

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2022

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



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES

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Table of Contents

- Executive Summary i**
 - Program Fiscal Data i
 - Home Energy Data iv
 - Household Data vi
 - Program Integrity ix
 - Performance Measurement Data ix
- 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 24**
 - Total Residential Energy Data 24
 - Home Heating Data 27
 - Home Cooling Data 30
- III. Household Data 32**
 - Number of Households 33
 - Income Levels 39
 - LIHEAP Benefit Levels 41
 - LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs 47
 - Household Characteristics 48
- IV. Program Implementation Data 51**
 - Types of LIHEAP Assistance 51
 - Implementation of LIHEAP Assurances 51
 - Energy Crisis Intervention 55
 - OCS Monitoring of LIHEAP Grant Recipient Programs 56
 - Program Integrity 57
 - Performance Measurement 59
 - LIHEAP Reference Guide 68

Figures

Figure 1. Percent of Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to the States, by Source, FY 2022	ii
Figure 2. LIHEAP Assistance Uses, as a Percent of Total Funding, FY 2022.....	iv
Figure 3. Average Yearly LIHEAP Beneficiary Households' Heating Consumption (in Mmbtus) and Expenditures, by Main Heating Fuel Type, FY 2022..	i
Figure 4. Average Yearly Cooling Consumption and Expenditures, by Household Group, FY 2022	vi
Figure 5. Number of LIHEAP Beneficiary Households, by Type of Assistance and Number of States, FY 2022	vii

Tables

Table I-1. Distribution of LIHEAP Appropriations, FY 2022.....	6
Table I-2. National Estimates of Net Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2022	7
Table I-3. State-Specific Estimates of Net Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2022.....	8
Table I-4. LIHEAP Funding Breakdown for Direct-Funded Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2022	11
Table I-5. LIHEAP Funding Breakdown for Territories, FY 2022	15
Table I-6a. National Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Funds, FY 2022	16
Table I-6b. National Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act Funds, FY 2022	17
Table I-7a. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Funds, by State, FY 2022	18
Table I-7b. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act Funds, by State, FY 2022	21
Table II-1. Percent of Household Residential Energy Expenditures by Major End Use, by Household Type, Nationally, FY 2022.....	25
Table II-2a. Average Annual Household Residential Energy Data by Household Type, All Fuels, Nationally, FY 2022	26
Table II-2b. Average Annual Household Residential Energy Data by Main Heating Fuel Type, Low Income Households, Nationally, FY 2022	26
Table II-3. Percent of Households Using Major Types of Heating Fuels, by Household Type, Nationally, 2020	27
Table II-4a. Average Annual Household Home Heating Data by Household Type,	

All Fuels, Nationally, FY 2022.....	29
Table II-4b. Average Annual Household Home Heating Data by Main Heating Fuel Type, Low Income Households, Nationally, FY 2022	29
Table II-5. Percent of Households with Home Cooling, 2020.....	30
Table II-6. Percent of Households That Cool and Average Annual Household Home Cooling Data by Household Type, Nationally, FY 2022.....	31
Table III-1a. Number of LIHEAP-Assisted Households and States Providing Assistance, by Type of Assistance, as Reported by States, FY 2022 ...	34
Table III-1b. Number of LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act Assisted Households and States Providing Assistance, by Type of Assistance, as Reported by States, FY 2022.....	35
Table III-2a. Number of LIHEAP Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2022.....	36
Table III-2b. Number of LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2022	38
Table III-3. Percent of LIHEAP Income Eligible Households Compared to LIHEAP Heating-Assisted Households, as Estimated from the 2022 CPS ASEC and States' LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2022	41
Table III-4. Estimated Average and Range of LIHEAP Bill Payment Assistance Benefit Levels, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, FY 2022	42
Table III-5a. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Bill Payment Assistance with Regular LIHEAP Funds, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2022	43
Table III-5b. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Bill Payment Assistance with Supplemental LIHEAP ARP Act Funds, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2022	45
Table III-6. Average Percent of Annual Residential Energy and Heating Costs for LIHEAP Beneficiary Households, Nationally and by Census Region, FY 2022	47
Table III-7. Percent of Assisted Households, Classified by 2021 HHSPG, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, Nationally, FY 2022.....	48
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 2022	50
Table III-9. Share of Heating Assistance Beneficiaries and Federally Income Eligible Households with at Least One Member Who is an Older Adult, a Member with a Disability, or a Young Child by Type of Assistance, All States, FY 2022.....	50
Table IV-1. Percent of States Selecting Various Maximum LIHEAP Income	

Eligibility Standards, FY 2022	53
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 2022).....	61
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 2022).....	62
Table IV-3. Developmental Performance Measures: Summary of States' Data Quality by Performance Measure, FY 2022	66
Table IV-4. Developmental Performance Measure #1 - Benefit Targeting Index: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2022.....	67
Table IV-5. Developmental Performance Measure #2 - Burden Reduction Targeting Index: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2022	67
Table IV-6. Developmental Performance Measure #3 - Occurrences Where LIHEAP Benefits Restored Home Energy Services: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2022	68
Table IV-7. Developmental Performance Measure #4 - Occurrences Where LIHEAP Benefits Prevented the Loss of Home Energy Services: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2022.....	68

Acronyms

ACF	Administration for Children and Families
ARP	American Rescue Plan
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	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
IJA	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
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
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981
OCS	Office of Community Services
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PMIWG	Performance Measures Implementation Work Group
Pub. L.	Public Law

RECSEIA’s Residential Energy Consumption Survey
SMI.....State Median Income
SNAP.....Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
T&TA.....Training and technical assistance

Executive Summary

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is authorized by title XXVI of the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981* (OBRA), Public Law (Pub. L.) 97-35, as amended [42 U.S. Code (U.S.C.) 8621 *et seq*], also referred to as the “Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981.” LIHEAP is a block grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The purpose of LIHEAP is “to assist low-income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes, that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs” [42 U.S.C. 8621(a)]. The LIHEAP statute defines home energy as “a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings” [42 U.S.C. 8622(6)].

Program Fiscal Data

LIHEAP assistance was provided in fiscal year (FY) 2022 through LIHEAP block grants and LIHEAP supplemental funds from the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* (IIJA) (Pub. L. 117-58) made 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 U.S. 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 *Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act* (Pub. L. 117-43) was signed into law on September 30, 2021. This temporary funding legislation enabled ACF to issue initial FY 2022 LIHEAP regular block grant funds to all grant recipients. The *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022* (Pub. L. 117-103) was signed into law on March 15, 2022 and provided the final budget for FY 2022. This act provided \$3,800,304,000 in regular block grant funds for LIHEAP in FY 2022.

The *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* (Pub. L. 117-58) (IIJA) was signed into law on November 15, 2021. This act appropriated \$100,000,000 in supplemental LIHEAP funds for FY 2022.

In total, \$3.90 billion was appropriated to LIHEAP. Of this amount, (1) \$835 million was allocated under the 1984 Formula; (2) \$3.06 billion was allocated under the 1981 Formula¹; and (3) \$4.6 million was set aside for training and technical assistance (T&TA) activities.

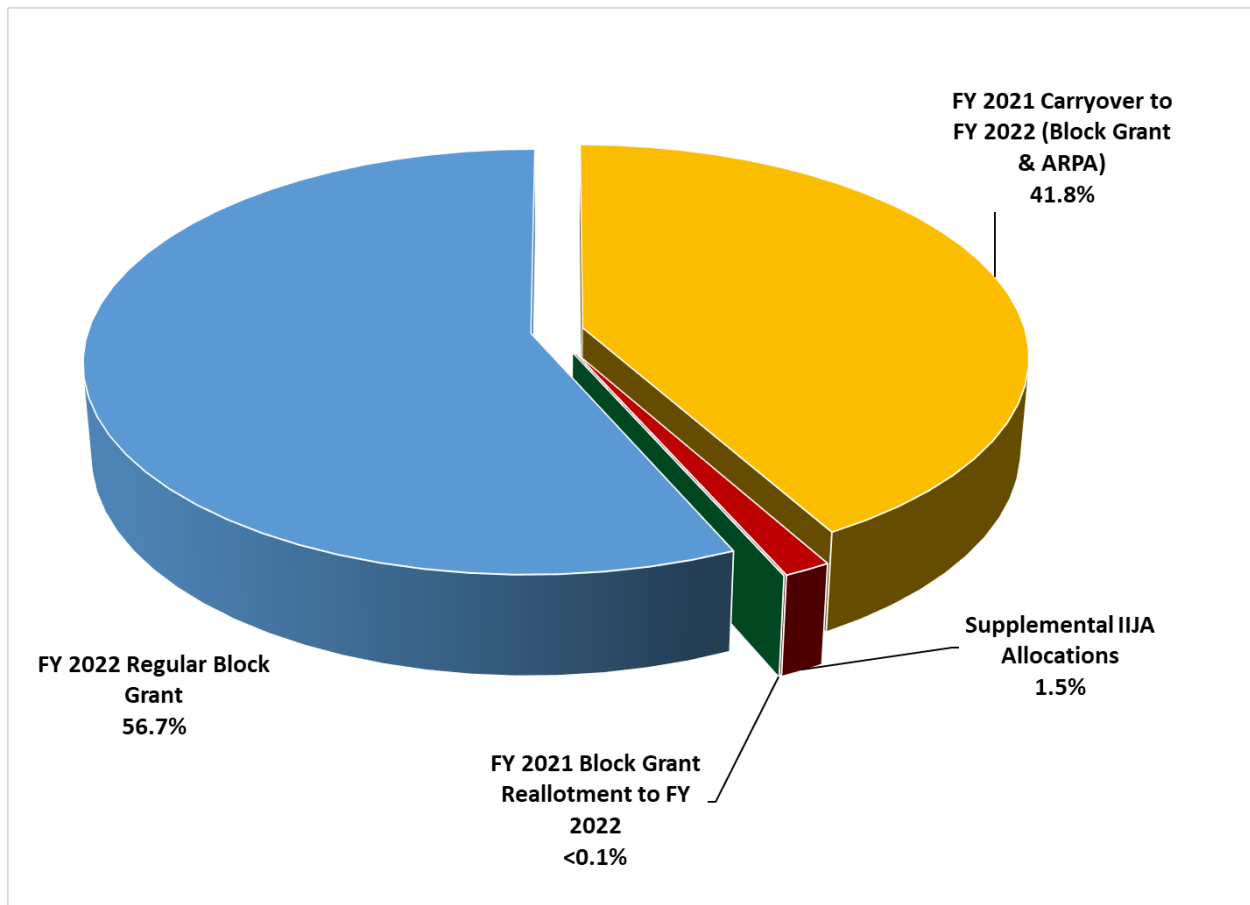
¹ The difference between the “1984 formula” and the “1981 formula” is described in greater detail on Page 10.

As shown in Figure 1, regular block grant funds provided the largest share of federal LIHEAP funds available to states for FY 2022. LIHEAP FY 2021 carryover funds provided the next largest share, followed by supplemental LIHEAP IJA funds, and FY 2021 reallotment funds.

The sources of LIHEAP funding for states in FY 2022 included the following (excluding tribes and territories due to limitations on reporting carryover):

- Regular block grant allocations: 51 states received approximately \$3.73 billion.
- LIHEAP supplemental IJA allocations: 50 states received approximately \$98.4 million.
- Block grant reallotment funds: 50 states received \$318,610.
- Funds carried over from the previous FY: 50 states carried over approximately \$2.75 billion.

Figure 1. Percent of Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to the States, by Source, FY 2022ⁱ



ⁱ The FY 2021 carryover data in this figure are current as of June 30, 2023.

Uses of Program Funds

As authorized by LIHEAP statute, states used available LIHEAP funds in FY 2022 for the following activities:

- Heating assistance: 51 states obligated an estimated \$3.398 billion.
- Cooling assistance: 24 states obligated an estimated \$541 million.²
- Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance: 49 states obligated a separate \$1.337 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: 47 states obligated an estimated \$556 million.
- Administrative and planning costs: 51 states obligated an estimated \$406 million.
- Carryover of funds to FY 2023: 48 states carried over an estimated \$259 million of unobligated FY 2022 funds into FY 2023.
- Development of leveraging resources³: 3 states obligated an estimated \$130,000.
- Assurance 16 activities⁴: 24 states obligated an estimated \$42 million.
- LIHEAP Management Information Systems (MIS)⁵: 4 states obligated an estimated \$5 million.
- Nominal payments: 10 states obligated an estimated \$40 million.

As shown in Figure 2, 88.5 percent of LIHEAP funds were obligated by states for home energy benefits, with the largest portion used for heating benefits.

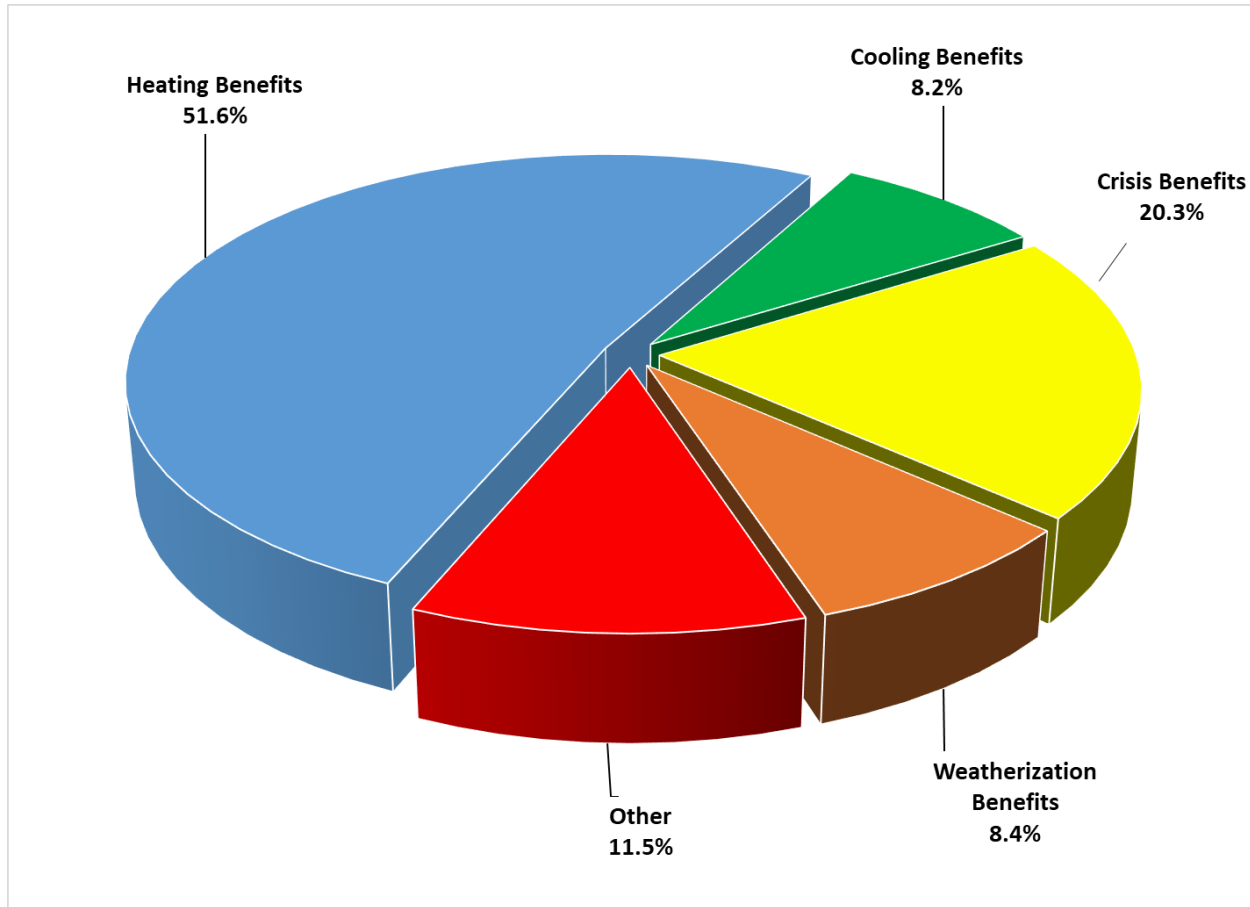
² 1 state (North Dakota) provided non-crisis cooling equipment repair and replacement services to households and reported the households served under cooling assistance but obligated funding under emergency cooling equipment repair and replacement.

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 2022ⁱ



ⁱ The data in this figure are current as of June 30, 2023. “Other” in Figure 2 includes administrative funds, funds carried over from FY 2022 to FY 2023, Assurance 16 activities, nominal payments, development of leveraging resources, and funds used for 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 45 percent of low income households’ residential energy expenditures in FY 2022. Appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted for about 29 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures. Water heating represented about 18 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures, and refrigeration represented about 7 percent.⁷

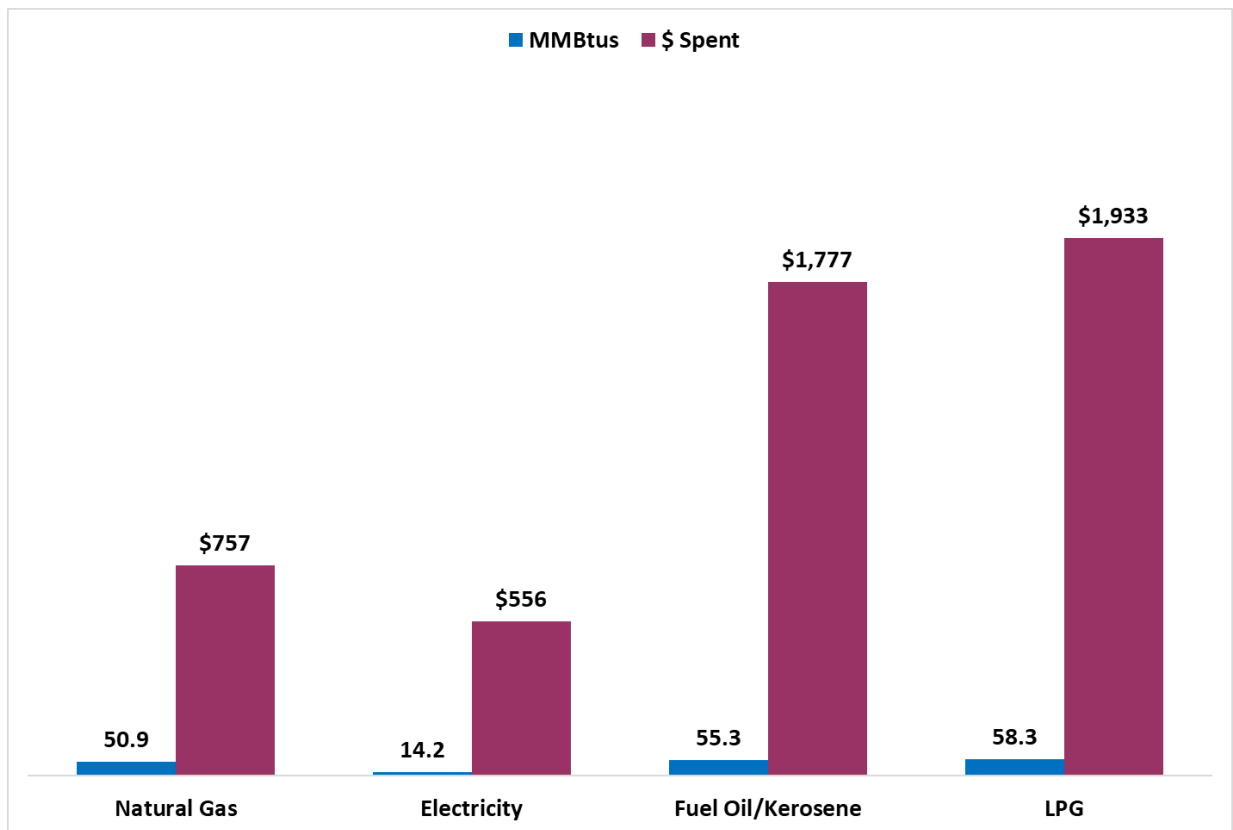
⁶ Data on household heating fuel shares, cooling use, energy consumption (including by fuel type and end use), and energy expenditures derive from the 2020 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), which is the most recent available to ACF. Except where stated otherwise, data on household consumption (including by fuel type and end use) and expenditures are adjusted from 2020 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.

Of LIHEAP beneficiary households, the rates of primary home heating fuel usage in 2020 were as follows: 47.6 percent used natural gas, 34.6 percent used electricity, 8.8 percent used fuel oil/kerosene, 4.6 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 2.2 percent used some other form of heating such as wood or coal.

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

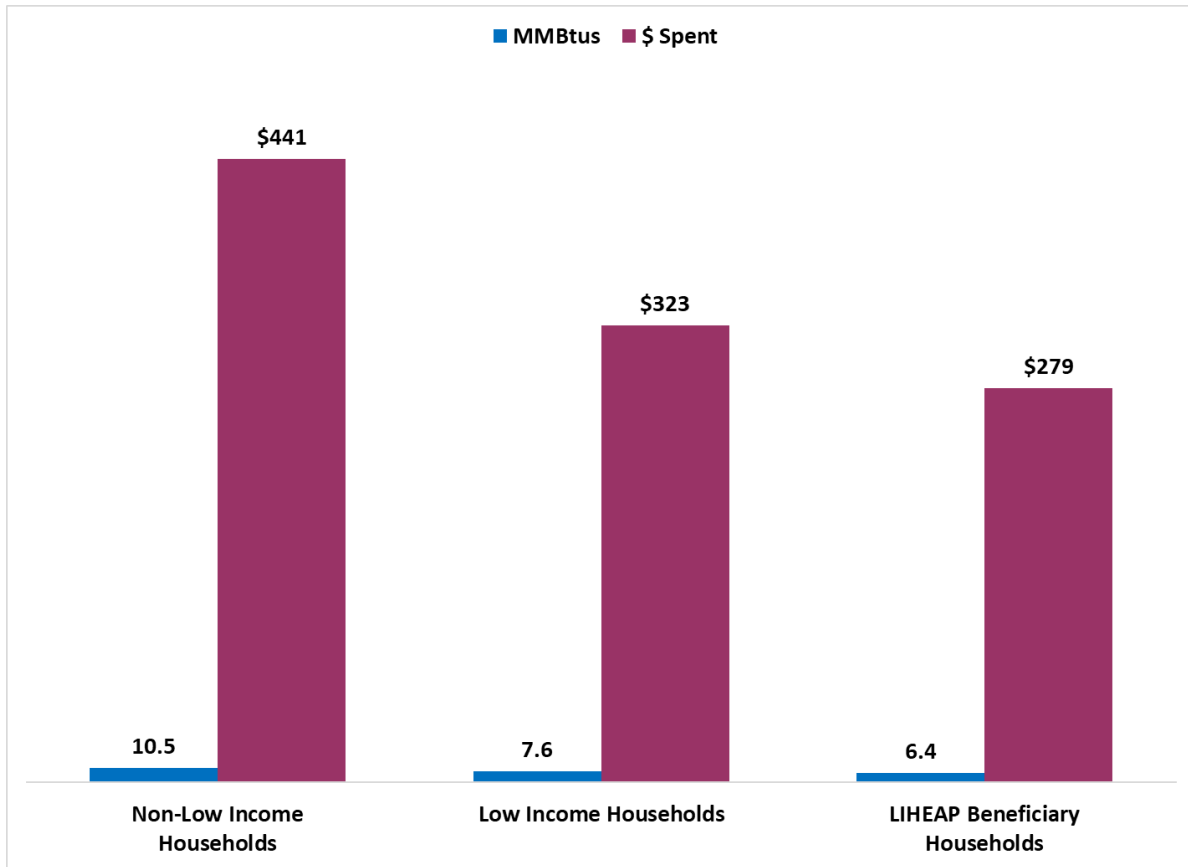
Figure 3. Average Yearly LIHEAP Beneficiary Households’ Heating Consumption (in Mmbtus) and Expenditures, by Main Heating Fuel Type, FY 2022



Based on the unadjusted 2020 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)⁸ data, 93.2 percent of LIHEAP beneficiary households cooled their homes, compared with 96.1 percent of non-low income households. As shown in Figure 4, in FY 2022 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 2020 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 2022



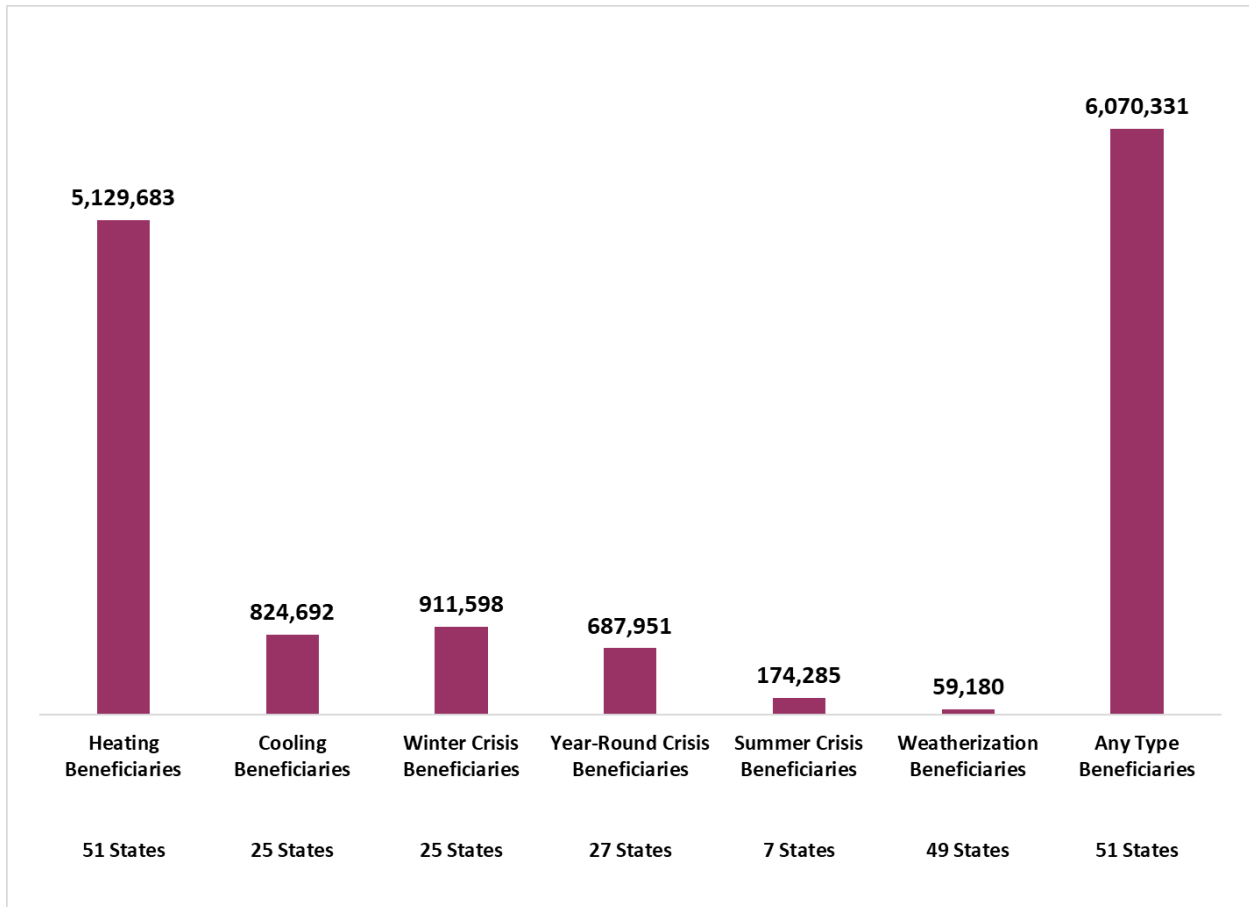
Household Data

State-specific data on LIHEAP beneficiary households are derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2022*.

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 2022¹



¹ The data in this table are current as of June 30, 2023.

The estimated number of income eligible households in FY 2022 includes:

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

Previous state estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter crisis assistance or year-round crisis assistance also received regular heating assistance. Accounting for this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 5.7 million households received help with heating costs through heating assistance, winter crisis assistance, or year-round crisis assistance in FY 2022 compared to 4.9 million households in FY 2021.

The 5.7 million households who received help with heating costs through heating assistance, winter crisis assistance, or year-round crisis assistance in FY 2022 represent about 15 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum and about 17 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many states.

The *Food and Nutrition Act of 2008* allows states to link a nominal LIHEAP benefit to the heating or cooling standard utility allowance (HCSUA) provided to households receiving benefits from the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)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 \$40,087,388 to 1,181,008 households in FY 2022. The number of households assisted with SNAP nominal benefits is not included in data about total households assisted.

Income Levels of Households

Overall, households that received heating assistance were among the poorer households of the LIHEAP income eligible population. The median household poverty level of LIHEAP heating assistance beneficiary households was 82.5 percent of HHSPG. By contrast, the median household poverty level of LIHEAP income eligible households, under the federal income maximum standard, was 126.5 percent of the 2021 HHSPG.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

There was variation in states’ FY 2022 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP bill payment assistance. Including both regular LIHEAP funds and LIHEAP supplemental *American Rescue Plan Act* (ARP Act) funds, the average household benefit level for cooling assistance was \$656 and the average household benefit level for heating assistance was \$662, which increased to \$792 when heating and winter and/or year-round crisis assistance benefits were combined to account for the overlap in households receiving both heating assistance benefits and fuel crisis benefits for heating purposes.

LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs

The percentage of household heating expenditures offset by LIHEAP benefits was 98.8 percent in FY 2022. The offset percentage decreased from FY 2021 because home heating expenditures increased in FY 2022 and average benefits for heating remained approximately the same based on available funding.

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

About 41.8 percent of heating assistance beneficiary households had at least 1 member aged 60 years or older. By contrast, 49.6 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 37.5 percent of heating assistance beneficiary households had at least 1 member with a

⁹ 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).

disability. By contrast, 28.3 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 17.6 percent of heating assistance beneficiary households had at least 1 child aged 5 years old or younger. By contrast, 13.8 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 5.1 million households that received heating assistance in FY 2022, about 3.4 million households had at least 1 member who is an older adult, a member with a disability, or a young child. A “vulnerable household” is a household that has at least one member who falls into at least one of those categories.

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

Program Integrity

ACF continued to protect LIHEAP 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.

For FY 2022, OCS resumed monitoring activities by conducting virtual site visits to New Mexico, South Carolina, Georgia, and Nevada. OCS also continued to administer T&TA with those states’ tribal partners.

Since FY 2012, OCS has taken major steps to work with LIHEAP grant recipients to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse and to ensure LIHEAP integrity. It has convened one working group and plans, in response to a [*report by the U.S. Government Accountability Office \(GAO\)*](#), to convene a second working group on program integrity. HHS also plans to implement GAO’s recommendation from that report. That recommendation calls for OCS to review the electronic data sources used by state LIHEAP grant recipients and assess whether additional information could be provided to those recipients on data sources not currently or widely used to verify income to enhance those recipients’ data verification efforts.

Performance Measurement Data

HHS tracked LIHEAP performance according to the following objectives:

- 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 fell short of meeting its FY 2022 performance goal of maintaining the Reciprocity Targeting Index score of households with an older adult member but exceeded its FY 2022 performance goal of maintaining the Reciprocity Targeting Index score for households with a young child. The targeting of older adult households increased from an index score of 74 in FY 2010 to 84 in FY 2013 before decreasing to an index score of 80 in FY 2014. In FY 2015 and FY 2016, the targeting index score for households with an older adult member increased to 81 and 86, respectively, but decreased to 82 in FY 2017. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, the targeting index score for households with an older adult member increased to 85 and 86, respectively. In FY 2020, the targeting index score for households with an older adult member matched the prior year score of 86. In FY 2021, the targeting index score for households with an older adult member increased to 87, before decreasing to 84 in FY 2022.

In FY 2010 and FY 2011, LIHEAP met its performance goals for targeting young child households but fell short of the performance goals for targeting young child households in each year from FY 2012 to FY 2015 with the exception of FY 2013. In each year from FY 2016 through FY 2019, the program exceeded its performance goal. In FY 2020, the targeting index score for households with a young child decreased slightly to 112, before decreasing further to 109 in FY 2021. In FY 2022, the targeting index score for households with young children increased to 128, exceeding both the FY target and the baseline targeting index score.

LIHEAP supports Objective B of HHS's Goal 3: Promote economic and social well-being for individuals, families, and communities.¹⁰ However, the indicators that HHS uses to measure LIHEAP's performance, the young child and older adult reciprocity targeting indices, serve only as proxies for LIHEAP's outcomes. Beginning in FY 2016 and continuing through FY 2022, ACF required state grant recipients and the District of Columbia 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.

¹⁰ The full list of HHS's strategic goals and objectives for FY 2022 appears in the document *HHS Strategic Plan FY 2018 – 2022*.

Introduction

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

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

Purpose of Report

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

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

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

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

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

Data Caveats

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

- Data from national household surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error(s).¹¹ 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.¹² 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 2022 regular LIHEAP allotments but also include those households that were assisted in FY 2022 with LIHEAP funds from the following sources: The *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* (Pub. L. 117-58) awarded in January 2022, the *American Rescue Plan Act of 2021* (ARP Act) (Pub. L. 117-2) allotments awarded in FY 2021 and carried over to FY 2022, FY 2021 regular LIHEAP allotments carried over to FY 2022, and unexpended LIHEAP funds obligated before FY 2022.
- Additional tables showing state-level analyses of households receiving assistance, program funding, and program requirements are provided in supplemental documents, as listed below. When available, final versions of Appendix A and each supplemental table will be posted 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Most obligated funds are typically expended during the fiscal year. However, obligated funds can be expended in subsequent fiscal years. For FY 2022, several grant recipients obligated funds that were not expended during FY 2022 due to remaining prior years funds being prioritized for expending.

- Supplemental Tables: Assisted Households by Poverty Level.
 - Supplemental Tables: Assisted Households by Vulnerability.
 - Supplemental Tables: State Maximum LIHEAP Income Eligibility Standards.
- Information on data collection activities is included in *Appendix A*.
 - Throughout the report, table and figure formats have been modified to ensure that the document is compliant with the accessibility standards of Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973*, as amended (29 U.S.C. 794d).

I. Fiscal Data

Part I provides a national overview of the sources and uses of FY 2022 LIHEAP funds.

Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

LIHEAP appropriations were available to LIHEAP grant recipients to assist eligible households for FY 2022, 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 2022, as described below and displayed in Table I-2. (See Table I-3 for state-specific estimates of federal LIHEAP funds available to states.)

Regular Block Grant Allocations

The President signed the *Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act* (Pub. L. 117-43) on September 30, 2021. This temporary funding legislation provided funding for LIHEAP until December 3, 2021 and enabled ACF to issue initial FY 2022 LIHEAP regular block grant funds to all grant recipients.

The President signed the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022* (Pub. L. 117-103) on March 15, 2022. This Act provided the final budget for FY 2022 and appropriated funds for federal agencies including HHS. One provision of Pub. L. 117-103 appropriated \$3,800,304,000 in LIHEAP regular block grant funds.

Pub. L. 117-103 specified the amount available for training and technical assistance (T&TA) as \$4,600,000. HHS set all such funds for LIHEAP T&TA purposes. See the section entitled *Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2022* for more background on T&TA activities.

After setting aside funds for T&TA, ACF distributed the remaining \$3,795,704,000 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 \$5,366 in unobligated FY 2022 regular block grant funds, all from T&TA. This resulted in an overall total of effectively \$3,800,298,634 in obligated regular block grant funds.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Supplemental Allocations

The President signed the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* (IIJA) (Pub. L. 117-58), on November 15, 2021. This act appropriated \$500,000,000 in supplemental LIHEAP funds over 5 FYs.

ACF distributed all \$100 million in LIHEAP supplemental IIJA funds available for FY 2022 to the following entities:

- Fifty states.
- One hundred thirty-seven tribes.
- All five United States territories.

LIHEAP Training and Technical Assistance Funds

Section 2609A of the LIHEAP Act (42 U.S.C. 8628a) authorizes the Secretary to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for LIHEAP T&TA projects. LIHEAP's FY 2022 appropriation increased this amount to as \$4,600,000. OCS obligated all but \$5,366 of these funds. The remaining \$5,366 in funds will automatically revert to the Treasury after the 5-year expenditure period for such funds expires.

T&TA funds can be used for the following purposes:

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

Part IV of this report lists the T&TA projects funded for FY 2022.

Summary of FY 2022 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 2022

Distribution	Number of Grant Recipients	Amount
Total funds	206	\$3,900,627,063
Total allocations and awards	206	3,896,027,063
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	3,832,165,730
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	150	44,381,197
Territories	5	19,480,136
Regular block grant allocations	206	3,795,704,000
States (excluding tribes and territories)	51	3,733,487,387
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	150	43,246,046
Territories	5	18,970,567
LIHEAP supplemental IJA allocations	192	100,000,000
States (excluding tribes and territories)	50	98,359,733
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	137	1,132,326
Territories	5	507,941
FY 2021 reallocation awards	87	323,063
States (excluding tribes and territories)	50	318,610
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	33	2,825
Territories	4	1,628
T&TA	NA	4,600,000

Other Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

In addition to federal LIHEAP regular block grant allocations and the LIHEAP supplemental IJA allocations, other sources of federal LIHEAP funds were available in FY 2022, as described below. These other funds constituted about 42 percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to states in FY 2022.

- FY 2021 reallocation awards.** Seventeen tribes indicated in their *FY 2021 LIHEAP Carryover and Reallocation Reports* that they had FY 2021 LIHEAP funds available for reallocation. These funds totaled \$323,063 after deducting unreturned funds that they previously drew down.¹³ ACF redistributed this amount to LIHEAP grant recipients for use in FY 2022, per Section 2607 of the LIHEAP Act (42 U.S.C. 8626). The funds were awarded on September 28, 2022, to all current LIHEAP grant recipients by distributing the total reallocated funds under the formula Congress set for FY 2022 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 28, 2022 and posted to ACF’s website under the title “[LIHEAP DCL-2022-14](#)”

¹³ The grant recipients that reported funds available for reallocation included: Bishop Paiute, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Hopland Band, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Kalispel Indian Community, Makah Indian Tribe, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Nooksack Indian Tribe, Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, Quileute Tribe, Round Valley, Sac & Fox Tribe of Oklahoma, Samish Tribe, Shawnee Tribe, and Spokane Tribe.

Reallotment of FFY 2021 LIHEAP Funds FY2022.”

- LIHEAP carryover from FY 2021.** Grant recipients awarded LIHEAP funds in FY 2021 were allowed to hold available a portion of funds for obligation during FY 2022. 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 FY. In addition, the ARP Act specified that the supplemental ARP Act funds remain available through September 30, 2022. There was no limit on the amount of ARP Act funds that grant recipients could carry over from FY 2021.

Table I-2. National Estimates of Net Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2022ⁱ

Funding Source	Number of States	Amount of Funds	Percent of Funds
Total	51	\$6,582,872,778	100.0%
FY 2022 regular block grant allocations	51	3,733,487,387	56.7
LIHEAP Supplemental IJA allocations	50	98,359,733	1.5
FY 2021 reallotment awards for FY 2022	50	318,610	0.0 ⁱⁱ
FY 2021 funds carried over to FY 2022 ⁱⁱⁱ	50	2,750,707,048	41.8

ⁱ Regular block grant allocations, LIHEAP supplemental IJA allocations, and FY 2021 reallotment awards for FY 2022 are actual dollars distributed by HHS.

ⁱⁱ Less than 0.1 percent.

ⁱⁱⁱ Funds carried over to FY 2022 are dollars that states reported as carried over or returned to ACF in in the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2022*. These data are current as of June 30, 2023.

Table I-3. State-Specific Estimates of Net Federal LIHEAP Funds Available to States, FY 2022ⁱ

State	FY 2022 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental IJJA Allocations	FY 2021 Reallotment Awards for FY 2022	Funds Carried Over from FY 2021ⁱⁱ	Total
Total	\$3,733,487,387	\$98,359,733	\$318,610	\$2,750,707,048	\$6,582,872,778
Alabama	63,381,877	2,682,444	2,872	7,703,615	73,770,808
Alaska	11,502,204	313,945	1,106	14,391,109	26,208,364
Arizona	29,904,379	1,688,238	1,333	501,006	32,094,956
Arkansas	33,519,341	809,945	2,124	16,704,060	51,035,470
California	201,620,232	4,178,175	14,871	11,934,992	217,748,270
Colorado	60,590,323	1,545,991	5,176	73,199,369	135,340,859
Connecticut	74,066,319	2,003,413	6,757	63,768,179	139,844,668
Delaware	13,706,396	355,385	898	9,936,006	23,998,685
District of Columbia	11,638,678	317,672	1,057	11,673,946	23,631,353
Florida	102,488,863	5,785,953	4,507	40,273,150	148,552,473
Georgia	81,045,874	4,575,402	3,564	1,617,174	87,242,014
Hawaii	5,307,752	166,951	355	5,144,653	10,619,711
Idaho	21,321,019	581,945	1,957	24,137,972	46,042,893
Illinois	175,038,462	3,175,315	18,776	30,235,441	208,467,994
Indiana	78,764,540	1,322,623	8,501	122,915,494	203,011,158
Iowa	55,826,209	937,361	6,025	20,534,636	77,304,231
Kansas	37,486,579	235,620	0	21,453,655	59,175,854
Kentucky	58,108,753	1,572,878	4,465	19,067	59,705,163
Louisiana	56,553,922	1,307,770	2,889	12,249	57,876,830
Maine	39,232,535	658,740	4,271	17,868,888	57,764,434
Maryland	78,549,475	1,505,787	5,165	79,005,324	159,065,751
Massachusetts	135,686,435	3,972,082	13,540	8,664,250	148,336,307
Michigan	164,113,258	2,749,484	17,828	239,435,741	406,316,311
Minnesota	118,998,851	1,998,074	12,843	146,289,290	267,299,058
Mississippi	37,304,605	932,139	2,397	33,762,501	72,001,642
Missouri	84,537,809	2,284,410	7,517	107,803,660	194,633,396
Montana	21,689,079	591,992	1,970	17,958,047	40,241,088
Nebraska	32,898,732	898,443	2,988	42,491,012	76,291,175
Nevada	14,714,529	830,700	648	11,951,325	27,497,202
New Hampshire	28,374,832	774,475	2,575	35,995,058	65,146,940
New Jersey	126,904,333	3,945,446	12,704	5,749,720	136,612,203
New Mexico	21,317,201	0	1,605	22,314,041	43,632,847
New York	380,914,703	6,395,824	41,130	482,108,764	869,460,421
North Carolina	108,276,899	3,031,982	6,151	86,970,460	198,285,492
North Dakota	21,699,486	592,275	1,971	27,125,274	49,419,006

State	FY 2022 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental IJJA Allocations	FY 2021 Reallotment Awards for FY 2022	Funds Carried Over from FY 2021ⁱⁱ	Total
Ohio	158,282,429	4,470,005	16,660	229,514,575	392,283,669
Oklahoma	43,076,341	872,191	2,353	31,955,095	75,905,980
Oregon	37,976,894	1,081,558	4,003	1,949,822	41,012,277
Pennsylvania	204,737,950	3,417,885	22,096	270,564,981	478,742,912
Rhode Island	24,633,822	672,368	2,240	31,804,619	57,113,049
South Carolina	51,420,121	2,923,507	2,264	3,748,838	58,094,730
South Dakota	19,569,353	534,136	1,775	24,482,535	44,587,799
Tennessee	74,310,928	1,897,763	4,502	56,593,651	132,806,844
Texas	170,534,018	9,627,413	7,500	0	180,168,931
Utah	26,323,215	718,478	2,413	32,951,140	59,995,246
Vermont	21,267,947	580,497	1,931	28,437,374	50,287,749
Virginia	99,966,876	2,833,722	6,426	98,991,482	201,798,506
Washington	64,672,465	1,053,477	6,474	4,621,804	70,354,220
West Virginia	32,343,833	882,807	2,935	41,281,335	74,510,910
Wisconsin	107,116,054	1,798,553	11,561	38,493,264	147,419,432
Wyoming	10,170,657	276,494	941	13,667,405	24,115,497

ⁱ Regular block grant allocations, supplemental IJJA allocations, and FY 2021 reallotment awards for FY 2022 are actual dollars distributed by HHS.

ⁱⁱ Funds carried over to FY 2021 are dollars that states reported as carried over or returned to HHS in the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2022*. These data are current as of June 30, 2023.

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

Following the passage of Pub. L. 117-103, ACF awarded all grant recipients’ full FY 2022 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. 117-58, ACF awarded all grant recipients’ full LIHEAP supplemental IJJA allotments on January 25, 2022.

State Allocations

Section 2605 of the LIHEAP Act (42 U.S.C. 8624) requires each grant recipient to submit a complete LIHEAP grant application to receive LIHEAP funds. This application, known as a model plan, consists of the chief executive officer’s certification to 16 assurances and other required information. The format for this plan 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 which its low income households’ home energy expenditures bears to such expenditures in all states; and (2) additional provisions requiring that:

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

For FY 2022, however, the formula for the full year appropriation was based upon Pub. L. 117-103 and Pub. L. 117-58. For regular block grant funds, Pub. L. 117-103 called for \$785,000,000 to be distributed by the 1984 formula and the remainder to be distributed by the 1981 formula. Pub. L. 117-103 also added the 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 2021...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 2021 being ratably reduced.” Because Pub. L. 117-103 did not amend the LIHEAP authorizing statute, it did not specify that this modification apply to FYs after FY 2022. For the IIJA funds, Pub. L. 117-58 called for \$50,000,000 of the FY 2022 funds to be distributed by the 1984 formula and the remainder to be distributed by the 1981 formula.

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 IJA allocations, and FY 2021 reallocation funds to be used in FY 2022 by such tribes.

Table I-4. LIHEAP Funding Breakdown for Direct-Funded Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2022¹

Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2022 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental IJA Allocations	FY 2021 Reallotment Awards for FY 2022	Total
Total	\$43,246,046	\$1,132,326	\$2,825	\$44,381,197
Alabama – Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	15,000	0	0	15,000
Alabama – Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	202,734	7,956	0	210,690
Alabama – Poarch Band of Creek Indians	130,153	5,348	0	135,501
Alabama – United Cherokee Ani-Yun Wiya Nation	52,936	2,077	0	55,013
Alaska – Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	207,897	5,581	0	213,478
Alaska – Aniak Traditional Council	187,764	5,041	0	192,805
Alaska – Assn. of Village Council Presidents	3,002,932	80,616	270	3,083,818
Alaska – Bristol Bay Native Association	1,129,705	30,328	101	1,160,134
Alaska – Chuathbaluk Traditional Council	23,535	632	0	24,167
Alaska – Cook Inlet	325,575	8,740	29	334,344
Alaska – Kenaitze Indian Tribe	148,097	3,976	0	152,073
Alaska – Orutsararmuit Native Council	274,581	7,371	25	281,977
Alaska – Seldovia Village	13,730	368	0	14,098
Alaska – Sitka Tribe of Alaska	82,375	2,211	0	84,586
Alaska – Tanana Chiefs Conference	1,873,996	50,309	169	1,924,474
Alaska – Tlingit and Haida Central Council	796,285	21,377	72	817,734
Alaska – Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	39,226	1,053	0	40,279
Arizona – Cocopah Tribe	11,605	629	0	12,234
Arizona – Colorado River Indian Tribes	37,319	1,951	0	39,270
Arizona – Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	117,127	6,343	0	123,470
Arizona – Navajo Nation	2,014,060	79,919	122	2,094,101
Arizona – Pascua Yaqui Tribe	44,743	2,423	0	47,166
Arizona – Quechan Tribe	22,981	652	0	23,633
Arizona – Salt River Pima Maricopa Ind. Cmty.	43,217	2,340	0	45,557
Arizona – San Carlos Apache Tribe	71,264	3,859	0	75,123
Arizona – White Mountain Apache Tribe	101,805	5,513	0	107,318
California – Berry Creek Rancheria	7,085	178	0	7,263
California – Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians	1,907	48	0	1,955
California – Bishop Paiute	26,704	671	0	27,375
California – Enterprise Rancheria	2,724	69	0	2,793
California – Hoopa Valley Tribe	48,829	1,228	0	50,057
California – Hopland Band	7,411	187	0	7,598
California – Karuk Tribe	35,424	890	0	36,314
California – Mooretown Rancheria	20,218	509	0	20,727
California – N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc.(NCIDC)	337,809	8,702	0	346,511
California – Pinoleville Rancheria	20,154	506	0	20,660
California – Pit River Tribe	42,453	1,068	0	43,521

Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2022 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental IIJA Allocations	FY 2021 Reallotment Awards for FY 2022	Total
California – Quartz Valley	4,251	107	0	4,358
California – Redding Rancheria	52,426	1,318	0	53,744
California – Redwood Valley	2,397	61	0	2,458
California – Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	48,720	1,225	0	49,945
California – Round Valley	31,336	788	0	32,124
California – Sherwood Valley Rancheria	7,957	200	0	8,157
California – Southern Indian Health Council	6,267	158	0	6,425
California – Yurok Tribe	63,543	1,598	0	65,141
Idaho – Coeur d’Alene Tribe	67,815	1,821	0	69,636
Idaho – Nez Perce Tribe	156,927	4,213	0	161,140
Idaho – Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	863,101	23,170	77	886,348
Kansas – United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska	63,000	0	0	63,000
Maine – Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	177,167	2,943	0	180,110
Maine – Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	177,167	2,943	0	180,110
Maine – Passamaquoddy Tribe – Indian Township	338,044	5,614	37	343,695
Maine – Passamaquoddy Tribe – Pleasant Point	471,633	7,833	51	479,517
Maine – Penobscot Tribe	324,604	5,391	35	330,030
Massachusetts – Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	204,140	5,663	0	209,803
Michigan – Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	32,984	548	0	33,532
Michigan – Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	87,545	1,454	0	88,999
Michigan – Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	121,491	2,018	0	123,509
Michigan – Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	177,976	2,956	0	180,932
Michigan – Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	162,239	2,584	0	164,823
Michigan – Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	500,000	0	0	500,000
Mississippi – Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	76,284	1,844	0	78,128
Montana – Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	926,219	24,865	83	951,167
Montana – Blackfeet Tribe	1,118,936	30,039	100	1,149,075
Montana – Chippewa-Cree Tribe	330,793	8,880	30	339,703
Montana – Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	1,314,519	35,289	119	1,349,927
Montana – Fort Belknap Community	386,880	10,386	35	397,301
Montana – Northern Cheyenne Tribe	519,197	13,938	46	533,181
New Jersey – Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation	60,609	1,676	0	62,285
New Mexico – Jicarilla Apache Tribe	30,349	771	0	31,120
New Mexico – Pueblo of Jemez	14,403	366	0	14,769
New Mexico – Pueblo of Laguna	56,068	1,425	0	57,493
New Mexico – Pueblo of Nambe	10,288	261	0	10,549
New Mexico – Pueblo of Zuni	86,417	2,196	0	88,613
New York – Seneca Nation	132,528	2,201	0	134,729

Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2022	Supplemental IIJA Allocations	FY 2021	Total
	Regular Block Grant Allocations		Reallotment Awards for FY 2022	
New York – St. Regis Mohawk Band	74,248	1,233	0	75,481
North Carolina – Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	121,408	2,837	0	124,245
North Carolina – Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina	1,971,593	46,064	109	2,017,766
North Dakota – Spirit Lake Tribe	1,428,222	38,342	129	1,466,693
North Dakota – Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	1,982,980	53,234	178	2,036,392
North Dakota – Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	1,142,578	30,673	102	1,173,353
North Dakota – Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	2,570,802	69,014	231	2,640,047
Oklahoma – Absentee Shawnee Tribe	22,165	512	0	22,677
Oklahoma – Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	2,172,260	50,120	113	2,222,493
Oklahoma – Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	186,989	4,315	0	191,304
Oklahoma – Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	677,482	15,631	35	693,148
Oklahoma – Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	977,006	22,542	51	999,599
Oklahoma – Citizen Potawatomi Nation	305,680	7,052	0	312,732
Oklahoma – Comanche Indian Tribe	115,262	2,660	0	117,922
Oklahoma – Delaware Nation	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma – Delaware Tribe of Indians	37,057	855	0	37,912
Oklahoma – Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma – Fort Sill Apache Tribe	4,547	105	0	4,652
Oklahoma – Kaw Nation	11,936	275	0	12,211
Oklahoma – Kialegee Tribal Town	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma – Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	58,541	1,350	0	59,891
Oklahoma – Kiowa Indian Tribe	69,567	1,605	0	71,172
Oklahoma – Miami Tribe	11,367	262	0	11,629
Oklahoma – Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	2,842	65	0	2,907
Oklahoma – Muscogee (Creek) Nation	347,493	8,018	0	355,511
Oklahoma – Osage Tribe	169,232	3,905	0	173,137
Oklahoma – Otoe-Missouria Tribe	10,458	241	0	10,699
Oklahoma – Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	26,712	617	0	27,329
Oklahoma – Pawnee Tribe	41,490	957	0	42,447
Oklahoma – Ponca Tribe	77,297	1,783	0	79,080
Oklahoma – Quapaw Tribe	31,260	721	0	31,981
Oklahoma – Sac and Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	155,161	3,580	0	158,741
Oklahoma – Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	68,884	1,590	0	70,474
Oklahoma – Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	13,527	312	0	13,839
Oklahoma – Shawnee Tribe	4,000	0	0	4,000
Oklahoma – Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	24,067	7,914	0	31,981
Oklahoma – Tonkawa Tribe	7,389	170	0	7,559
Oklahoma – United Keetoowah	295,546	6,819	0	302,365
Oklahoma – Wichita and Affiliated Tribes	19,892	459	0	20,351
Oklahoma – Wyandotte Nation	10,799	249	0	11,048
Oregon – Conf. Tribe of Coos-Lower Umpqua	37,000	0	0	37,000
Oregon – Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,845	0	0	118,845
Oregon – Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,665	0	0	114,665
Oregon – Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,665	0	0	114,665

Direct-Funded Tribe	FY 2022	Supplemental IIJA Allocations	FY 2021	Total
	Regular Block Grant Allocations		Reallotment Awards for FY 2022	
Oregon – Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	12,000	0	0	12,000
Oregon – Klamath Tribe	270,511	7,625	28	278,164
Rhode Island – Narragansett Indian Tribe	42,173	1,132	0	43,305
South Carolina – Catawba Indian Nation	10,713	580	0	11,293
South Dakota – Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	654,221	17,563	59	671,843
South Dakota – Oglala Sioux Tribe	1,354,842	36,371	122	1,391,335
South Dakota – Rosebud Sioux Tribe	1,067,169	28,649	97	1,095,915
South Dakota – Yankton Sioux Tribe	276,072	7,411	25	283,508
Utah – Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	109,935	2,951	0	112,886
Utah – Ute Tribe (Uintah and Ouray)	144,517	3,880	0	148,397
Washington – Colville Confederated Tribes	562,091	15,605	56	577,752
Washington – Hoh Tribe	8,460	0	0	8,460
Washington – Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe	16,392	455	0	16,847
Washington – Kalispel Indian Community	16,392	455	0	16,847
Washington – Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	40,083	1,113	0	41,196
Washington – Lummi Indian Tribe	165,840	4,604	0	170,444
Washington – Makah Indian Tribe	129,340	3,591	0	132,931
Washington – Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	59,196	1,643	0	60,839
Washington – Nooksack Indian Tribe	45,525	1,264	0	46,789
Washington – Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe	27,341	759	0	28,100
Washington – Quileute Tribe	52,824	1,467	0	54,291
Washington – Quinault Tribe	143,940	3,996	0	147,936
Washington – Samish Tribe	54,617	1,516	0	56,133
Washington – Small Tribes Organization of W. Wash.	107,507	2,985	0	110,492
Washington – South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	184,621	5,125	0	189,746
Washington – Spokane Tribe	115,736	3,213	0	118,949
Washington – Suquamish Tribe	16,392	455	0	16,847
Washington – Swinomish Indians	70,145	1,948	0	72,093
Washington – Yakama Indian Nation	595,804	16,540	60	612,404
Wyoming – Eastern Shoshone of the Wind River	194,615	5,225	0	199,840
Wyoming – Northern Arapaho Nation	324,538	8,712	29	333,279

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

Territory Allocations

Section 2604(b)(1) of the LIHEAP Act [42 U.S.C. 8623(b)(1)] mandates that, “after evaluating the extent to which each jurisdiction ... requires assistance under this paragraph for the fiscal year involved,” HHS “shall apportion not less than one-tenth of 1 percent, and not more than one-half of 1 percent, of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year to carry out this title based on 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 2022.

Table I-5 indicates the FY 2022 LIHEAP funds received by the five eligible territories.

Table I-5. LIHEAP Funding Breakdown for Territories, FY 2022ⁱ

Territory	FY 2022 Regular Block Grant Allocations	Supplemental IIJA Allocations	FY 2021 Reallotment Awards for FY 2022	Total
Total	\$18,970,567	\$507,941	\$1,628	\$19,480,136
American Samoa	313,823	8,402	27	322,252
Guam	688,045	18,422	59	706,526
Northern Mariana Islands	238,977	6,398	0	245,375
Puerto Rico	17,079,101	457,298	1,486	17,537,885
U.S. Virgin Islands	650,621	17,421	56	668,098

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 2020*, as described in [Appendix A](#). Such estimates are shown at the national level in Table I-6a and at the state level in Table I-7a. These tables include obligations from all sources of funding including the regular block grant allocation, the LIHEAP supplemental IIJA allocation, and supplemental ARP Act funding carried over from FY 2021. In FY 2022, states were also required to separately report program obligations using supplemental ARP Act funding. Such estimates are shown at the national level in Table I-6b and at the state level in Table I-7b, each of which is a subset of the funding obligations shown in Table I-6a and Table I-7a respectively.

Table I-6a. National Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Funds, FY 2022ⁱ

Uses of LIHEAP Funds	Number of States	Estimated Obligations	Percent of Funds ⁱⁱ
Total	51	\$6,582,872,778	100.0%
Heating assistance	51	3,397,720,113	51.6
Cooling assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	24	540,840,119	8.2
Energy crisis assistance ^{iv}	49	1,336,691,894	20.3
Weatherization assistance ^v	47	555,947,911	8.4
Nominal payments ^{vi}	10	40,091,864	0.6
Carryover to FY 2023	48	258,842,357	3.9
Development of leveraging resources	3	130,000	0.0 ^{vii}
Assurance 16 activities ^{viii}	24	41,659,288	0.6
Administrative and planning costs	51	405,732,124	6.2
Other ^{ix}	4	5,217,108	0.1

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2022*. These data are current as of June 30, 2023. 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 exclude 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 47 states obligated funds for weatherization assistance. This total includes states that obligated funds during FY 2022 but did not expend all the funds to weatherize homes until after FY 2022.

^{vi} In FY 2015, OCS 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 2022.

^{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 ARP Act Funds, FY 2022ⁱ

Uses of LIHEAP Funds	Number of States ⁱⁱ	Estimated Obligations	Percent of Funds ⁱⁱⁱ
Total	46	\$2,651,867,043	100.0%
Heating assistance	41	1,699,423,941	64.1
Cooling assistance	13	109,973,143	4.1
Energy crisis assistance	33	535,358,188	20.2
Weatherization assistance	20	150,279,912	5.7
Nominal payments ^{iv}	0	0	0
Development of leveraging resources	0	0	0
Assurance 16 activities ^v	5	3,202,386	0.1
Administrative and planning costs	30	104,746,605	3.9
Other	0	0	0.0
Returned to ACF ^{vi}	14	48,882,868	1.8

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2022*. These data are current as of June 30, 2023.

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 ARP Act funds in FY 2022 but not expended those funds to serve households until after FY 2022.

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

^{iv} In FY 2015, OCS specifically instructed grant recipients to separate SNAP nominal payment obligations and beneficiary households from their heating assistance data. This is consistent with the guidance in FY 2022.

^v 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.

^{vi} States were required to obligate their LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act allotment during FY 2021 or FY 2022. States that had unobligated ARP Act funds remaining at the end of FY 2022 returned these funds to HHS.

Table I-7a. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Funds, by State, FY 2022ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits ⁱⁱ	Nominal Payments ⁱⁱⁱ	Carryover to FY 2023	Development of Leveraging Resources ^{iv}	Assurance 16 Activities ^v	Administrative and Planning Costs	Other ^{vi}	Total
Total	\$3,397,720,113	\$540,840,119	\$1,336,691,894	\$555,947,911	\$40,091,864	\$258,842,357	\$130,000	\$41,659,288	\$405,732,124	\$5,217,108	\$6,582,872,778
Alabama	25,198,519	22,261,307	11,416,458	3,000,000	0	6,392,651	0	568,804	4,933,069	0	73,770,808
Alaska ^{vii}	20,261,103	0	171,842	1,969,014	0	2,323,374	0	0	1,483,031	0	26,208,364
Arizona	4,650,607	9,089,825	7,398,693	4,102,036	0	2,369,183	25,000	1,486,244	2,973,368	0	32,094,956
Arkansas	7,255,071	12,945,106	19,816,198	4,677,438	0	1,255,018	0	1,307,405	3,779,234	0	51,035,470
California	39,675,123	9,529,512	89,799,499	46,882,916	0	1,888,348	0	9,774,981	20,197,891	0	217,748,270
Colorado ^{vii}	113,969,488	0	2,775,626	8,797,000	0	1,730,879	0	0	8,067,866	0	135,340,859
Connecticut	82,190,265	0	30,898,365	3,657,578	6,817,603	5,516,723	0	1,362,652	9,401,481	0	139,844,667
Delaware	8,252,850	2,299,829	10,285,075	500,000	0	1,046,918	0	92,295	1,521,718	0	23,998,685
Dist. of Columbia	6,472,906	6,917,468	5,780,893	2,137,809	0	1,109,344	0	61,708	1,151,225	0	23,631,353
Florida	28,873,322	31,183,890	79,562,887	5,000,000	0	2,086,495	0	0	1,845,879	0	148,552,473
Georgia	35,019,170	26,884,073	8,720,278	3,781,293	0	4,322,162	0	0	8,515,038	0	87,242,014
Hawaii ^{viii}	6,163,938	0	3,176,423	200,688	0	504,642	0	0	574,020	0	10,619,711
Idaho	24,683,337	0	10,526,833	2,990,493	0	2,252,321	35,000	1,066,051	4,488,858	0	46,042,893
Illinois	98,798,686	0	41,982,896	21,786,930	0	31,733,521	0	12,442	14,153,519	0	208,467,994
Indiana	149,301,278	0	20,390,276	14,460,485	0	6,653,220	0	1,698,489	10,507,410	0	203,011,158
Iowa	42,173,290	0	17,149,979	8,268,211	0	6,779,174	0	108,915	2,824,662	0	77,304,231
Kansas ^{vii}	42,444,954	0	2,503,506	5,387,337	0	3,068,020	0	0	3,660,811	2,111,226	59,175,854
Kentucky	6,334,784	4,295,990	36,998,293	6,870,404	0	0	0	235,699	4,969,993	0	59,705,163
Louisiana	12,581,064	23,947,175	5,655,392	7,761,645	0	943,482	0	1,384,346	5,603,726	0	57,876,830
Maine	32,946,074	0	6,715,443	12,039,726	142,359	2,185,344	0	1,049,566	2,685,922	0	57,764,434
Maryland ^{vii}	125,315,677	0	3,747,711	16,000,000	0	7,220,256	0	0	6,782,107	0	159,065,751
Massachusetts ^{vii}	112,063,265	0	0	16,972,082	3,132,012	1,631,918	70,000	3,613,828	10,853,202	0	148,336,307
Michigan	129,728,593	0	174,321,581	12,242,570	13,524,102	44,614,874	0	6,868,089	25,016,501	0	406,316,310
Minnesota	126,899,567	0	85,392,600	26,436,712	0	6,544,209	0	3,717,804	17,401,204	906,962	267,299,058
Mississippi	30,292,904	27,639,250	6,617,770	0	0	280,645	0	0	7,171,073	0	72,001,642
Missouri	50,700,162	23,229,324	82,287,331	18,003,694	0	3,203,585	0	0	17,209,300	0	194,633,396

State	Heating Assistance Benefits	Cooling Assistance Benefits	Energy Crisis Assistance Benefits	Weatherization Assistance Benefits ⁱⁱ	Nominal Payments ⁱⁱⁱ	Carryover to FY 2023	Development of Leveraging Resources ^{iv}	Assurance 16 Activities ^v	Administrative and Planning Costs	Other ^{vi}	Total
Montana	25,243,895	0	3,938,642	5,570,760	11,690	1,183,984	0	582,428	2,015,266	1,694,423	40,241,088
Nebraska	52,425,470	9,982,873	583,828	3,228,408	0	2,878,785	0	0	7,191,810	0	76,291,174
Nevada ^{viii}	24,860,901	0	159,454	1,194,959	0	286,709	0	0	995,181	0	27,497,204
New Hampshire ^{vii}	55,197,978	0	0	3,115,648	0	223,104	0	1,000,000	5,610,210	0	65,146,940
New Jersey	92,593,100	2,264,400	17,132,549	7,886,551	0	4,192,463	0	0	12,543,140	0	136,612,203
New Mexico	18,394,505	17,907,820	2,305,828	2,240,387	0	0	0	0	2,784,307	0	43,632,847
New York	564,324,421	18,007,327	103,878,095	105,666,672	3,975,762	38,091,470	0	0	35,516,674	0	869,460,421
North Carolina	119,211,161	0	32,670,078	26,873,368	0	6,151	0	0	19,524,734	0	198,285,492
North Dakota	18,937,198	0	11,103,474	6,786,866	0	2,170,145	0	0	9,916,826	504,497	49,419,006
Ohio	289,715,113	0	35,899,218	46,940,283	0	5,694,821	0	1,116,476	12,917,758	0	392,283,669
Oklahoma	12,356,707	22,725,407	38,685,941	0	0	872,191	0	0	1,265,734	0	75,905,980
Oregon	24,820,975	1,916,285	2,903,262	4,880,189	900,000	1,725,277	0	893,600	2,972,689	0	41,012,277
Pennsylvania	289,448,966	0	124,998,069	5,279,666	6,455,975	21,339,967	0	0	31,220,269	0	478,742,912
Rhode Island	18,291,691	16,790,235	7,132,007	8,056,375	882,361	2,315,551	0	950,448	2,694,381	0	57,113,049
South Carolina	13,925,992	6,916,576	28,208,561	4,464,000	0	0	0	0	4,579,601	0	58,094,730
South Dakota	40,423,286	0	2,458,811	0	0	535,911	0	0	1,169,791	0	44,587,799
Tennessee	46,334,973	56,116,825	21,846,997	0	0	1,897,763	0	0	6,610,286	0	132,806,844
Texas	28,502,460	113,966,400	6,803,664	19,039,612	0	7,500	0	0	11,849,295	0	180,168,931
Utah	29,126,561	21,481,641	2,510,513	3,509,338	0	1,589,395	0	0	1,777,798	0	59,995,246
Vermont	29,477,584	0	11,185,060	4,998,993	0	1,164,860	0	0	3,461,252	0	50,287,749
Virginia	78,005,120	52,541,581	33,860,661	14,995,031	0	9,882,125	0	0	12,513,988	0	201,798,506
Washington ^{vii}	43,750,003	0	2,027,290	9,588,760	4,250,000	1,188,254	0	2,633,119	6,916,794	0	70,354,220
West Virginia	52,186,373	0	12,599,473	3,441,334	0	2,157,940	0	0	4,125,790	0	74,510,910
Wisconsin	58,674,444	0	60,720,453	11,638,925	0	10,888,337	0	0	5,497,274	0	147,419,433
Wyoming	9,245,239	0	8,988,118	2,625,725	0	893,348	0	73,899	2,289,168	0	24,115,497

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2022*. They are current as of June 30, 2023. Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-3.

ⁱⁱ Includes funds obligated in FY 2022 but not expended to weatherize homes until FY 2023.

ⁱⁱⁱ In FY 2015, OCS specifically instructed grant recipients to separate SNAP nominal payment obligations and beneficiary households from their heating assistance data. This is consistent with the guidance in FY 2022.

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

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

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

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

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

Table I-7b. Estimates of States' Uses of Federal LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act Funds, by State, FY 2022ⁱ

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	Other	Total
Total	\$1,699,423,941	\$109,973,143	\$535,358,188	\$150,279,912	\$0	\$48,882,868	\$0	\$3,202,386	\$104,746,605	\$0	\$2,651,867,043
Alabama	1,232,308	1,008,252	0	0	0	93,160	0	0	117,925	0	2,451,645
Alaska	14,390,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,390,003
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	2,189,949	5,568,413	6,798,198	205,972	0	0	0	167,181	1,164,811	0	16,094,524
California	2,475,163	664,313	7,642,102	0	0	0	0	310,190	343,224	0	11,434,992
Colorado	64,898,833	0	1,229,635	0	0	0	0	0	3,055,774	0	69,184,242
Connecticut	38,870,361	0	13,862,606	2,244,474	0	0	0	0	4,259,237	0	59,236,678
Delaware	0	0	8,135,940	0	0	120,938	0	0	575,306	0	8,832,184
Dist. of Columbia	2,545,914	4,342,943	2,581,289	569,127	0	0	0	0	502,055	0	10,541,328
Florida	0	0	39,961,512	0	0	0	0	0	311,638	0	40,273,150
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	1,617,174	0	0	0	0	1,617,174
Hawaii	1,776,211	0	3,176,423	0	0	0	0	0	43,245	0	4,995,879
Idaho	6,994,165	0	10,526,833	2,990,493	0	61,829	0	0	2,356,756	0	22,930,076
Illinois	8,435,675	0	1,516,733	0	0	16,029,368	0	0	159,147	0	26,140,923
Indiana	89,237,021	0	9,772,740	8,624,962	0	2,067,352	0	0	4,364,279	0	114,066,354
Iowa	15,112,828	0	555,997	0	0	164,853	0	0	0	0	15,833,678
Kansas	19,862,316	0	1,171,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,033,844
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	2,784,078	0	6,715,443	6,159,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,659,476
Maryland	57,506,086	0	0	16,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,506,086
Massachusetts	1,754,978	0	0	0	0	4,857	0	0	1,046,282	0	2,806,117
Michigan	107,059,078	0	88,957,671	5,078,317	0	25,839,140	0	0	8,482,427	0	235,416,633
Minnesota	82,023,241	0	49,242,540	0	0	0	0	2,555,124	9,532,153	0	143,353,058
Mississippi	16,796,797	10,294,811	3,285,398	0	0	0	0	0	3,375,223	0	33,752,229
Missouri	15,672,689	1,324,751	67,113,169	10,384,342	0	2,560	0	0	9,345,908	0	103,843,419

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	Other	Total
Montana	13,427,413	0	3,938,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,366,055
Nebraska	33,023,111	4,039,757	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,109,390	0	41,172,258
Nevada	10,996,984	0	23,236	577,117	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,597,337
New Hampshire	30,992,291	0	0	1,615,648	0	195,539	0	0	2,695,279	0	35,498,757
New Jersey	4,105,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,105,770
New Mexico	7,092,725	13,830,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,390,811	0	22,314,041
New York	424,857,944	0	0	57,250,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	482,108,764
North Carolina	66,231,348	0	0	12,042,067	0	0	0	0	8,697,045	0	86,970,460
North Dakota	950,000	0	9,521,943	6,786,866	0	0	0	0	7,746,681	0	25,005,490
Ohio	217,552,303	0	0	9,327,336	0	0	0	0	0	0	226,879,639
Oklahoma	0	0	31,955,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,955,095
Oregon	1,230,731	96,288	151,468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,478,487
Pennsylvania	175,583,199	0	69,927,452	5,279,666	0	2,650,514	0	0	13,484,148	0	266,924,979
Rhode Island	8,243,568	15,690,028	4,709,359	1,807,000	0	0	0	0	368,560	0	30,818,515
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	23,968,136	0	514,399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,482,535
Tennessee	27,679,858	10,619,265	11,684,242	0	0	0	0	0	6,610,286	0	56,593,651
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	12,954,253	19,974,100	0	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,932,053
Vermont	14,115,241	0	9,201,114	1,932,050	0	24,721	0	0	1,334,457	0	26,607,583
Virginia	41,495,847	22,519,717	20,803,116	0	0	0	0	0	5,400,000	0	90,218,680
Washington	2,633,149	0	309,782	0	0	0	0	154,891	344,202	0	3,442,024
West Virginia	27,291,732	0	10,914,251	0	0	0	0	0	2,258,254	0	40,464,237
Wisconsin	0	0	32,805,053	0	0	10,863	0	0	0	0	32,815,916
Wyoming	3,380,644	0	6,653,279	1,400,000	0	0	0	15,000	1,272,102	0	12,721,025

ⁱ These data are compiled from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FFY 2022*. They are current as of June 30, 2023.

ⁱⁱ States were required to obligate their LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act allotment during FY 2021 or FY 2022. States that had unobligated ARP Act funds remaining at the end of FY 2022 returned these funds to HHS.

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.

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) 2020 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), which has energy consumption and expenditures data for calendar year 2020. For this report, the 2020 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 2022 weather and fuel prices.¹⁴ Therefore, any residential energy or home energy consumption and expenditure data presented in this report have been adjusted from the 2020 RECS for years after 2020.¹⁵

The report titled *Low Income Home Energy Data for Fiscal Year 2022* 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 2022, home heating was 30 percent of the residential energy bill for low income households and home cooling made up 15 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 28 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP beneficiary households in FY 2022. Water heating expenditures represented about 17 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP beneficiary households, and refrigeration represented about 6 percent. Table II-1 provides data on residential energy expenditures by each major end use by the following four income groups:

- **All households**, represent all households in the United States.
- **Non-low income households**, represent those households with annual incomes above the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of 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.

¹⁴ The 2020 RECS was conducted by the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 2020 and 2021.

¹⁵ 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 37 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 12 percent for home cooling, about 3 percentage points less than did the average low income household.

Table II-1. Percent of Household Residential Energy Expenditures by Major End Use, by Household Type, Nationally, FY 2022ⁱ

End Use	All Households	Non-Low Income Households	Low Income Households	LIHEAP Beneficiary Households
Home heating	30%	30%	30%	37%
Home cooling	17%	17%	15%	12%
Water heating	15%	14%	18%	17%
Refrigeration	7%	7%	7%	6%
Appliances	31%	31%	29%	28%
All uses ⁱⁱ	100%	100%	100%	100%

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2020 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2022 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 2022](#).

In FY 2022, average residential energy consumption for all households was 78.1 million British thermal units (MMBtus) and average residential energy expenditures were \$2,290. The mean individual residential energy burden for all households was eight percent of income.

Low income households had average residential energy consumption of 65.8 MMBtus, or about 16 percent less than all households, and average energy expenditures of \$1,987, or about 13 percent less than all households. Their mean individual residential energy burden was 19 percent, over twice that for all households and more than 7 times that for non-low income households.

Average residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP beneficiary households were \$2,189, about 10 percent higher than that for all low income households. The mean individual residential energy burden for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 24.5 percent, nearly 6 percentage points 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 2022ⁱ

Household Type	Fuel Consumption (Mmbtus) ⁱⁱ	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ^{iv}	Mean Group Burden ^v
All households	78.1	\$2,290	8.0%	3.0%	2.2%
Non-low income households	84.1	2,438	2.6	2.2	1.8
Low income households	65.8	1,987	19.0	8.0	8.7
LIHEAP beneficiary households	74.5	2,189	24.5	12.2	10.9

Table II-2b. Average Annual Household Residential Energy Data by Main Heating Fuel Type, Low Income Households, Nationally, FY 2022ⁱ

Main Heating Fuel	Fuel Consumption (Mmbtus) ⁱⁱ	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ^{iv}	Mean Group Burden ^v
All fuels	65.8	\$1,987	19.0%	8.0%	8.7%
Natural gas	85.5	2,077	17.9	7.9	9.1
Electricity	43.9	1,703	20.0	7.3	7.5
Fuel oil/kerosene	96.9	3,606	21.4	13.6	15.8
LPG ^{vi}	88.8	3,122	18.7	12.0	13.7

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2020 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2022 HDDs, CDDs, and fuel prices. Data represent residential energy used from October 2021 through September 2022.

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 2022 adjusted RECS data. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2022](#).

^{iv} Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2022 adjusted RECS data.

^v Mean group energy burden has been calculated by (1) calculating average residential energy expenditures from the 2020 RECS for each group of households, (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2022, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2022 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC).

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

Home Heating Data

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

Main Heating Fuel Type

The unadjusted 2020 RECS¹⁶ data in Table II-3 show that about half of the households in each income group used natural gas as their main heating fuel. Non-low income households used natural gas at the highest rate among all household groups, 54.1 percent. Low income households used electricity as their primary fuel type at the highest rate among all household groups, 39.6 percent, while non-low income households used electricity at the lowest rate, 32.0 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, 2020ⁱ

Household Type	Fuel				
	Natural Gas	Electricity	Oil/Kerosene	LPG	Other ⁱⁱ
All households	50.8%	34.5%	4.0%	4.2%	1.9%
Non-low income households	54.1	32.0	3.9	4.2	1.7
Low income households ⁱⁱⁱ	43.9	39.6	4.1	4.2	2.3
LIHEAP beneficiary households ^{iv}	47.6	34.6	8.8	4.6	2.2

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2020 RECS. These data represent main heating fuel used in 2020. The sum of the percentages across fuel types may not equal 100 percent due to rounding and exclusion of households that indicated in the 2020 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 2020 RECS.

Other findings from the 2020 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 and to 31.9 percent in 2009. While this decreased slightly in 2015 to 31.6 percent, the percent using electricity for home heating was 32 percent in 2020. 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 and 36.7 percent in 2009. While this increased to 42.2 percent in 2015, it decreased to 39.6 percent in 2020. 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 was 29.2 percent in 2015 and increased to 34.6 percent in 2020.

¹⁶ In this context, unadjusted data are those which remain as originally compiled by EIA from the 2020 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 2022*.

In FY 2022, average home heating consumption for all households was 34.1 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$695, and mean individual home heating burden was 4.4 percent.

Low income households had average home heating consumption of 28.0 MMBtus (about 18 percent less than the average for all households) and average home heating expenditures of \$605 (about 13 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home heating burden for low income households was 11.6 percent, over twice as much as the average home heating burden for all households and nearly 11 times the average home heating burden for non-low income households.

Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 36.8 MMBtus (about 8 percent higher than the average for all households), and average home heating expenditures were \$802 (about 15 percent higher than the average for all households). Mean individual home heating burden for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 16.1 percent, more than 38 percent (4.5 percentage points) higher than the average for low income households and over 3 times the average for all households. Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP beneficiary households was about 31 percent greater than that for all low income households, in large part 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 2022ⁱ

Household Type	Fuel Consumption (Mmbtus) ⁱⁱ	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ^{iv}	Mean Group Burden ^v
All households	34.1	\$695	4.4%	0.7%	0.7%
Non-low income households	37.1	739	0.8	0.5	0.6
Low income households	28.0	605	11.6	2.1	2.7
LIHEAP beneficiary households	36.8	802	16.1	3.8	4.0

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2020 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2022 HDDs and fuel prices. Data represent home heating energy used from October 2021 through September 2022.

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 2022 adjusted RECS data. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2022](#).

^{iv} Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2022 adjusted RECS data.

^v Mean group energy burden has been calculated by (1) calculating average home heating energy expenditures from the 2020 RECS for each group of households, (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2022, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2022 CPS ASEC.

Table II-4b. Average Annual Household Home Heating Data by Main Heating Fuel Type, Low Income Households, Nationally, FY 2022ⁱ

Main Heating Fuel	Fuel Consumption (Mmbtus) ⁱⁱ	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ^{iv}	Mean Group Burden ^v
All fuels	28.0	\$605	11.6%	2.1%	2.7%
Natural gas	43.3	659	11.8	2.5	2.9
Electricity	11.0	434	13.1	1.6	1.9
Fuel oil/kerosene	58.8	1,873	14.9	6.5	8.2
LPG ^{vi}	48.4	1,455	11.5	4.9	6.4

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2020 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2022 HDDs and fuel prices. Data represent home heating energy used from October 2021 through September 2022.

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 2022 adjusted RECS data. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report, [Low Income Home Energy Data for FY 2022](#).

^{iv} Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2022 adjusted RECS data.

^v Mean group energy burden has been calculated by (1) calculating average home heating energy expenditures from the 2020 RECS for each group of households, (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2022, and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2022 CPS ASEC.

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

Home 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 94.8 percent of households in 2020 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, 2020ⁱ

Presence of Cooling	All Households	Non-Low Income Households	Low Income Households ⁱⁱ	LIHEAP Beneficiary Households ⁱⁱⁱ
Cooling ^{iv}	94.8%	96.1%	92.3%	93.2%
None ^v	5.2	4.0	7.7	6.8

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2020 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 2020 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 2020 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 2022*.

In FY 2022, average home cooling consumption for all households that cooled their homes was 9.6 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$403, and mean individual home cooling burden was 3.5 percent.

Low income households that cooled had average home cooling energy consumption of 7.6 MMBtus (about 21 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures of \$323 (about 20 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for low income households was 10.0 percent, almost 3 times the average home cooling burden of all households and 20 times that of non-low income households.

Average home cooling consumption for LIHEAP beneficiary households that cooled was 6.4 MMBtus (about 33 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures were \$279 (about 31 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for LIHEAP beneficiary households was 12.4 percent, about 72 percent higher than that for all households. On average, LIHEAP beneficiary households consumed about 16 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 2022ⁱ

Household Type	Percent That Cool ⁱⁱ	Consumption (Mmbtus)	Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Median Individual Burden ⁱⁱⁱ	Mean Group Burden ⁱⁱⁱ
All households	94.8%	9.6	\$403	3.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Non-low income households	96.1	10.5	441	0.5	0.3	0.3
Low income households ^{iv}	92.3	7.6	323	10.0	1.1	1.4
LIHEAP beneficiary households ^v	93.2	6.4	279	12.4	1.3	1.4

ⁱ Data are derived from the 2020 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2022 CDDs and electricity prices. Data represent home cooling energy used from October 2021 through September 2022.

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 2020 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

ⁱⁱⁱ Represents the percent of household income used for home cooling energy expenditures. More information on the calculation of energy burden is available in the report, *Low Income Home Energy Data for Fiscal Year 2022*.

^{iv} Households with annual incomes under the maximum in Section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act [42 U.S.C. 8624(b)(2)(B)].

^v Includes verified LIHEAP beneficiary households from the 2020 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 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC) and the 2020 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 2022* that was submitted to ACF as part of each grant recipient's application for FY 2022 LIHEAP funds. The above data sources are described in [Appendix A](#).

The *Food and Nutrition Act of 2008* allows states to link a nominal LIHEAP benefit to the heating or cooling standard utility allowance (HCSUA) provided to households receiving benefits from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).¹⁷ 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 \$40,087,388 to 1,181,008 households in FY 2022. More information on which states provided nominal LIHEAP benefits, and the number of households assisted is available in [Supplemental Table III-2](#).

For FY 2022, 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 the subset of households served using the LIHEAP supplemental ARP Act funds. As in the previous FY, states were required to provide an unduplicated count of households that received "Any type of LIHEAP assistance," regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households (including LIHEAP weatherization assistance). However, this unduplicated count of households that received "Any type of LIHEAP assistance" was not broken down by percentage of HHSPG, as it was not requested from the states.

Separate unduplicated counts of the number of assisted households with any vulnerable members (i.e., older adults, members with a disability, or young child members), regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households, and an unduplicated count of the number of assisted households having at least one vulnerable member, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households, were also required. Finally, an unduplicated count of the number of assisted households by vulnerable group for each type of LIHEAP assistance provided in FY 2022 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 2022. 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 still trying to improve reporting capacity with other coordinating agencies providing services.

¹⁷ 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 2022, by type of assistance, are shown in Table III-1a. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP assistance in FY 2022, 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 funding attributable to supplemental LIHEAP ARP Act funds or *CARES Act* funds, households that received funding attributable to supplemental LIHEAP IJA funds, and households that received assistance attributable to multiple sources of funding.

The subset of households receiving LIHEAP assistance attributable to supplemental LIHEAP ARP Act funds in FY 2022, by type of assistance, is shown in Table III-1b. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP assistance attributable to supplemental ARP Act funds in FY 2022 are shown in Table III-2b. These households are subsets of the households included in Table III-1a and Table III-2a. Some states obligated ARP Act funding in FY 2022 but did not use all the funds for assistance until after FY 2022.

Table III-1a. Number of LIHEAP-Assisted Households and States Providing Assistance, by Type of Assistance, as Reported by States, FY 2022ⁱ

Type of LIHEAP Assistance	Number of States	Number of Assisted Households
Heating	51	5,129,683
Cooling ⁱⁱ	25	824,692
Winter crisis ⁱⁱⁱ	25	911,598
Year-round crisis ^{iv}	27	687,951
Summer crisis ^v	7	174,285
Weatherization ^{vi}	49	59,180
Any type	51	6,070,331

ⁱ These data are collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2022*. They are current as of June 30, 2023.

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 (25) includes data for households assisted by 3 states (Colorado, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire) that did not obligate FY 2022 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. In addition, the total number includes 1 state (Tennessee) that provided winter crisis assistance and reported funds used for this purpose as obligated for year-round crisis assistance.

^{iv} The total number of states providing year-round crisis benefits to households (27) includes data for households assisted by 1 state (Washington) that did not obligate FY 2022 funds for year-round assistance. Instead, the state provided year-round assistance solely by expediting heating assistance within a statutorily required crisis response timeframe. In addition, the total number includes 1 state (Missouri) that provided winter crisis assistance and reported funds used for this purpose as obligated for winter crisis assistance and summer crisis assistance.

^v The total number of states providing summer crisis benefits to households (7) includes 1 state (Tennessee) that provided summer crisis assistance and reported funds used for this purpose as obligated for year-round crisis assistance.

^{vi} The total number of states providing weatherization assistance benefits to households (49) differs from the total number of states that obligated funding to weatherization assistance (47, see Table I-6a) because 2 states (Oklahoma and Tennessee) assisted households with weatherization assistance during FY 2022 using only prior year funds.

Table III-1b. Number of LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act Assisted Households and States Providing Assistance, by Type of Assistance, as Reported by States, FY 2022ⁱ

Type of LIHEAP Assistance Furnished with LIHEAP ARP Act Funds	Number of States Providing Assistance with LIHEAP ARP Act Funds ⁱⁱ	Number of Households Assisted with LIHEAP ARP Act Funds
Heating	44	2,987,006
Cooling	19	372,032
Winter crisis	15	276,905
Year-round crisis	21	331,866
Summer crisis	5	60,452
Weatherization	20	9,623
Any type	48	3,483,540

ⁱ These data are collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2022*. They are current as of June 30, 2023.

ⁱⁱ The total number of states providing a specific type of assistance benefits to households may differ from the total number of states that obligated funding to that specific type of assistance (see Table I-6b) because states may have obligated their LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act funds in FY 2022 but not expended those funds to serve households until after FY 2022.

Table III-2a. Number of LIHEAP Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2022ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance ⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Total	5,129,683	824,692	911,598	687,951	174,285	59,180	6,070,331
Alabama	59,725	52,528	14,923	0	7,946	452	81,406
Alaska ⁱⁱⁱ	4,117	0	0	134	0	192	4,333
Arizona	6,377	14,016	0	7,569	0	606	20,882
Arkansas	45,711	43,489	20,487	0	13,909	388	70,425
California	98,075	34,500	0	91,127	0	8,890	187,456
Colorado	84,096	0	10,499	0	0	1,233	84,096
Connecticut	92,180	0	24,087	0	0	665	92,180
Delaware	8,445	229	0	10,151	0	78	10,526
District of Columbia	8,035	13,480	0	4,700	0	77	18,030
Florida	36,141	46,646	36,065	0	48,215	413	145,680
Georgia	81,558	54,788	10,799	0	0	1,043	110,053
Hawaii	6,357	--	0	1,531	0	81	7,910
Idaho	36,969	0	0	17,145	0	386	41,052
Illinois	258,424	0	72,384	0	0	1,930	265,704
Indiana	109,750	0	36,013	0	0	854	109,750
Iowa	112,451	0	0	43,135	0	911	112,451
Kansas ⁱⁱⁱ	33,688	0	1,987	0	0	525	36,160
Kentucky	62,668	68,102	77,171	0	24,077	430	121,263
Louisiana	17,437	46,062	0	13,879	0	629	72,872
Maine	36,563	0	5,488	0	0	2,202	36,563
Maryland ⁱⁱⁱ	82,046	0	0	4,195	0	257	82,046
Massachusetts ⁱⁱⁱ	133,635	0	10,180	0	0	8,932	133,635
Michigan	337,073	0	0	154,471	0	1,263	356,375
Minnesota	127,605	0	41,884	0	0	2,789	127,784
Mississippi	28,891	27,141	0	5,984	0	0	45,436
Missouri	117,891	35,455	33,304	51,945	35,455	1,844	131,638
Montana	16,418	0	0	3,529	0	320	16,494
Nebraska	41,587	12,665	0	1,820	0	297	43,349
Nevada	22,753	--	0	58	0	102	22,897
New Hampshire ⁱⁱⁱ	24,425	0	942	0	0	249	24,425
New Jersey	236,094	44,139	188,830	0	0	26	280,233
New Mexico	34,123	12,993	0	13,599	0	528	61,085
New York	1,166,391	23,520	98,416	0	0	5,100	1,194,936
North Carolina	149,869	0	0	63,390	0	1,858	183,781
North Dakota	14,020	375	0	206	0	262	14,169
Ohio	231,446	0	66,338	0	35,946	3,162	254,261
Oklahoma	58,421	67,090	0	86,705	0	161	167,215
Oregon	60,070	8,260	0	5,235	0	815	62,331

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance ⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round		Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
				Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Summer Crisis Assistance		
Pennsylvania	342,419	0	98,340	0	0	585	347,060
Rhode Island	25,581	24,467	4,168	0	0	404	25,581
South Carolina	13,921	13,154	0	35,615	0	343	53,927
South Dakota	23,966	0	0	2,507	0	0	23,982
Tennessee	62,373	25,904	20,094	0	8,737	145	117,108
Texas	76,573	58,050	0	9,354	0	2,058	119,440
Utah	18,912	14,545	0	814	0	394	24,530
Vermont	26,854	0	2,244	0	0	333	28,241
Virginia	106,279	83,094	22,378	0	0	1,151	143,207
Washington ⁱⁱⁱ	89,121	0	0	17,389	0	1,027	91,758
West Virginia	59,194	0	7,506	0	0	557	59,194
Wisconsin	194,705	0	0	41,764	0	2,064	196,982
Wyoming	8,260	0	7,071	0	0	169	8,439

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of June 30, 2023.

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

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

Table III-2b. Number of LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act Assisted Households, by Type of Assistance and State, as Reported by States, FY 2022ⁱ

State	Year-Round						
	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance ⁱⁱ
Total	2,987,006	372,032	276,905	331,866	60,452	9,623	3,483,540
Alabama	58,977	48,083	0	0	0	0	76,007
Alaska	3,773	0	0	0	0	0	3,773
Arizona	3,388	5,909	0	3,708	0	278	9,260
Arkansas	30,307	17,348	8,513	0	3,188	4	44,253
California	48,320	13,544	0	54,942	0	0	117,298
Colorado	84,096	0	0	0	0	0	84,096
Connecticut	47,283	0	10,830	0	0	295	47,283
Delaware	0	0	0	10,053	0	0	10,053
District of Columbia	5,672	10,374	0	3,414	0	22	15,128
Florida	582	7,770	12,475	0	32,927	0	48,592
Georgia	78,209	25,379	9,992	0	0	414	95,414
Hawaii	3,066	0	0	1,531	0	0	4,597
Idaho	32,529	0	0	17,145	0	386	38,016
Illinois	177,258	0	45,548	0	0	0	177,258
Indiana	109,725	0	35,755	0	0	714	109,725
Iowa	78,298	0	0	20,483	0	0	78,298
Kansas	33,688	0	1,987	0	0	0	35,675
Kentucky	62,668	26,084	0	0	13,226	0	76,898
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,833
Maine	3,089	0	5,488	0	0	1,312	9,899
Maryland	63,866	0	0	0	0	257	63,866
Massachusetts	80,225	0	0	0	0	0	80,225
Michigan ^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}	275,350	0	0	88,154	0	876	279,352
Minnesota	77,970	0	26,826	0	0	1,164	77,973
Mississippi	14,278	8,608	0	1,757	0	0	22,583
Missouri	30,112	5,916	0	5,916	5,916	685	38,198
Montana	16,418	0	0	3,529	0	199	16,470
Nebraska	40,807	12,559	0	0	0	0	42,037
Nevada	13,623	0	0	36	0	74	13,683
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey ⁱⁱⁱ	253,527	15,077	--	0	0	0	253,527
New Mexico	34,123	12,993	0	13,599	0	0	60,715
New York	126,517	0	0	0	0	1,068	127,585
North Carolina	117,405	0	0	0	0	613	118,018
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	231,382	0	0	0	0	0	231,382
Oklahoma	0	0	0	54,185	0	0	54,185

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round		Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance ⁱⁱ
				Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance		
Oregon	53,036	5,592	0	4,013	0	533	54,763
Pennsylvania	319,949	0	77,513	0	0	585	324,813
Rhode Island	16,775	23,130	3,355	0	0	47	23,130
South Carolina	0	0	0	14,648	0	0	14,648
South Dakota	22,146	0	0	683	0	0	22,146
Tennessee	38,077	14,853	10,521	0	5,195	0	68,646
Texas	14,827	21,174	0	4,477	0	0	34,929
Utah	18,912	14,545	0	814	0	0	24,250
Vermont	26,854	0	781	0	0	97	27,443
Virginia	106,279	83,094	22,378	0	0	0	143,207
Washington	69,096	0	0	13,699	0	0	70,510
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	58,610	0	0	15,080	0	0	66,787
Wyoming	5,914	0	4,943	0	0	0	7,113

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of June 30, 2023.

ⁱⁱ Figures in this column may exceed the totals of their respective rows because they may include households that received emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements from the crisis assistance counts that were excluded from those rows.

ⁱⁱⁱ A designation of "--" for New Jersey is because the state was unable to provide an accurate estimate for winter-crisis assistance.

Income Levels

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

Income Eligibility Guidelines

The SMI estimates for FY 2022 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2022 (October 1, 2021). They were published on July 6, 2021 as a federal LIHEAP information memoranda (IM); they can be found at [LIHEAP IM 2021-03](#).

The HHSPG estimates for 2021 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2022 (October 1, 2021). They were published on February 1, 2021, on [pages 7731-7734 of Vol. 86, No. 19 of the Federal Register \(FR\)](#). The federal maximum standard for LIHEAP income eligibility guidelines in effect in FY 2022 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 2022 CPS ASEC data indicate that an estimated:

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

Previous state estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter or year-round crisis assistance also receive regular heating assistance. Accounting for this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 5.7 million households received help with heating costs through heating, winter, or year-round crisis in FY 2022 compared to 4.9 million households in FY 2021.

The estimated 5.7 million households that received help with heating costs in FY 2022 represent about 15 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum and about 17 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many states.

Estimated Income Levels

As shown in Table III-3, LIHEAP households receiving heating assistance were among the poorer households compared to LIHEAP income eligible households under federal or state income standards. Part of this population also may have received federal funds for home energy-related expenses from other sources (e.g., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, subsidized rent, or public housing). In Table III-3, OCS relied on the 2022 CPS ASEC to develop the percent distributions of LIHEAP income eligible households. OCS relied on the states' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2022* 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 2021 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 126.5 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

SMI), using the 2022 CPS ASEC.

- The median poverty level, based on the 2021 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 115.8 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households under the stricter state LIHEAP income standards, using the 2022 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2021 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 82.5 percent for LIHEAP heating assistance households, based on data aggregated from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2022*.

Table III-3. Percent of LIHEAP Income Eligible Households Compared to LIHEAP Heating-Assisted Households, as Estimated from the 2022 CPS ASEC and States’ LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2022ⁱ

Low Income Households	Under 75% of 2021 HHSPG	75%- 100% of 2021 HHSPG	101%- 125% of 2021 HHSPG	126%- 150% of 2021 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2021 HHSPG
At or below federal income maximum standard	24.0%	12.0%	13.0%	13.7%	37.3%
At or below state income standards	27.2	13.6	14.5	14.2	30.5
LIHEAP assisted households (heating assistance) ⁱⁱ	43.1	22.9	13.7	9.3	10.9

ⁱ Table III-3 is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2022* 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 2022 CPS ASEC.

ⁱⁱ These data are current as of June 30, 2023.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

Table III-4 presents the estimated national average benefit amounts (including regular LIHEAP funds and LIHEAP supplemental ARP Act funds) and the range of state-reported average benefits by type of assistance and funding source (regular LIHEAP funds or LIHEAP supplemental ARP Act funds) during FY 2022. As shown in Table III-4, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2022 nationally among the types of assistance, as in previous years. Including both regular LIHEAP funds and LIHEAP supplemental funds, the national average benefit was \$662 for heating assistance, which increased to \$792 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 \$622 for winter crisis assistance only and \$757 for year-round crisis assistance only. The national average benefit was \$656 for cooling assistance, and the national average benefit was \$477 for summer crisis assistance. The combined benefit for heating purposes (heating and winter and/or year-round crisis) was \$792. State-level benefit data are shown in Tables III-5a and III-5b.

ACF gathered household average benefits shown in Tables III-4 and III-5 from state-reported estimates from the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form – Grantee Survey Section for FY 2022*, 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 does not reflect average benefits for furnace or air conditioner repair/replacement. In addition, average benefits are not comparable to calculations of the amount of obligated funds per household due to states obligating funds in one FY but expending them in the next FY.

Table III-4. Estimated Average and Range of LIHEAP Bill Payment Assistance Benefit Levels, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, FY 2022ⁱ

Type of Assistance	Average Household Benefit	Benefit Range from Regular Block Grant Allocation	Benefit Range from ARP Act Allocation ⁱⁱ
Heating ⁱⁱⁱ	\$662	\$9-\$2,398	\$153-\$3,814
Cooling	656	200-1,886	168-1,373
Winter crisis	622	259-1,168	271-1,310
Year-round crisis	757	122-1,282	312-2,788
Summer crisis	477	249-488	341-607

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of June 30, 2023. 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 fiscal year but expending them in the next fiscal year.

ⁱⁱ State-reported household average benefit amounts from LIHEAP Supplemental ARP Act funds may reflect actual benefits during FY 2022 and anticipated average benefits as states prepared to expend these funds during subsequent fiscal years.

ⁱⁱⁱ Average household benefits do not include funds used for nominal SNAP heating assistance as grant recipients were required to break out obligations and households assisted with nominal LIHEAP benefits for FY 2022.

Table III-5a. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Bill Payment Assistance with Regular LIHEAP Funds, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2022ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance ⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Summer Crisis Assistance
Alabama	\$400	\$405	\$499	\$0	\$488
Alaska	1,350	0	0	1,282	0
Arizona	723	714	0	984	0
Arkansas	248	248	502	0	439
California	446	434	0	863	0
Colorado ⁱⁱⁱ	465	0	--	0	0
Connecticut	997	0	766	0	0
Delaware	592	859	0	434	0
District of Columbia	580	594	0	623	0
Florida	638	689	463	0	412
Georgia	482	483	457	0	0
Hawaii ⁱⁱ	2,398	--	0	0	0
Idaho	357	0	0	0	0
Illinois	940	0	502	0	0
Indiana	536	0	273	0	0
Iowa	792	0	0	733	0
Kansas	664	0	664	0	0
Kentucky	164	308	272	0	249
Louisiana	512	567	0	610	0
Maine	755	0	0	0	0
Maryland	851	0	0	860	0
Massachusetts ⁱⁱⁱ	1,344	0	--	0	0
Michigan	9	0	0	536	0
Minnesota	1,105	0	1,168	0	0
Mississippi	924	906	0	788	0
Missouri	445	398	619	0	336
Montana	689	0	616	0	0
Nebraska	467	405	0	310	0
Nevada ⁱⁱ	573	--	0	122	0
New Hampshire ⁱⁱⁱ	1,342	0	--	0	0
New Jersey	371	200	659	0	0
New Mexico	269	255	0	261	0
New York	487	752	693	0	0
North Carolina	335	0	0	492	0
North Dakota	1,171	0	0	385	0

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance ⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Summer Crisis Assistance
Ohio	312	0	327	0	305
Oklahoma	326	365	0	425	0
Oregon	405	383	0	627	0
Pennsylvania	610	0	607	0	0
Rhode Island	678	640	408	0	0
South Carolina	1,000	526	0	717	0
South Dakota	687	0	0	261	0
Tennessee	720	729	0	745	0
Texas	314	1,886	0	728	0
Utah	533	523	0	799	0
Vermont	572	0	634	0	0
Virginia	750	608	775	0	0
Washington ⁱⁱⁱ	453	0	0	--	0
West Virginia	479	0	385	0	0
Wisconsin	432	0	0	860	0
Wyoming	593	0	259	0	0

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of June 30, 2023. 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 2022.

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 or year-round crisis assistance that these states did not provide a separate count because they provided households with expedited heating assistance (Colorado, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Washington).

Table III-5b. Estimated Household Average Benefits for Bill Payment Assistance with Supplemental LIHEAP ARP Act Funds, by Type of Assistance and State, FY 2022ⁱ

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistanceⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistanceⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance
Alabama	\$272	\$270	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	3,814	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	239	245	605	0	439
California	439	421	0	1,212	0
Colorado	772	0	0	2,788	0
Connecticut	865	0	761	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	740	0
District of Columbia	507	391	0	632	0
Florida	0	0	607	0	607
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii ⁱⁱ	0	--	0	906	0
Idaho	215	0	0	614	0
Illinois	893	0	553	0	0
Indiana	813	0	271	0	0
Iowa	738	0	0	597	0
Kansas	590	0	590	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	755	0	439	0	0
Maryland	567	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts ⁱⁱⁱ	1,344	0	0	0	0
Michigan	153	0	0	1,007	0
Minnesota	1,040	0	1,310	0	0
Mississippi	1,176	1,196	0	1,870	0
Missouri	519	522	0	0	341
Montana	989	0	0	616	0
Nebraska	809	322	0	0	0
Nevada ⁱⁱ	807	--	0	312	0
New Hampshire ⁱⁱⁱ	1,747	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	499	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	168	168	0	0	0
New York	576	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	282	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	940	0	0	0	0

State	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance ⁱⁱ	Winter Crisis Assistance ⁱⁱⁱ	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance
Oklahoma	0	0	0	702	0
Oregon	506	377	0	669	0
Pennsylvania	568	0	594	0	0
Rhode Island	507	640	627	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1,082	0	0	753	0
Tennessee	727	714	0	743	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	685	1,373	0	0	0
Vermont	526	0	730	0	0
Virginia	750	608	775	0	0
Washington ⁱⁱⁱ	455	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	479	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	386	0	0	613	0
Wyoming	572	0	1,079	0	0

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of June 30, 2023. Average benefits do not include funds used to provide nominal benefits to SNAP households or households assisted with such benefits as grant recipients were required to break out these obligations and households for FY 2022.

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 or year-round crisis assistance that these states did not prove a separate count because they provided households with expedited heating assistance (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Washington).

LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs

The purpose of LIHEAP is to assist low income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs. LIHEAP is not intended to pay or offset the entire home energy costs of low income households. Rather, LIHEAP supplements other resources available to households for paying home energy costs. The percentage of household heating expenditures offset by LIHEAP benefits was 98.8 percent in FY 2022, which was a decrease from the percent offset in FY 2021 (120.3 percent). While the average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs was similar in both years, the offset percentage decreased in FY 2022 due to a substantial 21 percent increase in heating expenditures for LIHEAP beneficiaries during FY 2022. The percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP assistance in FY 2022 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 2022ⁱ

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	\$2,189	\$802	\$792	36.2%	98.8%
Northeast	2,614	1,099	672	25.7%	61.2%
Midwest	2,004	837	871	43.4%	104.0%
South	2,025	538	843	41.6%	156.6%
West ^{vi}	1,634	413	922	56.5%	223.4%

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 2020 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 2022* by the number of households that received heating, winter crisis, and/or year-round crisis assistance from states' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2022*. The data reported on these forms are current as of June 30, 2023.

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

This section includes national tables that show the number of households receiving each type of LIHEAP assistance, by household poverty levels. This section also includes national tables that show for each type of assistance the percentage of LIHEAP beneficiary households that contained at least one older adult member, member with a disability, or young child. The information is derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2022* 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 (56.4 percent of summer crisis beneficiaries). Weatherization assistance had the greatest percentage of assisted households over 150 percent of the poverty level (29.4 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 2021 HHSPG were 100 percent for year-round crisis and summer crisis, 97.9 percent for heating because one state was unable to provide complete data, 94.6 percent for cooling because one state was unable to provide complete data, 73.4 percent for winter crisis because 2 states were unable to provide data, and 97.8 percent for weatherization because 4 states were unable to provide complete data.

Table III-7. Percent of Assisted Households, Classified by 2021 HHSPG, by Type of LIHEAP Assistance, Nationally, FY 2022ⁱ

2021 HHSPG ⁱⁱ	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance
Under 75%	43.1%	46.3%	43.5%	52.2%	56.4%	23.6%
75%-100%	22.9	26.9	19.9	19.8	19.3	17.5

2021 HHSPG ⁱⁱ	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance
101%-125%	13.7	14.0	15.2	12.4	12.0	15.5
126%-150%	9.3	7.0	10.0	7.9	7.5	14.0
Over 150%	10.9	5.9	11.4	7.6	4.7	29.4

ⁱ These data are current as of June 30, 2023. 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 2022* 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 2022 CPS ASEC (as displayed in Table III-8):

- About 41.8 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least 1 older adult member (i.e., 60 years or older), compared to 49.6 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 23.7 percent for year-round crisis assistance to 56.8 percent for weatherization assistance.
- About 37.5 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least 1 member with a disability (as defined by the states), compared to 28.3 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 29.2 percent for winter crisis assistance to 44.4 percent for cooling assistance.
- About 17.6 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least 1 child 5 years old or younger, compared to 13.8 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 12.2 percent for weatherization assistance to 31.0 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 were 100 percent for heating, cooling, winter crisis, year-round crisis, and summer crisis assistance. Uniform data for weatherization assistance were 100 percent for each type of vulnerable

household and 96.5 percent for the unduplicated count of households with any vulnerable member because 1 state was unable to provide complete data. Uniform data for any type of LIHEAP assistance was 93.5 percent because 2 states were 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 2022ⁱ

Type of Vulnerable Household	Heating Assistance	Cooling Assistance	Winter Crisis Assistance	Year-Round Crisis Assistance	Summer Crisis Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Any Type of Assistance
Older adult	41.8%	44.4%	24.7%	23.7%	26.8%	56.8%	39.9%
Member with a disability	37.5	44.4	29.2	33.1	38.3	36.0	37.0
Young child	17.6	15.4	15.7	31.0	20.7	12.2	17.8
Older adult, member with a disability, or young child	67.1	73.4	50.0	57.1	63.3	76.8	69.6

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of June 30, 2023.

Table III-9 contrasts the shares of heating assistance beneficiaries that have an older adult, a member with a disability, or a young child with income eligible households that have individuals in the same categories. Overall, about 67.1 percent of heating assistance beneficiary households had at least 1 member in at least 1 of these categories. By contrast, about 72.2 percent of income eligible households (i.e., those households that have incomes that fall under the federal income maximum) had at least 1 member in at least 1 of these categories.

Table III-9. Share of Heating Assistance Beneficiaries and Federally Income Eligible Households with at Least One Member Who is an Older Adult, a Member with a Disability, or a Young Child by Type of Assistance, All States, FY 2022

Beneficiary/Household Type	Total Heating-Assisted/Income Eligible Households	Share with an Older Adult	Share with a Member with a Disability ⁱ	Share with a Young Child	Share with Older Adult, Member with a Disability, or Young Child
Heating assistance beneficiaries ⁱⁱ	5,129,683	41.8%	37.5%	17.6%	67.1%
Income eligible households under federal standards	33,968,239	44.1	38.7	16.0	72.2

ⁱ Definitions of “disability” vary among the states.

ⁱⁱ These data are current as of June 30, 2023. The heating assistance total excludes 10 states' counts of beneficiaries that received nominal benefits for SNAP households. The heating assistance total includes 9 states' counts of beneficiaries that received combined heating and cooling assistance, energy assistance, or expedited heating assistance.

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 2022.

Types of LIHEAP Assistance

State LIHEAP grant recipients obligated FY 2022 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, 25 states provided winter crisis bill payment assistance benefits. Of these, five 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, 27 states provided year-round crisis bill payment assistance benefits that may have assisted households facing energy crises during the summer. Of these, two 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 7 states provided separate summer crisis benefits.
- Thirty states specified that they provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacement/repair benefits.
- Forty-nine states provided weatherization assistance benefits.

Implementation of LIHEAP Assurances

To receive LIHEAP regular block grant funds in FY 2022, 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, 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, 88 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.¹⁸ A table showing the LIHEAP income eligibility levels as a percentage of 2021 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 2022](#), 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 Beneficiary 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 2022ⁱ

LIHEAP Income Eligibility Standards (by Percentage Intervals of 2019 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	20	24	6	41
Household income at or above 150% (percentage of states)	90%	96%	100%	92%	100%	100%
Household income between 111% - 149% (percentage of states)	8	4	0	8	0	0
Household income at 110% (percentage of states)	2	0	0	0	0	0

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of June 30, 2021. These data are derived from *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey Section for FY 2022* and based on reported income standards for assistance provided with regular LIHEAP funds. Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

ⁱⁱ Refers to winter crisis assistance only. The number of states and percentages includes 1 state (Kansas) that provided expedited heating assistance for winter crisis fuel situations through heating assistance funds only. Percentage intervals exclude other types of crisis assistance that mostly involved furnace repair or replacements.

ⁱⁱⁱ Refers to year-round crisis assistance only. The number of states and percentages includes 1 state (Maryland) that provided expedited heating assistance for year round fuel situations through heating assistance funds only. Percentage intervals exclude other types of crisis assistance that mostly involved furnace repair or replacement.

^{iv} Excludes states that that did not obligate FY 2022 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

¹⁸ These data are based on reported income standards for assistance provided with regular LIHEAP funds, which were obligated by all states. States that obligated LIHEAP ARP Act funds during FY 2022 may have used differing income eligibility standards for assistance provided with those supplemental funds.

unique situation of such household that results from having members of vulnerable populations, including very young children, individuals with disabilities, and frail older individuals.” However, the LIHEAP statute does not define the terms “young children,” “individuals with disabilities,” and “frail older individuals.”

States use a variety of factors and methods to take into account relative income, energy costs, family size, and need for home energy in determining benefit levels. In FY 2020, the most common measures for varying heating benefits were fuel type, energy consumption or cost, household size, and income as a percentage of the poverty level. Other factors used included the presence of a “vulnerable” member (e.g., an older adult, a member with a disability, or a young child), housing type, and the amount of energy subsidy from another program. Presence of an older adult or a young child in the household as a benefit determinant has become more common in response to provisions of the *Human Services Amendments of 1994*, which added energy “needs” as a factor in determining benefits.

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

As part of its work under the *Government Performance and Results Act of 1993*, HHS has been developing a series of performance indicators that can be used to measure LIHEAP performance in targeting vulnerable low income households. See Tables IV-2a and IV-2b, and the accompanying text, for HHS’s 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 2022*.

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 2022.

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 accepted.¹⁹

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 2022, the applications indicated that:

- Grant recipients would reserve a specific amount or percentage of funds for crisis assistance until March 15, 2022. Most states set aside a percentage of the state's LIHEAP funds for a separate crisis component, which operates 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 2022.

¹⁹ As a result of the coronavirus pandemic, a federal disaster declaration was in effect during FY 2022. LIHEAP grant recipients were exempted from certain crisis assistance operations standards while the federal disaster declaration was in effect (per 45 CFR 96.89). However, LIHEAP grant recipients were strongly encouraged to try to meet these standards or use reasonable alternatives to meet the spirit of the crisis assistance component.

- In a few cases, grant recipients also required other circumstances for an energy crisis or emergency, such as having made a good faith effort to pay the fuel or utility bill or having unexpected expenses during the prior month.
- Grant recipients generally would use the amount needed to alleviate the emergency, up to a set maximum, in determining the assistance to be provided in such an emergency; and grant recipients would keep emergency components open after March 15, reprogram unexpended funds reserved for crises back into other LIHEAP components, or include the funds in their carryover amount. Funds unexpended for crisis by March 15 or, if later, the close of the crisis component, were used for other components or carried over into the next FY.

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 Reviews

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

In FY 2022 OCS was able to cease its postponement of monitoring activities. Although not all travel restrictions were lifted, OCS was able to schedule four virtual site visits to resume monitoring activities of the LIHEAP. These virtual site visits were conducted with New Mexico, South Carolina, Georgia, and Nevada, while OCS continued to administer T&TA with their tribal partners. These states were chosen due to the risk assessment conducted in FY 2020 to monitor seven states which was not completely realized due to COVID-19. All the initial monitoring reports were issued in FY 2022 in which OCS received the state's responses. OCS reviewed their responses and issued final monitoring reports for states monitored. In some cases, additional responses were required, however OCS was able to close out all of these final monitoring reports with all issues being resolved.

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 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, OCS 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 in FY 2022.

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 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’s approach to LIHEAP performance measurement. Included are LIHEAP’s current performance goals, statistics on LIHEAP’s historic performance measures, and background information on and results for LIHEAP’s four developmental performance measures.

Performance Goals

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

HHS’s current annual LIHEAP performance objectives are to:

- Maintain the Reciprocity Targeting Index score of LIHEAP households having at least 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), 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 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 2022. The first column shows the FY. 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, ACF began collecting data on these 3 measures while HHS 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 FY 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 matched the prior year score of 86. In FY 2021, the targeting index score for households with an older adult member increased to 87, before decreasing to 84 in FY 2022.

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 2009, the targeting index score increased to 117, and in FY 2010 and FY 2011, the score increased to 118 and 122, respectively before decreasing to 114 in FY 2012. In FY 2013, the targeting index score for households with a young child increased to 117, before decreasing to 112 in FY 2014. In FY 2015, the targeting index score for households with a young child decreased to 107 but in FYs 2016 through 2019, the scores rose steadily to 108, 110, 111, and 115, respectively. In FY 2020, the targeting index score for households with a young child decreased slightly to 112, before decreasing further to 109 in FY 2021. In FY 2022, the targeting index score for households with young children increased to 128, exceeding both the FY target and the baseline targeting index score.

Table IV-2a. LIHEAP Reciprocity Targeting Performance Measure 1A: Increase the Reciprocity Targeting Index Score of LIHEAP Households Having at Least 1 Member 60 Years Old or Older (Reported for FY 2003-FY 2022)ⁱ

FY	Target	Result
FY 22	87	84
FY 21	86	87
FY 20	86	86
FY 19	85	86
FY 18	82	85
FY 17	86	82
FY 16	81	86
FY 15	80	81
FY 14	84	80
FY 13	85	84
FY 12	80	83
FY 11	75	78
FY 10	78	74
FY 09	96	76
FY 08	96	76
FY 07	94	78
FY 06	92	77
FY 05	84	79
FY 04	82	78
FY 03	Baseline	79

ⁱ The state-reported data that enter into the calculation of these indices are current as of June 30, 2023.

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 2022)ⁱ

FY	Target	Result
FY 22	109	128
FY 21	112	109
FY 20	115	112
FY 19	111	115
FY 18	110	111
FY 17	108	110
FY 16	107	108
FY 15	112	107
FY 14	117	112
FY 13	116	117
FY 12	124	114
FY 11	110	122
FY 10	110	118
FY 09	122	117
FY 08	122	110
FY 07	122	110
FY 06	122	112
FY 05	122	113
FY 04	122	115
FY 03	Baseline	122

ⁱ The state-reported data that enter into the calculation of these indices are current as of June 30, 2023.

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, HHS has worked with grant recipients to evaluate and develop outcome-based performance measures for LIHEAP impacts. In June 2008, HHS established the LIHEAP Performance Measures Planning Work Group, consisting of state LIHEAP directors and 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 OMB to collect data from state grant recipients for 4 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 measure 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 measure data to improve their program. HHS views these new performance data as developmental while states continue to build increased capacity to successfully collect and report complete and accurate data.

The PMIWG will be active at least through September 2023. During the period from October 2021 through September 2022, 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 measure data beginning with FY 2016 reporting. Overall, state capacity to collect and report the performance data has improved since FY 2016. However, some states continued to face challenges with successfully collecting and reporting these data for FY 2022, including the following:

- *Staffing Changes* – States faced practical challenges related to staff transitions following the coronavirus pandemic.
- *Data System Limitations* – Most states needed to update their data systems to collect and report the required data. While many of those states were successful in implementing those changes prior to FY 2020, a few states had difficulty completing all necessary data system updates due to unexpected delays, staffing issues, or budgetary constraints.
- *Energy Vendor Cooperation* – While most states were successful in obtaining the necessary data from the targeted energy vendors, a small number of states experienced difficulty in obtaining data from the targeted energy vendors.
- *Data Calculation and Reporting Issues* – A few states experienced challenges in calculating specific statistics, processing data, or reporting the correct results.

To facilitate analysis of the data and account for variations in data quality, OCS conducted a comprehensive review of the FY 2022 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 follows²⁰:

²⁰ 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 a small number of households.
- *Low Reliability* – The review of the submitted data identified substantial data quality concerns. A portion of the data items were incomplete or based on a small total sample of households.
- *Insufficient Data for Reporting* – No data were submitted or the submitted data were determined to be unusable.

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

- High Reliability:
 - The data included complete information for at least 10 percent of households that received LIHEAP bill payment assistance. This was determined to be a reasonable sample size.
 - The data included complete information for at least 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 2022.

Table IV-3. Developmental Performance Measures: Summary of States’ Data Quality by Performance Measure, FY 2022ⁱ

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	23	23	40	40
Moderate reliability	14	14	4	4
Low reliability	4	4	2	2
Insufficient data	10	10	5	5
Total	51	51	51	51

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of June 30, 2023.

Tables IV-4 to IV-7 provide aggregate results for FY 2022 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 2022 based on all states with usable data was 116, indicating that LIHEAP provided 16 percent higher benefits to those households with the highest energy burden compared to average 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 2022ⁱ

Data Quality Group	Number of States	Weighted Average Index Score ⁱⁱ
High reliability	23	110
High and moderate reliability	37	117
High, moderate, and low reliability	41	116

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of June 30, 2023.

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

Table IV-5 shows the results for the Burden Reduction Targeting Index. The Burden Reduction Targeting Index score for FY 2020 based on all states with usable data was 95, indicating that LIHEAP paid about 5 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 2022ⁱ

Data Quality Group	Number of States	Weighted Average Index Score ⁱⁱ
High reliability	23	90
High and moderate reliability	37	95
High, moderate, and low reliability	41	95

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of June 30, 2023.

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 2022, states with usable data reported a total of 238,476 occurrences where LIHEAP restored home energy services that were lost due to a utility disconnection, no fuel to operate energy equipment, or inoperable energy equipment.

Table IV-6. Developmental Performance Measure #3 - Occurrences Where LIHEAP Benefits Restored Home Energy Services: Results by Data Quality Group, FY 2022ⁱ

Data Quality Group	Number of States	Total Number of Occurrences
High reliability	40	223,961
High and moderate reliability	44	231,353
High, moderate, and low reliability	46	238,476

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of June 30, 2023.

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 2022, states with usable data reported a total of 1,738,352 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 2022ⁱ

Data Quality Group	Number of States	Total Number of Occurrences
High reliability	40	1,603,340
High and moderate reliability	44	1,630,083
High, moderate, and low reliability	46	1,738,352

ⁱ The data in this table are current as of June 30, 2023.

LIHEAP Reference Guide

This section serves as a guide to the following information: LIHEAP information memoranda (IMs) and LIHEAP action transmittals issued by OCS in FY 2022 and FY 2022 T&TA activities.

FY 2022 LIHEAP Information Memoranda

The following federal IMs were distributed to LIHEAP grant recipients in FY 2022:

Memorandum No.	Date	Subject²¹
<i>IM-2022-01</i>	11/18/2021	LIHEAP Coordination with ERA During Winter FY 2022
<i>IM-2022-02</i>	12/17/2021	Expenditures FY2022

²¹ As presented here, the subject of each memorandum is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

Memorandum No.	Date	Subject²¹
<i>IM-2022-03</i>	05/04/2022	Federal Poverty Guidelines for Optional Use in FFY 2022 and Mandatory Use in FFY 2023
<i>IM-2022-04</i>	05/04/2022	State Median Income Estimates for Optional Use in FFY 2022 LIHEAP and Mandatory Use in FFY 2023 LIHEAP
<i>IM-2022-05</i>	06/03/2022	CARES Act and ARP Act Funds Obligation and Drawdown Plan
<i>IM-2022-06</i>	07/19/2022	Heat Stress Flexibilities and Resources FY2022
<i>IM-2022-07</i>	08/26/2022	Funds Appropriated in the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021

FY 2022 LIHEAP Action Transmittals

The following federal LIHEAP action transmittals (AT) were distributed to LIHEAP grant recipients in FY 2022:

Transmittal No.	Date	Subject²²
<i>AT-2022-01</i>	12/17/2021	SF-425 Submissions for FY2022
<i>AT-2022-02</i>	03/14/2022	LIHEAP Performance Data Form for FY 2021
<i>AT-2022-03</i>	04/08/2022	Quarterly Report Submission FY22
<i>AT-2022-04</i>	06/09/2022	Model Plan Application for LIHEAP Funding for Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2023
<i>AT-2022-05</i>	09/30/2022	Carryover and Reallotment Report for FFY 2022

Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2022

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 2022 appropriation increased this amount to \$4,600,00 and

²² As presented here, the subject of each transmittal is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

allowed HHS to award such projects to for-profit organizations. OCS obligated all but \$5,366 of these funds for the following activities:

- **Technical support resources for grant recipients and OCS:** For entering into contracts that (1) continue operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse and the NEAR hotline; (2) provide OCS and grant recipients program-related technical support; and (3) help OCS with innovation, integration, and capacity building: \$1,856,365.55
- **Monitoring of grant recipients:** For entering into a contract that provides monitoring and Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) to LIHEAP grant recipients: \$872,191.98.
- **IT and general support:** For entering into inter- and intra-agency agreements that provide OCS with information technology support, data collection support, and general consulting support: \$1,066,309.00.
- **Training and miscellaneous office expenses:** For (1) document printing; (2) staff training; (3) staff travel; (4) preparing public announcements; and (5) other miscellaneous charges: \$213,941.90.
- **Administrative support:** For exercising the option of a contract and for entering into an inter-agency agreement that provide continued administrative support and research: \$449,868.57.
- **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: \$135,957.00.

The remaining \$5,366 in funds automatically reverts to the Treasury after the 5-year expenditure period for such funds expires.