Nearly a Quarter of LIHEAP Funds Are Not Spent on Direct Household Energy Assistance, with Four Percent Reserved in FY25

Administration for Children and Families: Alex Adams
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation: Samantha Steimle, Laura Erickson, and Danielle Berman

KEY POINTS

- LIHEAP funding spans five categories:
  (1) Direct energy assistance: As subsidy to help with home heating or cooling costs or in the event of crisis when a household is without or nearly without home energy
  (2) Weatherization assistance: Projects that increase the energy efficiency of homes to reduce the need for future energy assistance
  (3) Administrative spending: Costs associated with administering the LIHEAP program
  (4) Other spending: Includes nominal payments to households, technology-related updates, energy self-sufficiency activities, or leveraging non-federal funds for the program
  (5) Carryover funding: Any funds not spent on the above categories can be obligated to the next federal fiscal year (less than 10 percent)
- Since Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16), states have consistently spent most of their LIHEAP funds on direct energy assistance, with an increase following increased LIHEAP funding during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In FY25, states spent an average of over 75 percent of LIHEAP funds on direct energy assistance for households. They spent around 10 percent on weatherization assistance, eight percent on administrative spending, and two percent on other forms of spending, with the rest (four percent) carried over to the next year for future LIHEAP needs.
- In terms of dollars, these proportions amount to about $3 billion in spending for direct energy assistance to households, with $1 billion going towards non-energy assistance related activities, including $180 million carried over to the next fiscal year.
- LIHEAP allocations vary widely state to state. For example, in FY25 states ranged from 55 percent to 93 percent on direct energy assistance and zero to 25 percent on weatherization assistance.
- Administrative spending tended to be more similar across states in FY25, hovering at or just under the 10 percent cap; spending on “other” LIHEAP activities was similarly stable across most states, though much lower, with the majority of states spending little to $0 in this category.
- Nearly 80 percent of states had unused funds in FY25, carrying over around four percent on average – less than half of the 10 percent limit – to the following fiscal year.

BACKGROUND

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) administers the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). LIHEAP serves low-income households that pay a high proportion of income on home energy, helping them meet immediate energy needs such as heating and cooling, energy crises, and weatherization.[1] HHS issues funds as a block grant, allowing states, tribes, and territories the latitude to tailor approaches to address their unique local and regional households' home energy-related needs.[2]

States, tribes, and territories must submit an estimate of their planned LIHEAP spending in advance of the fiscal year and then provide a final report to HHS detailing how they ultimately allocated funds after fiscal year-end. They must report on proposed and actual allocations for the following activities:[3]

Table 1. Possible State LIHEAP Uses of Funds

LIHEAP Activity	Description	Statutory Requirements[i]
Direct energy assistance		
Heating assistance	Benefits that offset the cost of heating bills during colder months.	Permitted, no restrictions.[4]
Cooling assistance	Benefits that offset cooling costs during warmer months.	Permitted, no restrictions.[5]
Energy crisis assistance	Benefits during times of crisis, such as weather-related events or households at risk of getting their utilities shut off or running out of heating fuel.	States must set aside funding for energy crises and are required to keep that funding available until March 15th of the federal fiscal year.[6]
Weatherization assistance		
Weatherization assistance	Low-cost projects that can reduce long-term home energy costs by increasing energy efficiency (e.g., sealing drafts, adding insulation) while improving safety.	States can use up to 15 percent of funds for weatherization, with the option of applying for a waiver to use up to 25 percent.[7]
Administrative spending		
Planning & administration	No federal LIHEAP-specific definition; varies by statewide laws defining administrative costs. This typically includes compliance funds, though it depends on state policies.[8]	Up to 10 percent of total funds are payable to a grant recipient for a federal fiscal year.[9] To the extent administrative costs exceed the 10 percent federal cap, the federal LIHEAP statute requires states to use non-federal funds to cover such remaining costs.
Other spending		
Nominal payments	Small payment to households with low or no direct home energy burden (e.g., households with seniors or members with a disability) and who do not have traditional utility bills such as utilities included in rent payment.[ii]	Permitted, no restrictions. The federal LIHEAP statute is silent about nominal payments. The statute defers to each state to set the benefit ranges it will offer to households.

---

[i] Activities with "permitted, no restrictions" means states are not obligated to set aside funds for these activities nor do they have restrictions on them (so long as they do not infringe upon other activities with statutory requirements).

[ii] In some states, this nominal LIHEAP payment allows these households to qualify for the Standard Utility Allowance under SNAP, maximizing that deduction for their benefit calculation (see https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/8624 and

Information Technology (IT)	Funds to identify and develop programs that enable the state to use non-federal funds, which can then supplement federal funding for LIHEAP.	Permitted, no restrictions. The federal LIHEAP statute is silent about IT costs. Each state must rely on its statewide rules about administrative costs and IT costs to follow when deciding how to cover such costs for LIHEAP.[iii]
Assurance 16	Funds for activities that help beneficiaries attain home energy self-sufficiency (e.g., vendor outreach, home energy reduction education, financial management skills).[10]	The federal LIHEAP statute limits states to spending up to five percent of federal LIHEAP funding on Assurance 16 activities. The statute defines the purpose of these funds, providing examples of allowable activities, and requires states to report to HHS on their impact and number of households served.[11]
Leveraging	Funds to identify and develop programs that enable the state to use non-federal funds, which can then supplement federal funding for LIHEAP.	The federal LIHEAP statute limits how much states may spend to "identify, develop, and demonstrate leveraging programs." The cap is the greater of $35,000 or 0.08 percent of each fiscal year's funding.[12]
Carryover funds		
Carryover	Funds that are unobligated in the current fiscal year that states can obligate in the following fiscal year.	States can obligate up to 10 percent of funds to be carried over to the next federal fiscal year (above this amount must be returned to the federal government). There are statutory rules regarding how states must report the intention to carryover funds into the next year, and HHS is required to review and provide public notice of any funds returned as reallotment (totally unobligated and exceeding the carryover cap).[13]

STATES SPEND LIHEAP FUNDS ON DIRECT ENERGY ASSISTANCE, WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND OTHER COSTS

To better understand how states use federal LIHEAP funds, particularly how much directly benefits households, we analyze state-reported data on federal LIHEAP funds from FY16 through FY25, sourced from the LIHEAP Performance Management Data Warehouse online tool made publicly available by HHS.[14] We examine the proportion of total LIHEAP funding in each category reported by states[iv] (Table 1) and group these state-reported spending activities into five broader categories based on how the funds are used (Figure 1). These categories distinguish funding that directly assists households with current home energy costs, funding

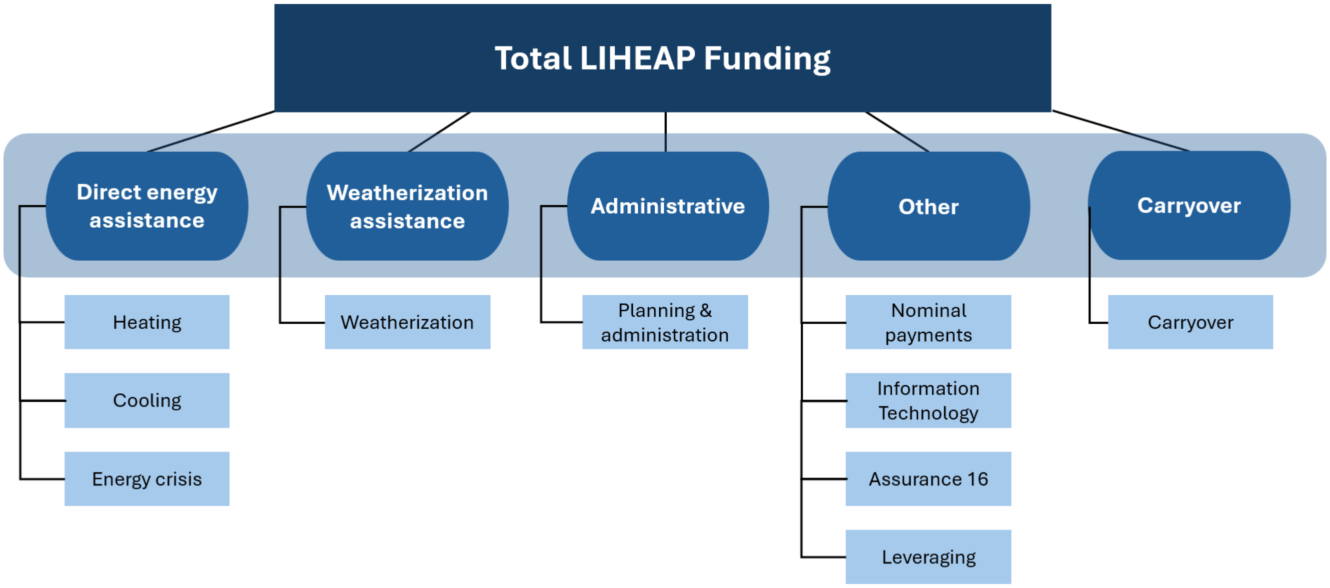
https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/HR-1-SNAP-Standard-Utility-Allowance.pdf). This provision was recently limited to households with member(s) who are elderly and/or have a disability under H.R.1 (2025), though it previously applied to any household receiving LIHEAP payments.

[iii] Because not all states treat these funds as administrative and it does not count towards the 10 percent administrative spending cap, we categorize technology related updates under other spending rather than administrative spending.

[iv] These data are not available for tribes and territories.

intended to reduce future household energy costs, funding used to administer the program, and other LIHEAP-related needs.

Figure 1. LIHEAP Spending Categories and Corresponding Activities



MOST NATIONAL LIHEAP SPENDING GOES TO DIRECT ENERGY ASSISTANCE

States spend about three-quarters of LIHEAP funds on direct energy assistance.

In FY25, the most recent year with data available, states overwhelmingly used their LIHEAP funds to provide direct energy assistance to households (Figure 2), i.e., bill payments. On average, of the $4.2 billion in federal LIHEAP funding allocated to states in FY25, states spent 76 percent on direct energy assistance ($3.2 billion). Said another way, for about every $3 spent on direct energy assistance, $1 of LIHEAP funds went towards all other costs (Table A1). The remaining quarter of FY25 funding ($1 billion) did not go directly to households' energy-related needs: the next largest category was weatherization assistance, accounting for about 10 percent of funding ($420 million), following by administrative spending at eight percent ($330 million), "other" activities at roughly two percent ($80 million), and four percent carried over to the following year ($180 million).

Within these categories, several components stand out. Direct energy assistance consists primarily of heating assistance, which accounts for nearly half of total LIHEAP funding nationally ($1.9 billion), followed by crisis assistance at about one-fifth ($872 million), and cooling assistance at about one-tenth ($440 million). Of the items that make up "other" spending, Assurance 16 energy self-sufficiency activities amount to about one percent of total LIHEAP funds ($39 million), 0.7 percent comes from nominal payments to households ($28 million), and 0.2 percent comes from IT updates ($10 million).

Figure 2. States spent over 75 percent of LIHEAP funds on direct energy assistance (FY25)

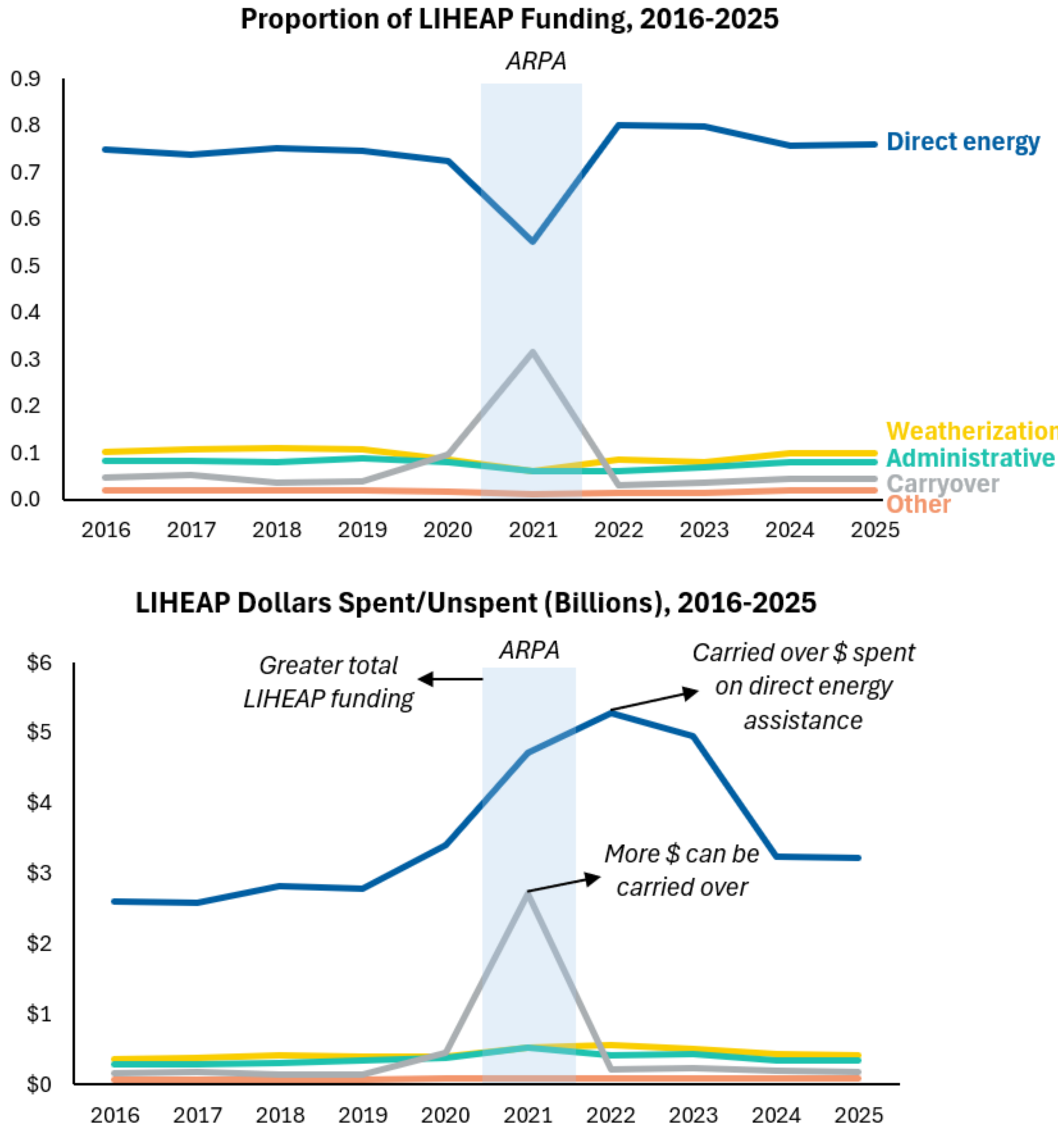
Note: Data come from the LIHEAP Data Warehouse as reported by state grant recipients in their LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Module 1 reports (FY25). Values may not sum due to rounding. Though leveraging is classified as an "other" activity, only three states spend funds on leveraging activities, amounting to $110,000 each (<0%).

States' allocations were consistent between FY16-FY25, except for an increase in carryover funds in FY21.

Over the last decade (from FY16 through FY25), states have consistently spent the largest proportion of LIHEAP funds on direct energy assistance (Table A.1). They spent substantially smaller shares on weatherization assistance, administrative spending, and other spending, in that order (Figure 3; top). The unspent funds were carried over to the next year.

FY21 shows a unique occurrence: the share of spending carried over to the following year increased from around 5 percent to over 30 percent, while the share spent on direct energy assistance declined. This circumstance occurred because the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)[15] both increased LIHEAP funding and waived the 10 percent carryover cap that applies to regular LIHEAP funding. This allowed states to choose to obligate all of the ARPA LIHEAP funding in FY22 if desired, as ARPA was not signed into law until the spring of 2021, which is after many states had already ended their direct energy assistance services for the fiscal year.[16] Examining total spending rather than shares helps show how these carryover funds were used from FY21 to FY22 (Figure 3, bottom). States increased spending on direct energy assistance in FY21 but did not get to use all of the additional ARPA funding due to the late appropriation of funds in the year. Thus, states took advantage of the ARPA authorization to carry over the supplemental LIHEAP funding to FY22. States then used those funds in FY22 to increase spending on direct energy assistance, and carryover amounts returned to their pre-ARPA level.

Figure 3. States continually prioritize direct energy assistance, especially during times of high economic need (FY16-25)



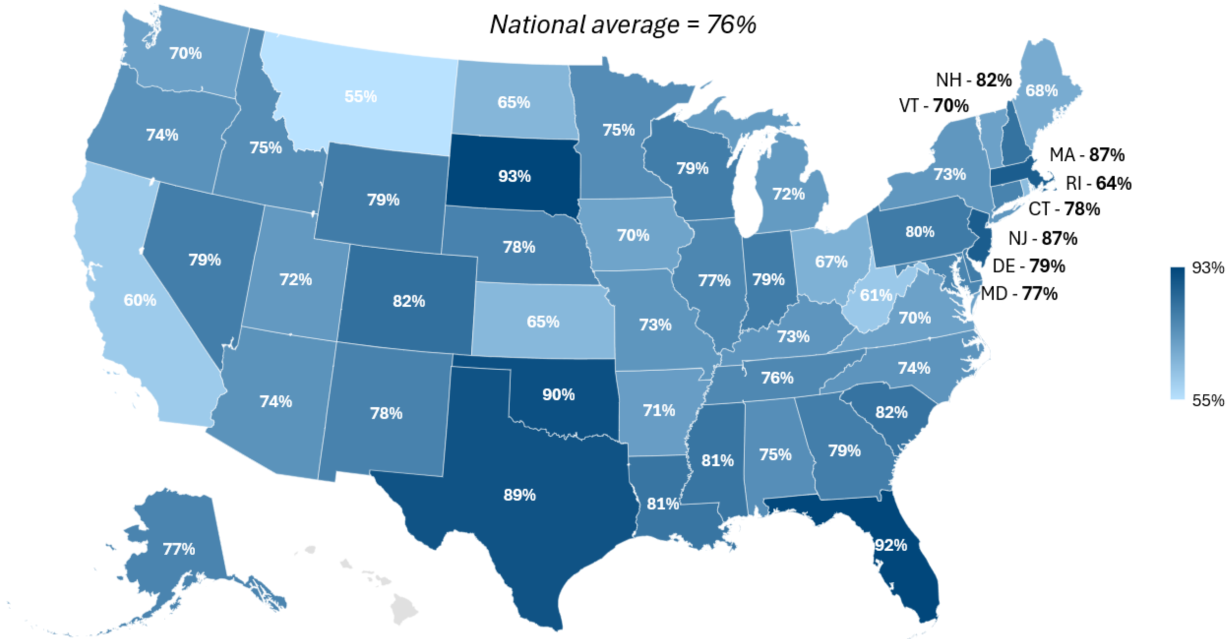
Note: Data come from the LIHEAP Data Warehouse as reported by state grant recipients in their LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Module 1 reports (FY16-25).

LIHEAP SPENDING PATTERNS VARY ACROSS STATES, BUT DIRECT ENERGY ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS FOR THE MAJORITY OF SPENDING IN EVERY STATE

States Spent over Half their LIHEAP Funds on Direct Energy Assistance in FY25, with Some Wide Variation.

All states spent more than half of their FY25 LIHEAP funds on direct energy assistance, though the share varies considerably across states (Figure 4; Table A.2). State shares range from 55 percent in Montana to more than 90 percent in Florida and South Dakota. In terms of dollars spent, this translates to a range of about $1.20 being spent on direct energy assistance per $1 on all other categories of LIHEAP spending (Montana) to about $12.50 being spent on direct energy assistance per $1 of other LIHEAP spending (South Dakota).

Figure 4. Direct energy assistance: States spent 55 to 93 percent of LIHEAP funds in FY25



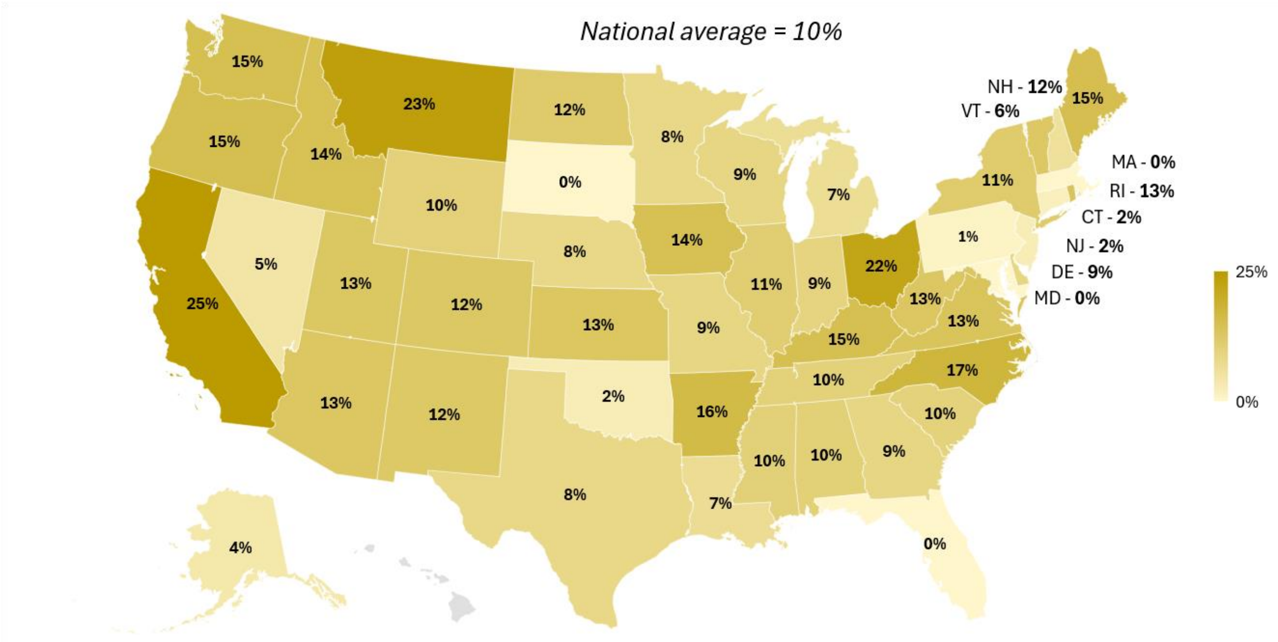
Note. Data come from the LIHEAP Data Warehouse as reported by state grant recipients in their LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Module 1 reports (FY25). FY25 data are unavailable for Hawaii.

States' Weatherization Assistance Spending Depends in Part on Their Direct Energy Assistance Spending.

Weatherization assistance comprises the second largest spending category for states on average in FY25, though again there is substantial variation across states. The federal LIHEAP statute allows states to choose whether they use a portion of their LIHEAP allocation for low-cost weatherization assistance as long as it is within the 15 percent funding cap, and some states may request waivers to increase the cap up to 25 percent. States that devote a smaller share of LIHEAP funds to direct energy assistance allocate more to other categories, the most common being weatherization assistance (Figure 5; Table A.3). For example, California spends 60 percent of its LIHEAP funds on direct energy assistance, compared with a 76 percent average nationally, and 25 percent on weatherization assistance, compared with a 10 percent average. Montana and Ohio show similar patterns.

Conversely, states with higher shares of spending on direct energy assistance tend to spend less on weatherization assistance. Oklahoma, for example, spends 90 percent on direct energy assistance and only two percent on weatherization. However, while these preventive measures may help reduce the need for future energy assistance, states can only provide this assistance to a small subset of their LIHEAP caseload at a time. Future research could examine whether greater spending on weatherization assistance is associated with lower direct energy assistance needs in subsequent years and explore the trade-offs between reducing long-terms energy costs for a small portion of the population versus helping more households cover their energy costs.

Figure 5. Weatherization assistance: States spent zero to 25 percent of LIHEAP funds in FY25

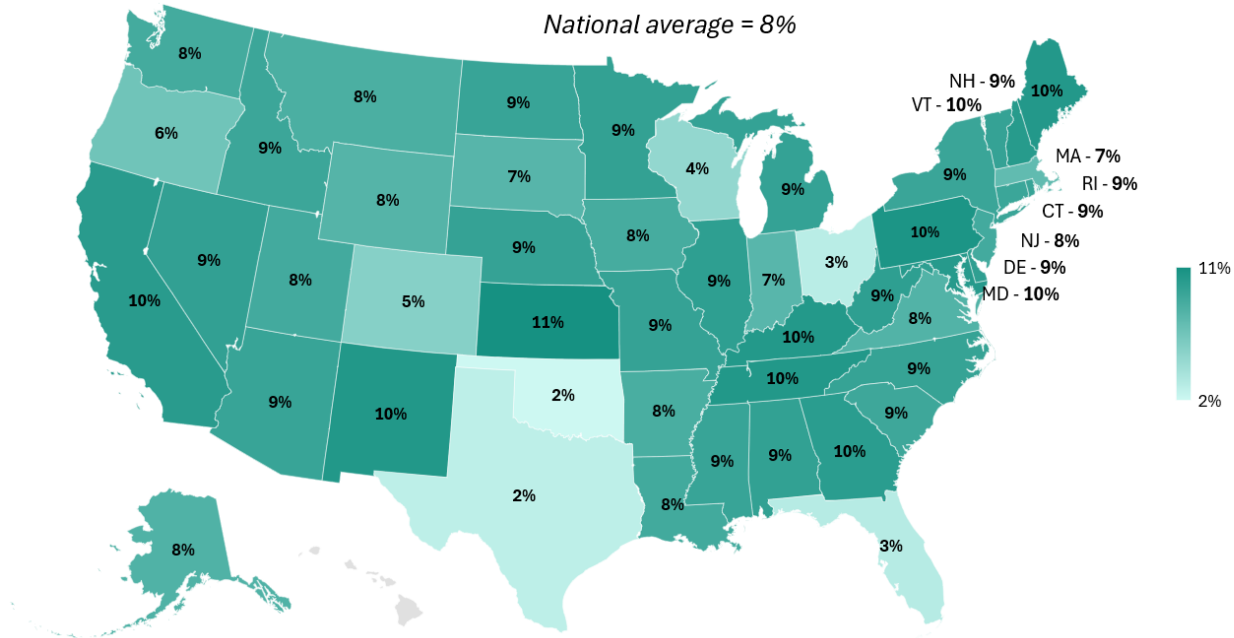


Note: Data come from the LIHEAP Data Warehouse as reported by state grant recipients in their LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Module 1 reports (FY25). FY25 data are unavailable for Hawaii.

Administrative Spending Looks Similar Across Most States, At or Just Below the 10 Percent Cap.

While states show considerable variation in terms of their spending on direct energy assistance and weatherization assistance, there is much less variation with administrative spending (Figure 6; Table A.4). States have a 10 percent federal cap on administrative spending, and over two-thirds of states spent between eight to 10 percent on administrative spending in FY25. A few states notably spent much lower than this cap, including Florida, Oklahoma, Ohio, and Texas. These are states that had either markedly larger than average direct energy assistance spending (Florida, Oklahoma, Texas) or weatherization assistance spending (Ohio).

Figure 6. Administrative spending: States' LIHEAP spending largely hovered near the 10 percent cap in FY25

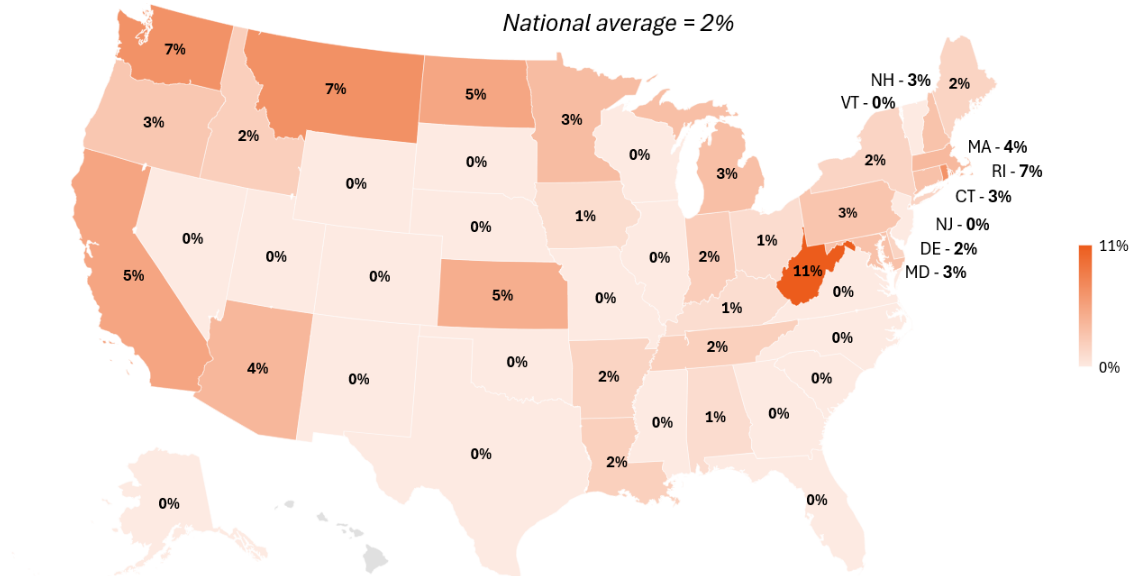


Note: Data come from the LIHEAP Data Warehouse as reported by state grant recipients in their LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Module 1 reports (FY25). FY25 data are unavailable for Hawaii. States may allowably spend above 10 percent if funds that were obligated for administrative spending in one year are carried over to be used for administrative spending in the next year, which is separate from the 10 percent cap.

Nearly Half of States Spent $0 on "Other" Spending; Those that Did Mainly Used it for IT-Related Updates.

Spending in the "other" category, which includes nominal payments to households with unique energy circumstances (such as not having traditional utility bills), IT updates, energy self-sufficiency activities under Assurance 16, and leveraging non-federal funds, makes up the smallest proportion of state-level spending. Around 42 percent of states spent no money in these categories at all in FY25, and almost 75 percent spent less than three percent (Figure 7; Table A.5). A few states are notable outliers, mainly due to higher spending on investments in technology enhancements. West Virginia, for instance, spent about 11 percent of its total funding in this "other" category of spending due to updating their management information system (MIS). This IT-related spending was also the case for Kansas, Montana, and North Dakota. Washington, on the other hand, had uniquely high spending on nominal payments, and California had uniquely high spending on Assurance 16 activities in FY25. Only three states had any spending on leveraging, and the amount was negligible (<0%) compared to the total state LIHEAP funding.

Figure 7. Other spending: Most states spent little to no money in this category in FY25, with a few exceptions



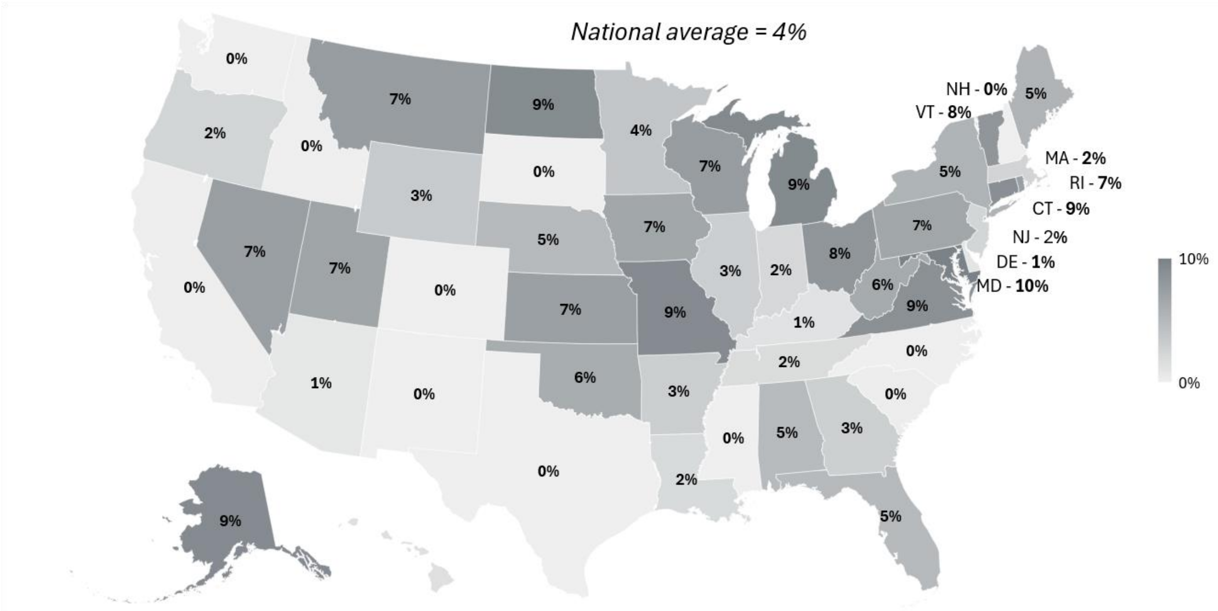
Note: Data come from the LIHEAP Data Warehouse as reported by state grant recipients in their LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Module 1 reports (FY25).

All States Remained at or Below 10 Percent Carryover Cap; Most Carried Over Less Than 5 Percent.

Around 80 percent of states carried over some FY25 funds into the next federal fiscal year. States are allowed to carry over up to 10 percent of federal funds, which can then go towards next federal fiscal year's direct energy assistance, weatherization, administrative spending, or other spending. Some states budget some carryover funding, if feasible, to minimize laying off state or local LIHEAP staff and time waiting to start the next year's program while waiting for new federal funding. Conversely, states also typically avoid budgeting the maximum carryover amount permitted under the federal LIHEAP law because sometimes small budget adjustments are needed late in the year when utility vendors return some unused LIHEAP benefits, e.g., if a household moved or was a single person household and the member died before using the benefit fully.

In FY25, only one state carried over the full 10 percent in FY25 (Maryland); the majority of states carried less than five percent over to FY26, with about a fifth of states carrying over no funds. States with relatively high carryover proportions varied in terms of their FY25 spending patterns; some had relatively low weatherization spending (e.g., Maryland, Alaska, Connecticut), others had lower than average direct energy assistance spending (e.g., Michigan, North Dakota, Virginia), and some had no "other" spending (e.g., Alaska, Missouri, Virginia). Future work could investigate how states are most likely to obligate their carryover funds to the next year, particularly in years with high proportions of carryover funds.

Figure 8. Carryover funds: States carried over zero to 10 percent of LIHEAP funding in FY25 to FY26



Note: Data come from the LIHEAP Data Warehouse as reported by state grant recipients in their LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Module 1 reports (FY25). FY25 data are unavailable for Hawaii.

CONCLUSION

States spend LIHEAP funds on a combination of direct energy assistance, weatherization assistance, administrative spending, and “other” spending, carrying over the remaining funds to the next year. In FY25, states spent over three-quarters of their LIHEAP funds on direct energy assistance, about a tenth on weatherization assistance, an average of around eight percent on administrative spending, and around two percent on other spending, with the other four percent being carried over to the next fiscal year. Average spending patterns were consistent over time, except in FY21, when ARPA supplemental funding led to a sharp increase in the share of funds carried over to the following year, as permitted by the ARPA law and due to receiving the funding late in the fiscal year, which were then put towards direct energy assistance in the following year. However, proportions vary widely from state to state, with some spending greater proportions of funding on direct energy assistance and less on weatherization assistance, and vice versa. Administrative spending and spending on “other” tended to be more similar across states, with administrative spending typically at or just below the 10 percent cap and “other” spending tending to be low to $0 for most states. States also remained at or below the 10 percent carryover cap, with most carrying over less than half of that, though notably most states (80 percent) carried over at least some funding.

Future research could explore whether the way grant recipients administer LIHEAP funding in one year correlates with how they administer their funding in another year; for instance, whether high weatherization assistance spending is associated with lower direct energy assistance in subsequent years, or whether grant recipient investment in their MIS systems has an impact on their administrative costs in the future. These investments could also be associated with measures of program performance or program integrity. Finally, other work could examine the impact of home energy affordability on the program and how to maximize spending on direct energy assistance and weatherization assistance, in effort to best to support LIHEAP grant recipients and beneficiaries.

REFERENCES

[1] Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. (2026). Available from: https://acf.gov/ocs/programs/liheap.
[2] Congressional Research Service. Perl, Libby. LIHEAP: Program and Funding. (2018). Available from: https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/RL31865.
[3] Congressional Research Service. Perl, Libby. LIHEAP: Program and Funding. (2018). Available from: https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/RL31865.
[4] 42 USC 8624(b)(1)(A) and 42 USC 8622(6)
[5] 42 USC 8624(b)(1)(A) and 42 USC 8622(6)
[6] 42 USC 8624(b)(1)(B) and 42 USC 8623(c)
[7] 42 USC 8624(b)(1)(C), 42 USC 8624(k), and 42 USC 8628
[8] 45 CFR 96.30(a)
[9] 42 USC 8624(b)(9)
[10] Available from: LIHEAP Clearinghouse. Assurance 16. (n.d.). Available from: https://liheapch.acf.gov/delivery/sufficiency.htm.
[11] 42 USC 8624(b)(16)
[12] 42 USC 8626(a)(2)
[13] 42 USC 8626(a)(2)
[14] LIHEAP Performance Management. Custom Reports. (n.d.). Available from: https://liheappm.acf.gov/datawarehouse/custom_reports
[15] American Rescue Plan Act. P.L. 117-2, March 21, 2021.
[16] Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services. Supplemental LIHEAP Funding Announced Award of FY 2021. (2021). Available from: https://acf.gov/ocs/programs/liheap/funding-releases/supplemental-liheap-funding-announced-award-fy-2021

APPENDIX

Table A1. National Proportions and Amounts of LIHEAP Spending Categories, FY16-25

		Direct Energy Assistance	Weatherization Assistance	Administrative Spending	Other Spending	Carryover
2016	*Proportion*	0.75	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.05
	Amount	$2,605,424,403	$355,526,104	$289,474,259	$69,098,750	$160,393,830
2017	*Proportion*	0.74	0.11	0.08	0.02	0.05
	Amount	$2,579,107,957	$374,339,787	$289,759,479	$71,207,749	$181,957,518
2018	*Proportion*	0.75	0.11	0.08	0.02	0.04
	Amount	$2,818,992,528	$418,158,899	$304,509,854	$74,764,999	$137,594,241
2019	*Proportion*	0.75	0.11	0.09	0.02	0.04
	Amount	$2,789,354,465	$397,821,209	$331,074,631	$69,747,383	$145,679,634
2020	*Proportion*	0.72	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.10
	Amount	$3,404,677,271	$401,743,427	$372,886,669	$80,571,931	$447,567,244
2021	*Proportion*	0.55	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.32
	Amount	$4,713,744,177	$515,772,264	$518,275,276	$86,341,234	$2,710,213,609
2022	*Proportion*	0.80	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.03
	Amount	$5,275,252,126	$555,947,911	$405,732,124	$87,098,260	$207,731,706
2023	*Proportion*	0.80	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.04
	Amount	$4,958,905,588	$502,730,075	$435,390,618	$86,181,867	$226,143,527
2024	*Proportion*	0.76	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.04
	Amount	$3,242,523,143	$423,955,131	$338,320,099	$83,169,844	$190,867,812
2025	*Proportion*	0.76	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.04
	Amount	$3,217,914,679	$418,690,015	$333,944,939	$78,013,267	$182,860,582

Note: Data come from the LIHEAP Data Warehouse as reported by state grant recipients in their LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Module 1 reports (FY16-25).

Table A2. Direct Energy Assistance Proportions and Ratios by State (FY25)

	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Crisis assistance	Total direct energy assistance	Direct to other spending ratio
National	0.45	0.10	0.21	0.76	3.17
AK	0.62	0.00	0.16	0.77	3.43
AL	0.32	0.26	0.17	0.75	3.00
AR	0.22	0.11	0.39	0.71	2.49
AZ	0.13	0.41	0.20	0.74	2.84
CA	0.17	0.06	0.37	0.60	1.52
CO	0.71	0.00	0.11	0.82	4.69
CT	0.51	0.00	0.27	0.78	3.50
DC	0.71	0.00	0.16	0.87	6.53
DE	0.48	0.02	0.29	0.79	3.87
FL	0.32	0.24	0.36	0.92	12.18
GA	0.34	0.40	0.05	0.79	3.75
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	0.59	0.00	0.11	0.70	2.32
ID	0.58	0.00	0.17	0.75	3.01
IL	0.58	0.00	0.19	0.77	3.33
IN	0.56	0.00	0.23	0.79	3.82
KS	0.62	0.00	0.03	0.65	1.85
KY	0.20	0.06	0.48	0.73	2.75
LA	0.21	0.50	0.10	0.81	4.29
MA	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.87	6.69
MD	0.72	0.00	0.05	0.77	3.41
ME	0.62	0.00	0.06	0.68	2.13
MI	0.16	0.00	0.56	0.72	2.57
MN	0.52	0.00	0.23	0.75	3.08
MO	0.42	0.00	0.31	0.73	2.74
MS	0.45	0.32	0.04	0.81	4.29
MT	0.49	0.00	0.06	0.55	1.21
NC	0.44	0.00	0.29	0.74	2.79
ND	0.62	0.00	0.03	0.65	1.89
NE	0.48	0.27	0.02	0.78	3.52
NH	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.82	4.44
NJ	0.64	0.09	0.14	0.87	6.67
NM	0.48	0.19	0.11	0.78	3.53
NV	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.79	3.73
NY	0.51	0.04	0.18	0.73	2.68
OH	0.50	0.00	0.16	0.67	2.00
OK	0.39	0.46	0.05	0.90	9.06
OR	0.57	0.10	0.07	0.74	2.86
PA	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.80	3.93
RI	0.54	0.00	0.10	0.64	1.77
SC	0.00	0.06	0.76	0.82	4.43
SD	0.74	0.00	0.18	0.93	12.48
TN	0.41	0.27	0.09	0.76	3.25
TX	0.07	0.80	0.03	0.89	8.42

UT	0.62	0.00	0.11	0.72	2.61
VA	0.36	0.27	0.08	0.70	2.38
VT	0.61	0.00	0.10	0.70	2.39
WA	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	2.38
WI	0.67	0.00	0.12	0.79	3.84
WV	0.35	0.00	0.26	0.61	1.56
WY	0.46	0.00	0.33	0.79	3.85

Note: Data come from the LIHEAP Data Warehouse as reported by state grant recipients in their LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Module 1 reports (FY25). FY25 data are unavailable for Hawaii.

Table A.3. Weatherization Assistance Proportions by State (FY25)

	Weatherization
National	0.10
AK	0.04
AL	0.10
AR	0.16
AZ	0.13
CA	0.25
CO	0.12
CT	0.02
DC	0.05
DE	0.09
FL	0.00
GA	0.09
HI	N/A
IA	0.14
ID	0.14
IL	0.11
IN	0.09
KS	0.13
KY	0.15
LA	0.07
MA	0.00
MD	0.00
ME	0.15
MI	0.07
MN	0.08
MO	0.09
MS	0.10
MT	0.23
NC	0.17
ND	0.12
NE	0.08
NH	0.06
NJ	0.02
NM	0.12
NV	0.05
NY	0.11
OH	0.22
OK	0.02
OR	0.15
PA	0.01
RI	0.13
SC	0.10
SD	0.00
TN	0.10
TX	0.08
UT	0.13

VA	0.13
VT	0.12
WA	0.15
WI	0.09
WV	0.13
WY	0.10

Notes. Data come from the LIHEAP Data Warehouse as reported by state grant recipients in their LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Module 1 reports (FY25). FY25 data are unavailable for Hawaii.

Table A.4. Administrative Proportions by State (FY25)

	Total Administrative
National	0.08
AK	0.08
AL	0.09
AR	0.08
AZ	0.09
CA	0.10
CO	0.05
CT	0.09
DC	0.03
DE	0.09
FL	0.03
GA	0.10
HI	N/A
IA	0.08
ID	0.09
IL	0.09
IN	0.07
KS	0.15
KY	0.10
LA	0.08
MA	0.07
MD	0.10
ME	0.10
MI	0.09
MN	0.10
MO	0.09
MS	0.09
MT	0.14
NC	0.09
ND	0.14
NE	0.09
NH	0.10
NJ	0.08
NM	0.10
NV	0.09
NY	0.09
OH	0.03
OK	0.02
OR	0.06
PA	0.10
RI	0.09
SC	0.09
SD	0.07
TN	0.10

TX	0.02
UT	0.08
VA	0.08
VT	0.09
WA	0.08
WI	0.04
WV	0.20
WY	0.08

Notes. Data come from the LIHEAP Data Warehouse as reported by state grant recipients in their LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Module 1 reports (FY25). FY25 data are unavailable for Hawaii.

Table A.5. Other Spending by State (FY25)

State	Nominal payments	Information Technology	Assurance 16	Leveraging	Total “Other”
National	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
AK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AL	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
AR	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
AZ	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
CA	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
CO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CT	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03
DC	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
DE	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
FL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IA	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
ID	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
IL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IN	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
KS	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
KY	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
LA	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
MA	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04
MD	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
ME	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
MI	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03
MN	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
MO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MT	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.07
NC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ND	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
NE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NH	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
NJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NV	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NY	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
OH	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
OK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OR	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03
PA	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
RI	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.07
SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TN	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
TX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WA	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
WI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WV	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11
WY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Notes. Data come from the LIHEAP Data Warehouse as reported by state grant recipients in their LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Module 1 reports (FY25). FY25 data are unavailable for Hawaii.

Table A.6. Carryover Proportions by State

	Carryover
National	0.04
AK	0.09
AL	0.05
AR	0.03
AZ	0.01
CA	0.00
CO	0.00
CT	0.09
DC	0.03
DE	0.01
FL	0.05
GA	0.03
HI	N/A
IA	0.07
ID	0.00
IL	0.03
IN	0.02
KS	0.07
KY	0.01
LA	0.02
MA	0.02
MD	0.10
ME	0.05
MI	0.09
MN	0.04
MO	0.09
MS	0.00
MT	0.07
NC	0.00
ND	0.09
NE	0.05
NH	0.00
NJ	0.02
NM	0.00
NV	0.07
NY	0.05
OH	0.08
OK	0.06
OR	0.02
PA	0.07
RI	0.07
SC	0.00
SD	0.00
TN	0.02
TX	0.00
UT	0.07

VA	0.09
VT	0.08
WA	0.00
WI	0.07
WV	0.06
WY	0.03

Notes. Data come from the LIHEAP Data Warehouse as reported by state grant recipients in their LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Module 1 reports (FY25). FY25 data are unavailable for Hawaii.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

200 Independence Avenue SW, Mailstop 447D
Washington, D.C. 20201

For more ASPE briefs and other publications, visit:
aspe.hhs.gov/reports

SUGGESTED CITATION
Alex Adams, Samantha Steimle, Laura Erickson, and Danielle Berman. Nearly a Quarter of LIHEAP Funds Are Not Spent on Direct Household Energy Assistance, with Four Percent Reserved in FY25. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. September 2026.

DISCLOSURE
This communication was printed, published, or produced and disseminated at U.S. taxpayer expense.

DISCLAIMER REGARDING WEB LINKS
Links and references to information from non-governmental organizations are provided for informational purposes and are not an HHS endorsement, recommendation, or preference for the non-governmental organizations.

Subscribe to the ASPE mailing list to receive email updates on new publications:
Sign up for email updates (hhs.gov)

For general questions or general information about ASPE:
aspe.hhs.gov/about