 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 1981 (f.k.a. the “old formula”) when the amount distributed equals or falls below \$1.975 billion; or (2) the formula established in FY 1984 (f.k.a. the “new formula”) when the amount distributed exceeds \$1.975 billion. The 1981 formula calls for such funds to be distributed to each state based on the share of such funds that that state received for that year. The 1984 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 2020, however, the formula for the full year appropriation was based upon Pub. L. 116-94 and Pub. L. 116-136. Such formula called for \$978,000,000 to be distributed by the 1984 formula and the remainder to be distributed by the 1981 formula. With the additional provision that “each State or territory that would otherwise receive an allocation that is less than 97 percent

of the amount that it received under this heading for fiscal year 2019...shall have its allocation increased to that 97 percent level, with the portions of other States' and territories' allocations that would exceed 100 percent of the amounts they respectively received in such fashion for fiscal year 2019 being ratably reduced." Because Pub. L. 116-94 and Pub. L. 116-136 did not amend the LIHEAP authorizing statute, it did not specify that this modification apply to fiscal years after FY 2020.

Tribal 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, the LIHEAP supplemental *CARES Act* allocations, and FY 2019 reallotment funds to be used in FY 2020 by such tribes.

Table I-4. LIHEAP funding breakdown for direct-funded tribes and tribal organizations, FY 2020ⁱ

Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2020 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental <i>CARES Act</i> Allocations	FY 2019 Reallotment Awards For FY 2020	Total
Total	\$42,791,732	\$10,485,842	\$9,511	\$53,287,085
Alabama – Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	15,000	0	0	15,000
Alabama – Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	196,511	50,948	25	247,484
Alabama – Poarch Band of Creek Indians	125,924	37,511	0	163,435
Alabama – United Cherokee Ani-Yun Wiya Nation	51,311	13,303	0	64,614
Alaska – Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	204,537	49,281	55	253,873
Alaska – Aniak Traditional Council	184,730	44,508	50	229,288
Alaska – Assn. of Village Council Presidents	2,954,402	711,827	793	3,667,022
Alaska – Bristol Bay Native Association	1,111,448	267,790	298	1,379,536
Alaska – Chuathbaluk Traditional Council	23,155	5,579	0	28,734
Alaska – Cook Inlet	320,313	77,176	86	397,575
Alaska – Kenaitze Indian Tribe	145,704	35,105	40	180,849
Alaska – Orutsararmuit Native Council	270,144	65,087	73	335,304
Alaska – Seldovia Village	13,507	3,255	0	16,762
Alaska – Sitka Tribe of Alaska	81,043	19,526	0	100,569
Alaska – Tanana Chiefs Conference	1,843,711	444,219	495	2,288,425
Alaska – Tlingit and Haida Central Council	783,416	188,755	210	972,381
Alaska – Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	38,592	9,298	0	47,890
Arizona – Cocopah Tribe	11,081	6,376	0	17,457

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Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2020 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental CARES Act Allocations	FY 2019 Reallotment Awards For FY 2020	Total
Arizona – Colorado River Indian Tribes	35,802	19,759	0	55,561
Arizona – Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	111,836	64,345	0	176,181
Arizona – Navajo Nation	2,013,991	802,385	358	2,816,734
Arizona – Pascua Yaqui Tribe	42,722	24,580	0	67,302
Arizona – Quechan Tribe	23,338	6,432	0	29,770
Arizona – Salt River Pima Maricopa Ind. Cmty.	41,264	23,741	0	65,005
Arizona – San Carlos Apache Tribe	68,044	39,150	0	107,194
Arizona – White Mountain Apache Tribe	97,206	55,928	0	153,134
California – Berry Creek Rancheria	7,248	1,745	0	8,993
California – Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians	1,951	470	0	2,421
California – Bishop Paiute	27,319	6,579	0	33,898
California – Coyote Valley Pomo Band	6,021	1,450	0	7,471
California – Enterprise Rancheria	2,788	671	0	3,459
California – Hoopa Valley Tribe	49,955	12,029	0	61,984
California – Hopland Band	7,582	1,826	0	9,408
California – Karuk Tribe	36,240	8,726	0	44,966
California – Mooretown Rancheria	20,685	4,980	0	25,665
California – N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc.(NCIDC)	345,102	85,409	72	430,583
California – Pinoleville Rancheria	20,617	4,965	0	25,582
California – Pit River Tribe	43,432	10,458	0	53,890
California – Quartz Valley	4,349	1,047	0	5,396
California – Redding Rancheria	53,635	12,915	0	66,550
California – Redwood Valley	2,453	591	0	3,044
California – Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	49,844	12,002	0	61,846
California – Round Valley	32,058	7,720	0	39,778
California – Sherwood Valley Rancheria	8,140	1,960	0	10,100
California – Southern Indian Health Council	6,412	1,544	0	7,956
California – Yurok Tribe	65,009	15,653	0	80,662
Idaho – Coeur d’Alene Tribe	66,719	16,075	0	82,794
Idaho – Nez Perce Tribe	154,391	37,199	41	191,631
Idaho – Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	849,152	204,592	228	1,053,972
Kansas – United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska	63,000	0	0	63,000
Maine – Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	175,615	13,240	56	188,911
Maine – Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	175,615	13,240	56	188,911
Maine – Passamaquoddy Tribe – Indian Township	335,081	25,264	106	360,451
Maine – Passamaquoddy Tribe – Pleasant Point	467,499	35,247	148	502,894
Maine – Penobscot Tribe	321,759	24,259	102	346,120
Massachusetts – Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	193,052	46,330	60	239,442
Michigan – Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	45,637	9,825	0	55,462
Michigan – Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	86,778	18,683	27	105,488
Michigan – Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	120,427	25,927	38	146,392
Michigan – Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	176,417	37,982	56	214,455

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Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2020 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental CARES Act Allocations	FY 2019 Reallotment Awards For FY 2020	Total
Michigan – Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	160,875	33,201	49	194,125
Michigan – Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	500,000	0	0	500,000
Mississippi – Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	75,401	18,211	0	93,612
Montana – Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	911,251	219,554	244	1,131,049
Montana – Blackfeet Tribe	1,100,853	265,237	295	1,366,385
Montana – Chippewa-Cree Tribe	325,447	78,412	87	403,946
Montana – Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	1,293,275	311,599	347	1,605,221
Montana – Fort Belknap Community	380,628	91,707	102	472,437
Montana – Northern Cheyenne Tribe	510,806	123,073	137	634,016
New Mexico – Jicarilla Apache Tribe	31,922	7,684	0	39,606
New Mexico – Pueblo of Jemez	15,149	3,647	0	18,796
New Mexico – Pueblo of Laguna	58,974	14,197	0	73,171
New Mexico – Pueblo of Nambe	10,821	2,605	0	13,426
New Mexico – Pueblo of Zuni	90,896	21,881	0	112,777
New York – Seneca Nation	131,366	9,905	41	141,312
New York – St. Regis Mohawk Band	73,597	5,549	0	79,146
North Carolina – Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	115,456	27,952	0	143,408
North Carolina – Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina	1,874,928	453,920	318	2,329,166
North Dakota – Spirit Lake Tribe	1,405,141	338,551	377	1,744,069
North Dakota – Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	1,950,932	470,054	523	2,421,509
North Dakota – Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	1,124,113	270,841	301	1,395,255
North Dakota – Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	2,529,254	609,392	679	3,139,325
Oklahoma – Absentee Shawnee Tribe	22,777	5,530	0	28,307
Oklahoma – Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	14,601	3,544	0	18,145
Oklahoma – Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	2,232,173	541,908	331	2,774,412
Oklahoma – Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	192,147	46,648	28	238,823
Oklahoma – Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	696,167	169,009	104	865,280
Oklahoma – Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	1,003,952	243,731	149	1,247,832
Oklahoma – Citizen Potawatomi Nation	200,000	190,367	46	390,413
Oklahoma – Comanche Indian Tribe	118,442	28,754	0	147,196
Oklahoma – Delaware Nation	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma – Delaware Tribe of Indians	38,079	9,244	0	47,323
Oklahoma – Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma – Fort Sill Apache Tribe	4,672	1,135	0	5,807
Oklahoma – Kialegee Tribal Town	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma – Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	60,155	14,604	0	74,759
Oklahoma – Kiowa Indian Tribe	71,486	17,354	0	88,840
Oklahoma – Miami Tribe	11,681	2,835	0	14,516
Oklahoma – Muscogee (Creek) Nation	357,078	86,688	53	443,819
Oklahoma – Osage Tribe	173,900	42,218	25	216,143
Oklahoma – Otoe-Missouria Tribe	10,746	2,609	0	13,355

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Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2020 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental CARES Act Allocations	FY 2019 Reallotment Awards For FY 2020	Total
Oklahoma – Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	27,450	6,664	0	34,114
Oklahoma – Pawnee Tribe	42,634	10,351	0	52,985
Oklahoma – Ponca Tribe	79,428	19,283	0	98,711
Oklahoma – Quapaw Tribe	32,122	7,798	0	39,920
Oklahoma – Sac and Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	159,441	38,708	0	198,149
Oklahoma – Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	70,785	17,184	0	87,969
Oklahoma – Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	13,900	3,374	0	17,274
Oklahoma – Shawnee Tribe	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma – Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	24,646	5,984	0	30,630
Oklahoma – Tonkawa Tribe	7,592	1,844	0	9,436
Oklahoma – United Keetowah	303,697	73,729	45	377,471
Oklahoma – Wichita and Affiliated Tribes	20,441	4,963	0	25,404
Oklahoma – Wyandotte Nation	11,097	2,694	0	13,791
Oregon – Conf. Tribe of Coos-Lower Umpqua	37,000	9,076	0	46,076
Oregon – Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,845	20,000	0	138,845
Oregon – Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,665	28,128	0	142,793
Oregon – Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,665	29,763	0	144,428
Oregon – Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	12,000	2,944	0	14,944
Oregon – Klamath Tribe	274,403	65,903	83	340,389
Rhode Island – Narragansett Indian Tribe	41,491	9,997	0	51,488
South Dakota – Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	643,648	155,080	172	798,900
South Dakota – Oglala Sioux Tribe	1,332,946	321,156	358	1,654,460
South Dakota – Rosebud Sioux Tribe	1,049,923	252,966	281	1,303,170
South Dakota – Yankton Sioux Tribe	271,611	65,441	73	337,125
Utah – Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	108,158	26,059	29	134,246
Utah – Ute Tribe (Uintah and Ouray)	142,181	34,257	39	176,477
Washington – Colville Confederated Tribes	582,692	140,211	164	723,067
Washington – Hoh Tribe	8,460	0	0	8,460
Washington – Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe	16,992	4,089	0	21,081
Washington – Kalispel Indian Community	16,992	4,089	0	21,081
Washington – Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	41,552	9,999	0	51,551
Washington – Lummi Indian Tribe	171,918	41,368	49	213,335
Washington – Makah Indian Tribe	134,081	32,264	37	166,382
Washington – Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	61,365	14,766	0	76,131
Washington – Nooksack Indian Tribe	47,193	11,356	0	58,549
Washington – Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe	28,343	6,821	0	35,164
Washington – Quileute Tribe	54,761	13,177	0	67,938
Washington – Quinault Tribe	149,216	35,905	42	185,163
Washington – Samish Tribe	56,618	13,624	0	70,242
Washington – Small Tribes Organization of W. Wash.	111,448	26,817	31	138,296
Washington – South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	191,387	46,053	54	237,494
Washington – Spokane Tribe	119,978	28,870	34	148,882
Washington – Suquamish Tribe	16,992	4,089	0	21,081

Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2020 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental CARES Act Allocations	FY 2019 Reallotment Awards For FY 2020	Total
Washington – Swinomish Indians	72,716	17,498	0	90,214
Washington – Yakama Indian Nation	617,640	148,621	173	766,434
Wyoming – Eastern Shoshone of the Wind River	191,471	46,132	52	237,655
Wyoming – Northern Arapaho Nation	319,293	76,930	86	396,309

ⁱ These data are compiled from HHS’s records of actual dollars distributed.

Territory 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 Health and Human Services 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 2020.

Table I-5 indicates the FY 2020 LIHEAP funds received by the 5 eligible territories.

Table I-5. LIHEAP Funding Breakdown for Territories, FY 2020ⁱ

Territory	FY 2020 Regular Block Grant Allocation	Supplemental CARES Act Allocations	FY 2019 Reallotment Awards for FY 2020	Total
Total	\$18,659,938	\$4,526,642	\$4,737	\$23,191,317
American Samoa	308,683	74,883	79	383,645
Guam	676,778	164,177	172	841,127
Northern Mariana Islands	235,064	57,022	60	292,146
Puerto Rico	16,799,446	4,075,312	4,264	20,879,022
U.S. Virgin Islands	639,967	155,248	162	795,377

ⁱ 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 2020*, as described in [Appendix A](#). Such estimates are shown at the national level in Table I-6a and at the state level in Table I-7a. These tables include obligations from all sources of funding including the regular block grant allocation and supplemental *CARES Act* funding. In FY 2020, states were also required to separately report program obligations using supplemental *CARES Act* funding. Such estimates are shown at the national level in Table I-6b and at the state level in Table I-7b, each of which is a subset of the funding obligations shown in Table I-6a and Table I-7a respectively.

Table I-6a. National Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Funds, FY 2020ⁱ

Uses of LIHEAP Funds	Number of States	Estimated Obligations	Percent of Fundsⁱⁱ
Total	51	\$4,707,446,542	100.0%
Heating assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	50	2,024,700,921	43.0
Cooling assistance ^{iv}	23	463,540,423	9.8
Energy crisis assistance ^v	49	916,435,927	19.5
Weatherization assistance ^{vi}	47	401,743,427	8.5
Nominal payments ^{vii}	10	25,734,181	0.5
Carryover to FY 2021	50	447,567,244	9.5
Development of leveraging resources	4	194,316	0.0 ^{viii}
Assurance 16 activities ^{ix}	24	42,490,475	0.9
Administrative and planning costs	51	372,886,669	7.9
Other ^x	5	12,152,959	0.3

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2020*. These data are current as of August 1, 2021. Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-2.

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

ⁱⁱⁱ The total number of states that obligated funds to heating assistance (50) differs from the total number of states that served households with heating assistance (51, see Table III-1a) because one state (Kentucky) assisted households with heating assistance during FY 2020 using only FY 2019 funds.

^{iv} The total number of states that obligated funds to cooling assistance (23) differs from the total number of states that served households with cooling assistance (24, 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 these households under cooling assistance.

^v The number of states and estimated obligations exclude two states (Massachusetts and New Hampshire) that provided expedited heating assistance benefits to households in winter fuel crisis situations because the funding was obligated under heating assistance.

^{vi} Forty-seven states obligated funds for weatherization assistance. This total includes states that obligated funds during FY 2020 but did not expend all the funds to weatherize homes until FY 2021.

^{vii} In FY 2015, OCS specifically instructed grant recipients to separate SNAP nominal payment obligations and recipient households from their heating assistance data. This is consistent with the guidance in FY 2020.

^{viii} Less than 0.1 percent.

^{ix} 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.

^x ‘Other’ refers to LIHEAP Management Information System (MIS) funds obligated by Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania.

Table I-6b. National Estimates of States’ Uses of Federal LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act Funds, FY 2020ⁱ

Uses of LIHEAP Funds	Number of States ⁱⁱ	Estimated Obligations	Percent of Funds ⁱⁱⁱ
Total	51	\$884,987,516	100.0%
Heating assistance	21	227,993,171	25.8
Cooling assistance	6	121,530,109	13.7
Energy crisis assistance	22	165,727,715	18.7
Weatherization assistance	9	15,732,321	1.8
Nominal payments ^{iv}	3	861,996	0.1
Carryover to FY 2021 ^v	39	310,328,105	35.1
Development of leveraging resources	1	25,000	0.0 ^{vi}
Assurance 16 activities ^{vii}	6	5,169,322	0.6
Administrative and planning costs	27	37,619,777	4.3

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2020*. These data are current as of August 1, 2021.

ⁱⁱ The total number of states that obligated funds to a specific type of assistance may differ from the total number of states that served households with that type of assistance (see Table III-1b) because states may have obligated their LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act funds in FY 2020 but not expended those funds to serve households until FY 2021.

ⁱⁱⁱ Percentage distribution of uses of LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act funds may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

^{iv} In FY 2015, OCS specifically instructed grant recipients to separate SNAP nominal payment obligations and recipient households from their heating assistance data. This is consistent with the guidance in FY 2020.

^v States were allowed to obligate their LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act allotment during FY 2020 or FY 2021. States could optionally carry over any amount of these funds to FY 2021 for later obligation.

^{vi} Less than 0.1 percent.

^{vii} 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.

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Table I-7a. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Funds, by State, FY 2020ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits ⁱⁱ	Nominal Payments ⁱⁱⁱ	Carryover to FY 2021	Development of Leveraging Resources ^{iv}	Assurance 16 Activities ^v	Administrative and Planning Costs	Other ^{vi}	Total
Total	\$2,024,700,921	\$463,540,423	\$916,435,927	\$401,743,427	\$25,734,181	\$447,567,244	\$194,316	\$42,490,475	\$372,886,669	\$12,152,959	\$4,707,446,542
Alabama	21,862,333	20,582,980	10,829,418	3,000,000	0	21,415,413	0	631,000	3,158,419	0	81,479,563
Alaska ^{vii}	7,574,165	0	765,666	1,805,322	0	3,874,691	0	0	1,138,572	0	15,158,416
Arizona	8,431,193	14,608,491	9,192,666	6,145,423	0	1,206,376	25,000	1,860,821	4,224,826	0	45,694,796
Arkansas	10,212,912	7,879,718	16,511,521	2,894,475	0	2,994,568	0	614,069	3,114,404	0	44,221,667
California	67,872,851	19,896,808	73,970,571	54,450,377	0	674,636	0	12,670,184	25,408,884	0	254,944,311
Colorado	52,202,775	0	11,044,125	8,204,388	0	3,445,453	0	0	6,926,069	0	81,822,810
Connecticut	60,262,365	0	12,984,571	1,018,099	1,716,327	9,345,959	0	968,068	7,627,395	0	93,922,784
Delaware	6,482,014	1,945,994	6,269,299	0	0	959,032	0	238,185	1,320,904	0	17,215,428
District of Columbia	6,759,526	368,477	2,230,443	1,108,602	0	3,485,810	64,316	0	752,113	0	14,769,287
Florida	23,218,429	25,181,414	85,009,201	5,938,638	0	5,182,411	0	0	12,753,408	0	157,283,501
Georgia	69,164,496	23,360,383	11,104,937	10,715,787	0	3,781,897	0	0	11,710,981	0	129,838,481
Hawaii ^{viii}	3,727,616	0	592,616	216,888	0	1,338,118	0	0	497,164	0	6,372,402
Idaho	22,694,362	0	2,441,912	0	0	408,038	35,000	210,000	1,843,396	0	27,632,708
Illinois	146,812,356	0	19,641,958	23,276,796	0	18,168,569	0	143,067	17,050,820	0	225,093,566
Indiana	54,791,675	0	11,215,544	4,219,526	0	20,936,021	0	2,208,490	6,495,389	0	99,866,645
Iowa	37,885,857	0	10,047,604	7,439,283	0	3,540,938	0	248,504	5,208,045	0	64,370,231
Kansas	25,708,210	0	1,443,453	4,237,382	0	10,647,000	0	0	4,959,796	1,778,797	48,774,638
Kentucky	0	26,119,511	29,454,986	7,624,235	0	12,903	0	222,653	6,903,428	0	70,337,716
Louisiana	12,458,771	22,419,125	18,132,726	8,370,695	0	8,290	0	1,395,116	6,975,159	0	69,759,882
Maine	29,152,454	0	1,411,593	5,862,863	153,447	2,009,744	0	50,959	3,883,502	0	42,524,562
Maryland	57,826,867	2,396,580	3,973,162	0	0	27,406,402	0	0	7,831,655	0	99,434,666
Massachusetts	125,406,579	0	0	13,425,000	2,573,177	1,648,868	70,000	4,780,454	12,728,694	0	160,632,772
Michigan	47,375,057	0	116,826,148	4,894,772	1,502,214	20,407,294	0	5,167,664	16,267,284	0	212,440,433
Minnesota	60,421,985	0	31,110,208	10,608,621	0	10,819,991	0	3,362,322	12,230,244	2,003,318	130,556,689
Mississippi	15,191,625	20,723,121	1,377,432	2,085,960	0	2,314,715	0	0	4,142,131	0	45,834,984
Missouri	26,466,637	0	45,339,466	6,300,000	0	21,935,448	0	0	8,292,144	0	108,333,695
Montana	14,703,104	0	1,940,287	4,487,786	98,688	2,075,288	0	625,534	2,376,596	1,311,628	27,618,911
Nebraska	25,093,273	8,343,248	412,910	2,310,234	0	2,282,558	0	0	2,918,472	0	41,360,695

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State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits ⁱⁱ	Nominal Payments ⁱⁱⁱ	Carryover to FY 2021	Development of Leveraging Resources ^{iv}	Assurance 16 Activities ^v	Administrative and Planning Costs	Other ^{vi}	Total
Nevada ^{viii}	15,087,628	0	44,868	588,030	0	5,852,742	0	0	879,806	0	22,453,074
New Hampshire ^{vii}	24,077,235	0	0	1,045,000	0	7,582,624	0	1,000,000	2,788,864	0	36,493,723
New Jersey	99,514,704	9,097,800	13,594,742	13,732,147	0	3,284,412	0	0	15,095,974	0	154,319,779
New Mexico	11,749,719	5,229,676	2,938,989	1,899,591	0	6,264,009	0	0	1,045,430	0	29,127,414
New York	209,664,484	5,298,708	77,169,593	40,623,636	6,932,919	26,499,464	0	0	40,047,559	0	406,236,363
North Carolina	39,267,678	0	39,267,678	14,201,545	0	25,455,858	0	0	10,302,147	0	128,494,906
North Dakota	11,462,974	0	2,658,608	1,100,000	0	6,586,794	0	0	2,133,340	3,000,000	26,941,716
Ohio	80,510,821	0	35,452,203	28,384,565	0	52,228,540	0	256,594	13,022,227	0	209,854,950
Oklahoma	15,873,262	20,026,404	2,929,616	1,550,000	0	10,982,109	0	0	3,517,917	0	54,879,308
Oregon	28,211,637	553,486	6,083,098	5,873,920	850,000	251,179	0	1,847,882	4,387,614	0	48,058,816
Pennsylvania	95,887,035	0	83,907,920	11,035,570	6,058,833	31,965,247	0	0	20,425,427	4,059,216	253,339,248
Rhode Island	14,450,024	1,518,900	2,358,166	1,027,839	773,124	7,654,194	0	629,374	1,695,277	0	30,106,898
South Carolina	12,232,942	6,075,695	40,759,768	4,955,012	0	3,128,849	0	0	4,118,758	0	71,271,024
South Dakota	17,708,003	0	2,125,648	0	0	4,668,305	0	0	1,105,566	0	25,607,522
Tennessee	36,894,366	27,452,341	15,171,095	3,620,557	0	0	0	143,250	7,241,115	0	90,522,724
Texas	21,898,192	173,675,969	18,370,561	20,106,017	0	8,483,494	0	0	14,603,187	0	257,137,420
Utah	27,302,226	0	1,605,000	3,880,826	0	286,799	0	0	1,615,655	0	34,690,506
Vermont	13,447,264	0	2,584,986	3,066,942	0	6,082,102	0	0	2,268,597	0	27,449,891
Virginia	57,227,591	20,785,594	6,645,232	12,878,114	0	18,639,351	0	0	11,168,181	0	127,344,063
Washington ^{vii}	52,664,227	0	946,761	12,309,577	5,075,452	102,663	0	3,126,201	8,145,271	0	82,370,152
West Virginia	22,337,252	0	8,057,241	4,072,887	0	4,701,331	0	0	1,878,974	0	41,047,685
Wisconsin	71,431,173	0	16,065,058	13,000,000	0	12,509,165	0	0	5,988,632	0	118,994,028
Wyoming	6,040,997	0	2,424,673	2,150,500	0	2,031,582	0	90,084	671,257	0	13,409,093

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2020*. They are current as of August 1, 2021. Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-3.

ⁱⁱ Includes funds obligated in FY 2020 but not expended to weatherize homes until FY 2021.

ⁱⁱⁱ In FY 2015, OCS specifically instructed grant recipients to separate SNAP nominal payment obligations and recipient households from their heating assistance data. This is consistent with the guidance in FY 2020.

^{iv} 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.

^v 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.

^{vi} 'Other' refers to LIHEAP Management Information System (MIS) funds obligated by Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania.

^{vii} Households in winter fuel crisis situations (Alaska, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Washington) received expedited heating assistance.

^{viii} Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in Nevada; and energy assistance was provided in Hawaii, with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. Nevada and Hawaii reported these obligated funds under heating assistance.

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Table I-7b. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act Funds, by State, FY 2020ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits	Nominal Payments	Carryover to FY 2021 ⁱⁱ	Development of Leveraging Resources ⁱⁱⁱ	Assurance 16 Activities ^{iv}	Administrative and Planning Costs	Other	Total
Total	\$227,993,171	\$121,530,109	\$165,727,715	\$15,732,321	\$861,996	\$310,328,105	\$25,000	\$5,169,322	\$37,619,777	\$0	\$884,987,516
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	16,453,698	0	0	0	0	16,453,698
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	2,743,872	0	0	0	0	2,743,872
Arizona ^v	3,051,558	5,173,267	3,291,620	2,473,166	0	0	25,000	824,388	1,648,777	0	16,487,776
Arkansas	0	0	5,216,426	365,611	0	2,431,987	0	0	192,095	0	8,206,119
California ^{vii}	25,609,079	11,214,665	1,304,352	3,475,051	0	631,211	0	2,405,119	4,878,754	0	49,518,231
Colorado ^{vii}	13,288,297	0	414,000	0	0	1,050,521	0	0	667,322	0	15,420,140
Connecticut	8,000,000	0	0	0	0	5,722,712	0	0	346,891	0	14,069,603
Delaware ^{viii}	0	0	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	258,876	0	3,258,876
District of Columbia ^{vii}	0	0	336,747	0	0	2,374,386	0	0	65,295	0	2,776,428
Florida	0	0	49,333,139	0	0	2,116,700	0	0	5,057,373	0	56,507,212
Georgia ^{ix}	37,124,881	0	0	1,418,765	0	2,476,015	0	0	3,664,965	0	44,684,626
Hawaii	0	0	136,708	0	0	1,051,372	0	0	2,862	0	1,190,942
Idaho	5,077,034	0	0	0	0	9,135	0	0	0	0	5,086,169
Illinois	33,527,422	0	4,230,199	0	0	1,673,653	0	0	2,410,061	0	41,841,335
Indiana	481,900	0	0	0	0	16,384,715	0	0	125,309	0	16,991,924
Iowa ^{vii}	0	0	3,699,287	0	0	0	0	100,000	422,143	0	4,221,430
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	9,342,492	0	0	0	0	9,342,492
Kentucky	0	6,122,741	6,247,760	0	0	0	0	0	1,374,500	0	13,745,001
Louisiana ^x	0	0	12,552,263	0	0	0	0	0	1,394,696	0	13,946,959
Maine ^{xi}	927,505	0	54,629	0	5,943	1,978,582	0	0	0	0	2,966,659
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	19,406,402	0	0	0	0	19,406,402
Massachusetts ^{vii}	23,627,779	0	0	0	0	15,597	0	814,750	2,700,240	0	27,158,366
Michigan ^{vii}	0	0	30,850,756	0	0	4,279,665	0	0	0	0	35,130,421
Minnesota	2,153,796	0	882,921	0	0	5,961,662	0	0	0	0	8,998,379
Mississippi	0	8,280,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	920,068	0	9,200,678
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	20,283,683	0	0	15,641	0	20,299,324
Montana	3,564,076	0	0	0	32,601	1,333,014	0	0	244,279	0	5,173,970
Nebraska	7,852,336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,852,336

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State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits	Nominal Payments	Carryover to FY 2021 ⁱⁱ	Development of Leveraging Resources ⁱⁱⁱ	Assurance 16 Activities ^{iv}	Administrative and Planning Costs	Other	Total
Nevada	3,092,000	0	0	0	0	5,020,854	0	0	0	0	8,112,854
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	6,768,870	0	0	0	0	6,768,870
New Jersey ^{vii}	23,384,133	0	0	2,923,016	0	0	0	0	2,923,017	0	29,230,166
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	5,383,505	0	0	0	0	5,383,505
New York	0	0	0	0	0	26,499,464	0	0	2,304,301	0	28,803,765
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	25,455,858	0	0	0	0	25,455,858
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	5,176,454	0	0	0	0	5,176,454
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	37,707,717	0	0	0	0	37,707,717
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	10,982,109	0	0	0	0	10,982,109
Oregon	3,699,138	0	3,276,595	1,172,113	0	170,206	0	366,304	739,237	0	9,423,593
Pennsylvania ^{vii} xii	0	0	10,024,020	2,751,544	0	22,155,729	0	0	0	0	34,931,293
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	5,876,445	0	0	0	0	5,876,445
South Carolina ^{vii}	0	0	18,291,931	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,291,931
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	4,668,305	0	0	0	0	4,668,305
Tennessee	0	9,030,474	9,030,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,060,947
Texas ^{vii}	0	81,708,352	2,913,155	0	0	8,462,151	0	0	940,238	0	94,023,896
Utah	6,279,454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,279,454
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	4,895,265	0	0	178,244	0	5,073,509
Virginia	11,370,400	0	0	0	0	9,650,723	0	0	2,335,680	0	23,356,803
Washington ^{vii} xiii	12,099,700	0	216,776	1,103,055	823,452	0	0	658,761	1,567,302	0	16,469,046
West Virginia	3,173,235	0	0	0	0	4,542,448	0	0	0	0	7,715,683
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	8,099,833	0	0	0	0	8,099,833
Wyoming ^{vii}	609,448	0	423,958	50,000	0	1,091,095	0	0	241,611	0	2,416,112

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2020*. They are current as of August 1, 2021. Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-3.

ⁱⁱ States were allowed to obligate their LIHEAP Supplemental *CARES Act* allotment during FY 2020 or FY 2021. States could optionally carry over any amount of these funds to FY 2021 for later obligation.

ⁱⁱⁱ 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.

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- ^{iv} 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.
- ^v Arizona's obligations of LIHEAP Supplemental *CARES Act* funds to specific assistance types were estimated based on the uses of regular funds.
- ^{vi} Includes funds obligated in FY 2020 but not expended until FY 2021.
- ^{vii} LIHEAP Supplemental *CARES Act* funds provided for energy crisis assistance benefits include funds for emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements for the following states: California (\$1,304,352), Colorado (\$414,000), District of Columbia (\$336,747), Iowa (not specified), Michigan (not specified), Pennsylvania (\$2,250,474), Texas (not specified), and Washington (not specified).
- ^{viii} Delaware's energy crisis assistance funds include \$3,000,000 for supplemental crisis benefits.
- ^{ix} Georgia obligated supplemental LIHEAP Supplemental *CARES Act* funds for weatherization but did not expend the funds until FY 2021. These weatherization benefits are estimated.
- ^x Louisiana provided a flat \$600 benefit using *CARES* funding that could be applied to heating and/or cooling vendors. Louisiana reported these obligated funds under crisis assistance.
- ^{xi} Maine experienced difficulties tracking *CARES* funding allocation. Figures are estimated.
- ^{xii} LIHEAP Supplemental *CARES Act* funds provided by Pennsylvania for weatherization were used for emergency heating or cooling repairs or replacements.
- ^{xiii} Washington obligated \$216,776 of LIHEAP Supplemental *CARES Act* funds as energy crisis assistance benefits for Other Emergency Services (OES) including Emergency Furnace Repair and Replacement, Temporary Shelter Assistance, and other emergency services. OES funds are obligated as direct service dollars.

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 U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) 2015 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), which has energy consumption and expenditures data for calendar year (CY) 2015. For this report, the 2015 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 2020 weather and fuel prices.¹⁶ Therefore, any residential energy or home energy consumption and expenditure data presented in this report have been adjusted from the 2015 RECS for years after 2015.¹⁷

The report titled *Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2020* 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 2020, home heating was 28 percent of the residential energy bill for low-income households and home cooling made up 13 percent.

Table II-1 provides 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 32 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP beneficiary households in FY 2020. Water heating expenditures represented about 19 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP beneficiary households, and refrigeration represented about 6 percent. Table II-1 provides data on residential energy expenditures by each major end use by the following four income groups:

- **All households**, represent all households in the United States.
- **Non-low-income households**, represent those households with annual incomes above the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of State Median Income (SMI).
- **Low-income households**, represent those households with annual incomes at or under the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of SMI.
- **LIHEAP beneficiary households**, represent those low-income households that received federal fuel assistance.

¹⁶ The 2015 RECS was conducted by the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 2015 and 2016.

¹⁷ The sums of the percentages across energy usage categories and fuel types that are presented in this part may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Residential energy expenditures of low-income households were distributed in roughly the same way as those of all households. However, LIHEAP 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 35 percent of their annual residential expenditures for home heating, about 7 percentage points more than did the average low-income household. LIHEAP beneficiary households spent 8 percent for home cooling, about 5 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 2020ⁱ

End Use	All Households	Non-Low-Income Households	Low-Income Households	LIHEAP Beneficiary Households
Home heating	28%	28%	28%	35%
Home cooling	15	15	13	8
Water heating	16	15	20	19
Refrigeration	7	7	6	6
Appliances	34	35	32	32
All uses ⁱⁱ	100	100	100	100

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2015 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2020 heating degree days (HDDs) and cooling degree days (CDDs).

ⁱⁱ All uses may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Tables II-2a and II-2b present 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 2020](#).

In FY 2020, average residential energy consumption for all households was 76.6 million British thermal units (MMBtus) and average residential energy expenditures were \$1,900. The mean individual residential energy burden for all households was 5.1 percent of income.

Low-income households had average residential energy consumption of 63.8 MMBtus, or about 17 percent less than all households, and average energy expenditures of \$1,612, or about 15 percent less than all households. Their mean individual residential energy burden was 10.9 percent, over twice that for all households and almost 4 times that for non-low-income households.

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Average residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP beneficiary households were \$1,807, about 12 percent higher than that for all low-income households. The mean individual residential energy burden for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 11.7 percent, nearly 1 percentage point higher than that for the average low-income household.

Table II-2a. Average Annual Household Residential Energy Data by Household Type, All Fuels, Nationally, FY 2020ⁱ

Household Type	Fuel Consumption (Mmbtus) ⁱⁱ	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ^{iv}	Mean Group Burden ^v
All households	76.6	\$1,900	5.1%	3.2%	1.9%
Non-low-income households	81.7	2,015	2.8	2.4	1.6
Low-income households	63.8	1,612	10.9	9.2	7.5
LIHEAP beneficiary households	81.1	1,807	11.7	10.5	9.8

Table II-2b. Average Annual Household Residential Energy Data by Main Heating Fuel Type, Low-Income Households, Nationally, FY 2020ⁱ

Main Heating Fuel	Fuel Consumption (Mmbtus) ⁱⁱ	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ^{iv}	Mean Group Burden ^v
All fuels	63.8	\$1,612	10.9%	9.2%	7.5%
Natural gas	82.8	1,650	10.7	8.8	7.7
Electricity	44.9	1,498	10.7	9.3	7.0
Fuel oil/Kerosene	88.9	2,357	16.5	13.7	11.0
LPG ^{vi}	71.0	2,059	13.8	13.8	9.6

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2015 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2020 HDDs, CDDs, and fuel prices. Data represent residential energy used from October 2019 through September 2020.

ⁱⁱ 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.

ⁱⁱⁱ Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2020 adjusted RECS data. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2020](#).

^{iv} Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2020 adjusted RECS data.

^v Mean group energy burden has been calculated by (1) calculating average residential energy expenditures from the 2015 RECS for each group of households, (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2020, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2020 CPS ASEC.

^{vi} Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form, such as propane or butane.

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 2015 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. LIHEAP beneficiary households used natural gas at the highest rate among all household groups, 52.6 percent, followed by non-low-income households, 51.6 percent. Low-income households used electricity as their primary fuel type at the highest rate among all household groups, 42.2 percent, while LIHEAP beneficiary households used electricity at the lowest rate, 29.2 percent. LIHEAP beneficiary households tended to use fuel oil/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, 2015ⁱ

Household type	Natural gas	Electricity	Fuel oil/Kerosene	LPG	Other ⁱⁱ
All households	48.8%	34.6%	4.9%	4.2%	3.1%
Non-low-income households	51.6	31.6	4.8	4.6	3.4
Low-income households ⁱⁱⁱ	41.8	42.2	5.3	3.3	2.3
LIHEAP beneficiary households ^{iv}	52.6	29.2	9.6	4.9	2.7

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2015 RECS. These data represent main heating fuel used in 2015. The sum of the percentages across fuel types may not equal 100 percent due to rounding and exclusion of households that indicated in the 2015 RECS that no heating fuel was used.

ⁱⁱ This category includes households using wood, coal, and other minor fuels as a main heating source and households reporting no main fuel.

ⁱⁱⁱ 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).

^{iv} LIHEAP recipient households consist of households that are verified LIHEAP recipients from the 2015 RECS.

Other findings from the 2015 RECS show that non-low-income households increased their use of electricity for home heating from 24.1 percent of households in September 1990 to 29.2 percent in 2005 to 31.9 percent in 2009. The percent of non-low-income households using electricity as their main heating fuel stayed about the same in 2015 (31.6 percent) compared to 2009 (31.9 percent). 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 to 42.2 percent in 2015. 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. Use of electricity as the main heat source by LIHEAP beneficiary households remained about the same in 2015 (29.2 percent) compared to 2009 (29.3 percent).

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, for low-income households, by heating fuel type. 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 2020*.

In FY 2020, average home heating consumption for all households was 33.5 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$537, and mean individual home heating burden was 1.5 percent.

Low-income households had average home heating consumption of 25.9 MMBtus (about 23 percent less than the average for all households) and average home heating expenditures of \$450 (about 16 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home heating burden for low-income households was 3.1 percent, over twice as much as the average home heating burden for all households and nearly 4 times the average home heating burden for non-low-income households.

Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 41.3 MMBtus (about 23 percent higher than the average for all households), and average home heating expenditures were \$634 (about 18 percent higher than the average for all households). Mean individual home heating burden for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 4.2 percent, more than 35 percent (1.1 percentage points) higher than the average for low-income households and over 2 and a half times the average for all households. Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP beneficiary households was about 59 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 2020ⁱ

Household Type	Fuel Consumption (Mmbtus)	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Mean Group Burden ^{iv}
All households	33.5	\$537	1.5%	0.8%	0.5%
Non-low-income households	36.5	571	0.8	0.6	0.5
Low-income households	25.9	450	3.1	2.0	2.1
LIHEAP beneficiary households	41.3	634	4.2	3.1	3.4

Table II-4b. Average Annual Household Home Heating Data by Main Heating Fuel Type, Low-Income Households, Nationally, FY 2020ⁱ

Main Heating Fuel	Fuel Consumption (Mmbtus)	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Mean Group Burden ^{iv}
All fuels	25.9	\$450	3.1%	2.0%	2.1%
Natural gas	40.1	473	3.1	2.1	2.2
Electricity	12.1	409	3.0	1.9	1.9
Fuel oil/Kerosene	50.8	970	6.9	4.7	4.5
LPG ^{vi}	33.6	729	5.2	3.5	3.4

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2015 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2020 HDDs and fuel prices. Data represent home heating energy used from October 2019 through September 2020.

ⁱⁱ Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2020 adjusted RECS data. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2020](#).

ⁱⁱⁱ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2020 adjusted RECS data.

^{iv} Mean group energy burden has been calculated by (1) calculating average home heating energy expenditures from the 2015 RECS for each group of households, (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2020, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2020 CPS ASEC.

^v Data are derived from the 2015 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2020 HDDs and fuel prices. Data represent home heating energy used from October 2019 through September 2020.

^{vi} 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 94.1 percent of households in 2015 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, 2015ⁱ

Presence of Cooling	All Households	Non-Low-Income Households	Low-Income Households ⁱⁱ	LIHEAP Beneficiary Households ⁱⁱⁱ
Cooling ^{iv}	94.1%	95.6%	90.4%	92.9%
None ^v	5.9	4.4	9.6	7.1

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2015 RECS.

ⁱⁱ 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).

ⁱⁱⁱ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2015 RECS.

^{iv} 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).

^v Represents households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those defined by the 2015 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 2020](#).

In FY 2020, average home cooling consumption for all households that cooled their homes was 7.7 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$300, and mean individual home cooling burden was 0.8 percent.

Low-income households that cooled had average home cooling energy consumption of 6.0 MMBtus (about 22 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures of \$232 (about 23 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for low-income households was 1.6 percent, twice the average home cooling burden of all households and 4 times that of non-low-income households.

Average home cooling consumption for LIHEAP beneficiary households that cooled was 3.9 MMBtus (half of that for all households), and average home cooling expenditures were \$159 (about 47 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 1.0 percent, about 25 percent higher than that for all households. On average, LIHEAP beneficiary households consumed about 35 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 2020ⁱ

Household Type	Percent That Cool ⁱⁱ	Consumption (Mmbtus)	Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Mean Group Burden ⁱⁱⁱ
All households	94.1%	7.7	\$300	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%
Non-low-income households	95.6	8.3	325	0.4	0.3	0.3
Low-income households ^{iv}	90.4	6.0	232	1.6	0.9	1.1
LIHEAP beneficiary households ^v	92.9	3.9	159	1.0	0.6	0.9

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2015 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2020 CDDs and electricity prices. Data represent home cooling energy used from October 2019 through September 2020.

ⁱⁱ 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 2015 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

ⁱⁱⁱ 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 2020](#).

^{iv} 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).

^v Includes verified LIHEAP beneficiary households from the 2015 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 2020 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) and the 2015 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 2020* that was submitted to HHS as part of each grant recipient's application for FY 2020 LIHEAP funds. The above data sources are described in [Appendix A](#).

The *Food and Nutrition Act of 2008* 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).¹⁸ 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 \$25,734,181 to 1,179,047 households in FY 2020. More information on which states provided nominal LIHEAP benefits, and the number of households assisted is available in [Supplemental Table III-2](#).

For FY 2020, states were required to report information on all households served and information on the subset of households served using the LIHEAP supplemental *CARES Act* funds. 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.

Separate unduplicated counts of the number of assisted households with any vulnerable members (i.e., older adults, persons with a disability, or young-child members), regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households, and 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, were also required. Finally, an unduplicated count of the number of assisted households by vulnerable group for each type of LIHEAP assistance provided in FY 2020 was also required.

¹⁸ The *Food and Nutrition Act of 2008*, as amended, is codified in 7 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*

All 51 state grant recipients were able to provide an unduplicated count of assisted households that received “Any type of LIHEAP assistance” in FY 2020. However, grant recipients still face challenges in producing the count across all program components.¹⁹ However, 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 2020, by type of assistance, are shown in Table III-1a. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP assistance in FY 2020, by type of assistance, are shown in Table III-2b. These tables include all households assisted regardless of the source of funds, including households that received assistance attributable only to regular block grant funding, households that received funding attributable to supplemental LIHEAP *CARES Act* funds, and households that received assistance attributable to both sources of funding.

The subset of households receiving LIHEAP assistance attributable to supplemental LIHEAP *CARES Act* funds in FY 2020, by type of assistance, is shown in Table III-1b. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP assistance attributable to supplemental LIHEAP *CARES Act* funds in FY 2020, by type of assistance, are shown in Table III-2b. These households are subsets of the households included in Table III-1a and Table III-2a respectively. Some states obligated CARES funding in FY 2020 but did not use the funds for assistance until FY 2021.

¹⁹ 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 recipients with LIHEAP-funded weatherization and/or emergency repair and replacement recipients. Indiana’s unduplicated count of households receiving any type of assistance may include a small number of households counted more than once because the state faced challenges in comparing LIHEAP bill payment assistance recipients with LIHEAP-funded weatherization.

Table III-1a. Number of LIHEAP Assisted Households and States Providing Assistance, by Type of Assistance, as Reported by States, FY 2020ⁱ

Type of LIHEAP Assistance	Number of States	Number of Assisted Households
Heating	51	4,812,296
Cooling ⁱⁱ	24	820,445
Winter crisis ⁱⁱⁱ	25	773,156
Year-round crisis	26	476,074
Summer crisis	6	163,400
Weatherization ^{iv}	49	50,424
Any type	51	5,630,492

ⁱ These data are collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2020*. They are current as of August 1, 2021.

ⁱⁱ The total number of states providing cooling assistance benefits to households (24) differs from the total number of states that obligated funding to cooling assistance (23, see Table I-6a) 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.

ⁱⁱⁱ The total number of states providing winter crisis benefits to households (25) includes data for households assisted by 3 states (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Washington) that did not obligate FY 2020 funds for winter crisis assistance. Instead, the states provided winter crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance within a statutorily required crisis response timeframe. The total also excludes data for households assisted by one state (Alaska) that provided winter crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance and reported these households under heating assistance only.

^{iv} The total number of states providing weatherization assistance benefits to households (49) differs from the total number of states that obligated funding to weatherization assistance (47, see Table I-6a) because two states (Delaware and Idaho) assisted households with weatherization assistance during FY 2020 using only FY 2019 funds.

Table III-1b. Number of LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act Assisted Households and States Providing Assistance, by Type of Assistance, as Reported by States, FY 2020ⁱ

Type of LIHEAP Assistance Furnished with LIHEAP CARES Act Funds	Number of States Providing Assistance with LIHEAP CARES Act Funds ⁱⁱ	Number of Households Assisted with LIHEAP CARES Act Funds
Heating	18	429,070
Cooling	7	132,836
Winter crisis	5	25,115
Year-round crisis	9	108,314
Summer crisis	2	27,786
Weatherization	4	181
Any type	32	714,558

ⁱ These data are collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2020*. They are current as of August 1, 2021.

ⁱⁱ The total number of states providing a specific type of assistance benefits to households may differ from the total number of states that obligated funding to that specific type of assistance (see Table I-6b) because states may have obligated their LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act funds in FY 2020 but not expended those funds to serve households until FY 2021.

Table III-2a. Number of LIHEAP Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2020ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance ⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Total	4,812,296	820,445	773,156	476,074	163,400	50,424	5,630,492
Alabama	47,701	46,309	10,458	0	9,346	450	69,650
Alaska ⁱⁱⁱ	5,675	0	0	0	0	83	5,675
Arizona	8,890	15,143	0	9,587	0	530	23,669
Arkansas	48,224	45,133	14,516	0	13,914	334	66,642
California	77,096	31,686	0	66,151	0	9,021	168,213
Colorado	76,632	0	10,792	0	0	847	76,632
Connecticut	75,260	0	21,254	0	0	409	75,260
Delaware	10,704	199	0	124	0	46	11,206
District of Columbia	8,608	672	0	2,601	0	110	9,564
Florida	30,879	40,113	34,604	16,578	30,503	451	103,477
Georgia	108,282	99,424	27,962	0	0	593	167,430
Hawaii	7,670	--	0	984	0	37	8,567
Idaho	31,164	0	0	7,294	0	326	32,183
Illinois	263,500	0	34,483	0	0	1,693	268,765
Indiana	114,353	0	44,471	0	0	620	115,047
Iowa	82,274	0	0	9,577	0	613	82,274
Kansas ⁱⁱⁱ	32,094	0	1,802	0	0	623	34,464
Kentucky	95,237	54,701	74,221	0	37,819	346	129,790
Louisiana	19,817	62,601	0	11,863	0	410	68,512
Maine	32,941	0	4,327	0	0	1,253	32,956
Maryland ⁱⁱⁱ	88,639	4,062	0	4,939	0	0	88,639
Massachusetts ⁱⁱⁱ	146,234	0	9,663	0	0	7,926	146,234
Michigan	254,654	0	0	106,035	0	692	341,307
Minnesota	117,221	0	42,063	0	0	852	117,283
Mississippi	27,419	22,609	0	3,182	0	98	39,435
Missouri	93,166	0	35,224	0	37,774	834	108,591
Montana	18,362	0	0	212	0	360	18,447
Nebraska	35,711	11,655	0	1,349	0	337	37,533
Nevada	26,010	--	0	121	0	71	26,054
New Hampshire ⁱⁱⁱ	28,727	0	1,764	0	0	378	28,727
New Jersey	206,958	46,565	25,981	0	0	829	219,755
New Mexico	38,103	17,068	0	14,790	0	314	70,157
New York	1,021,134	4,792	100,672	0	0	5,288	1,035,850
North Carolina	109,504	0	0	88,485	0	1,374	162,264
North Dakota	12,563	193	0	735	0	1,012	12,575
Ohio	254,830	0	82,335	0	34,044	2,531	271,526
Oklahoma	64,031	66,011	0	5,905	0	45	109,547

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State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance ⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Oregon	51,697	1,163	0	3,731	0	639	52,508
Pennsylvania	312,133	0	124,354	0	0	352	323,101
Rhode Island	27,690	15,189	3,813	0	0	685	27,690
South Carolina	18,141	10,121	0	28,800	0	141	43,957
South Dakota	21,077	0	0	2,246	0	0	21,081
Tennessee	59,901	75,202	0	51,174	0	261	110,696
Texas	101,619	83,664	0	10,667	0	1,892	142,609
Utah	32,317	0	0	669	0	311	32,592
Vermont	26,380	0	3,420	0	0	283	27,520
Virginia	100,647	66,170	15,140	0	0	511	122,558
Washington ⁱⁱⁱ	77,560	0	1,380	0	0	1,384	77,664
West Virginia	49,272	0	47,231	0	0	611	49,272
Wisconsin	205,275	0	0	28,275	0	1,392	207,024
Wyoming	8,320	0	1,226	0	0	226	8,320

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 1, 2021.

ⁱⁱ 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 (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.

ⁱⁱⁱ 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, New Hampshire, and Washington reported these household counts under winter crisis assistance, but reported the funding obligated under heating assistance (Table I-7a). Alaska reported these household under heating assistance only.

Table III-2b. Number of LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2020ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Total	429,070	132,836	25,115	108,314	27,786	181	714,558
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	2,890	0	2,471	0	0	2,920
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	7,660	76	7,724
California ⁱⁱ	1,571	9,071	0	0	0	36	10,676
Colorado ⁱⁱ	76,632	0	0	0	0	0	76,632
Connecticut	32,000	0	0	0	0	0	32,000
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia ⁱⁱ	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Florida	0	0	0	16,578	0	0	16,578
Georgia ⁱⁱⁱ	0	57,541	0	0	0	35	57,559
Hawaii	0	0	0	163	0	0	163
Idaho	30,163	0	0	0	0	0	30,163
Illinois	28,030	0	4,856	0	0	0	28,030
Indiana	1,370	0	0	0	0	0	1,370
Iowa ⁱⁱ	0	0	0	4,094	0	0	4,094
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	32,789	0	0	20,126	0	39,443
Louisiana ^{iv}	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,224
Maine	1,275	0	167	0	0	0	1,275
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan ⁱⁱ	0	0	0	52,500	0	0	52,531
Minnesota	4,284	0	1,535	0	0	0	4,284
Mississippi	0	1,532	0	0	0	0	1,532
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	17,783	0	0	0	0	0	17,783
Nebraska	33,415	0	0	0	0	0	33,415
Nevada ^v	21,549	0	0	0	0	0	21,549
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Oregon	4,946	0	0	616	0	34	4,979
Pennsylvania ⁱⁱ	0	0	17,469	0	0	0	17,469
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	9,174	0	0	9,174
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	22,778	0	22,243	0	0	45,021
Texas ⁱⁱ	1,451	6,235	0	475	0	0	6,318
Utah	11,417	0	0	0	0	0	11,417
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	100,647	0	0	0	0	0	100,647
Washington	12,630	0	0	0	0	0	12,630
West Virginia	48,819	0	0	0	0	0	48,819
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,088	0	1,088	0	0	0	1,088

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 1, 2021.

ⁱⁱ The following states provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits using LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act funds. These households are excluded from the crisis assistance counts from Table III-2: California (3), Colorado (180), District of Columbia (51), Iowa (18), Michigan (33), Pennsylvania (633), Texas (33).

ⁱⁱⁱ Georgia reported households that received benefits from CARES funding under cooling assistance but reported the obligated funding under heating assistance.

^{iv} Louisiana provided additional crisis assistance to 17,224 households that received COVID-19 Supplemental benefits.

^v Nevada provides combined heating and cooling assistance. These households are all reported under heating assistance.

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 2020 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2020 (October 1, 2019). They were published on August 7, 2019 as a federal LIHEAP information memoranda (IM); they can be found at [LIHEAP IM 2019-02](#).

The HHSPG estimates for 2019 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2020 (October 1, 2019). They were published on February 1, 2019, on [pages 1167-1168 of Vol. 84, No. 22 of the Federal Register \(FR\)](#). The federal maximum standard for LIHEAP income eligibility guidelines in effect in FY 2020 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 2020 CPS ASEC data indicate that an estimated:

- 33.3 million households had incomes at or under the federal income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent SMI.
- 26.7 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 the 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 5.2 million households received help with heating costs through heating, winter, or year-round crisis in FY 2020 compared to 5.3 million households in FY 2019.

The estimated 5.2 million households that received help with heating costs in FY 2020 represent about 16 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum, and about 20 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, subsidized rent, or public housing). In Table III-3, ACF relied on the 2020 CPS ASEC to develop the percent distributions of LIHEAP income eligible households. ACF relied on the states' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2020* 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 2019 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 121.0 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households that are at or below the previous federal LIHEAP income maximum (60 percent SMI), using the 2020 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2019 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 105.7 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households under the stricter state LIHEAP income standards, using the 2020 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2019 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 86.5 percent for LIHEAP heating assistance households, based on data aggregated from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2020*.

Table III-3. Percent of LIHEAP Income Eligible Households Compared to LIHEAP Heating Assisted Households, as Estimated from the 2020 CPS ASEC and States' LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2020ⁱ

	Under 75% of 2019 HHSPG	75%- 100% of 2019 HHSPG	101%- 125% of 2019 HHSPG	126%- 150% of 2019 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2019 HHSPG
Low Income Households					
At or below federal income maximum standard	23.6%	13.4%	14.9%	15.1%	33.0%
At or below state income standards	29.4	16.7	18.3	16.1	19.5
LIHEAP assisted households (heating assistance) ⁱⁱ	37.4	27.5	16.4	9.7	9.0

ⁱ Table III-3 is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2020* 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 2020 CPS ASEC.

ⁱⁱ These data are current as of August 1, 2021.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

Table III-4 presents the estimated national average benefit amounts (including regular LIHEAP funds and LIHEAP supplemental *CARES Act* funds) and the range of state-reported average benefits by type of assistance and funding source (regular LIHEAP funds or LIHEAP supplemental *CARES Act* funds) during FY 2020. As shown in Table III-4, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2020 nationally among the types of assistance, as in previous years. Including both regular LIHEAP funds and LIHEAP supplemental *CARES Act* funds, the national average benefit was \$421 for heating assistance, which increased to \$529 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 \$443 for winter crisis assistance only and \$839 for year-round crisis assistance only. The national average benefit was \$565 for cooling assistance, and the national average benefit was \$442 for summer crisis assistance. The combined benefit for heating purposes (heating and winter and/or year-round crisis) was \$529. State-level benefit data are shown in Tables III-5a and III-5b.

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 2020*, as described in *Appendix A*. 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 2020ⁱ

Type Of Assistance	Average Household Benefit	Benefit Range from Regular Block Grant Allocation	Benefit Range from CARES Allocation ⁱⁱ
Heating ⁱⁱⁱ	\$421	\$131-\$1,054	\$100-\$884
Cooling	565	100-1,099	169-1,145
Winter crisis	443	100-1,363	308-574
Year-round crisis	839	248-1,979	323-1,994
Summer crisis	442	260-483	260-681

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 1, 2021. States were not asked to estimate household average benefits for weatherization assistance because estimates would not be comparable to estimated household average benefits for 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. In addition, state-reported household average benefits are not comparable to calculations of the amount of obligated funds per household due to states obligating funds in 1 federal fiscal year but expending them in the next federal fiscal year.

ⁱⁱ State-reported household average benefit amounts from LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act funds may reflect actual benefits during FY 2020 and anticipated average benefits as states prepared to expend these funds during subsequent fiscal years.

ⁱⁱⁱ Average household benefits do not include funds used for nominal SNAP heating assistance as grant recipients were required to break out obligations and households assisted with nominal LIHEAP benefits for FY 2020.

Table III-5a. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Fuel Assistance with Regular LIHEAP Funds, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2020ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance ⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance
Alabama	\$338	\$358	\$381	\$0	\$347
Alaska	1,054	0	1,363	0	0
Arizona	675	773	0	758	0
Arkansas	131	238	355	0	483
California	340	322	0	577	0
Colorado	666	0	700	0	0
Connecticut	694	0	488	0	0
Delaware	488	618	0	618	0
District of Columbia	785	548	0	497	0
Florida	456	495	338	0	323
Georgia	397	399	395	0	0
Hawaii	770	--	0	557	0
Idaho	565	0	0	334	0
Illinois	550	0	502	0	0
Indiana	475	0	232	0	0
Iowa	459	0	0	1,229	0
Kansas	801	0	801	0	0
Kentucky	0	168	194	0	260
Louisiana	375	363	0	260	0
Maine	848	0	308	0	0
Maryland	652	590	0	248	0
Massachusetts	884	0	--	0	0
Michigan	186	0	0	548	0
Minnesota	503	0	574	0	0
Mississippi	554	550	0	433	0
Missouri	285	0	769	0	482
Montana	747	0	0	1,979	0
Nebraska	483	716	0	285	0
Nevada	461	--	0	342	0
New Hampshire	857	0	--	0	0
New Jersey	310	200	495	0	0
New Mexico	302	283	0	296	0
New York	466	723	458	0	0
North Carolina	368	0	0	363	0
North Dakota	877	0	0	418	0

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State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistanceⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistanceⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance
Ohio	316	0	311	0	290
Oklahoma	248	303	0	496	0
Oregon	414	380	0	469	0
Pennsylvania	284	0	373	0	0
Rhode Island	522	100	265	0	0
South Carolina	674	600	0	779	0
South Dakota	840	0	0	546	0
Tennessee	450	494	0	529	0
Texas	215	1,099	0	1,348	0
Utah	537	0	0	616	0
Vermont	510	0	408	0	0
Virginia	456	314	337	0	0
Washington	438	0	--	0	0
West Virginia	309	0	100	0	0
Wisconsin	349	0	0	313	0
Wyoming	653	0	429	0	0

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 1, 2021. Average benefits do not include funds used to provide nominal benefits to SNAP households or households assisted with such benefits as grant recipients were not required to break out these obligations and households for FY 2020.

ⁱⁱ A designation of "--" is reported under cooling assistance for states where combined heating and cooling assistance was provided (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.

ⁱⁱⁱ A designation of "--" indicates for winter crisis assistance that these states did not prove a separate count because they provided households in winter crisis assistance with expedited heating assistance (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Washington).

Table III-5b. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Fuel Assistance with Supplemental LIHEAP CARES Act Funds, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2020ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance ⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	538	616	0	944	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	681
California	490	440	0	0	0
Colorado	150	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	250	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	749	0
Georgia	396	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	851	0
Idaho	168	0	0	0	0
Illinois	550	0	502	0	0
Indiana	350	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	904	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	169	0	0	260
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	848	0	308	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	884	0	--	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	426	0
Minnesota	503	0	574	0	0
Mississippi	0	288	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	200	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	235	0	0	0	0
Nevada	143	--	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	150	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0

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State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistanceⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistanceⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	399	0	0	469	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	361	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	1,994	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	323	0	323	0
Texas ^{iv}	0	1,145	0	--	0
Utah	550	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	100	0	0	0	0
Washington	481	0	--	0	0
West Virginia	309	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	560	0	390	0	0

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 1, 2021. 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 2020.

ⁱⁱ A designation of "--" is reported under cooling assistance for the state where combined heating and cooling assistance was provided (Nevada). This state reported such funds under heating assistance.

ⁱⁱⁱ A designation of "--" indicates for winter crisis assistance that these states did not prove a separate count because they provided households in winter crisis assistance with expedited heating assistance (Massachusetts and Washington).

^{iv} The designation of "--" for Texas is because the state was unable to provide an accurate estimate due to partial reporting by subgrantees.

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 percentage of household heating expenditures offset by LIHEAP benefits was 83.5 percent in FY 2020, exceeding the percent offset in FY 2019 (63.1 percent). The increase in the offset stemmed from a decrease in home heating expenditures in FY 2020 and a large increase in the average LIHEAP benefits for heating costs. The percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP assistance in FY 2020 varied by Census region, as shown in Table III-6. Data for a reliable percent of cooling costs offset by LIHEAP assistance are not available.

Table III-6. Average Percent of Annual Residential Energy and Heating Costs for LIHEAP Beneficiary Households, Nationally and by Census Region, FY 2020ⁱ

Census Region	Average LIHEAP Household Residential Energy Costs ⁱⁱ	Average LIHEAP Household Heating Costs	Average LIHEAP Benefit for Heating Costs ⁱⁱⁱ	Percentage of Residential Energy Costs Offset by LIHEAP Benefit ^{iv}	Percentage of Heating Costs Offset by LIHEAP Benefit ^v
Total	\$1,807	\$634	\$529	29.3%	83.5%
Northeast	1,959	698	421	21.5	60.3
Midwest	1,797	737	530	29.5	71.9
South	1,745	474	591	33.8	124.6
West ^{vi}	1,481	494	818	55.2	165.5

ⁱ 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.

ⁱⁱ Adjusted weighted averages are derived from the 2015 RECS.

ⁱⁱⁱ 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 2020* by the number of households that received heating, winter crisis, and/or year-round crisis assistance from states' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2020*. The data reported on these forms are current as of August 1, 2021.

^{iv} 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.

^v Percent offset of cooling costs by LIHEAP fuel assistance is not available.

^{vi} Percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit includes the benefits of 2 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 1 member who is an older adult (i.e., 60 years old or older), a person 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. 8624I(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 1 older-adult member, person with a disability, or young child. The information is derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2020* 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 adult, persons with a disability, or young children are available in [Supplemental Tables III-7a to III-7f](#) and [Supplemental Tables III-8a to III-8g](#).

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 (57.2 percent of summer crisis beneficiaries). Weatherization assistance had the greatest percentage of assisted households over 150 percent of the poverty level (27.1 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](#) show state-level data. Table A-1 in [Appendix A](#) indicates the percentages of assisted households for which uniform data are provided. Uniform data on households classified by intervals of the 2019 HHSPG were 100 percent for heating, cooling, winter crisis, year-round crisis, and summer crisis assistance. Uniform data for weatherization assistance were 99.9 percent because one state was unable to provide complete data for all households.

Table III-7. Percent of Assisted Households, Classified by 2019 HHSPG, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, Nationally, FY 2020ⁱ

2019 HHSPG ⁱⁱ	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance
Under 75%	37.4%	40.7%	42.8%	53.8%	57.2%	22.8%
75%-100%	27.5	31.4	23.0	19.6	21.4	18.6
101%-125%	16.4	15.9	16.4	12.6	12.8	16.8
126%-150%	9.7	7.9	9.8	8.3	6.6	14.5
Over 150%	9.0	4.1	8.1	5.7	2.0	27.1

ⁱ These data are current as of August 1, 2021. Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

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

Presence of Older Adults, Persons with a Disability, and Young Children

The following information is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2020* and population estimates on LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum (the greater of 60 percent of SMI or 150 percent of HHSPG)—from the 2020 CPS ASEC (as displayed in Table III-8):

- About 41.8 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least 1 older adult member (i.e., 60 years or older), compared to 48.6 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 24.2 percent for year-round crisis assistance to 54.8 percent for weatherization assistance.

- About 37.9 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one person 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 person with a disability. The percentage of assisted households with at least one person with a disability, as defined by the states, ranged from 34.0 percent for winter crisis assistance to 50.2 percent for cooling assistance.
- About 16.7 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child 5 years old or younger, compared to 15.0 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 13.5 percent for weatherization assistance to 25.2 percent for year-round crisis assistance.

Definitions of “older adult,” “person with a 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* show state-level data. Table A-1 in *Appendix A* indicates the percentages of assisted households for which uniform data are provided. Uniform data on households classified as vulnerable were 100 percent for heating, cooling, winter crisis, year-round crisis, and summer crisis assistance. Uniform data for weatherization assistance were 100 percent for each type of vulnerable household and 99.8 percent for the unduplicated count of households with any vulnerable member because one state was unable to provide complete data.

Table III-8. Percent of Assisted Households With at Least 1 Member Who Is an Older Adult, a Person with a Disability, or a Young Child by Type of Assistance, Nationally, FY 2020ⁱ

Type of Vulnerable Household	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Older adult	41.8%	46.8%	30.2%	24.2%	25.2%	54.8%	40.1%
Person with a disability	37.9	50.2	34.0	41.2	41.9	35.1	38.1
Young child	16.7	14.5	21.0	25.2	22.7	13.5	17.4
Older adult, person with a disability, or young child	72.3	79.9	65.6	71.0	72.1	76.5	71.9

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 1, 2021.

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 the results of HHS monitoring reviews of LIHEAP grant recipient programs in FY 2020.

Types of LIHEAP Assistance

State LIHEAP grant recipients obligated FY 2020 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.²⁰
- All states furnish crisis assistance of some kind.
- For households facing winter energy crises, 26 states provided winter crisis fuel assistance benefits. Of these, 5 states reported providing winter crisis fuel assistance benefits *only* through expedited access to heating assistance.²¹
- For households facing year-round (i.e., 10-12 months) energy crises, 26 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.
- Two states provided combined heating and cooling assistance benefits; 24 states provided separate cooling assistance benefits; and 6 states provided separate summer crisis benefits.
- Thirty-two states specified that they provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacement/repair benefits.
- Forty-nine states provided weatherization assistance benefits.

Implementation of LIHEAP Assurances

To receive LIHEAP regular block grant funds in FY 2020, 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

²⁰ One state (Kentucky) assisted households with heating assistance during FY 2020 using only FY 2019 funds.

²¹ Alaska assisted households with winter crisis fuel assistance benefits only through expedited heating assistance and reported these household under heating assistance only.

funds reserved for crisis assistance in the event they are not needed for that purpose.

- Any steps to be taken (in addition to those required to be carried out in section 2605(b)(5) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. 8624(b)(5)) to target households with high home energy burdens.
- How the grant recipient will carry out the 16 assurances required by section 2605(b) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. 8624(b).
- Weatherization and other energy-related home repair services, if any, to be provided, and the extent to which the grant recipient will use the DOE's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) 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), persons 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 2 standards in determining household eligibility for LIHEAP assistance:

- **Categorical eligibility** for households with one or more individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (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 1 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, 83 percent or more of the states set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at or above 150 percent of the poverty level for heating, cooling, winter crisis, year-round

crisis, summer 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.²² A table showing the LIHEAP income eligibility levels as a percentage of 2019 HHSPG, by state, for each type of LIHEAP assistance, is available in [Supplemental Table IV-1a](#).

HHS’s report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for Fiscal Year 2020](#), provides states with estimates of the number of households that are LIHEAP income eligible and have older adult members, persons with disabilities, 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 2020ⁱ

LIHEAP Income Eligibility Standards (by Percentage Intervals of 2019 HHSPG)	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistanceⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistanceⁱⁱⁱ	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance
Number of states ^{iv}	50	23	23	25	6	48
Household income at or above 150% (percentage of states)	84%	87%	83%	92%	83%	100%
Household income between 111% - 149% (percentage of states)	14	13	17	8	17	0
Household income at 110% (percentage of states)	2	0	0	0	0	0

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 1, 2021. These data are derived from *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2020* and based on reported income standards for assistance provided with regular LIHEAP funds. Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

ⁱⁱ Refers to winter crisis assistance only. The number of states and percentages includes two states (Alaska and Kansas) 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.

ⁱⁱⁱ Refers to year-round crisis assistance only. The number of states and percentages includes one state (Maryland) that provided expedited heating assistance for year-round fuel situations through heating assistance funds only. Percentage intervals exclude other types of crisis assistance that mostly involved furnace repair or replacement.

^{iv} Excludes states that that did not obligate FY 2020 funds for the applicable assistance type.

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 which have the lowest incomes and the highest energy costs or needs in relation to income.

²² These data are based on reported income standards for assistance provided with regular LIHEAP funds, which were obligated by all states. States that obligated LIHEAP *CARES Act* funds during FY 2020 may have used differing income eligibility standards for assistance provided with those supplemental funds.

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 2020, 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 (GPRA) 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 2020*.

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 2020.

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 2604I 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) and (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.²³

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. In FY 2020, the applications indicated that:

- Grant recipients would reserve a specific amount or percentage of funds for crisis assistance until March 15, 2020. 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 2020.

²³ As a result of the coronavirus pandemic, a federal disaster declaration was in effect during most of FY 2020. LIHEAP grant recipients were exempted from certain crisis assistance operations standards while the federal disaster declaration was in effect (per 45 CFR 96.89). However, LIHEAP grant recipients were strongly encouraged to try to meet these standards or use reasonable alternatives to meet the spirit of the crisis assistance component.

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

Based on a prioritization selection process, HHS selected onsite LIHEAP compliance reviews for the following seven states: Connecticut, Georgia, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Commonwealth of Virginia. HHS also selected one territory – Commonwealth of Puerto Rico – and the following two tribes: Rosebud Sioux Tribe (South Dakota) and Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians (Michigan). Prior to March 2020, HHS completed the onsite compliance reviews for Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and Virginia. However, on March 13, 2020, the President declared a national emergency in response to COVID-19, pursuant to sections 201 and 301 of the *National Emergencies Act*, (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*). As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, OCS postponed all LIHEAP onsite monitoring visits for the remainder of FY 2020 and repurposed its efforts on risk prevention activities (see Program Integrity).

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 discuss issues that were identified in the monitoring process. One-on-One consultation, corrective action reviews, and technical assistance to monitored grant recipients resolve those issues.

Notable Practices

- OCS noted that data verification was available to local utility assistance agencies through various third-party systems, such as State Verification and Exchange System (SVES), Social Security Administration (SSA), Unemployment Insurance (UI), Medicaid, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program. This types of third party data verification expedites the processing of applications and enhances program integrity.
- OCS noted the use of fraud investigation services in one location. The purpose of this service is to verify applicant residency and home energy equipment related to energy assistance applications.
- Finally, noteworthy practices involved observing high level of commitment among local office staff as far as integrity of the program is concerned despite many challenges, such as limited resources, staffing shortage, and a high caseloads.

Issues

At the same time OCS identified the following issues that needed corrective actions:

- Inadequate applicant identity and income eligibility determination policy.
- Unclear and inadequate statutorily required fair administrative hearing procedures.
- Lack of meaningful public participation in the LIHEAP Plan (i.e., the annual grant application) development process.
- Unclear caseload composition and income guidelines between LIHEAP and other non-home energy assistance programs, such as SNAP, TANF, and SSI.
- Inadequate supporting information included in the eligibility software system.
- Inadequate home energy crisis intervention timeframes and policies.
- Inadequate controls for (1) distribution of certain in-kind goods (e.g., air conditioners, fan, and gas tanks); (2) processing refunds from home energy vendors; and (3) obligation and expenditure of LIHEAP and LIHEAP-weatherization funds.
- Limited home energy crisis operations and inadequate response timeframe.

- Non-existent referrals and coordination between LIHEAP and weatherization local administering agencies.
- Limited and uncoordinated access to LIHEAP benefits including non-crisis cooling assistance.
- Limited instances of serving households over the established income limit.
- Inconsistencies between the LIHEAP Plan (i.e., the annual grant application) and the actual implementation of program requirements.
- Inadequate outreach activities among potential beneficiaries and lack of benefit approval notification.
- Inadequate documentation in beneficiary case files.
- Inadequate policies and procedures for the completion of the LIHEAP Carryover and Reallotment Report and the Standard Form 425 (i.e., the Federal Financial Report).
- Unclear LIHEAP fraud, waste, and abuse prevention policies.

Program Integrity

HHS has zero tolerance for fraud, waste, and abuse. Cases of suspected LIHEAP fraud are either turned over to the HHS Inspector General or initiate an onsite compliance review of the grant recipient's LIHEAP by the Division of Energy Assistance. HHS has taken major steps to work with LIHEAP grant recipients to prevent fraud, waste, 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 entitled *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:

- 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.
 - Help grant recipients leverage current vendor negotiations for performance measure data.

- The following, to help 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.
 - Leverage current system update efforts related to LIHEAP Performance Measurement and the Affordable Care Act.

- The following, to help state grant recipients integrate third party data verification into existing systems and processes:
 - Increase LIHEAP access to federal/state agency data.
 - Provide grant recipients with innovation or demonstration incentives.
 - Extract learning from highest maturity states.

- The following, to help 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.
 - Help identify, develop, and disseminate model agreements for states, tribes, and the federal government to use in negotiating MOUs and contracts, and provide trainings that break down the model agreements into their component parts.

HHS has continued to monitor grant recipient progress in improving program integrity and to assess potential 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.

LIHEAP was one of six programs selected by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) to complete a review of program requirements for using electronic data-verification methods to determine eligibility for their beneficiaries. In its report, *FEDERAL LOW-INCOME PROGRAMS Use of Data to Verify Eligibility Varies Among Selected Programs and Opportunities Exist to Promote Additional Use (GAO-21-183)*, GAO recommended that ACF review the electronic data sources used by state LIHEAP grant recipients and assess whether additional information could be provided to those recipients on data sources not currently or widely used to verify income to enhance those recipients' data-verification efforts. DEA concurred with GAO's recommendation and expressed its intent to take the following actions:

- Seek Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval to conduct a survey of LIHEAP grant recipients regarding these data-verification sources;
- Convene a grant-recipient work group to discuss challenges and possible solutions to using the data-verification sources;
- Provide targeted one-on-one technical assistance to LIHEAP grant recipients that are not using the data-verification sources;
- Develop and disseminate written training tool(s) regarding these data-verification sources.
- Provide training/information on these data-verification sources at grant-recipient training events.

OCS recognized that, although it is not a federal LIHEAP requirement, many grant recipients are already using electronic data-verification methods to determine eligibility for their recipients.

DEA developed the following road map to align future activities with GAO's non-binding recommendation:

- Review and assess current data-verification capabilities of grant recipients;
- Understand the barriers to networkwide implementation of third party verification of application data;
- Review application streamlining opportunities;
- Form an electronic verification and application streamlining work group with a selected number of grant recipients. This work group will consist of grant recipients that have different levels of experience with using electronic data, with the anticipation of having a peer to peer environment that fosters how information can be shared and that assists OCS' partners with developing a process for capturing and using electronic data and streamlining LIHEAP application process;
- Conduct an Information Technology survey;
- Develop technical assistance tools with guidance from other ACF offices;
- Hold network-wide technical assistance events.

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 on 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 the following two data sources: (1) the CPS ASEC; and (2) states' LIHEAP Household Reports. See [Appendix A](#) 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 2020. 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 households with an older adult member—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 households with an older adult member increased to 83, exceeding both the fiscal year target and the baseline targeting index score. In FY 2013, the targeting index score for households with an older adult member increased to 84, before decreasing to 80 in FY 2014. In FY 2015, the targeting index score for households with an older adult member increased to 81, and in FY 2016, the score increased to 86. In FY 2017, the targeting index score for households with an older adult member decreased to 82, followed by an increase in FY 2018 and FY 2019 to 85 and 86, respectively. In FY 2020, the targeting index score for households with an older adult member was 86, matching the prior year score and exceeding the baseline targeting index score of 79.

For measure 1B, LIHEAP consistently has targeted benefits to income eligible households with a young child—insofar as LIHEAP beneficiary households with a young child do make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP beneficiary households than such households make up of LIHEAP income eligible households. The FY 2004 through FY 2008 targeting index scores showed a decrease in targeting households with young children. However, in FY 2011, the targeting index increased to 122 but in FY 2012, it decreased to 114. In FY 2013, the targeting index score for households with a young child increased to 117, before decreasing to 112 in FY 2014. In FY 2015, the targeting index score for households with a young child decreased to 107 but in FYs 2016 through 2019, the scores rose steadily to 108, 110, 111, and 115, respectively. In FY 2020, the targeting index score for households with a young child decreased slightly to 112.

Table IV-2a. LIHEAP Reciprocity Targeting Performance Measure 1A: Increase the Reciprocity Targeting Index Score of LIHEAP Households Having at Least 1 Member 60 Years Old or Older (Reported for FY 2003-FY 2020)ⁱ

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 20	86	86
FY 19	85	86
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

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
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

ⁱ The state-reported data that enters into the calculation of these indices are current as of August 1, 2021.

Table IV-2b. LIHEAP Reciprocity Targeting Performance Measure 1B: Increase the Reciprocity Targeting Index Score of LIHEAP Households Having at Least 1 Member 5 Years Old or Younger (Reported for FY 2003-FY 2020)ⁱ

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 20	115	112
FY 19	111	115
FY 18	110	111
FY 17	108	110
FY 16	107	108
FY 15	112	107
FY 14	117	112
FY 13	116	117
FY 12	124	114
FY 11	110	122
FY 10	110	118
FY 09	122	117
FY 08	122	110
FY 07	122	110
FY 06	122	112
FY 05	122	113
FY 04	122	115
FY 03	Baseline	122

ⁱ The state-reported data that enters into the calculation of these indices are current as of August 21, 2021.

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 Act, 42 U.S.C. 8624(b)(5)) or addressing home energy crises (as required in section 2604(c) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. 8624(c)).

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 that 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 were not available from other sources. Acting on this recommendation in June 2014, HHS submitted a request to 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-measure 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 subgrantees 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-measure 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 2021. During the period from October 2019 through September 2020, the PMIWG met by teleconference 11 times and in-person once. Three subcommittees of the PMIWG were tasked with working on various aspects of performance management. These aspects included data case studies, data reliability, and performance management integration.

Performance Measurement Data

All states were required to report the new performance-measure data beginning with FY 2016 reporting. Overall, state capacity to collect and report the performance data has improved since FY 2016. However, some states continued to face challenges with successfully collecting and reporting these data for FY 2020, including the following:

- ***Pandemic Impacts*** – States faced practical challenges related to the coronavirus pandemic, including remote staff and increased programmatic needs.
- ***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 2020, 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 2020 data submitted by states for each of the 4 developmental performance measures, assigning states to 1 of 4 data-quality categories for each of the 4 new measures. The data-quality categories are as follows²⁴:

- *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 a small number of households.
- *Low Reliability* – The review of the submitted data identified substantial data-quality concerns. A portion of the data items were incomplete or based on a small total sample of households.
- *Insufficient Data for Reporting* – No data were submitted or the submitted data were 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 (fuel oil or propane). 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.

²⁴ The specific criteria for each data-quality category vary by performance measure.

- 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 (fuel oil or propane).
- Low Reliability:
 - The data failed 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 2020.

Table IV-3. Developmental Performance Measures: Summary of States’ Data-Quality by Performance Measure, FY 2020ⁱ

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	30	30	44	44
Moderate reliability	14	14	1	1
Low reliability	5	5	1	1
Insufficient data	2	2	5	5
TOTAL	51	51	51	51

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 1, 2021.

Tables IV-4 to IV-7 provide aggregate results for FY 2020 for each of the developmental performance measures based on different data-quality groups. These estimates are presented to demonstrate outcomes for the three following 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 2020 based on all states with usable data was 112, indicating that LIHEAP provided 12 percent higher benefits to those households with the highest energy burden compared to average beneficiary households. For all 3 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 2020ⁱ

Data-Quality Group	Number of States	Weighted Average Index Score ⁱⁱ
High reliability	30	107
High and moderate reliability	44	112
High, moderate, and low reliability	49	112

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 1, 2021.

ⁱⁱ 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 2020 based on all states with usable data was 86, indicating that LIHEAP paid about 14 percent less of the energy bill for households with the highest energy burden compared to average beneficiary households. For all 3 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 2020ⁱ

Data-Quality Group	Number of States	Weighted Average Index Score ⁱⁱ
High reliability	30	85
High and moderate reliability	44	88
High, moderate, and low reliability	49	86

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 1, 2021.

ⁱⁱ 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 2020, states with usable data reported a total of

269,241 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. This was a large decrease from prior years due to state and utility shutoff moratoria in place during most of FY 2020 because of the coronavirus pandemic.

Table IV-6. Developmental Performance Measure #3 - Occurrences Where LIHEAP Benefits Restored Home Energy Services: Results by Data-Quality Group, FY 2020ⁱ

Data-Quality Group	Number of States	Total Number of Occurrences
High reliability	44	265,810
High and moderate reliability	45	267,063
High, moderate, and low reliability	46	269,241

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 1, 2021.

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 2020, states with usable data reported a total of 1,422,899 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 2020ⁱ

Data-Quality Group	Number of States	Total Number of Occurrences
High reliability	44	1,400,652
High and moderate reliability	45	1,409,560
High, moderate, and low reliability	46	1,422,899

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 1, 2021.

LIHEAP Reference Guide

This section serves as a guide to the following information: LIHEAP information memoranda and LIHEAP action transmittals issued by the Division of Energy Assistance in FY 2020 and FY 2020 training and technical assistance (T&TA) activities.

FY 2020 LIHEAP Information Memoranda

The following federal LIHEAP information memoranda (IM) were distributed to LIHEAP grant recipients in FY 2020:

Memorandum No.	Date	Subject²⁵
<i>IM-2020-01</i>	5/29/2020	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Poverty Guidelines for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2020 LIHEAP and Mandatory Use in FFY 2021 LIHEAP.
<i>IM-2020-02</i>	5/29/2020	State Median Income Estimates for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 LIHEAP and Mandatory Use in FY 2021 LIHEAP.

FY 2020 LIHEAP Action Transmittals

The following federal LIHEAP action transmittals (AT) were distributed to LIHEAP grant recipients in FY 2020:

Transmittal No.	Date	Subject²⁶
<i>AT-2020-01</i>	2/3/2020	LIHEAP Performance Data Form for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019.
<i>AT-2020-02</i>	2/3/2020	LIHEAP Household Report Short Form and Long Form for Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2019.
<i>AT-2020-03</i>	2/3/2020	LIHEAP Carryover and Reallotment Report for Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2019.
<i>AT-2020-04</i>	7/30/2020	Model Plan Application for LIHEAP Funding for Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2021.
<i>AT-2020-05</i>	10/16/2020	LIHEAP Carryover and Reallotment Report for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2020.
<i>AT-2020-06</i>	11/6/2020	LIHEAP Household Report Short Form and Long Form for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2020.
<i>AT-2020-07</i>	12/23/2020	LIHEAP Standard Form (SF) 425 for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2020.

Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2020

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

²⁵ As presented here, the subject of each memorandum is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

²⁶ As presented here, the subject of each transmittal is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

cooperative agreements with states, public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. LIHEAP's FY 2020 appropriation increased this amount to \$2,988,000 and allowed HHS to award such projects to for-profit organizations. HHS obligated all but \$3,263.51 of these funds for the following activities:

- **Ongoing technical support resources for grant recipients:** For exercising an option year to the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) to continue operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse: \$299,498.07.
- **Training and new technical assistance for grant recipients:** For exercising an option year to Capital Consulting Group (CCG) for training logistics: \$38,034.53.
- **Technical support for OCS:** For continuing a previous contract to APPRISE Incorporated to provide data updates, report writing, as-needed technical assistance, performance management, data-reporting, and other technical support to OCS: \$911,444.33.
- **Monitoring of grant recipients:** For extending the option years to (1) ICF Incorporated, LLC to prioritize and take part in monitoring of grant recipients, and for monitoring-related logistical support; and (2) F2 Solutions, Inc. for continued administrative support: \$853,604.88.
- **IT and general support:** For entering into inter- and intra-agency agreements that provide OCS with information technology support and general consulting support: \$684,835.00.
- **Official travel:** For sending HHS staff to (1) onsite compliance reviews in nine states and two tribes; and (2) other activities: \$14,531.02.
- **Training and miscellaneous office expenses:** For (1) conference attendance fees; (2) document printing; (3) staff training; (4) office supplies; and (5) other miscellaneous charges: \$5,003.96.
- **Administrative support:** For extending the option year to F2 Solutions, INC, for continued administrative support: \$119,154.70
- **Custom tabulations:** For entering into and inter-agency agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau to provide custom tabulations of tribal and state low-income households: \$58,630.00

The remaining \$3,263.51 in funds automatically reverts to the Treasury after the 5-year expenditure period for such funds expires.