

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021



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

ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
Program Fiscal Data	i
Home Energy Data	v
Household Data	vi
Program Integrity	ix
Performance Measurement Data	x
Introduction	1
Purpose of Report	1
Data Caveats	2
I. Fiscal Data	4
Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds	4
Distribution of Federal LIHEAP Funds to States, Tribes, and Territories	9
Uses of LIHEAP Funds	15
II. Home Energy Data	28
Total Residential Energy Data	28
Home Heating Data	31
Home Cooling Data	33
III. Household Data	36
Number of Households	37
Income Levels	46
LIHEAP Benefit Levels	48
LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs	56
Household Characteristics	57
IV. Program Implementation Data	61
Types of LIHEAP Assistance	61
Implementation of LIHEAP Assurances	61
Energy Crisis Intervention	65
OCS Monitoring of LIHEAP Grant Recipient Programs	66
Program Integrity	67
Performance Measurement	70
LIHEAP Reference Guide	79

Figures

Figure 1. Percent of Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to the States, by Source, FY 2021	iii
Figure 2. LIHEAP Assistance Uses, as a Percent of Total Funding, FY 2021	v
Figure 3. Average Yearly LIHEAP Beneficiary Households' Heating Consumption (in MMBtus) and Expenditures, by Main Heating Fuel Type, FY 2021	vi
Figure 4. Average Yearly Cooling Consumption and Expenditures, by Household Group, FY 2021	vi
Figure 5. Number of LIHEAP Beneficiary Households, by Type of Assistance and Number of States, FY 2021	vii

Tables

Table I-1. Distribution of LIHEAP Appropriations, FY 2021	6
Table I-2. National Estimates of Net Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2021	7
Table I-3. State-Specific Estimates of Net Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2021	8
Table I-4. LIHEAP Funding Breakdown for Direct-Funded Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2021	11
Table I-5. LIHEAP Funding Breakdown for Territories, FY 2021	15
Table I-6a. National Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Funds, FY 2021	16
Table I-6b. National Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act Funds, FY 2021	17
Table I-6c. National Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Funds, FY 2021	18
Table I-7a. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Funds, by State, FY 2021	19
Table I-7b. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act Funds, by State, FY 2021	22
Table I-7c. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Funds, by State, FY 2021	25
Table II-1. Percent of Household Residential Energy Expenditures by Major End Use, by Household Type, Nationally, FY 2021	29
Table II-2a. Average Annual Household Residential Energy Data by Household Type, All Fuels, Nationally, FY 2021	30
Table II-2b. Average Annual Household Residential Energy Data by Main Heating Fuel Type, Low Income Households, Nationally, FY 2021	30
Table II-3. Percent of Households Using Major Types of Heating Fuels, by Household Type, Nationally, 2015	31
Table II-4a. Average Annual Household Home Heating Data by Household Type, All Fuels, Nationally, FY 2021	33
Table II-4b. Average Annual Household Home Heating Data by Main Heating Fuel Type,	

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Table of Contents

Low Income Households, Nationally, FY 2021	33
Table II-5. Percent of Households with Home Cooling, 2015	34
Table II-6. Percent of Households That Cool and Average Annual Household Home Cooling Data by Household Type, Nationally, FY 2021	35
Table III-1a. Number of LIHEAP Assisted Households and States Providing Assistance, by Type of Assistance, as Reported by States, FY 2021	37
Table III-1b. Number of LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act Assisted Households and States Providing Assistance, by Type of Assistance, as Reported by States, FY 2021	38
Table III-1c. Number of LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Assisted Households and States Providing Assistance, by Type of Assistance, as Reported by States, FY 2021 ..	39
Table III-2a. Number of LIHEAP Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2021	40
Table III-2b. Number of LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2021	42
Table III-2c. Number of LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2021	44
Table III-3. Percent of LIHEAP Income Eligible Households Compared to LIHEAP Heating-Assisted Households, as Estimated from the 2021 CPS ASEC and States' LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2021	48
Table III-4. Estimated Average and Range of LIHEAP Bill Payment Assistance Benefit Levels, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, FY 2021	50
Table III-5a. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Bill Payment Assistance with Regular LIHEAP Funds, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2021	51
Table III-5b. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Bill Payment Assistance with Supplemental LIHEAP CARES Act Funds, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2021	53
Table III-5c. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Bill Payment Assistance with Supplemental LIHEAP ARP Funds, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2021 ..	55
Table III-6. Average Percent of Annual Residential Energy and Heating Costs for LIHEAP Beneficiary Households, Nationally and by Census Region, FY 2021	57
Table III-7. Percent of Assisted Households, Classified by 2020 HHS Poverty Guideline Intervals, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, Nationally, FY 2021	58
Table III-8. Percent of Assisted Households with at Least One Member Who is an Older Adult, a Member with a Disability, or a Young Child by Type of Assistance, Nationally, FY 2021	60
Table IV-1. Percent of States Selecting Various Maximum LIHEAP Income Eligibility Standards, FY 2021	63
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 2021)	71

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Table of Contents

Table IV-2b. LIHEAP Reciprocity Targeting Performance Measure 1B: Increase the Reciprocity Targeting Index Score of LIHEAP Households Having at Least One Member 5 Years Old or Younger (Reported for FY 2003-FY 2021)	73
Table IV-3. Developmental Performance Measures: Summary of States' Data Quality by Performance Measure, FY 2021.....	77
Table IV-4. Developmental Performance Measure #1 - Benefit Targeting Index: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2021	77
Table IV-5. Developmental Performance Measure #2 - Burden Reduction Targeting Index: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2021	78
Table IV-6. Developmental Performance Measure #3 - Occurrences Where LIHEAP Benefits Restored Home Energy Services: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2021.....	78
Table IV-7. Developmental Performance Measure #4 - Occurrences Where LIHEAP Benefits Prevented the Loss of Home Energy Services: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2020	79

Acronyms

ACF	Administration for Children and Families
ARP	American Rescue Plan Act of 2021
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	U.S. Department of Energy
EIA	Energy Information Administration
FY	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 - September 30)
GAO	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
IT	Information Technology
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
NEAR	National Energy Assistance Referral
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
SMI	State median income
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
U.S.C	United States Code
T&TA	Training and technical assistance

Executive Summary

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is authorized by the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, 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 authority 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) 2021 through LIHEAP block grants and LIHEAP supplemental *American Rescue Plan Act of 2021* (ARP) (Pub. L. 117-2) funds made available by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) 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 fifty Indian tribes and tribal organizations (tribes).
- Five U.S. territories (American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

Sources of Program Funding

The *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021* (Pub. L. 116-260) was signed into law on December 27, 2020. This act provided \$3,750,304,000 in regular block grant funds for LIHEAP in FY 2021.

The *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act* (Pub. L. 116-136) 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. Grant recipients were able to obligate the allocated CARES Act funds in FY 2020 or carryover any amount of the funds to be obligated in FY 2021.

ARP was signed into law on March 11, 2021. This act appropriated \$4.5 billion in supplemental LIHEAP funds. Grant recipients were able to obligate the allocated ARP funds in FY 2021 or carry over any amount of the funds to be obligated in FY 2022.

In total, \$8.25 billion was appropriated to LIHEAP. Of this amount, (1) \$3.010 billion was allocated under the 1984 formula; (2) \$5.237 billion was allocated under the 1981 formula¹; and (3) \$3,500,000 was set aside for training and technical assistance (T&TA) activities.

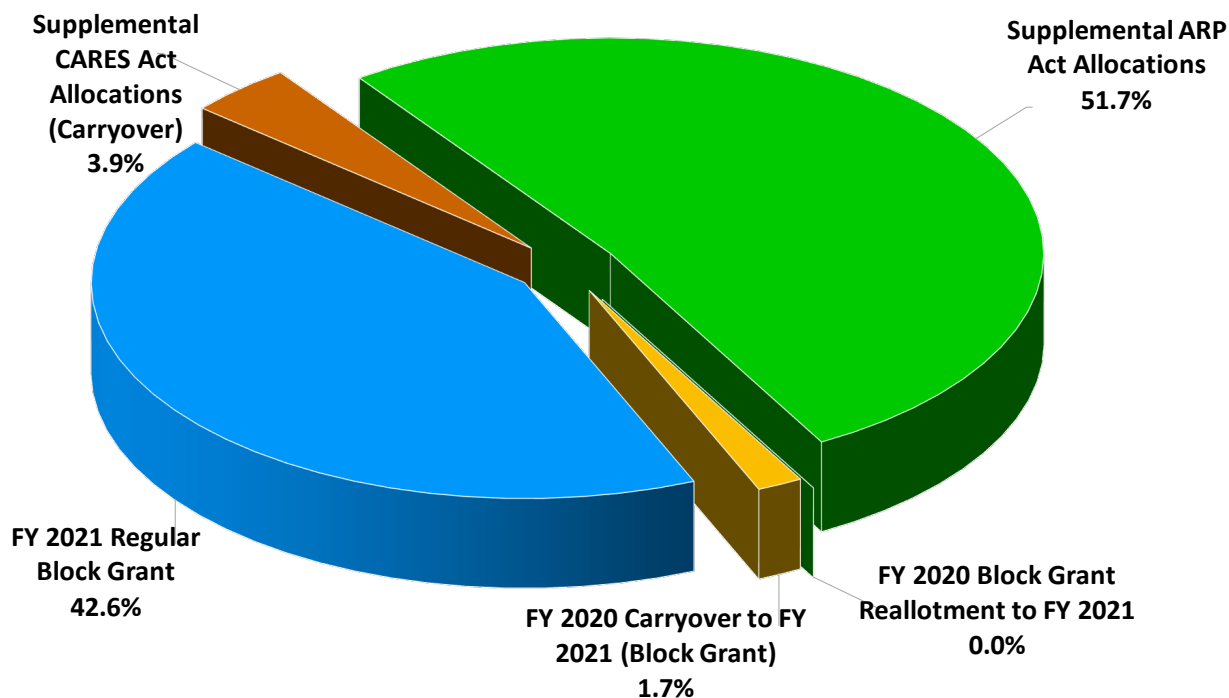
¹ The difference between the “1984 formula” and the “1981 formula” is described in greater detail on Page 8.

As shown in Figure 1, ARP supplemental funds provided the largest share of federal LIHEAP funds available to states for FY 2021. LIHEAP regular block grant funds provided the next largest share, followed by FY 2020 CARES Act carryover funds, FY 2020 regular block grant carryover funds, and FY 2020 reallocation funds.

The sources of LIHEAP funding for states in FY 2021 included the following (excluding tribes and territories due to limitations on reporting carryover):

- Regular block grant allocations: 51 states received approximately \$3.65 billion.
- LIHEAP supplemental ARP allocations: 51 states received approximately \$4.43 billion.
- LIHEAP supplemental CARES Act funds carried over from the previous fiscal year: 48 states carried over approximately \$334 million.
- Block grant reallocation funds: 46 states received approximately \$1.38 million.
- Regular block grant funds carried over from the previous fiscal year: 48 states carried over approximately \$145 million.

Figure 1. Percent of Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to the States, by Source, FY 2021¹



¹ The FY 2020 carryover data in this figure are current as of August 19, 2022. The FY 2020 block grant reallotment to FY 2021 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 2021 for the following activities:

- Heating assistance: 51 states obligated an estimated \$2.877 billion.
- Cooling assistance: 24 states obligated an estimated \$564 million.²
- Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance: 49 states obligated a separate \$1.272 billion (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: 49 states obligated an estimated \$516 million.
- Administrative and planning costs: 51 states obligated an estimated \$518 million.

² 1 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.

- Carryover of funds to FY 2022: 50 states carried over an estimated \$2.724 billion of unobligated FY 2021 funds into FY 2022. Most of these funds consisted of LIHEAP supplemental ARP funds that states chose to carry over for obligation during FY 2022.
- Development of leveraging resources³: 2 states obligated an estimated \$95,000.
- Assurance 16 activities⁴: 24 states obligated an estimated \$54 million.
- LIHEAP Management Information Systems (MIS)⁵: 4 states obligated an estimated \$7 million.
- Nominal payments: 10 states obligated an estimated \$26 million.

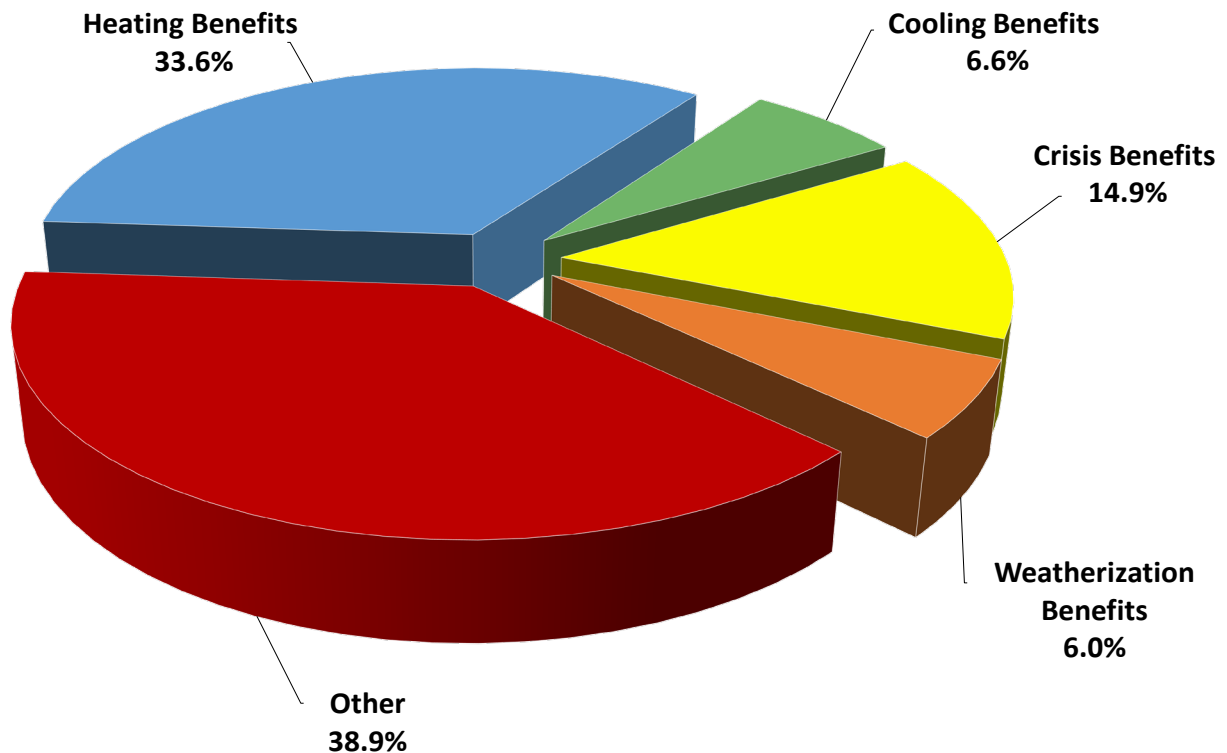
As shown in Figure 2, 61.1 percent of LIHEAP funds were obligated by states for home energy benefits, with the largest portion spent on heating benefits.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ LIHEAP MIS funds were obligated by Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota to develop or maintain certain computer systems that support administration of LIHEAP in the respective states.

Figure 2. LIHEAP Assistance Uses, as a Percent of Total Funding, FY 2021ⁱ



ⁱ The data in this figure are current as of August 19, 2022. “Other” in Figure 2 includes administrative funds, funds carried over from FY 2021 to FY 2022, Assurance 16 activities, nominal payments, development of leveraging resources, and funds used for management information systems (MIS) in Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota.

Home Energy Data⁶

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 2021. Appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted for about 32 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures. Water heating represented about 21 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures, and refrigeration represented about 6 percent.⁷

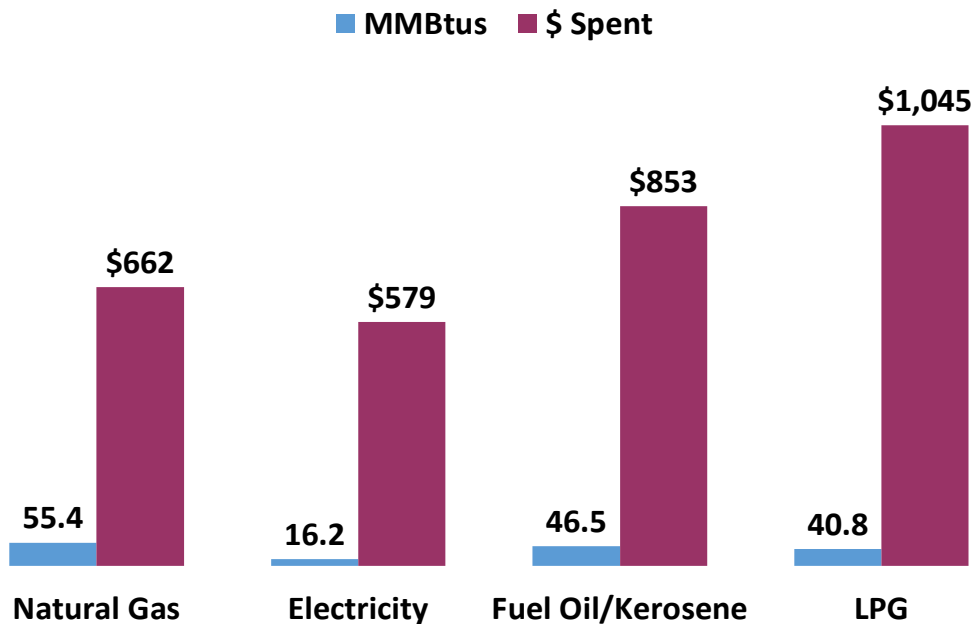
Of LIHEAP beneficiary households, the rates of primary home heating fuel usage in 2015 were as follows: 52.6 percent used natural gas, 29.2 percent used electricity, 9.6 percent used fuel oil/kerosene, 4.9 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 2.7 percent used some other form of heating such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

⁶ 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). 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.

⁷ The sums of the percentages across energy usage categories and fuel types that are presented in this section may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Figure 3 shows the average yearly dollars spent and energy consumed by LIHEAP beneficiary households for their main heating source. Energy consumed is presented in millions of British thermal units (MMBtus). A British thermal unit (Btu) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of 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 2021ⁱ

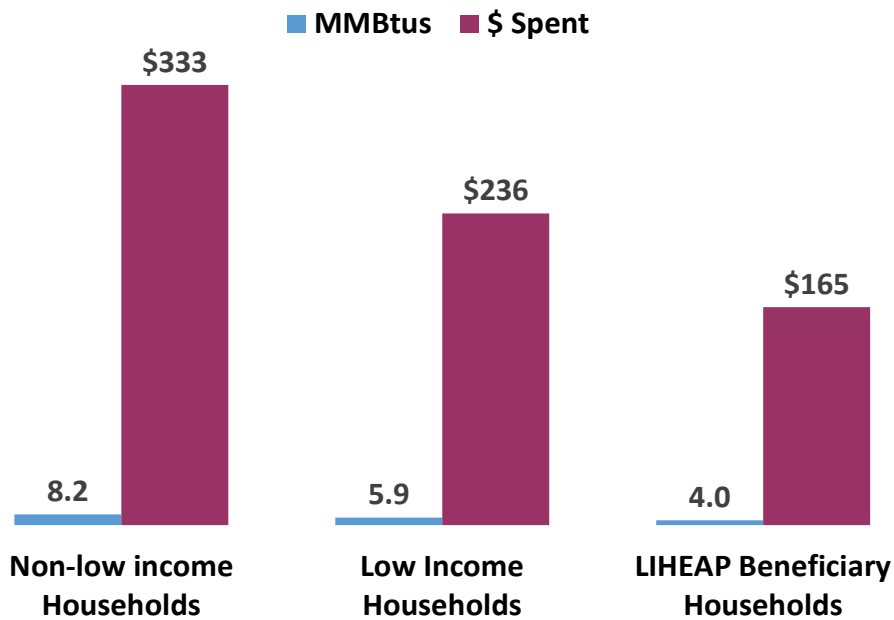


ⁱ Data for LIHEAP beneficiary households using fuel oil and kerosene main heat should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

Based on the unadjusted 2015 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)⁸ 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 2021 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.

⁸ In this context, unadjusted data are those which remain as originally compiled by EIA from the 2015 RECS. See Part II. Home Energy Data of this report for additional information regarding adjusted and unadjusted RECS data.

Figure 4. Average Yearly Cooling Consumption and Expenditures, by Household Group, FY 2021



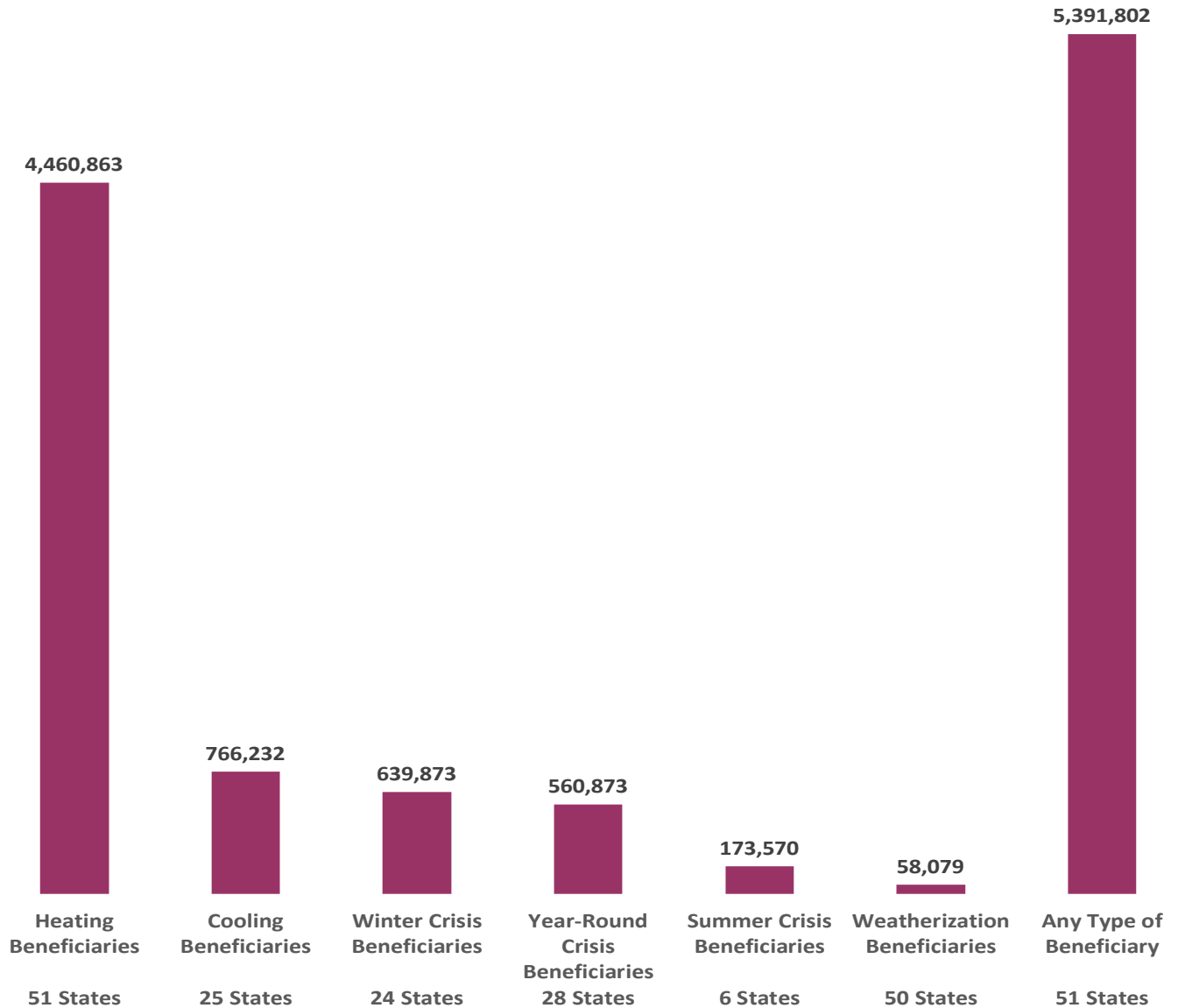
Household Data

State-specific data on LIHEAP beneficiary households are derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2021*.

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, ACF 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 2021ⁱ



ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 19, 2022. Winter crisis beneficiaries includes data for households assisted by 3 states that provide winter crisis bill payment assistance solely by expediting heating assistance. Year-Round Crisis Beneficiaries includes data for households assisted by 3 states that provide year-round crisis bill payment assistance solely by expediting heating assistance.

The number of households that received any type of assistance decreased from 5,630,492 in FY 2020 and 5,391,802 in FY 2021 despite an increase in funding during that time. This is because a large portion of those funds were not obligated and expended during FY 2021, based on grant recipient decisions, timing of the ARP release, and the allowable rules for those funds.

The estimated number of income eligible households in FY 2021 include:

- 36.5 million households had incomes at or under the federal income maximum standard of the greater of 150 percent of HHS Poverty Guidelines (HHSPG) or 60 percent of state median income (SMI).
- 29.9 million households had incomes at or under the lower 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 4.9 million households received help with heating costs through heating assistance, winter crisis assistance, or year-round crisis assistance in FY 2021 compared to 5.2 million households in FY 2020.

The 4.9 million households who received help with heating costs through heating assistance, winter crisis assistance, or year-round crisis assistance in FY 2021 represent about 13 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum and about 16 percent of all households with incomes under the lower 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).⁹ 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 \$25,520,526 to 1,172,945 households in FY 2021. 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 poverty level of LIHEAP heating assistance beneficiary households was 83.3 percent of HHSPG. By contrast, the median poverty level of LIHEAP income eligible households, under the federal income maximum standard, was 121.0 percent of the 2020 HHSPG.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

There was variation in states' FY 2021 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP bill payment assistance. Including both regular LIHEAP funds, LIHEAP supplemental CARES Act funds, and LIHEAP supplemental ARP funds, the average household benefit level for cooling assistance was \$737 and the average household benefit level for heating assistance was \$645, which increased to \$795 when heating and winter and/or year-round crisis assistance

⁹ Section 5(e)(6)(C)(iv) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended by Section 4006 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-79), is codified in 7 U.S.C. 2014(5)(e)(6)(C)(iv).

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 83.5 percent in FY 2020 to 120.3 percent in FY 2021. The increase in the offset was due to a substantial increase in the average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs because of supplemental ARP funding. The calculated offset amount exceeded 100 percent of costs due to (1) the use of LIHEAP benefits to reduce utility arrearages; and (2) the inclusion of ARP funds that were obligated in 2021 but may not be used to provide benefits until later years.

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

About 42.7 percent of heating assistance beneficiary households had at least 1 member aged 60 years or older. By contrast, 48.9 percent of income eligible households (i.e., those households that have incomes that fall under the federal income maximum) had at least 1 member aged 60 years or older.

About 38.3 percent of heating assistance beneficiary households had at least 1 member with a disability. By contrast, 28.1 percent of income eligible households (i.e., those households that have incomes under the federal income maximum) had at least 1 member with a disability.

About 15.5 percent of heating assistance beneficiary households had at least 1 child aged 5 years old or younger. By contrast, 14.2 percent of income eligible households (i.e., those that have incomes under the federal income maximum) had at least 1 member aged 5 years old or younger.

Of the approximately 4.5 million households that received heating assistance in FY 2021, about 3.2 million households had at least 1 member who is an older adult, a member with a disability, or a young child.

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

Program Integrity

ACF continued to protect LIHEAP program integrity by requiring all grant recipients to respond to program integrity related questions in their LIHEAP Model plans. These questions cover a wide range of grant recipient strategies for maintaining the integrity of the program, including preventing and detecting fraud. OCS postponed all LIHEAP onsite monitoring visits for FY 2021 due to the coronavirus pandemic. Instead, OCS provided comprehensive technical assistance to grant recipients and its own staff to address and prevent the most common issues that OCS had identified in prior monitoring activities.

Performance Measurement Data

HHS tracked LIHEAP program performance according to the following objectives¹⁰:

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

HHS measures LIHEAP’s targeting of these households with specialized indices. Each 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. For both indices, HHS bases each year’s goal on the previous year’s performance.

LIHEAP exceeded its FY 2021 performance goal of maintaining the beneficiary targeting index score of households with an older adult member but fell short of meeting its FY 2021 performance goal of maintaining the beneficiary 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 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 remained at 86. In FY 2021, the targeting index score for households with an older adult member was 87, 1 point higher than the prior year score and exceeding the baseline targeting index score of 79.

In FY 2010 and FY 2011, the LIHEAP program 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 except for 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. In FY 2021, the targeting index score for households with a young child decreased further to 109, again falling short of the target score of 112 and the baseline targeting index score of 122.

In FY 2021 overall, the program surpassed its targeting goal for households with an older adult member but fell short of its targeting goal for households with a young child. Nevertheless, it targeted young-child households more successfully than older-adult households.

LIHEAP supports Objective B of HHS’s Goal 3: Promote economic and social well-being for individuals, families, and communities.¹¹ However, the indicators that HHS uses to measure

¹⁰ Further LIHEAP information is available in *HHS’s FY 2020 Annual Performance Plan and Report*. Targeting 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.

¹¹ The full list of HHS’s strategic goals and objectives for FY 2020 appears in the document *HHS Strategic Plan*

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 2021, ACF required state grant recipients and the District of Columbia ("state grant recipients") to collect and report data for four new developmental performance measures: (1) the benefit targeting index for high burden households; (2) the burden reduction targeting index for high burden households; (3) the number of occurrences where LIHEAP benefits restored home energy services; and (4) the number of occurrences where LIHEAP prevented the loss of home energy services. These measures will help HHS and state grant recipients to understand impacts of the program and to evaluate potential additional performance goals in the future.

Introduction

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is one of seven block grants originally authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), (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 FY 1981. It is submitted in accordance with Section 2610 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended (the LIHEAP Act) (42 U.S.C. 8629).

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

- (a) The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall provide for the collection of data, including--
 - (1) information concerning home energy consumption;
 - (2) the amount, cost and type of fuels used for households eligible for assistance under this title;
 - (3) the type of fuel used by various income groups;
 - (4) the number and income levels of households assisted by this title;
 - (5) the number of households which received such assistance and include one or more individuals who are 60 years or older or disabled or include young children; and
 - (6) any other information which the Secretary determines to be reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this title. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to require the Secretary to collect data which has been collected and made available to the Secretary by any other agency of the Federal Government.

- (b) The Secretary shall, no later than June 30 of each fiscal year, submit a report to the Congress containing a detailed compilation of the data under subsection (a) with respect to the prior fiscal year, and a report that describes for the prior fiscal year--
 - (1) the manner in which States carry out the requirements of clauses (2), (5), (8), and (15) of section 2605(b); and

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

Data Caveats

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

- Data from national household surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error(s).¹² 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.¹³ 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 2021 regular LIHEAP allotments but also include those households that were assisted in FY 2021 with LIHEAP funds from the following sources: The ARP allotments awarded in FY 2021, the LIHEAP CARES Act allotments awarded in FY 2020 and carried over to FY 2021, FY 2020 regular LIHEAP allotments carried over to FY 2021, and obligated FY 2020 LIHEAP funds expended in FY 2021.
- Additional tables showing state-level analyses of households receiving assistance, program funding, and program requirements are provided in 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ Most of obligated funds are typically expended during the fiscal year. However, obligated funds can be expended in subsequent fiscal years. For FY 2021, grant recipients obligated funds that were not expended during FY 2021 more often than usual due to the release of the LIHEAP supplemental ARPA funds.

- Supplemental Tables: Assisted Households by Poverty Level.
- 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 2021 LIHEAP funds.

Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

LIHEAP appropriations were available to LIHEAP grant recipients to assist eligible households for FY 2021, 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 2021, as described below and displayed in Table I-2.

Regular Block Grant Allocations

The President signed the *Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act* (Pub. L. 116-159) on October 1, 2020. This act enabled ACF to issue FY 2021 LIHEAP regular block grant funds to all grant recipients based on the FY 2020 appropriation amount.

The President signed the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021* (Pub. L. 116-260) on December 27, 2020. This act appropriated FY 2021 funds for Federal agencies including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). One provision of Pub. L. 116-260 appropriated \$3,750,304,000 in LIHEAP regular block grant funds.

Pub. L. 116-260 specified the amount available for training and technical assistance (T&TA) as \$3,500,000. HHS set all such funds for LIHEAP T&TA purposes. See the section entitled *Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2021* for more background on T&TA activities.

After setting aside funds for T&TA, ACF distributed the remaining \$3,746,804,000 to the following entities:

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

There was \$312.54 in unobligated FY 2021 regular block grant funds, all from T&TA. This resulted in an overall total of effectively \$3,750,303,687.46 in obligated regular block grant funds.

ARP Allocations

The President signed The *American Rescue Plan Act of 2021* (ARP) (Pub. L. 117-2), on March 11, 2021. The Act appropriated \$4,500,000,000 in supplemental LIHEAP funds. Pub. L. 117-2 specified that funds remain available through September 30, 2022.

ACF distributed all \$4,500,000,000 in LIHEAP supplemental ARP funds to the following entities:

- Fifty states and the District of Columbia.
- One hundred forty-four 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).

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 2021 appropriation increased this amount to \$3,500,000. ACF obligated all but \$312.54 of these funds. The remaining \$312.54 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 programs and projects, and matters of regional or national significance that could increase the effectiveness of LIHEAP assistance.
- To conduct onsite compliance review of LIHEAP programs.

Part IV of this report lists the T&TA projects funded for FY 2021.

Summary of FY 2021 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 2021

Distribution	Number of Grant Recipients	Amount
Total funds	206	\$8,214,201,087
Total allocations and awards	206	8,210,701,087
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	8,078,676,635
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	150	90,957,592
Territories	5	41,066,860
Regular block grant allocations	206	3,709,300,960
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	3,648,615,132
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	150	42,139,323
Territories	5	18,546,505
LIHEAP supplemental ARP allocations	200	4,500,000,000
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	4,428,682,697
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	144	48,803,948
Territories	5	22,513,355
FY 2020 reallocation awards	121	1,400,127
States (excluding tribes and territories)	46	1,378,806
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	70	14,321
Territories	5	7,000
T&TA	NA	3,500,000

Other Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

In addition to federal LIHEAP regular block grant allocations and the LIHEAP supplemental ARP allocations, other sources of federal LIHEAP funds were available in FY 2021, as described below. These other funds constituted about 6 percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to states in FY 2021.

- FY 2020 reallocation awards.** 14 tribes indicated in their *FY 2020 LIHEAP Carryover and Reallocation Reports* that they had FY 2020 LIHEAP funds available for reallocation. These funds totaled \$1,400,127 after deducting unreturned funds that they previously drew down.¹⁴ ACF redistributed this amount to LIHEAP grant recipients for use in FY 2021, per Section 2607 of the LIHEAP Act (42 U.S.C. 8626). The funds were awarded on September 30, 2021, to all current LIHEAP grant recipients by distributing the total reallocated funds under the formula Congress set for FY 2021 funding. However, grant recipients whose allocations would have been less than \$25 did not receive an award. A Dear Colleague Letter announcing the reallocated funds was issued on September 30, 2021 and posted to ACF’s website under the title “[LIHEAP DCL 2021-11](#)”

¹⁴ The grant recipients that reported funds available for reallocation comprised Berry Creek Rancheria, Bishop Paiute Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Gila River Indian Community, Karuk Tribe, Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Makah Tribe, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Navajo Nation, Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, Pleasant Point Tribal Government, Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, Sitka Tribe of Alaska, and Three Affiliated Tribes.

Reallotment of Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2020 LIHEAP Funds.”

- **LIHEAP carryover from FY 2020.** Section 2607(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. 8626(b)(2)(B), provides that a LIHEAP grant recipient may request that up to 10 percent of its “funds payable” (i.e., LIHEAP block grant funds, emergency contingency funds, and oil overcharge funds designated for LIHEAP) be held available for the next fiscal year.
- **LIHEAP CARES Act carryover from FY 2020.** The *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act* (Pub. L. 116-136) specified that the supplemental funds remain available through September 30, 2021. There was no limit on the amount of CARES Act funds that grant recipients could carryover from FY 2020.

Table I-2. National Estimates of Net Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2021ⁱ

(See Table I-3 for state-specific estimates of federal LIHEAP funds available to states)

Funding Source	Number of States	Amount of Funds	Percent of Funds
Total	51	\$8,558,334,988	100.0%
FY 2021 regular block grant allocations	51	3,648,615,132	42.6
LIHEAP supplemental ARP allocations	51	4,428,682,697	51.7
LIHEAP supplemental CARES Act funds carried over to FY 2021	39	334,222,355	3.9
FY 2020 reallotment awards for FY 2021	46	1,378,806	0.0 ⁱⁱ
FY 2020 funds carried over to FY 2021 ⁱⁱⁱ	48	\$145,435,998	1.7

ⁱ Regular block grant allocations and FY 2020 reallotment awards for FY 2021 are actual dollars distributed by ACF.

ⁱⁱ Less than 0.1 percent.

ⁱⁱⁱ Funds carried over to FY 2021 are dollars that states reported as carried over or returned to ACF in in the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2021*. These data are current as of August 19, 2022.

Table I-3. State-Specific Estimates of Net Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2021ⁱ

State	FY 2021 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental ARP Allocations	FY 2020 Reallotment Awards for FY 2021	Funds Carried Over from FY 2020 ⁱⁱ	Total
Total	\$3,648,615,132	\$4,428,682,697	\$1,378,806	\$479,658,353	\$8,558,334,988
Alabama	\$61,484,858	\$41,305,882	\$15,708	\$22,073,255	\$124,879,703
Alaska	\$11,231,807	\$14,390,003	\$4,519	\$3,717,694	\$29,344,023
Arizona	\$28,848,863	\$23,569,301	\$9,951	\$861,440	\$53,289,555
Arkansas	\$33,072,205	\$30,164,262	\$9,143	\$3,742,818	\$66,988,428
California	\$199,142,268	\$203,610,805	\$0	\$674,636	\$403,427,709
Colorado	\$60,260,997	\$71,759,071	\$22,412	\$3,445,453	\$135,487,933
Connecticut	\$73,538,563	\$94,096,941	\$29,547	\$9,762,251	\$177,427,302
Delaware	\$13,641,673	\$12,883,578	\$9,461	\$1,209,337	\$27,744,049
District of Columbia	\$11,365,074	\$14,560,741	\$4,541	\$3,482,737	\$29,413,093
Florida	\$98,871,369	\$80,777,150	\$33,961	\$3,065,711	\$182,748,191
Georgia	\$78,185,242	\$63,876,744	\$26,854	\$3,781,897	\$145,870,737
Hawaii	\$5,068,452	\$4,995,879	\$4,197	\$1,338,118	\$11,406,646
Idaho	\$20,819,801	\$26,673,978	\$8,319	\$408,038	\$47,910,136
Illinois	\$170,458,027	\$252,788,881	\$80,922	\$18,168,569	\$441,496,399
Indiana	\$77,171,942	\$114,066,354	\$36,639	\$20,936,021	\$212,210,956
Iowa	\$54,697,513	\$78,507,818	\$25,966	\$3,540,938	\$136,772,235
Kansas	\$38,040,387	\$38,821,123	\$11,925	\$10,647,000	\$87,520,435
Kentucky	\$56,205,941	\$61,571,174	\$19,067	\$12,903	\$117,809,085
Louisiana	\$54,761,320	\$41,415,195	\$12,249	\$8,290	\$96,197,054
Maine	\$38,439,330	\$55,172,305	\$18,248	\$3,049,627	\$96,679,510
Maryland	\$78,376,720	\$73,506,086	\$22,386	\$24,905,640	\$176,810,832
Massachusetts	\$134,160,323	\$187,074,431	\$84,782	\$1,648,868	\$322,968,404
Michigan	\$160,771,122	\$238,219,248	\$76,576	\$20,407,294	\$419,474,240
Minnesota	\$116,592,930	\$167,346,852	\$55,350	\$16,781,652	\$300,776,784
Mississippi	\$36,504,428	\$33,752,229	\$10,272	\$2,314,715	\$72,581,644
Missouri	\$82,704,289	\$103,843,419	\$32,324	\$21,351,399	\$207,931,431
Montana	\$21,179,208	\$27,134,445	\$8,463	\$2,914,494	\$51,236,610
Nebraska	\$32,124,920	\$41,180,965	\$12,841	\$2,282,558	\$75,601,284
Nevada	\$14,195,159	\$11,597,336	\$4,876	\$5,852,742	\$31,650,113
New Hampshire	\$27,707,793	\$35,498,757	\$11,069	\$7,582,624	\$70,800,243
New Jersey	\$121,976,313	\$172,973,948	\$36,223	\$32,514,528	\$327,501,012
New Mexico	\$21,094,423	\$22,314,041	\$0	\$6,264,009	\$49,672,473
New York	\$373,213,362	\$535,676,404	\$177,177	\$26,499,464	\$935,566,407
North Carolina	\$103,968,148	\$86,970,460	\$39,575	\$22,371,988	\$213,350,171

State	FY 2021 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental ARP Allocations	FY 2020 Reallotment Awards for FY 2021	Funds Carried Over from FY 2020 ⁱⁱ	Total
North Dakota	\$21,189,369	\$27,147,464	\$8,467	\$6,612,908	\$54,958,208
Ohio	\$153,758,017	\$226,879,639	\$71,588	\$52,228,540	\$432,937,784
Oklahoma	\$42,573,812	\$31,955,095	\$0	\$10,982,109	\$85,511,016
Oregon	\$37,213,293	\$54,008,001	\$0	\$251,179	\$91,472,473
Pennsylvania	\$200,579,438	\$297,671,482	\$95,222	\$31,965,247	\$530,311,389
Rhode Island	\$24,054,728	\$30,818,515	\$9,627	\$7,710,318	\$62,593,188
South Carolina	\$49,540,282	\$35,117,531	\$19,591	\$3,128,849	\$87,806,253
South Dakota	\$19,109,316	\$24,482,535	\$7,634	\$6,299,516	\$49,899,001
Tennessee	\$73,019,602	\$64,310,966	\$26,531	\$24,492	\$137,381,591
Texas	\$164,514,775	\$134,407,308	\$56,507	\$8,483,494	\$307,462,084
Utah	\$25,704,406	\$32,932,053	\$10,269	\$286,799	\$58,933,527
Vermont	\$20,767,977	\$26,607,583	\$8,297	\$6,082,102	\$53,465,959
Virginia	\$96,444,669	\$90,218,680	\$43,121	\$18,639,351	\$205,345,821
Washington	\$63,806,303	\$86,208,581	\$0	\$102,663	\$150,117,547
West Virginia	\$31,583,489	\$40,464,237	\$12,618	\$4,701,331	\$76,761,675
Wisconsin	\$104,950,378	\$150,636,196	\$49,824	\$12,509,165	\$268,145,563
Wyoming	\$9,930,508	\$12,721,025	\$3,967	\$2,031,582	\$24,687,082

ⁱ Regular block grant allocations and FY 2020 reallotment awards for FY 2021 are actual dollars distributed by ACF.

ⁱⁱ Funds carried over to FY 2021 are dollars that states reported as carried over or returned to ACF in the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2021*. These data are current as of August 19, 2022.

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

Following the passage of Pub. L. 116-260, ACF awarded all grant recipients’ full FY 2021 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. 117-2, HHS awarded all grant recipients’ full LIHEAP supplemental ARP allotments on May 4, 2021.

State Allocations

Section 2605 of the LIHEAP Act (42 U.S.C. 8624) requires each grant recipient to submit a complete LIHEAP 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 is the Model Plan and 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 when the amount distributed equals or falls below \$1.975 billion; or (2) the formula established in FY 1984 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 that 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 2021, however, the formula for the full year appropriation was based on Pub. L. 116-260 and Pub. L. 117-2. Such formula called for \$3,010,000,000 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 2020 ... 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 2020 being ratably reduced.” Because Pub. L. 116-94 and Pub. L. 117-2 did not amend the LIHEAP authorizing statute, they did not specify that this modification apply to fiscal years after FY 2021.

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 ACF, 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 ARP allocations, and the FY 2020 reallocation funds to be used in FY 2021 by such tribes.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part I. Fiscal Data

Table I-4. LIHEAP Funding Breakdown for Direct-Funded Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2021ⁱ

Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2021 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental ARP Allocations	FY 2020 Reallotment Awards for FY 2021	Total
Total	\$42,139,323	\$48,803,948	\$14,321	\$90,957,592
Alabama - Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	15,000	3,089	0	18,089
Alabama - Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	197,053	131,157	38	328,248
Alabama - Poarch Band of Creek Indians	126,477	86,388	0	212,865
Alabama - United Cherokee Ani-Yun Wiya Nation	51,452	34,246	0	85,698
Alaska - Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	202,921	259,826	81	462,828
Alaska - Aniak Traditional Council	183,270	234,665	73	418,008
Alaska - Assn. of Village Council Presidents	2,931,056	3,753,014	1,171	6,685,241
Alaska - Bristol Bay Native Association	1,102,665	1,411,886	441	2,514,992
Alaska - Chuathbaluk Traditional Council	22,972	29,414	0	52,386
Alaska - Cook Inlet	317,782	406,897	127	724,806
Alaska - Kenaitze Indian Tribe	144,553	185,090	57	329,700
Alaska - Orutsararmut Native Council	268,009	343,167	107	611,283
Alaska - Seldovia Village	13,400	17,158	0	30,558
Alaska - Sitka Tribe of Alaska	80,403	102,950	32	183,385
Alaska - Tanana Chiefs Conference	1,829,142	2,342,089	730	4,171,961
Alaska - Tlingit and Haida Central Council	777,226	995,184	310	1,772,720
Alaska - Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	38,287	49,024	0	87,311
Arizona - Cocopah Tribe	11,260	9,083	0	20,343
Arizona - Colorado River Indian Tribes	36,196	29,821	0	66,017
Arizona - Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	113,632	91,668	0	205,300
Arizona - Navajo Nation	1,992,744	1,893,803	529	3,887,076
Arizona - Pascua Yaqui Tribe	43,408	35,017	0	78,425
Arizona - Quechan Tribe	22,204	23,084	0	45,288
Arizona - Salt River Pima Maricopa Ind. Cmty.	41,927	33,822	0	75,749
Arizona - San Carlos Apache Tribe	69,137	55,773	0	124,910
Arizona - White Mountain Apache Tribe	98,768	79,677	0	178,445
California - Berry Creek Rancheria	6,842	7,312	0	14,154
California - Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians	1,842	1,969	0	3,811
California - Bishop Paiute	25,788	27,561	0	53,349
California - Coyote Valley Pomo Band	5,684	6,075	0	11,759
California - Enterprise Rancheria	2,631	2,812	0	5,443
California - Hoopa Valley Tribe	47,154	50,397	0	97,551
California - Hopland Band	7,157	7,649	0	14,806
California - Karuk Tribe	34,208	36,560	0	70,768
California - Mooretown Rancheria	19,525	20,867	0	40,392
California - N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc.(NCIDC)	326,252	346,850	107	673,209
California - Pinoleville Rancheria	19,462	20,800	0	40,262
California - Pit River Tribe	40,997	43,816	0	84,813
California - Quartz Valley	4,105	4,388	0	8,493
California - Redding Rancheria	50,628	54,109	0	104,737
California - Redwood Valley	2,316	2,475	0	4,791

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part I. Fiscal Data

Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2021 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental ARP Allocations	FY 2020 Reallotment Awards for FY 2021	Total
California - Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	47,049	50,285	0	97,334
California - Round Valley	30,261	32,341	0	62,602
California - Sherwood Valley Rancheria	7,684	8,212	0	15,896
California - Southern Indian Health Council	6,052	6,468	0	12,520
California - Yurok Tribe	61,364	65,583	0	126,947
Idaho - Coeur d'Alene Tribe	66,192	84,754	26	150,972
Idaho - Nez Perce Tribe	153,171	196,125	61	349,357
Idaho - Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	842,442	1,078,688	336	1,921,466
Kansas - United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska	63,000	0	0	63,000
Maine - Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	173,554	249,050	83	422,687
Maine - Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	173,554	249,050	83	422,687
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Indian Township	331,150	475,199	157	806,506
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Pleasant Point	462,014	662,989	219	1,125,222
Maine - Penobscot Tribe	317,984	456,306	151	774,441
Massachusetts - Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	204,159	279,604	88	483,851
Michigan - Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	32,311	47,723	0	80,034
Michigan - Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	85,760	126,665	41	212,466
Michigan - Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	119,014	175,779	56	294,849
Michigan - Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	174,347	257,505	83	431,935
Michigan - Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	159,066	225,093	72	384,231
Michigan - Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	500,000	0	0	500,000
Mississippi - Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	74,588	68,904	0	143,492
Montana - Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	904,050	1,157,573	361	2,061,984
Montana - Blackfeet Tribe	1,092,154	1,398,428	436	2,491,018
Montana - Chippewa-Cree Tribe	322,875	413,419	129	736,423
Montana - Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	1,283,056	1,642,864	512	2,926,432
Montana - Fort Belknap Community	377,620	483,516	151	861,287
Montana - Northern Cheyenne Tribe	506,770	648,884	202	1,155,856
New Mexico - Jicarilla Apache Tribe	30,725	32,575	0	63,300
New Mexico - Pueblo of Jemez	14,581	15,459	0	30,040
New Mexico - Pueblo of Laguna	56,762	60,182	0	116,944
New Mexico - Pueblo of Nambe	10,415	11,043	0	21,458
New Mexico - Pueblo of Zuni	87,487	92,757	29	180,273
New York - Seneca Nation	129,825	186,298	62	316,185
New York - St. Regis Mohawk Band	72,733	104,372	35	177,140
North Carolina - Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	116,985	96,579	29	213,593
North Carolina - Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina	1,899,752	1,568,375	470	3,468,597

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part I. Fiscal Data

Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2021 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental ARP Allocations	FY 2020 Reallotment Awards for FY 2021	Total
North Dakota - Spirit Lake Tribe	1,394,038	1,784,969	556	3,179,563
North Dakota - Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	1,935,516	2,478,294	773	4,414,583
North Dakota - Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	1,115,230	1,427,975	446	2,543,651
North Dakota - Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	2,509,268	3,212,942	1,002	5,723,212
Oklahoma - Absentee Shawnee Tribe	21,534	16,791	0	38,325
Oklahoma - Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	13,804	10,764	0	24,568
Oklahoma - Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	2,110,296	1,645,483	489	3,756,268
Oklahoma - Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	181,656	141,644	42	323,342
Oklahoma - Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	658,156	513,190	153	1,171,499
Oklahoma - Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	949,136	740,080	220	1,689,436
Oklahoma - Citizen Potawatomi Nation	296,959	231,552	69	528,580
Oklahoma - Comanche Indian Tribe	111,975	87,311	26	199,312
Oklahoma - Delaware Nation	4,000	1,325	0	5,325
Oklahoma - Delaware Tribe of Indians	36,000	28,071	0	64,071
Oklahoma - Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Fort Sill Apache Tribe	4,417	3,444	0	7,861
Oklahoma - Kaw Nation	11,595	9,041	0	20,636
Oklahoma - Kialegee Tribal Town	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	56,871	44,344	0	101,215
Oklahoma - Kiowa Indian Tribe	67,582	52,697	0	120,279
Oklahoma - Miami Tribe	11,043	8,611	0	19,654
Oklahoma - Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	2,761	2,153	0	4,914
Oklahoma - Muscogee (Creek) Nation	337,581	263,226	78	600,885
Oklahoma - Osage Tribe	164,405	128,193	38	292,636
Oklahoma - Otoe-Missouria Tribe	10,159	7,921	0	18,080
Oklahoma - Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	25,951	20,235	0	46,186
Oklahoma - Pawnee Tribe	40,307	31,428	0	71,735
Oklahoma - Ponca Tribe	75,092	58,552	0	133,644
Oklahoma - Quapaw Tribe	30,368	23,680	0	54,048
Oklahoma - Sac and Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	150,735	117,534	35	268,304
Oklahoma - Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	66,920	52,180	0	119,100
Oklahoma - Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	13,141	10,246	0	23,387
Oklahoma - Shawnee Tribe	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma - Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	23,300	18,168	0	41,468
Oklahoma - Tonkawa Tribe	7,178	5,597	0	12,775
Oklahoma - United Keetoowah	287,115	223,875	67	511,057
Oklahoma - Wichita and Affiliated Tribes	19,325	15,069	0	34,394
Oklahoma - Wyandotte Nation	10,491	8,180	0	18,671
Oregon - Conf. Tribe of Coos-Lower Umpqua	37,000	67,270	0	104,270
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,845	0	0	118,845
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,665	208,479	0	323,144
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,665	210,865	0	325,530
Oregon - Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	12,000	21,818	0	33,818
Oregon - Klamath Tribe	260,859	385,318	122	646,299

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part I. Fiscal Data

Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2021 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental ARP Allocations	FY 2020 Reallotment Awards for FY 2021	Total
Rhode Island - Narragansett Indian Tribe	41,163	52,706	0	93,869
South Carolina - Catawba Indian Nation	10,393	7,251	0	17,644
South Dakota - Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	638,562	817,634	255	1,456,451
South Dakota - Oglala Sioux Tribe	1,322,413	1,693,258	528	3,016,199
South Dakota - Rosebud Sioux Tribe	1,041,626	1,333,730	417	2,375,773
South Dakota - Yankton Sioux Tribe	269,464	345,030	108	614,602
Utah - Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	107,303	137,394	43	244,740
Utah - Ute Tribe (Uintah and Ouray)	141,058	180,615	56	321,729
Washington - Colville Confederated Tribes	542,647	769,251	242	1,312,140
Washington - Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	15,825	22,432	0	38,257
Washington - Kalispel Indian Community	15,825	22,432	0	38,257
Washington - Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	38,696	54,855	0	93,551
Washington - Lummi Indian Tribe	160,103	226,961	72	387,136
Washington - Makah Indian Tribe	124,866	177,010	56	301,932
Washington - Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	57,148	81,012	25	138,185
Washington - Nooksack Indian Tribe	43,950	62,303	0	106,253
Washington - Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	26,396	37,418	0	63,814
Washington - Quileute Tribe	50,997	72,294	0	123,291
Washington - Quinalt Tribe	138,961	196,990	62	336,013
Washington - Samish Tribe	52,727	74,745	0	127,472
Washington - Small Tribes Organization of W. Wash.	103,788	147,130	47	250,965
Washington - South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	178,234	252,663	80	430,977
Washington - Spokane Tribe	111,733	158,392	50	270,175
Washington - Suquamish Tribe	15,825	22,432	0	38,257
Washington - Swinomish Indians	67,719	95,997	30	163,746
Washington - Yakama Indian Nation	575,193	815,389	256	1,390,838
Wyoming - Eastern Shoshone of the Wind River	189,958	243,228	76	433,262
Wyoming - Northern Arapaho Nation	316,770	405,602	127	722,499

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 subchapter 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 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 2021.

Table I-5 indicates the FY 2021 LIHEAP funds received by the five eligible territories.

Table I-5. LIHEAP Funding Breakdown for Territories, FY 2021ⁱ

Territory	FY 2021 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental ARP Allocations	FY 2020 Reallotment Awards for FY 2021	Total
Total	\$18,546,505	\$22,513,355	\$7,000	\$41,066,860
American Samoa	\$306,807	\$372,429	\$116	679,352
Guam	\$672,664	\$816,537	\$253	1,489,454
Northern Mariana Islands	\$233,635	\$283,604	\$88	517,327
Puerto Rico	\$16,697,322	\$20,268,659	\$6,302	36,972,283
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$636,077	\$772,126	\$241	1,408,444

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

Uses of LIHEAP Funds

ACF obtained estimates of the states’ program obligations through the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2021*, 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 including the regular block grant allocation, supplemental CARES Act funding carried over from 2020, and supplemental ARP funding. In FY 2021, states were also required to separately report program obligations using supplemental CARES Act and supplemental ARP funding. Such estimates are shown at the national level in tables I-6b and I-6c and at the state level in tables I-7b and I-7c. These tables are 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 2021ⁱ

Uses of LIHEAP Funds	Number of States	Estimated Obligations	Percent of Funds ⁱⁱ
Total	51	\$8,558,334,990	100.0%
Heating assistance	51	2,877,308,245	33.6
Cooling assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	24	564,444,609	6.6
Energy crisis assistance ^{iv}	49	1,271,991,322	14.9
Weatherization assistance ^v	49	515,772,264	6.0
Nominal payments ^{vi}	10	25,520,526	0.3
Carryover to FY 2022	50	2,724,202,040	31.8
Development of leveraging resources	2	95,000	0.0 ^{vii}
Assurance 16 activities ^{viii}	24	\$54,161,305	0.6
Administrative and planning costs	51	\$518,275,276	6.1
Other ^{ix}	4	\$6,564,403	0.1

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2021*. These data are current as of August 19, 2022. 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 cooling assistance (24) differs from the total number of states that served households with cooling assistance (25, see Table III-1a) because 1 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.

^{iv} The number of states and estimated obligations excludes 2 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.

^v 49 states obligated funds for weatherization assistance. This total includes states that obligated funds during FY 2021 but did not expend all of the funds to weatherize homes until FY 2022. The total number of states that obligated funds to weatherization (49) differs from the total number of states that served households with weatherization (50, see Table III-1a) because 1 state (Mississippi) did not obligate funds in FY 2021 but assisted households using funds that were obligated during FY 2020 but not expended until FY 2021.

^{vi} In FY 2015, ACF specifically instructed grant recipients to separate the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) nominal payment obligations and beneficiary households from their heating assistance data. This is consistent with the guidance in FY 2021.

^{vii} Less than 0.1 percent.

^{viii} 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.

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

Table I-6b. National Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act Funds, FY 2021ⁱ

Uses of LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act Funds	Number of States ⁱⁱ	Estimated Obligations	Percent of Funds ⁱⁱⁱ
Total	39	\$334,222,354	100.0%
Heating assistance	28	179,554,806	53.7
Cooling assistance	7	26,837,884	8.0
Energy crisis assistance	19	74,344,372	22.2
Weatherization assistance	10	29,455,852	8.8
Nominal payments ^{iv}	2	358,322	0.1
Returned to ACF ^v	8	9,442,437	2.8
Development of leveraging resources	0	0	0.0
Assurance 16 activities ^{vi}	3	200,617	0.1
Administrative and planning costs	18	14,028,064	4.2
Other	0	0	0.0

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2021*. These data are current as of August 19, 2022.

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 2021 but not expended those funds to serve households until FY 2022.

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

^{iv} In FY 2015, ACF specifically instructed grant recipients to separate SNAP nominal payment obligations and beneficiary households from their heating assistance data. This is consistent with the guidance in FY 2021.

^v States were required to obligate their LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act allotment during FY 2020 or FY 2021. States that had unobligated CARES funds remaining at the end of FY 2021 returned these funds to ACF.

^{vi} 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.

Table I-6c. National Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Funds, FY 2021ⁱ

Uses of LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Funds	Number of States ⁱⁱ	Estimated Obligations	Percent of Funds ⁱⁱⁱ
Total	51	\$4,428,682,698	100.0%
Heating assistance	18	910,654,921	20.6
Cooling assistance	8	180,050,538	4.1
Energy crisis assistance	20	434,491,517	9.8
Weatherization assistance	10	84,576,121	1.9
Nominal payments ^{iv}	1	2,177,308	0.0 ^v
Carryover to FY 2022 ^{vi}	46	2,612,487,639	59.0
Development of leveraging resources	0	0	0.0
Assurance 16 activities ^{vii}	9	15,540,401	0.4
Administrative and planning costs	24	188,704,253	4.3
Other	0	0	0.0

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2021*. These data are current as of August 19, 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-1c) because states may have obligated their LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act funds in FY 2021 but not expended those funds to serve households until FY 2022.

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

^{iv} In FY 2015, ACF specifically instructed grant recipients to separate SNAP nominal payment obligations and beneficiary households from their heating assistance data. This is consistent with the guidance in FY 2021.

^v Less than 0.1 percent.

^{vi} States were allowed to obligate their LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act allotment during FY 2021 or FY 2022. States could optionally carry over any amount of these funds to FY 2022 for later obligation.

^{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.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part I. Fiscal Data

Table I-7a. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Funds, by State, FY 2021ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits ⁱⁱ	Nominal Payments ⁱⁱⁱ	Carryover To FY 2022	Development of Leveraging Resources ^{iv}	Assurance 16 Activities ^v	Administrative and Planning Costs	Other ^{vi}	Total
Total	\$2,877,308,245	\$564,444,609	\$1,271,991,322	\$515,772,264	\$25,520,526	\$2,724,202,040	\$95,000	\$54,161,305	\$518,275,276	\$6,564,403	\$8,558,334,990
Alabama	38,422,049	41,099,655	24,868,392	3,000,000	0	7,366,940	0	1,000,000	9,122,667	0	124,879,703
Alaska ^{viii}	10,587,906	0	501,819	2,093,365	0	14,394,522	0	0	1,766,411	0	29,344,023
Arizona	6,362,856	19,019,650	11,968,461	7,233,705	0	948,190	25,000	2,621,406	5,110,287	0	53,289,555
Arkansas	7,192,806	18,983,217	21,650,756	4,859,220	0	5,681,707	0	2,245,030	6,375,692	0	66,988,428
California	88,863,478	23,608,083	178,063,992	49,140,539	0	11,434,992	0	18,547,185	33,769,440	0	403,427,709
Colorado	34,796,880	0	10,729,187	8,880,458	0	73,199,369	0	0	7,882,039	0	135,487,933
Connecticut	88,287,336	0	11,744,849	2,041,306	1,841,865	64,381,390	0	1,369,740	7,760,816	0	177,427,302
Delaware	6,855,702	3,363,593	5,913,025	500,000	0	9,338,669	0	99,795	1,673,264	0	27,744,048
District of Columbia	8,769,991	1,287,636	5,001,269	1,434,539	0	11,677,224	0	85,784	1,156,651	0	29,413,094
Florida	20,851,806	18,938,514	94,390,212	5,000,000	0	40,273,150	0	0	3,294,509	0	182,748,191
Georgia	95,428,576	24,948,038	6,916,157	3,073,186	0	1,617,174	0	127,322	13,760,284	0	145,870,737
Hawaii ^{vii}	3,816,519	0	1,332,436	237,078	0	5,484,674	0	0	535,939	0	11,406,646
Idaho	9,980,463	0	6,400,553	5,270,995	0	24,181,745	0	0	2,076,380	0	47,910,136
Illinois	283,442,467	0	82,479,390	25,794,448	0	14,206,073	0	105,533	35,468,488	0	441,496,399
Indiana	62,784,492	0	8,181,210	5,594,124	0	126,328,687	0	2,054,765	7,267,678	0	212,210,956
Iowa	68,858,368	0	30,068,641	5,083,889	0	20,534,636	0	581,691	11,645,010	0	136,772,235
Kansas ^{viii}	51,958,627	0	2,379,979	4,610,755	0	21,453,655	0	0	5,502,119	1,615,300	87,520,435
Kentucky	20,771,393	48,357,058	32,326,706	7,750,257	0	19,067	0	0	8,584,605	0	117,809,086
Louisiana	12,336,123	21,897,992	43,992,263	8,214,198	0	12,249	0	1,369,033	8,375,196	0	96,197,054
Maine	46,417,865	0	5,980,969	17,857,475	171,255	17,403,224	0	523,689	8,325,033	0	96,679,510
Maryland ^{viii}	79,095,762	1,272,001	2,286,358	4,428,923	0	79,005,324	0	0	10,722,464	0	176,810,832
Massachusetts ^{viii}	267,730,741	0	0	13,000,000	2,505,084	8,664,250	70,000	4,024,810	26,973,519	0	322,968,404
Michigan	62,706,210	0	89,343,599	5,144,942	1,747,156	239,435,741	0	4,828,013	16,268,579	0	419,474,240
Minnesota	71,201,333	0	37,253,407	38,331,869	0	133,512,593	0	3,376,409	15,366,991	1,734,182	300,776,784
Mississippi	18,807,047	13,076,255	3,285,398	0	0	33,762,501	0	0	3,650,443	0	72,581,644
Missouri	33,351,981	0	50,144,521	8,329,932	0	107,803,660	0	0	8,301,337	0	207,931,431
Montana	10,371,982	0	1,840,800	12,078,413	28,700	19,904,118	0	853,772	4,808,825	1,350,000	51,236,610
Nebraska	18,708,126	7,940,104	449,367	3,212,492	0	42,469,997	0	0	2,821,198	0	75,601,284

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part I. Fiscal Data

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits ⁱⁱ	Nominal Payments ⁱⁱⁱ	Carryover To FY 2022	Development of Leveraging Resources ^{iv}	Assurance 16 Activities ^v	Administrative and Planning Costs	Other ^{vi}	Total
Nevada ^{vii}	17,813,189	0	51,603	827,938	0	11,951,325	0	0	1,006,058	0	31,650,113
New Hampshire ^{viii}	28,685,578	0	0	1,550,000	0	36,201,832	0	1,350,000	3,012,833	0	70,800,243
New Jersey	252,778,557	14,119,600	16,560,800	9,972,829	0	5,756,954	0	0	28,312,272	0	327,501,012
New Mexico	13,532,896	7,227,158	3,228,031	2,380,409	0	22,316,371	0	0	987,608	0	49,672,473
New York	215,263,196	8,509,126	71,903,450	67,349,366	6,973,365	482,108,764	0	0	83,459,140	0	935,566,407
North Carolina	60,620,597	0	37,629,880	17,732,420	0	86,970,460	0	0	10,396,814	0	213,350,171
North Dakota	10,863,761	0	10,962,592	2,000,000	0	27,125,274	0	0	2,141,660	1,864,921	54,958,208
Ohio	115,554,573	0	28,915,934	35,364,344	0	237,701,116	0	1,116,476	14,285,342	0	432,937,785
Oklahoma	24,257,847	20,729,678	6,068,058	1,550,000	0	31,955,095	0	0	950,339	0	85,511,017
Oregon	57,217,417	772,134	10,175,112	11,272,928	750,000	2,011,275	0	1,784,286	7,489,320	0	91,472,472
Pennsylvania	129,670,995	0	76,697,938	24,484,072	4,936,938	270,564,981	0	0	23,956,465	0	530,311,389
Rhode Island	14,312,748	9,957,245	2,063,934	1,877,632	719,317	31,804,619	0	344,770	1,512,923	0	62,593,188
South Carolina	12,007,523	5,963,737	57,171,349	3,233,081	0	3,748,838	0	0	5,681,725	0	87,806,253
South Dakota	21,407,930	0	3,199,682	0	0	24,482,535	0	0	808,854	0	49,899,001
Tennessee	41,088,069	13,727,656	7,301,960	3,650,980	0	56,593,651	0	1,286,219	13,733,056	0	137,381,591
Texas	50,342,295	203,196,888	7,594,824	19,714,785	0	0	0	0	26,613,292	0	307,462,084
Utah	16,295,980	2,196,456	1,891,250	3,855,660	0	32,951,140	0	0	1,743,041	0	58,933,527
Vermont	17,045,064	0	2,504,164	3,103,274	0	28,449,744	0	0	2,363,713	0	53,465,959
Virginia	47,729,548	34,253,135	6,909,608	14,466,700	0	98,991,482	0	0	2,995,348	0	205,345,821
Washington ^{viii}	98,594,159	0	6,326,707	20,157,263	5,846,846	4,579,059	0	4,354,324	10,259,189	0	150,117,547
West Virginia	19,835,506	0	8,538,498	4,009,434	0	41,281,335	0	0	3,096,902	0	76,761,675
Wisconsin	77,784,334	0	134,063,368	13,000,000	0	38,493,264	0	0	4,804,597	0	268,145,563
Wyoming	5,847,598	0	2,738,864	2,023,041	0	13,667,405	0	111,253	298,921	0	24,687,082

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2021*. They are current as of August 19, 2022. Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-3.

ⁱⁱ Includes funds obligated in FY 2021 but not expended to weatherize homes until FY 2022.

ⁱⁱⁱ In FY 2015, ACF specifically instructed grant recipients to separate SNAP nominal payment obligations and beneficiary households from their heating assistance data. This is consistent with the guidance in FY 2021.

^{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.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part I. Fiscal Data

^{vi} 'Other' refers to LIHEAP MIS funds obligated by Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota.

^{vii} 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.

^{viii} Households in winter or year-round fuel crisis situations (Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Washington) received expedited heating assistance.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part I. Fiscal Data

Table I-7b. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act Funds, by State, FY 2021ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits	Nominal Payments	Returned to ACF ⁱⁱ	Development of Leveraging Resources ⁱⁱⁱ	Assurance 16 Activities ^{iv}	Administrative and Planning Costs	Total
Total	\$179,554,806	\$26,837,884	\$74,344,372	\$29,455,852	\$358,322	\$9,442,437	\$0	\$200,617	\$14,028,064	\$334,222,354
Alabama	0	0	14,237,392	0	0	0	0	0	1,273,046	15,510,438
Alaska	2,608,112	0	135,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,743,872
Arizona ^v	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	2,590,791	383,744	0	0	0	0	205,702	3,180,237
California	344,381	128,998	0	13,972	0	0	0	70,792	73,068	631,211
Colorado ^{vi}	0	0	1,050,521	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,050,521
Connecticut	4,662,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,060,069	5,722,712
Delaware ^v	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia ^{vi}	1,632,332	0	406,857	138,000	0	0	0	0	197,197	2,374,386
Florida ^v	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	1,308,961	1,039,732	0	0	0	0	0	127,322	0	2,476,015
Hawaii	0	0	1,042,230	0	0	9,142	0	0	0	1,051,372
Idaho	9,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,135
Illinois	1,384,859	0	174,139	0	0	0	0	0	114,655	1,673,653
Indiana	14,850,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,534,193	16,384,715
Iowa ^v	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	8,933,300	0	409,192	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,342,492
Kentucky ^v	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana ^v	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	2,038,296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,038,296
Maryland	19,406,402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,406,402
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,597	15,597
Michigan ^{vi}	0	0	4,279,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,279,665
Minnesota ^{vi}	0	0	5,961,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,961,662
Mississippi ^v	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	8,306,377	0	9,279,411	2,029,932	0	0	0	0	667,963	20,283,683
Montana	11,418	0	0	0	125	956,593	0	0	364,878	1,333,014
Nebraska ^v	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part I. Fiscal Data

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits	Nominal Payments	Returned to ACF ⁱⁱ	Development of Leveraging Resources ⁱⁱⁱ	Assurance 16 Activities ^{iv}	Administrative and Planning Costs	Total
Nevada	4,599,100	0	16,109	405,644	0	0	0	0	0	5,020,853
New Hampshire	5,885,385	0	0	0	0	206,774	0	0	676,711	6,768,870
New Jersey	17,498,850	5,878,000	0	2,923,016	0	7,234	0	0	2,923,016	29,230,116
New Mexico	2,544,900	1,746,900	1,089,375	0	0	2,330	0	0	0	5,383,505
New York	6,113,233	0	0	20,028,034	358,197	0	0	0	0	26,499,464
North Carolina	18,897,851	0	0	3,474,137	0	0	0	0	0	22,371,988
North Dakota	0	0	5,154,578	0	0	0	0	0	21,876	5,176,454
Ohio	29,521,176	0	0	0	0	8,186,541	0	0	0	37,707,717
Oklahoma	10,982,109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,982,109
Oregon	22,186	0	0	0	0	61,453	0	0	86,567	170,206
Pennsylvania ^{vi}	0	0	18,662,729	0	0	0	0	0	3,493,000	22,155,729
Rhode Island	0	5,876,445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,876,445
South Carolina ^v	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	3,976,086	0	692,219	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,668,305
Tennessee ^v	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas ^{vi}	1,882,829	5,648,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	930,836	8,462,151
Utah ^v	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont ^{vi}	3,876,923	0	682,725	36,332	0	12,370	0	0	286,915	4,895,265
Virginia	3,131,400	6,519,323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,650,723
Washington ^v	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	4,542,448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,542,448
Wisconsin	0	0	8,099,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,099,833
Wyoming	583,592	0	379,184	23,041	0	0	0	2,503	102,775	1,091,095

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2021*. They are current as of August 19, 2022.

ⁱⁱ States were required to obligate their LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act allotment during FY 2020 or FY 2021. States that had unobligated CARES funds remaining at the end of FY 2021 returned these funds to ACF.

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.

^{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.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part I. Fiscal Data

^v Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and Washington obligated all of their LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act funds in FY 2020.

^{vi} LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act funds provided for energy crisis assistance benefits include funds for emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements for the following states: Colorado (\$1,050,521), District of Columbia (not specified), Michigan (not specified), Minnesota (\$5,961,662), Pennsylvania (\$237,676), Texas (not specified), and Vermont ([furnace repair/replacement – \$402,004] and [tank replacement – \$154,538]).

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part I. Fiscal Data

Table I-7c. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Funds, by State, FY 2021ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits	Nominal Payments	Carryover to FY 2022 ⁱⁱ	Development of Leveraging Resources ⁱⁱⁱ	Assurance 16 Activities ^{iv}	Administrative and Planning Costs	Total
Total	\$910,654,921	\$180,050,538	\$434,491,517	\$84,576,121	\$2,177,308	\$2,612,487,639	\$0	\$15,540,401	\$188,704,253	\$4,428,682,698
Alabama	17,447,470	17,447,471	0	0	0	2,451,645	0	0	3,959,296	41,305,882
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	14,390,003	0	0	0	14,390,003
Arizona	0	12,449,315	4,374,084	3,252,563	0	0	0	1,181,392	2,311,947	23,569,301
Arkansas	0	12,141,616	8,830,265	0	0	5,072,171	0	1,103,784	3,016,426	30,164,262
California ^v	48,260,802	11,530,549	109,848,752	0	0	11,434,992	0	8,609,280	13,926,430	203,610,805
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	69,184,242	0	0	2,574,829	71,759,071
Connecticut	33,817,263	0	0	0	0	60,279,678	0	0	0	94,096,941
Delaware ^{vii}	0	0	4,051,393	0	0	8,238,209	0	0	593,975	12,883,577
District of Columbia ^v	1,956,213	943,026	910,235	209,700	0	10,541,328	0	0	240	14,560,742
Florida	0	0	38,888,205	0	0	40,273,150	0	0	1,615,795	80,777,150
Georgia ^{viii}	54,395,435	0	0	2,258,516	0	1,617,174	0	0	5,605,619	63,876,744
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	4,995,879	0	0	0	4,995,879
Idaho	0	0	573,890	3,170,012	0	22,930,076	0	0	0	26,673,978
Illinois ^v	204,518,293	0	20,673,532	0	0	10,111,555	0	0	17,485,501	252,788,881
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	114,066,354	0	0	0	114,066,354
Iowa ^v	35,000,000	0	20,667,316	0	0	15,833,678	0	333,659	6,673,165	78,507,818
Kansas	17,008,213	0	779,066	0	0	21,033,844	0	0	0	38,821,123
Kentucky	10,764,465	34,624,138	10,794,039	0	0	0	0	0	5,388,533	61,571,175
Louisiana ^{ix}	0	0	38,516,131	0	0	0	0	0	2,899,064	41,415,195
Maine ^x	20,572,218	0	5,224,200	8,246,291	0	15,659,476	0	0	5,470,120	55,172,305
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	73,506,086	0	0	0	73,506,086
Massachusetts	168,366,988	0	0	0	0	2,806,117	0	0	15,901,326	187,074,431
Michigan	0	0	2,802,615	0	0	235,416,633	0	0	0	238,219,248
Minnesota	5,607,841	0	4,655,898	22,591,824	0	130,576,361	0	365,785	3,549,143	167,346,852
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	33,752,229	0	0	0	33,752,229
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	103,843,419	0	0	0	103,843,419
Montana	0	0	0	6,783,611	0	17,366,045	0	271,344	2,713,445	27,134,445
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	41,172,259	0	0	8,706	41,180,965

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part I. Fiscal Data

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits	Nominal Payments	Carryover to FY 2022 ⁱⁱ	Development of Leveraging Resources ⁱⁱⁱ	Assurance 16 Activities ^{iv}	Administrative and Planning Costs	Total
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	11,597,336	0	0	0	11,597,336
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	35,498,757	0	0	0	35,498,757
New Jersey	155,676,553	0	0	0	0	4,105,770	0	0	13,191,625	172,973,948
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	22,314,041	0	0	0	22,314,041
New York	0	0	0	0	0	482,108,764	0	0	53,567,640	535,676,404
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	86,970,460	0	0	0	86,970,460
North Dakota	0	0	2,141,974	0	0	25,005,490	0	0	0	27,147,464
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	226,879,639	0	0	0	226,879,639
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	31,955,095	0	0	0	31,955,095
Oregon ^v	34,749,481	189,490	6,377,871	6,698,848	0	1,478,487	0	409,025	4,104,799	54,008,001
Pennsylvania	10,746,503	0	0	20,000,000	0	266,924,979	0	0	0	297,671,482
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	30,818,515	0	0	0	30,818,515
South Carolina	0	0	35,117,531	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,117,531
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	24,482,535	0	0	0	24,482,535
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	56,593,651	0	1,286,219	6,431,096	64,310,966
Texas	30,241,644	90,724,933	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,440,731	134,407,308
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	32,932,053	0	0	0	32,932,053
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	26,607,583	0	0	0	26,607,583
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	90,218,680	0	0	0	90,218,680
Washington ^{v xi}	56,878,577	0	6,091,201	11,364,756	2,177,308	3,442,024	0	1,979,913	4,274,802	86,208,581
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	40,464,237	0	0	0	40,464,237
Wisconsin	4,646,962	0	113,173,319	0	0	32,815,915	0	0	0	150,636,196
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	12,721,025	0	0	0	12,721,025

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2021*. They are current as of August 19, 2022.

ⁱⁱ States were allowed to obligate their LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act allotment during FY 2021 or FY 2022. States could optionally carry over any amount of these funds to FY 2022 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.

^{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.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part I. Fiscal Data

^v LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act funds provided for energy crisis assistance benefits include funds for emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements for the following states: California (\$16,375,399), District of Columbia (\$551,607), Illinois (\$1,124,722), Iowa (not specified), Oregon (\$26,725 for Heating Equipment; \$146,411 for Cooling Equipment), and Washington (not specified).

^{vi} California's energy crisis assistance funds include \$608,406 for Severe Weather Energy Assistance and Transportation Services (SWEATS) and \$1,001,782 for Safety Power Shutoff.

^{vii} Delaware's energy crisis assistance funds include \$2,047,416 for supplemental crisis benefits.

^{viii} Georgia obligated LIHEAP supplemental ARP Act funds for weatherization but did not expend the funds until FY 2022. These weatherization benefits are estimated.

^{ix} Louisiana allowed all income eligible households to receive a benefit of up to \$1,200 using ARP Act funding. This benefit could be applied to heating and/or cooling vendors. Louisiana reported these obligated funds under crisis assistance.

^x Maine obligated LIHEAP supplemental ARP Act funds for weatherization but did not expend the funds until FY 2022.

^{xi} Washington obligated \$6,091,201 of LIHEAP supplemental ARP 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 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.¹⁵ 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 2015.¹⁶

The report titled *Low Income Home Energy Data for Fiscal Year 2021* 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 2021, 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 2021. Water heating expenditures represented about 21 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 U.S.
- **Non-low income households**, represent those households with annual incomes above the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHS Poverty Guidelines (HHSPG) or 60 percent of state median income (SMI).
- **Low income households**, 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.

¹⁵ The 2015 RECS was conducted by the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 2015 and 2016.

¹⁶ 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.

- **LIHEAP beneficiary households**, represent those low income households that received federal bill payment assistance.

Residential energy expenditures of low income households were distributed in roughly the same way as those of all households. However, LIHEAP beneficiaries spent a higher proportion of their annual residential expenditures for home heating and a lower proportion for home cooling than did other groups. LIHEAP beneficiary households spent 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 eight percent for home cooling, about five 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 2021ⁱ

End Use	All Households	Non-Low Income Households	Low Income Households	LIHEAP Beneficiary Households
Home heating	29%	29%	28%	35%
Home cooling	15%	15%	13%	8%
Water heating	16%	15%	21%	20%
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 2021 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 Fiscal Year 2021](#).

In FY 2021, average residential energy consumption for all households was 76.6 MMBtus and average residential energy expenditures were \$1,983. The mean individual residential energy burden for all households was 5.2 percent of income.

Low income households had average residential energy consumption of 63.9 MMBtus, or about 17 percent less than all households, and average energy expenditures of \$1,682, or about 15 percent less than all households. Their mean individual residential energy burden

was 11.1 percent, over twice that for all households and almost 4 times that for non-low income households.

Average residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP beneficiary households were \$1,882, about 12 percent higher than that for all low income households. The mean individual residential energy burden for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 11.8 percent, more than half a 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 2021ⁱ

Household Type	Fuel Consumption (MMBtus) ⁱⁱ	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ^{iv}	Mean Group Burden ^v
All households	76.6	\$1,983	5.2%	3.2%	2.0%
Non-low income households	81.7	\$2,103	2.9%	2.5%	1.7%
Low income households	63.9	\$1,682	11.1%	9.3%	7.7%
LIHEAP beneficiary households	80.8	\$1,882	11.8%	10.8%	9.7%

Table II-2b. Average Annual Household Residential Energy Data by Main Heating Fuel Type, Low Income Households, Nationally, FY 2021ⁱ

Main Heating Fuel	Fuel Consumption (MMBtus) ⁱⁱ	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ^{iv}	Mean Group Burden ^v
All fuels	63.9	\$1,682	11.1%	9.3%	7.7%
Natural gas	82.8	\$1,729	11.0%	8.9%	7.9%
Electricity	45.2	\$1,563	10.6%	9.5%	7.1%
Fuel oil/kerosene	87.7	\$2,359	16.1%	13.6%	10.8%
LPG ^{vi}	71.4	\$2,212	14.5%	14.1%	10.1%

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2015 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2021 HDDs, CDDs, and fuel prices. Data represent residential energy used from October 2020 through September 2021.

ⁱⁱ A 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 2021 adjusted RECS data. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2021](#).

^{iv} Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2021 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 2021, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2021 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

^{vi} 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 data¹⁷ 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	Fuel				
	Natural Gas	Electricity	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 beneficiary households consist of households that are verified LIHEAP beneficiaries 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).

¹⁷ In this context, unadjusted data are those which remain as originally compiled by EIA from the 2015 RECS.

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 Fiscal Year 2021*](#).

In FY 2021, average home heating consumption for all households was 33.6 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$570, and mean individual home heating burden was 1.5 percent.

Low income households had average home heating consumption of 26.1 MMBtus (about 22 percent less than the average for all households) and average home heating expenditures of \$479 (about 16 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home heating burden for low income households was 3.2 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 40.9 MMBtus (about 22 percent higher than the average for all households), and average home heating expenditures were \$661 (about 16 percent higher than the average for all households). Mean individual home heating burden for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 4.3 percent, more than one percentage point higher than the average for low income households and almost three times the average for all households. Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP beneficiary households was about 57 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 2021ⁱ

Household Type	Fuel Consumption (MMBtus) ⁱⁱ	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ^{iv}	Mean Group Burden ^v
All households	33.6	\$570	1.5%	0.8%	0.6%
Non-low income households	36.6	\$606	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%
Low income households	26.1	\$479	3.2%	2.1%	2.2%
LIHEAP beneficiary households	40.9	\$661	4.3%	3.1%	3.4%

Table II-4b. Average Annual Household Home Heating Data by Main Heating Fuel Type, Low Income Households, Nationally, FY 2021ⁱ

Main Heating Fuel	Fuel Consumption (MMBtus) ⁱⁱ	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ^{iv}	Mean Group Burden ^v
All fuels	26.1	\$479	3.2%	2.1%	2.2%
Natural gas	40.1	\$504	3.2%	2.1%	2.3%
Electricity	12.6	\$440	3.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Fuel oil/kerosene	49.7	\$936	6.5%	4.5%	4.3%
LPG ^{vi}	34.1	\$824	5.7%	3.6%	3.8%

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2015 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2021 HDDs and fuel prices. Data represent home heating energy used from October 2020 through September 2021.

ⁱⁱ A 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 2021 adjusted RECS data. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2021](#).

^{iv} Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2021 adjusted RECS data.

^v 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 2021, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2020 CPS ASEC.

^{vi} 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 beneficiary 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 Fiscal Year 2021*.

In FY 2021, average home cooling consumption for all households that cooled their homes was 7.6 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$307, and mean individual home cooling burden was 0.7 percent.

Low income households that cooled had average home cooling energy consumption of 5.9 MMBtus (about 22 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures of \$236 (about 23 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for low income households was 1.5 percent, about twice the average home cooling burden of all households and about four times that of non-low income households.

Average home cooling consumption for LIHEAP beneficiary households that cooled was 4.0 MMBtus (a little over half of that for all households), and average home cooling expenditures were \$165 (about 46 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 1.0 percent, about 40 percent higher than that for all households. On average, LIHEAP beneficiary households consumed about 32 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 2021ⁱ

Household Type	Percent That Cool ⁱⁱ	Consumption (MMBtus) ⁱⁱⁱ	Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ^{iv}	Median Individual Burden ^v	Mean Group Burden ^{vi}
All households	94.1%	7.6	\$307	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
Non-low income households	95.6%	8.2	\$333	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Low income households ^{vii}	90.4%	5.9	\$236	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%
LIHEAP beneficiary households ^{viii}	92.9%	4.0	\$165	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2015 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2021 CDDs and electricity prices. Data represent home cooling energy used from October 2020 through September 2021.

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 A 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.

^{iv} 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 2021](#).

^v Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2021 adjusted RECS data.

^{vi} 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 2021, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2020 CPS ASEC.

^{vii} 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).

^{viii} 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 2021 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 2021* that was submitted to ACF as part of each grant recipient's application for FY 2021 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 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. ACF identified 10 states that provided nominal LIHEAP benefits totaling an estimated \$25,520,526 to 1,172,945 households in FY 2021. More information on which states provided nominal LIHEAP benefits and the number of households assisted is available in [Supplemental Table III-2](#).

For FY 2021, 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 and supplemental ARP 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 adult, member with a disability, or young child), 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 2021 was also required.

All 51 state grant recipients were able to provide an unduplicated count of assisted households that received "Any type of LIHEAP assistance" in FY 2021. However, grant recipients still face challenges in producing the count across all program components. However, OCS is continuing to provide targeted training and technical assistance to grant recipients that are trying to improve reporting capacity with other coordinating agencies providing services.

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

Number of Households

The national numbers of households receiving LIHEAP assistance in FY 2021, by type of assistance, are shown in Table III-1a. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP assistance in FY 2021, by type of assistance, are shown in Table III-2a. 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 assistance attributable to supplemental LIHEAP CARES Act funds, households that received assistance attributable to supplemental LIHEAP ARP funds, and households that received assistance attributable to any combination of these sources of funding.

The subset of households receiving LIHEAP assistance attributable to supplemental LIHEAP CARES Act funds and LIHEAP ARP funds in FY 2021, by type of assistance, are shown in tables III-1b and III-1c respectively. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP assistance attributable to supplemental LIHEAP CARES Act funds and LIHEAP ARP funds in FY 2021, by type of assistance, are shown in tables III-2b and III-2c respectively. These households are subsets of the households included in Table III-1a and Table III-2a. Some states obligated ARP funding in FY 2021 but did not use the funds for assistance until FY 2022. Households that received assistance attributable to both CARES and ARP appear in both subsets.

Table III-1a. Number of LIHEAP Assisted Households and States Providing Assistance, by Type of Assistance, as Reported by States, FY 2021ⁱ

Type of LIHEAP Assistance	Number of States	Number of Assisted Households
Heating	51	4,460,863
Cooling ⁱⁱ	25	766,232
Winter crisis ⁱⁱⁱ	24	639,873
Year-round crisis	28	560,873
Summer crisis	6	173,570
Weatherization ^{iv}	50	58,079
Any type	51	5,391,802

ⁱ These data are collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2021*. They are current as of August 19, 2022.

ⁱⁱ The total number of states providing cooling assistance benefits to households (25) differs from the total number of states that obligated funding to cooling assistance (24, see Table I-6a) because 1 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 (24) includes data for households assisted by 3 states (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Washington) that did not obligate FY 2021 funds for winter crisis assistance. Instead, the states provided winter crisis bill payment assistance solely by expediting heating assistance within a statutorily required crisis response timeframe.

^{iv} The total number of states providing weatherization assistance benefits to households (50) differs from the total number of states that obligated funding to weatherization assistance (49, see Table I-6) because 1 state (Mississippi) assisted households with weatherization assistance during FY 2021 using only FY 2020 funds.

The number of households that received any type of assistance decreased from 5,630,492 in FY 2020 and 5,391,802 in FY 2021 despite an increase in funding during that time. This is because a large portion of those funds were not obligated and expended during FY 2021, based on grant recipient decisions, timing of the ARP release, and the allowable rules for those funds. ARP funds were released in May 2021, after the FY 2021 heating season was finished. In addition, during FY 2021, many states had shutoff moratoria in place for their regulated utilities as a result of the pandemic, which reduced crisis instances since fewer households faced risk of disconnection. A large portion of funds were carried over by state grant recipients for later obligation in FY 2022 as states planned for how to use those 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 2021ⁱ

Type of LIHEAP Assistance Furnished with LIHEAP CARES Act Funds	Number of States Providing Assistance with <i>LIHEAP CARES Act Funds</i> ⁱⁱ	Number of Households Assisted with LIHEAP CARES Act Funds
Heating	31	1,067,426
Cooling	9	79,569
Winter crisis	8	80,663
Year-round crisis	17	68,401
Summer crisis	2	21,634
Weatherization	12	6,969
Any type	47	1,305,851

ⁱ These data are collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2021*. They are current as of August 19, 2022.

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 because states may have obligated their LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act funds in FY 2021 but not expended those funds to serve households until FY 2022.

Table III-1c. Number of LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Assisted Households and States Providing Assistance, by Type of Assistance, as Reported by States, FY 2021ⁱ

Type of LIHEAP Assistance Furnished with LIHEAP ARP Funds	Number of States Providing Assistance with LIHEAP ARP Funds ⁱⁱ	Number of Households Assisted with LIHEAP ARP Funds
Heating	13	364,160
Cooling	7	86,237
Winter crisis	3	12,318
Year-round crisis	10	137,868
Summer crisis	3	52,776
Weatherization	4	71
Any type	23	593,363

ⁱ These data are collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2021*. They are current as of August 19, 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 because states may have obligated their LIHEAP supplemental ARP Act funds in FY 2021 but not expended those funds to serve households until FY 2022.

Table III-2a. Number of LIHEAP Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2021ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance ⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round			Any Type of Assistance
				Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	
Total	4,460,863	766,232	639,873	560,873	173,570	58,079	5,391,802
Alabama	45,283	50,350	9,298	14,724	9,469	464	75,684
Alaska ⁱⁱⁱ	4,744	0	0	117	0	153	4,808
Arizona	8,703	11,666	0	9,752	0	520	20,291
Arkansas	45,376	47,757	16,263	0	10,967	420	66,407
California	101,594	36,349	0	62,650	0	8,096	170,381
Colorado	77,452	0	7,925	0	0	643	77,452
Connecticut	72,487	0	18,159	0	0	423	72,487
Delaware	8,933	327	0	9,514	0	18	9,785
District of Columbia	8,970	2,263	0	2,155	0	115	11,264
Florida	36,201	33,878	52,186	0	45,175	196	124,335
Georgia	89,446	68,221	11,185	0	0	924	125,228
Hawaii	6,850	--	0	1,672	0	56	8,249
Idaho	29,757	0	0	10,578	0	633	33,461
Illinois	202,229	0	42,502	0	0	1,664	209,327
Indiana	98,003	0	30,205	0	0	711	98,877
Iowa	74,585	0	0	13,054	0	899	79,610
Kansas ⁱⁱⁱ	36,546	0	1,674	0	0	611	38,778
Kentucky	83,860	72,883	72,596	0	50,049	377	131,438
Louisiana	15,982	59,994	0	20,074	0	735	66,107
Maine	30,106	0	2,779	0	0	2,021	30,106
Maryland ⁱⁱⁱ	86,274	2,874	0	4,200	0	7	86,274
Massachusetts ⁱⁱⁱ	134,180	0	6,496	0	0	8,881	134,180
Michigan	188,324	0	0	80,687	0	493	257,024
Minnesota	116,271	0	43,017	0	0	1,666	116,336
Mississippi	31,232	22,115	0	2,680	0	47	41,596
Missouri	87,815	0	29,374	0	25,427	840	100,468
Montana	15,663	0	0	171	0	564	15,872
Nebraska	38,523	12,120	0	1,377	0	275	40,184
Nevada	21,192	--	0	80	0	125	21,234
New Hampshire ⁱⁱⁱ	24,308	0	867	0	0	258	24,308
New Jersey	221,821	42,154	24,456	0	0	158	275,856
New Mexico	34,539	16,349	0	11,869	0	410	63,041
New York	1,014,910	9,072	97,236	0	0	8,177	1,032,772
North Carolina	125,547	0	0	80,446	0	1,416	175,197
North Dakota	12,670	295	0	715	0	1,013	13,848
Ohio	210,748	0	59,567	0	32,483	3,139	229,550
Oklahoma	54,493	64,692	0	37,575	0	52	138,642
Oregon	50,550	1,347	0	5,575	0	802	51,182

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part III. Household Data

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance ⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Pennsylvania	303,122	0	87,392	0	0	609	303,500
Rhode Island	26,141	24,692	1,808	0	0	733	26,141
South Carolina	17,129	11,634	0	28,558	0	183	48,017
South Dakota	23,079	0	0	2,371	0	0	23,081
Tennessee	61,465	18,164	0	21,132	0	329	100,951
Texas	67,210	86,353	0	8,008	0	2,367	123,150
Utah	20,673	4,190	0	1,367	0	340	25,400
Vermont	25,452	0	1,577	0	0	270	26,478
Virginia	99,556	66,493	13,314	0	0	1,095	121,295
Washington ⁱⁱⁱ	72,434	0	0	4,714	0	1,310	73,307
West Virginia	49,734	0	8,724	0	0	550	50,297
Wisconsin	139,992	0	0	125,058	0	2,048	189,837
Wyoming	8,709	0	1,273	0	0	243	8,709

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 19, 2022.

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 (Kansas, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire) or year-round fuel crisis situations (Alaska, Maryland, and Washington) were assisted solely through expedited heating assistance. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Washington reported these household counts under winter or year-round crisis assistance but reported the funding obligated under heating assistance (Table I-7a).

Table III-2b. Number of LIHEAP Supplemental CARES Act Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2021ⁱ

State	Year-Round						
	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Total	1,067,426	79,569	80,663	68,401	21,634	6,969	1,305,851
Alabama	0	0	0	14,724	0	0	14,724
Alaska	1,675	0	0	69	0	0	1,675
Arizona	3,132	4,371	0	3,095	0	215	7,590
Arkansas	0	0	4,347	0	0	177	4,508
California ⁱⁱ	48,662	11,435	0	0	0	819	60,816
Colorado ⁱⁱ	0	0	0	0	0	0	652
Connecticut	7,703	0	0	0	0	0	7,703
Delaware	0	0	0	8,752	0	0	8,752
Dist. of Columbia ⁱⁱ	2,928	0	0	412	0	49	2,928
Florida ⁱⁱⁱ	0	7,179	36,977	0	17,082	0	50,462
Georgia	33,076	8,979	0	0	0	227	42,055
Hawaii	0	0	0	1,560	0	0	1,560
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	31,029	0	4,215	0	0	0	31,029
Indiana	94,920	0	0	0	0	0	94,920
Iowa ⁱⁱ	0	0	0	1,282	0	0	1,282
Kansas	36,546	0	1,674	0	0	0	38,220
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana ^{iv}	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,401
Maine	2,735	0	0	0	0	0	2,735
Maryland	25,728	0	0	0	0	0	25,728
Massachusetts	66,809	0	0	0	0	0	66,809
Michigan	0	0	0	3,991	0	0	3,991
Minnesota ⁱⁱ	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,069
Mississippi ⁱⁱ	6,074	7,897	0	0	0	0	12,814
Missouri ⁱⁱ	82,202	0	0	0	4,552	0	82,202
Montana	70	0	0	0	0	0	70
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada ^{ii v}	13,145	0	0	59	0	71	13,206
New Hampshire	24,308	0	867	0	0	258	24,308
New Jersey	115,539	0	0	0	0	85	115,539
New Mexico	8,483	5,823	0	3,621	0	0	17,927
New York	50,942	0	0	0	0	4,635	54,465
North Carolina	34,696	0	0	0	0	63	34,756
North Dakota ^{vi}	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,980
Ohio	206,410	0	0	0	0	0	206,410
Oklahoma	43,723	0	0	0	0	0	43,723
Oregon ⁱⁱ	7,022	0	0	960	0	348	7,342

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part III. Household Data

State	Year-Round						
	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Pennsylvania ⁱⁱ	0	0	31,170	0	0	0	31,170
Rhode Island	0	14,490	0	0	0	0	14,490
South Carolina	0	0	0	8,383	0	0	8,383
South Dakota	19,934	0	0	590	0	0	19,987
Tennessee	0	630	0	366	0	0	996
Texas ⁱⁱ	27,702	18,765	0	2,490	0	0	43,244
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont ⁱⁱ	13,120	0	464	0	0	22	13,570
Virginia	10,438	0	0	0	0	0	10,438
Washington ^{ii vii}	32,948	0	0	1,617	0	0	33,065
West Virginia	14,672	0	0	0	0	0	14,672
Wisconsin	0	0	0	16,430	0	0	16,430
Wyoming	1,055	0	949	0	0	0	1,055

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 19, 2022.

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-2b: California (488), Colorado (652), District of Columbia (49), Iowa (335), Minnesota (3,069), Missouri (Air Conditioner Purchase – 11), Mississippi (4), Nevada (19), Oregon (3), Pennsylvania (927), Texas (161), Vermont ([furnace repair/replacement -324] and [tank replacement – 121]), and Washington (120).

ⁱⁱⁱ Florida provided additional crisis assistance to 2,091 households that received Other Types of Assistance, including blankets, space heaters, fans, and other items.

^{iv} Louisiana provided additional COVID supplemental assistance to 4,401 households and reported this assistance under “Other Crisis” assistance.

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

^{vi} North Dakota provided additional crisis assistance to 9,980 households that received Pandemic LIHEAP (P-LIHEAP) supplemental benefits.

^{vii} Washington provided additional crisis assistance to 261 households that received Shelter Assistance and to 60 households that received Other Emergency Services, including blankets, space heaters, and minor repairs/replacement to heating units.

Table III-2c. Number of LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2021ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round			Any Type of Assistance
				Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	
Total	364,160	86,237	12,318	137,868	52,776	71	593,363
Alabama	0	7,110	0	0	0	0	7,110
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	503	0	173	0	12	505
Arkansas	0	9,326	0	0	5,781	0	11,345
California	51	2,864	0	1,270	0	0	4,185
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	48,310	0	0	0	0	0	48,310
Delaware	0	0	0	1,624	0	0	1,624
Dist. of Columbia ⁱⁱ	6,615	1,561	0	677	0	18	6,615
Florida	0	0	0	0	7,504	0	7,504
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	1,751	0	18	1,763
Illinois ⁱⁱ	26,978	0	4,260	0	0	0	26,978
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa ⁱⁱ	0	0	0	9,541	0	0	9,541
Kansas	36,546	0	1,674	0	0	0	38,220
Kentucky	2,485	64,815	0	0	39,491	0	66,952
Louisiana ⁱⁱⁱ	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056
Maine	28,938	0	0	0	0	0	28,938
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	133,679	0	0	0	0	0	133,679
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	12,269	0	6,384	0	0	0	12,272
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada ^{iv}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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 ^v	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,231
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon ⁱⁱ	9,980	58	0	974	0	23	10,011

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part III. Household Data

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round		Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
				Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance		
Pennsylvania	42,977	0	0	0	0	0	42,977
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	6,472	0	0	6,472
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington ^{ii vi}	4,418	0	0	529	0	0	4,533
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	10,914	0	0	114,857	0	0	119,542
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 19, 2021.

ⁱⁱ The following states provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits using LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act funds. These households are excluded from the crisis assistance counts from Table III-2c: District of Columbia (40), Illinois (21), Iowa (21), Oregon (4), and Washington (10).

ⁱⁱⁱ Louisiana provided additional crisis assistance to 1,056 households that received ARP Supplemental benefits.

^{iv} Nevada provided combined heating and cooling assistance. These households are all reported under heating assistance.

^v North Dakota provided additional crisis assistance to 3,231 households that received Pandemic LIHEAP (P-LIHEAP) supplemental benefits.

^{vi} Washington provided additional crisis assistance to 4 households that received Shelter Assistance and to 588 households that received "Other Emergency Services," including blankets, space heaters, and minor repairs/replacement to heating units.

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 2021 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2021 (October 1, 2020). They were published on May 29, 2020 as a LIHEAP Information Memorandum (IM); they can be found at [LIHEAP IM-2020-02](#).

The HHSPG estimates for 2020 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2021 (October 1, 2020). They were published on January 17, 2020, on [pages 3060-3061 of Vol. 85, No. 12 of the Federal Register \(FR\)](#). The federal maximum standard for LIHEAP income eligibility guidelines in effect in FY 2021 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 2021 CPS ASEC data indicate that an estimated:

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

Previous state estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter or year-round crisis assistance also receive regular heating assistance. Accounting for this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 4.9 million households received help with heating costs through heating, winter, or year-round crisis in FY 2021 compared to 5.2 million households in FY 2020.

The estimated 4.9 million households that received help with heating costs in FY 2021 represent about 13 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum and about 16 percent of all households with incomes under the lower 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, OCS relied on the 2021 CPS ASEC to develop the percent distributions of LIHEAP income eligible households. OCS relied on the states' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2021* 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 2020 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 (the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of SMI), using the 2021 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2020 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 105.7 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households under the lower state LIHEAP income standards, using the 2021 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2020 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 83.3 percent for LIHEAP heating assistance households, based on data aggregated from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2021*.

Table III-3. Percent of LIHEAP Income Eligible Households Compared to LIHEAP Heating-Assisted Households, as Estimated from the 2021 CPS ASEC and States’ LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2021ⁱ

Low Income Households	Under 75% of 2020 HHSPG	75%- 100% of 2020 HHSPG	101%- 125% of 2020 HHSPG	126%- 150% of 2020 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2020 HHSPG
At or below federal income maximum standard	24.5%	12.4%	14.3%	14.4%	34.3%
At or below state income standards	29.9%	15.2%	17.1%	15.6%	22.2%
LIHEAP assisted households (heating assistance) ⁱⁱ	41.8%	24.8%	14.7%	9.2%	9.5%

ⁱ Table III-3 is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2021* 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 2021 CPS ASEC.

ⁱⁱ These data are current as of August 19, 2022.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

Table III-4 presents the estimated national average benefit amounts (including regular LIHEAP funds, LIHEAP supplemental CARES Act funds carried over from FY 2020 and LIHEAP supplemental ARP funds) and the range of state-reported average benefits by type of assistance and funding source (regular LIHEAP funds, LIHEAP supplemental CARES Act funds, or LIHEAP supplemental ARP funds) during FY 2021. As shown in Table III-4, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2021 nationally among the types of assistance, as in previous years. Including both regular and supplemental LIHEAP funds the national average benefit was \$645 for heating assistance, which increased to \$795 when heating and winter and/or year-round crisis bill payment 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 \$641 for winter crisis assistance only and \$1,032 for year-round crisis assistance only. The national average benefit was \$737 for cooling assistance, and the national average benefit was \$699 for summer crisis assistance.¹⁹ State-level benefit data are shown in Tables III-5a, III-5b, and III-5c.

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 2021*, 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

¹⁹ The national average benefits are calculated on the basis of the funds the state grant recipients report obligating to a given type of assistance divided by the number of households assisted. This is the same approach that has been used historically in the report and is used for each individual assistance type. When the report estimates average benefits for combined heating/winter crisis assistance, that average is based on the total funds obligated for heating assistance and winter/year round crisis, divided by [Heating Assistance households plus (one-third of winter/year round crisis households)]. This approach is done because prior research showed that about two-thirds of winter/year round crisis households also received heating assistance, so a simple sum would overcount households provided with benefits to assist with heating bills.

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 Bill Payment Assistance Benefit Levels, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, FY 2021ⁱ

Type of Assistance	Average Household Benefit	Benefit Range from Regular Block Grant	Benefit Range from CARES Allocation ⁱⁱ	Benefit Range from ARP Allocation ⁱⁱ
Heating ⁱⁱⁱ	\$645	\$128-\$1,672	\$68-\$1,557	\$171-\$778
Cooling	737	200-1,504	121-430	253-758
Winter crisis	641	234-1,391	238-1,391	456-900
Year-round crisis	1,032	295-2,022	235-1,968	529-1,429
Summer crisis	699	263-774	363	263-666

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 19, 2022. 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 and LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act funds may reflect actual benefits during FY 2021 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 not required to break out obligations and households assisted with nominal LIHEAP benefits for FY 2021.

Table III-5a. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Bill Payment Assistance with Regular LIHEAP Funds, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2021ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance ⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance
Alabama	\$463	\$470	\$595	\$0	\$539
Alaska	1,672	0	0	2,022	0
Arizona	902	879	0	941	0
Arkansas	128	239	386	0	727
California	402	399	0	736	0
Colorado	550	0	589	0	0
Connecticut	688	0	487	0	0
Delaware	491	596	0	510	0
District of Columbia	1,144	622	0	494	0
Florida	628	570	897	0	774
Georgia	398	398	395	0	0
Hawaii	1,208	--	0	583	0
Idaho	335	0	0	535	0
Illinois	549	0	501	0	0
Indiana	476	0	243	0	0
Iowa	425	0	0	720	0
Kansas	694	0	694	0	0
Kentucky	171	331	234	0	263
Louisiana	516	679	0	357	0
Maine	755	0	272	0	0
Maryland	513	504	0	510	0
Massachusetts	869	0	--	0	0
Michigan	333	0	0	1,020	0
Minnesota	562	0	678	0	0
Mississippi	602	591	0	1,226	0
Missouri	380	0	1,391	0	363
Montana	625	0	0	1,716	0
Nebraska	486	655	0	312	0
Nevada	624	--	0	388	0
New Hampshire	906	0	--	0	0
New Jersey	283	200	621	0	0
New Mexico	302	283	0	295	0
New York	479	753	433	0	0
North Carolina	334	0	0	502	0
North Dakota	822	0	0	932	0

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part III. Household Data

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistanceⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistanceⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance
Ohio	408	0	325	0	292
Oklahoma	311	315	0	365	0
Oregon	391	364	0	607	0
Pennsylvania	392	0	371	0	0
Rhode Island	547	400	320	0	0
South Carolina	701	513	0	771	0
South Dakota	755	0	0	341	0
Tennessee	454	448	0	465	0
Texas	333	1,504	0	1,339	0
Utah	532	512	0	675	0
Vermont	413	0	319	0	0
Virginia	431	407	526	0	0
Washington	463	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	479	0	551	0	0
Wisconsin	397	0	0	549	0
Wyoming	605	0	466	0	0

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 19, 2022. 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 2021.

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 provide a separate count because they provided households in winter crisis assistance with expedited heating assistance (Massachusetts and New Hampshire).

Table III-5b. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Bill Payment Assistance with Supplemental LIHEAP CARES Act Funds, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2021ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance ⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$968	\$0
Alaska	1,557	0	0	1,968	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	417	0	0
California	435	430	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	605	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	557	0	0	522	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	398	398	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	842	0
Idaho	163	0	0	0	0
Illinois	498	0	557	0	0
Indiana	157	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	238	0	238	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	755	0	0	0	0
Maryland	750	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	--	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	1,071	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	380	0	1,391	0	363
Montana	163	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	350	--	0	235	0
New Hampshire	1,077	0	--	0	0
New Jersey	265	200	0	0	0
New Mexico	300	300	0	300	0
New York	110	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	545	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part III. Household Data

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistanceⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistanceⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance
Ohio	143	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	250	0	0	0	0
Oregon	548	0	0	519	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	591	0	0
Rhode Island	0	400	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	199	0	0	1,173	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0
Texas ^{iv}	68	301	0	--	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	297	0	272	0	0
Virginia	300	121	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	--	0
West Virginia	522	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	495	0
Wyoming	618	0	400	0	0

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 19, 2022. 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 2021.

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

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

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

Table III-5c. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Bill Payment Assistance with Supplemental LIHEAP ARP Funds, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2021ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance
Alabama	\$267	\$267	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	758	0	974	0
Arkansas	0	253	0	0	666
California	537	379	0	1,429	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	700	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	296	604	0	529	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	534
Georgia	398	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	531	0
Illinois	778	0	501	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	425	0	0	567	0
Kansas	456	0	456	0	0
Kentucky	171	331	0	0	263
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	725	0	900	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	728	0	--	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	448	0	716	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	680	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

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part III. Household Data

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	404	415	0	739	0
Pennsylvania	250	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	1,288	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	--	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	456	0	0	--	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	426	0	0	1,002	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 19, 2022. 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 2021.

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 increased from 83.5 percent in FY 2020 to 120.3 percent in FY 2021. The increase in the offset was due to a substantial increase in the average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs because of supplemental ARP funding. During FY 2021, to assist households impacted by the coronavirus pandemic, many grant recipients utilized the supplemental ARP Act funding to provide LIHEAP assistance to households for the purpose of reducing utility arrearages. As a result, households may have received total annual LIHEAP benefit amounts that exceeded their annual energy expenses. In addition, the calculated offset amount exceeded 100 percent of costs due to the inclusion of ARP funds that were obligated in FY 2021 but may not be used to provide benefits until later years. The percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP assistance in FY 2021 varied by census region, as shown in Table III-6. Data for a reliable percent of cooling costs offset by LIHEAP assistance is not available.

Table III-6. Average Percent of Annual Residential Energy and Heating Costs for LIHEAP Beneficiary Households, Nationally and by Census Region, FY 2021ⁱ

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	\$1,882	\$661	\$795	42.3%	120.3%
Northeast	2,009	704	626	31.1%	88.9%
Midwest	1,873	763	957	51.1%	125.4%
South	1,852	540	736	39.7%	136.3%
West ^{vi}	1,554	512	1,140	73.4%	222.6%

ⁱ LIHEAP bill payment 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 2021* by the number of households that received heating, winter crisis, and/or year-round crisis assistance from states' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2021*. The data reported on these forms are current as of August 19, 2022.

^{iv} LIHEAP bill payment assistance is intended to assist eligible households with that portion of residential energy used for home energy, i.e., home heating or cooling.

^v LIHEAP may have paid more than 100 percent of the average annual energy bill and reduced the average energy burden from the last year to 0 percent due to providing assistance with prior year arrearages. Percent offset of cooling costs by LIHEAP bill payment 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 older adult member (i.e., 60 years old or older), a member with a disability, or a young child (i.e., 5 years old or younger). In addition, states are required to report the number and income levels of households applying for LIHEAP assistance, not just those households that received LIHEAP assistance [42 U.S.C. 8624(c)(1)(G)]. However, the statute does not require that the data on applicant households be included in the *LIHEAP Report to Congress* (42 U.S.C. 8629). Given the different states' definitions of "applicant household," the data at the national level are not uniform and are not included in this report.

This section includes national tables that show the number of households receiving each type of LIHEAP assistance, by household poverty levels. This section also includes national tables that show for each type of assistance the percentage of LIHEAP beneficiary households that contained at least one older adult member, member with a disability, or young child. The information is derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2021* that was submitted to ACF. State-specific supplemental tables showing the number of households

receiving each type of assistance, by household poverty levels and for households containing members who are older adults, members with a disability, or young children are available 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 (57.3 percent of summer crisis beneficiaries). Weatherization assistance had the greatest percentage of assisted households over 150 percent of the poverty level (28.1 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 2020 HHSPG was 100 percent for heating, cooling, winter crisis, year-round crisis, and summer crisis assistance. Uniform data for weatherization assistance was 99.8 percent because 2 states were unable to provide complete data for all households.

Table III-7. Percent of Assisted Households, Classified by 2020 HHS Poverty Guideline Intervals, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, Nationally, FY 2021ⁱ

2020 HHS Poverty Guideline Intervals ⁱⁱ	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance
Under 75%	41.8%	45.9%	44.1%	51.2%	57.3%	23.1%
75%-100%	24.8	29.0	21.7	21.0	19.9	18.5
101%-125%	14.7	14.2	15.4	11.8	12.8	16.5
126%-150%	9.2	7.0	9.7	7.6	7.7	13.9
Over 150%	9.5	3.9	9.1	8.4	2.3	28.1

ⁱ These data are current as of August 19, 2022. 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, Members with a Disability, and Young Children

The following information is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2021* 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 2021 CPS ASEC (as displayed in Table III-8):

- About 42.7 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least 1 older adult member (i.e., 60 years or older), compared to 48.9 percent of all low income households under the federal income maximum that have at least 1 older adult member. The percentage of assisted households with at least 1 older adult member ranged from 27.4 percent for year-round crisis assistance to 55.2 percent for weatherization assistance.
- About 38.3 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least 1 member with a disability (as defined by the states), compared to 28.1 percent of all low income households under the federal income maximum that have at least 1 member with a disability. The percentage of assisted households with at least 1 member with a disability, as defined by the states, ranged from 33.7 percent for winter crisis assistance to 47.2 percent for cooling assistance.
- About 15.5 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least 1 child 5 years old or younger, compared to 14.2 percent of all low income households under the federal income maximum that have at least 1 child 5 years old or younger. The percentage of assisted households with at least 1 young child ranged from 12.6 percent for weatherization assistance to 22.2 percent for year-round crisis assistance.

Definitions of “older adult,” “disability,” and “young child” are as follows: “older adult” refers to a member who is 60 years old or older; “disability” varies from state to state; and “young child” is a member 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 was 100 percent for heating, year-round crisis, summer crisis assistance, and weatherization assistance. Uniform data for cooling assistance was 100 percent for each type of vulnerable household and 88.7 percent for the unduplicated count of households with any vulnerable member because 1 state was unable to provide complete data. For winter crisis assistance, uniform data was 100 percent for each type of vulnerable household and 98.6 percent for the unduplicated count of households with any vulnerable member because 1 state was unable to provide complete data.

Table III-8. Percent of Assisted Households with at Least One Member Who is an Older Adult, a Member with a Disability, or a Young Child by Type of Assistance, Nationally, FY 2021ⁱ

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	42.7%	48.4%	29.2%	27.4%	30.2%	55.2%	40.9%
Member with a disability	38.3	47.2	33.7	36.4	41.4	36.0	37.8
Young child	15.5	15.0	19.3	22.2	19.2	12.6	16.1
Older adult, member with a disability, or young child	72.2	78.4	62.5	64.2	68.2	76.1	70.8

ⁱ These data in this table are current as of August 19, 2022.

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 OCS monitoring reviews of LIHEAP grant recipient programs in FY 2021.

Types of LIHEAP Assistance

State LIHEAP grant recipients obligated FY 2021 funds for the following types of LIHEAP assistance:

- All states provided either heating assistance or home energy benefits that did not distinguish between heating and cooling assistance.
- All states furnish crisis assistance of some kind.
- For households facing winter energy crises, 24 states provided winter crisis bill payment assistance benefits. Of these, three states reported providing winter crisis bill payment assistance benefits *only* through expedited access to heating assistance.
- For households facing year-round (i.e., 10-12 months) energy crises, 28 states provided year-round crisis bill payment assistance benefits that may have assisted households facing energy crises during the summer. Of these, three states reported providing year-round crisis bill payment assistance benefits *only* through expedited access to heating assistance.
- Two states provided combined heating and cooling assistance benefits, 25 states provided separate cooling assistance benefits and 6 states provided separate summer crisis benefits.
- Thirty-one states specified that they provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacement/repair benefits.
- Fifty states provided weatherization assistance benefits.

Implementation of LIHEAP Assurances

To receive LIHEAP regular block grant funds in FY 2021, grant recipients were required by Section 2605(b) of the LIHEAP Act [42 U.S.C. 8624(b)] to submit 16 assurances signed by the chief executive officer and a plan describing:

- Eligibility requirements for each type of assistance provided, including criteria for designating an emergency under the crisis assistance component.
- Benefit levels for each type of assistance.
- Estimates of the amount of funds to be used for each component and alternate uses of funds reserved for crisis assistance in the event they are not needed for that purpose.
- Any steps to be taken (in addition to those required to be carried out in Section 2605(b)(5) of the LIHEAP Act [42 U.S.C. 8624(b)(5)]) to target households with

high home energy burdens.

- How the grant recipient will carry out the 16 assurances required by Section 2605(b) of the LIHEAP Act [42 U.S.C. 8624(b)].
- Weatherization and other energy-related home repair services, if any, to be provided and the extent to which the grant recipient will use the DOE's 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), members with a disability (as defined by the states), or young children (5 years old or younger).

As required under Section 2610(b) of the LIHEAP Act [42 U.S.C. 8629(b)], this report provides information about the overall manner in which states carried out the assurances described in Section 2605(b)(2), (5), (8), and (15) of the LIHEAP Act [42 U.S.C. 8624(b)].

Section 2605(b)(15) covers outreach and intake sites for energy crisis intervention programs. This report also provides information about energy crisis intervention programs, as required by Section 2604(c) of the LIHEAP Act, 42 U.S.C. 8623(c).

Household Eligibility

The unit of eligibility for LIHEAP is the household, which is defined by the LIHEAP statute as “any individual or group of individuals who are living together as one economic unit for whom residential energy customarily is purchased in common or who make undesignated payments for energy in the form of rent” [42 U.S.C. 8622(5)]. Section 2605(b)(2) of the LIHEAP Act [42 U.S.C. 8624(b)(2)] allows LIHEAP grant recipients to use two standards in determining household eligibility for LIHEAP assistance:

- **Categorical eligibility** for households with one or more individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income, 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 one or more of the public assistance programs that confer categorical eligibility.

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

As shown in Table IV-1, 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.²⁰ A supplemental table showing the

²⁰ These data are based on reported income standards for assistance provided with regular LIHEAP funds, which

LIHEAP income eligibility levels as a percentage of 2020 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 2021](#), provides states with estimates of the number of households that are LIHEAP income eligible and have older adults, members with a disability, or young children 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 2021ⁱ

LIHEAP Income Eligibility Standards (by Percentage Intervals of 2020 HHSPG)	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance
Number of states ^{iv}	51	24	22	26	6	48
Household income at or above 150% (percentage of states)	88%	92%	91%	92%	83%	100%
Household income between 111%-149% (percentage of states)	10	8	9	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 19, 2022. These data are derived from *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2021* 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. 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 include 3 states (Alaska, Maryland, and Washington) 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 2021 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 that have the lowest incomes and the highest energy costs or needs in relation to income.

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

were obligated by all states. States that obligated LIHEAP CARES Act or LIHEAP ARP funds during FY 2021 may have used differing income eligibility standards for assistance provided with those supplemental funds.

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 2021, 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” member (e.g., older adults, members with a disability, or young children), housing type, and the amount of energy subsidy from another program. Presence of an older adult or young child in the household as a benefit determinant has become more common in response to provisions of the *Human Services Amendments of 1994*, which added energy “needs” as a factor in determining benefits.

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

As part of its work under the *Government Performance and Results Act of 1993*, HHS has been developing a series of performance indicators that can be used to measure LIHEAP performance in targeting vulnerable low income households. See Tables IV-2a and IV-2b, and the accompanying text, for HHS’ approach to LIHEAP performance measurement. The status of this work is also described in HHS’s report, [*Low Income Home Energy Data for Fiscal Year 2021*](#).

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 2021.

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

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

Energy Crisis Intervention

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

- Reserve a reasonable amount of funds for energy crisis intervention until March 15 of each program year.
- Respond to energy crises within certain time limits as specified in Section 2604(c)(1) and (2) of the LIHEAP Act [42 U.S.C. 8623(c)(1) 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 accepted²¹.

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 ACF as part of each grant recipient's application to ACF 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 2021, the applications indicated that:

- Grant recipients would reserve a specific amount or percentage of funds for crisis assistance until March 15, 2021. 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 2021.

²¹ As a result of the coronavirus pandemic, a federal disaster declaration was in effect during FY 2021. 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 grants 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.

OCS 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 Monitoring

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 compliance monitoring of LIHEAP grant recipients.

In January 2020, OCS selected four grant recipients for onsite LIHEAP compliance monitoring in FY 2021. This selected group of grant recipients included three states and one Native American tribal government. 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 2021 and repurposed its monitoring activities to risk prevention training and technical assistance efforts.

OCS 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. OCS 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, OCS works with stakeholder associations, state directors, and OCS-sponsored work groups to resolve 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.

Technical Assistance Performed with Repurposed Monitoring Activities

In place of the postponed monitoring activities, OCS provided comprehensive technical assistance to grant recipients and its own staff to address and prevent the most common issues that OCS had identified in prior monitoring activities. This technical assistance took the form of the following:

- An inventory of the four most common fiscal issues from prior years.
- A technical assistance guide and webinars for grant recipients to prevent common monitoring issues.
- Analysis of Single Audit findings to identify any additional areas technical assistance.
- Drafting a model to identify the grant recipients and subrecipients that, based on their Single Audit compliance findings, are likeliest to make proper payments.
- Hosting a National *LIHEAP Virtual Training Conference* for all grant recipients.

Program Integrity

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

On April 13, 2012, the LIHEAP Program Integrity working group reported its findings, recommendations, and next steps in a report entitled *LIHEAP Program Integrity Working Group Final Report*.

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

- 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 information technology (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 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.

OCS continues to monitor grant recipient progress in improving program integrity and to assess potential further investments in this area. OCS 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 grant recipients on data sources not currently or widely used to verify income to enhance those grant recipients' data verification efforts. HHS 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 beneficiaries.

OCS developed the following road map to align future activities with GAO's nonbinding recommendation to:

- 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;
- Conduct an Information Technology survey;
- Develop technical assistance tools with guidance from other ACF offices;
- Hold network wide technical assistance events.

In FY 2021, OCS formed an Application Streaming and Electronic Verification (ASEV) work group with members having different levels of experience with using electronic data. The workgroup created a peer to peer environment for member states and showed how information can be shared to assist OCS' partners in developing a process for capturing and using electronic data and streamlining the LIHEAP application process.

Performance Measurement

This section describes HHS' approach to LIHEAP performance measurement. Included are LIHEAP's current performance goals, statistics on LIHEAP's historical 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 1 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, ACF 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. HHS 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 [42 U.S.C. 8624(b)(5)]). 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.

Historical Performance Measures

Reciprocity Targeting Indices

HHS 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. For both indices, HHS bases each year's target on the previous year's performance.

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 2021. 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 3 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 remained at 86 before increasing to 87 in FY 2021.

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 112, before decreasing further, to 109, in FY 2021.

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 2021)ⁱ

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 2021	86	87
FY 2020	86	86
FY 2019	85	86

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021: Part IV. Program Implementation Data

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 2018	82	85
FY 2017	86	82
FY 2016	81	86
FY 2015	80	81
FY 2014	84	80
FY 2013	85	84
FY 2012	80	83
FY 2011	75	78
FY 2010	78	74
FY 2009	96	76
FY 2008	96	76
FY 2007	94	78
FY 2006	92	77
FY 2005	84	79
FY 2004	82	78
FY 2003	Baseline	79

¹ The state-reported data that enters into the calculation of these indices are current as of August 19, 2022.

Table IV-2b. LIHEAP Reciprocity Targeting Performance Measure 1B: Increase the Reciprocity Targeting Index Score of LIHEAP Households Having at Least One Member 5 Years Old or Younger (Reported for FY 2003-FY 2021)ⁱ

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 2021	112	109
FY 2020	115	112
FY 2019	111	115
FY 2018	110	111
FY 2017	108	110
FY 2016	107	108
FY 2015	112	107
FY 2014	117	112
FY 2013	116	117
FY 2012	124	114
FY 2011	110	122
FY 2010	110	118
FY 2009	122	117
FY 2008	122	110
FY 2007	122	110
FY 2006	122	112
FY 2005	122	113
FY 2004	122	115
FY 2003	Baseline	122

ⁱ The state-reported data that enters into the calculation of these indices are current as of August 19, 2022.

Developmental Performance Measures

Energy Targeting Indices and Home Energy Restoration and Prevention of Loss

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

Since 1994, has worked with grant recipients to evaluate and develop outcome-based performance measures for LIHEAP program impacts. In June 2008, OCS established the LIHEAP Performance Measures Planning Work Group, consisting of state LIHEAP directors

and OCS 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, OCS established a follow-up group, the LIHEAP Performance Measures Implementation Work Group (PMIWG), consisting of state LIHEAP directors and OCS staff. From April 2010 to June 2014, OCS 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, ACF submitted a request to the 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, ACF 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 bill payment 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 bill payment 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, ACF made reporting of the new performance measures data optional for FY 2015 reporting and mandatory beginning with FY 2016 reporting. In late 2014 and early 2015, OCS provided guidance and technical assistance to help states to collect the required data via client applications, energy vendor agreements, and partnerships with subrecipients and partner agencies. Since 2016, OCS has furnished additional technical assistance to states, including assistance with calculating statistics and processing data, as well as training on how each state can make use of the LIHEAP Performance Measures data to improve their program. HHS views these new performance data as developmental while states continue to build increased capacity to successfully collect and report complete and accurate data.

The PMIWG will be active at least through September 2022. During the period from October 2020 through September 2021, the PMIWG met by teleconference 10 times and in-person twice. 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 measures 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 2021, including the following:

- *Data System Limitations* – Most states needed to update their data systems to collect and report the required data. While many of those states were successful in implementing those changes prior to FY 2021, 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, OCS conducted a comprehensive review of the FY 2021 data submitted by states for each of the four developmental performance measures, assigning states to one of four data quality categories for each of the four new measures. The data quality categories are as follows²²:

²² The specific criteria for each data quality category vary by performance measure.

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

Specific criteria were developed to classify each state’s data into the appropriate data quality category. For example, for Measure #1 (Benefit Targeting Index) and Measure #2 (Burden Reduction Targeting Index), the following criteria were used:

- 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 five percent of households that were electric main heat, five percent of households that were gas main heat, and five 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.
 - 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 five 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 one 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 2021.

Table IV-3. Developmental Performance Measures: Summary of States' Data Quality by Performance Measure, FY 2021ⁱ

Data Quality Category	Measure #1: Benefit Targeting Index	Measure #2: Burden Reduction Targeting Index	Measure #3: Number of Occurrences Where LIHEAP Restored Home Energy Service	Measure #4: Number of Occurrences Where LIHEAP Prevented the Loss of Home Energy Service
High reliability	27	26	33	43
Moderate reliability	17	17	10	0
Low reliability	4	4	5	5
Insufficient data	3	4	3	3
Total	51	51	51	51

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 23, 2022.

Tables IV-4 to IV-7 provide aggregate results for FY 2021 for each of the developmental performance measures based on different data quality groups. These estimates are presented to demonstrate outcomes for the following three different groups of states: Those states with high reliability data; those states with high or moderate reliability data; and those states with high, moderate, or low reliability data.

Table IV-4 shows the results for the Benefit Targeting Index. The Benefit Targeting Index score for FY 2021 based on all states with usable data was 111, indicating that LIHEAP provided 11 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 2021ⁱ

Data Quality Group	Number of States	Weighted Average Index Score ⁱⁱ
High reliability	27	110
High and moderate reliability	44	111
High, moderate, and low reliability	48	111

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 23, 2022.

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 2021 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 2021ⁱ

Data Quality Group	Number of States	Weighted Average Index Score ⁱⁱ
High reliability	26	87
High and moderate reliability	43	86
High, moderate, and low reliability	47	86

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 23.

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 2021, states with usable data reported a total of 200,401 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 continued a decrease from prior years that began in FY 2020 and was due to state and utility shutoff moratoria in place because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table IV-6. Developmental Performance Measure #3 - Occurrences Where LIHEAP Benefits Restored Home Energy Services: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2021ⁱ

Data Quality Group	Number of States	Total Number of Occurrences
High reliability	33	162,870
High and moderate reliability	43	194,899
High, moderate, and low reliability	48	200,401

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 23, 2022.

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 2021, states with usable data reported a total of 1,431,814 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	43	1,408,845
High and moderate reliability	43	1,408,845
High, moderate, and low reliability	48	1,431,814

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of August 23, 2022.

LIHEAP Reference Guide

This section serves as a guide to the following information: The LIHEAP Dear Colleague Letter announcing LIHEAP’s virtual training conference, LIHEAP Information Memoranda, LIHEAP Action Transmittals issued by ACF in FY 2021, and FY 2021 LIHEAP training and technical assistance activities.

FY 2021 LIHEAP Dear Colleague Letter

Memorandum No.	Date	Subject²³
<i>DCL-2021-02</i>	1/14/2021	National LIHEAP Grantee Virtual Training Conference FY 2021

FY 2021 LIHEAP Information Memoranda

The following federal LIHEAP IMs were distributed to LIHEAP grant recipients in FY 2021:

Memorandum No.	Date	Subject²⁴
<i>IM-2021-01</i>	7/1/2021	Heat Stress Flexibilities and Resources
<i>IM-2021-02</i>	7/6/2021	Federal Poverty Guidelines for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021 LIHEAP and Mandatory Use in FFY 2022 LIHEAP
<i>IM-2021-03</i>	7/6/2021	State Median Income Estimates for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 LIHEAP and Mandatory Use in FY 2022 LIHEAP

²³ As presented here, the subject of each letter is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

²⁴ As presented here, the subject of each memorandum is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

FY 2021 LIHEAP Action Transmittals

The following federal LIHEAP action transmittals (ATs) were distributed to LIHEAP grant recipients in FY 2021:

Transmittal No.	Date	Subject²⁵
<i>AT-2021-01</i>	12/31/2020	Reinstatement without Change of the FY 2020 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) LIHEAP Administrative Data Matching— Project Announcement and Data Request
<i>AT-2021-02</i>	3/5/2021	LIHEAP Performance Data Form for Fiscal Year (FY) 2020
<i>AT-2021-03</i>	7/6/2021	Model Plan Application for LIHEAP Funding for Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 (Application deadline Wednesday, September 1, 2021)
<i>AT-2021-04</i>	9/13/2021	LIHEAP Carryover and Reallotment Report for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021
<i>AT-2021-05</i>	10/21/2021	LIHEAP Household Report Short Form and Long Form for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021

Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2021

Section 2609A of the LIHEAP Act (42 U.S.C. 8628a) authorizes HHS to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for T&TA projects that may be awarded through grants, contracts, or jointly financed cooperative agreements with states, public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. LIHEAP's FY 2021 appropriation increased this amount to \$3,500,000 and allowed HHS to award such projects to for-profit organizations. OCS obligated all but \$312.54 of these funds for the following activities:

- **Technical support for grant recipients and OCS:** For entering into contracts with (1) the National Center for Appropriate Technology to continue operation of the National Energy Assistance Referral (NEAR) hotline; and (2) APPRISE Incorporated to restore operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse, continue operation of the NEAR hotline, and provide data updates, report writing, as-needed technical assistance, performance management, data reporting, and other technical support to grant recipients and OCS: \$1,528,115.16.
- **Monitoring of grant recipients:** For extending the option years to ICF Incorporated, LLC to prioritize and take part in monitoring of grant recipients, and for monitoring-related logistical support: \$789,074.00.

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

- **IT and general support:** For entering into inter- and intra-agency agreements that provide OCS with information technology support and general consulting support: \$655,830.00.
- **Training and miscellaneous office expenses:** For (1) document printing; (2) staff training; and (3) other miscellaneous charges: \$17,285.76.
- **Administrative support:** For extending the option year to F2 Solutions, INC, for continued administrative support: \$145,445.42.
- **Low Income Water Assistance Program support:** For entering into intra-agency agreements that provide OCS with administrative support for the new Low Income Water Assistance Program: \$363,937.12.

The remaining \$312.54 in funds automatically reverts to the Treasury after the 5-year expenditure period for such funds expires.