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The Weatherization Assistance Program Formula

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SUMMARY

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The Weatherization Assistance Program Formula

The Department of Energy's (DOE's) Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) enables low-income families to reduce their energy consumption by making their dwellings more energy efficient. The WAP was authorized in Title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA, P.L. 94-385) and established in 1976. This act authorized the Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration (and later the Secretary of Energy) to provide weatherization assistance.

The WAP is a formula grant program: funding flows from DOE to state and territorial governments and then to local governments and weatherization agencies. DOE program guidelines specify that a variety of energy efficiency measures are eligible for support under the program. The measures include insulation, space-heating equipment, energy-efficient windows, water heaters, and efficient air conditioners.

Program funds are allocated to the states and territories according to a formula that has a long and complicated history. Initially WAP funds were distributed in a manner that was more favorable to colder-weather states. This focus was in part the result of high heating oil prices throughout the 1970s. As WAP was reauthorized, Congress amended the factors that were considered by DOE to inform the distribution of funds.

The current procedure dates to 1990, when Congress reauthorized WAP. The reauthorization required that the Secretary of DOE amend the formula allocation to use more recent data and to account for factors such as the cost of heating and cooling. The effect of these changes was that, in general, some funding would be shifted from colder-weather states to warmer-weather states. To prevent a dramatic shift of funds, the "new" formula, which DOE developed in 1995, is used to calculate state allotments only when appropriations for the WAP program exceed approximately $209.7 million. When funds are at or above the threshold, DOE determines program allocations for states and territories according to a base allocation and a formula allocation. The base allocation is a set amount for each state and territory and reflects historical program allocations. The formula allocation is composed of three factors: a population factor, a climatic factor (which is derived from heating and cooling degree days), and a residential energy expenditure factor by low-income households (which approximates the financial burden to low-income households of energy use). For total program allocations below $209,724,761, DOE determines allocations for states and territories according to a base allocation of $209,724,761 less the percentage decrease of the total program allocation from the threshold.

Under the current procedure, the method of funding allocation is dependent upon whether WAP's annual appropriation by Congress is at or exceeds the monetary threshold, as noted. In FY2020, the threshold for the formula allocation was exceeded with WAP funding at $305 million.

Issues for Congress center on whether to amend the current allocation procedure to account for changes in the energy consumption of heating or cooling, or to include other factors in the formula. In the 116th Congress, several bills would make changes to the WAP. These include directing DOE to take into consideration "improvements in the health and safety of occupants" of weatherized dwellings, reauthorizing WAP, increasing the authorized annual appropriation for the program, and establishing a timeline for disbursement of allocated funds to states, among other proposals.

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Introduction to the Weatherization Assistance Program

The Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) was established in 1976 under Title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA, P.L. 94-385, 42 U.S.C. §6861 et seq.). The WAP enables low-income families to permanently reduce their energy consumption by making their households more energy efficient.[1] It is a formula grant program: funding flows from the Department of Energy (DOE) to state governments (including territories, beginning in 2007) and then to local governments and weatherization agencies. DOE program guidelines specify that a variety of energy efficiency measures are eligible for support under the program. The measures include insulation, space-heating equipment, energy-efficient windows, water heaters, and efficient air conditioners.

Currently, DOE employs a formula to allocate WAP funding to states, the District of Columbia, and territories (hereinafter referred to as states and territories). Each state and territory, in turn, decides how to allocate its share of the funding to local governments and jurisdictions.[2] Funds made available to the states are allocated to local governments and nonprofit agencies for purchasing and installing energy efficiency materials, such as insulation, and for making energy-related repairs.[3] Funds for tribes are included in a state's formula allocations. With a few exceptions, funds for tribes are distributed at the state level.

This report discusses the formula that is used to allocate WAP funds to state governments. The formula allocation has changed over time. The report begins with an introduction to WAP, including the program's statutory authority, current allocation procedure, and origin and evolution. Next, the report discusses the specific methods and factors for distributing WAP funds to the states, which involve a base allocation and a formula allocation. The report concludes with a discussion of issues for Congress and identifies some related legislation introduced in the 116th Congress.

Statutory Authority for Allocation

Under current law, DOE allocates weatherization assistance funds to states and territories, taking into account several factors. Section 414 of ECPA (42 U.S.C. 6864(a)) mandates that the funding allocation be based on "the relative need for weatherization assistance among low-income persons." Other factors specified in Section 414 include:

- "the number of dwelling units to be weatherized";

[1] The federal WAP statute states that the primary purpose of the program is "to increase the energy efficiency of dwellings owned or occupied by low-income persons, reduce their total residential energy expenditures, and improve their health and safety, especially low-income persons who are particularly vulnerable such as the elderly, the handicapped, and children." See 42 U.S.C. §6861.

[2] Administrative rules, eligibility standards, the types of aid, and benefit levels are primarily decided at the state level. Eligibility is automatically given to applicants receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families or Supplemental Security Income. Also, if a state elects, program eligibility can extended to a household that meets Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program eligibility criteria.

[3] Most of the grantees are state-designated community action agencies, which administer multiple types of social service grants for low-income persons. No more than 10% of grant funds allocated to states may be used for administration according to 42 U.S.C. §6865.

- "the climatic conditions in the state [or territory] respecting energy conservation, which may include consideration of annual degree days";
- "the type of weatherization work to be done in various settings"; and
- "such other factors as the Secretary [of DOE] may determine necessary, such as the cost of heating and cooling, in order to carry out the purpose and provisions of this part."

DOE is required to annually update the data used in the allocation of funds.[4]

WAP's Program Allocation

Funds for WAP are directed to several activities. DOE reserves some funds for national training and technical assistance (T&TA) activities that benefit all states and territories. DOE allocates funding for T&TA activities at both the state and local levels. The total funding for national, state, and local T&TA is limited to 10% of an annual appropriation.[5]

The remaining funds comprise the total allocation to state programs. The program allocation consists of two parts: the base allocation and the formula allocation. The base allocation for each state is fixed, but the amount differs for each state. The fixed base was intended to prevent large swings from previous allocations which could disrupt a state's program operations.

A state or territory's program allocation for a given year is determined using one of two methods and is dependent upon WAP's annual appropriation by Congress.[6] If the total program allocation is at or above $209,724,761 (referred to as the threshold amount),[7] DOE determines program allocations for states and territories according to a base allocation and a formula allocation, which is expressed mathematically as:

$$\text{Program Allocation} = \text{Base Allocation} + \text{Formula Allocation}$$

For total program allocations below $209,724,761, DOE determines allocations for states and territories according to an allocation of $209,724,761 less the percentage decrease of the total program allocation from the threshold. For example, if the total program allocation were 10% below $209,724,761, then the program allocation for each state or territory would be 10% less than the program allocation as determined for $209,724,761. Both the base allocation and formula allocation would be reduced by the same proportion (10%). According to DOE, "this approach distributes the effect of lower appropriations equitably."[8]

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[4] See 42 U.S.C. 6864(c).

[5] The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5) allowed the T&TA share to increase temporarily to 20%.

[6] These methods are described in an interim rule that was published and later finalized in the *Federal Register* in 1995. For interim rule, see Department of Energy, "Weatherization Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons," 60 *Federal Register* 29469-29481, June 5, 1995. For final rule, see Department of Energy, "Weatherization Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons," 60 *Federal Register* 64314-64315, December 15, 1995.

[7] See 10 C.F.R. §440.10. The threshold amount, $209,724,761, is based upon the appropriation of $226,800,000 for the WAP in FY1995 under P.L. 103-332. After reserving funds for DOE and state and territory T&TA, total program allocations were $209,724,761 for FY1995. The threshold amount is not adjusted for inflation.

[8] See Department of Energy, "Weatherization Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons," 60 *Federal Register* 29479, June 5, 1995; Testimony of Annamaria Garcia, Director of the Office of Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs at the U.S. Department of Energy, in U.S. Congress, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, *Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program*, hearings, 116th Congress, 1st session, February 12, 2019, p.3, http://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP10/20190213/108877/HHRG-116-AP10-

Development of the Program Allocation Procedures

As the WAP developed, DOE changed the procedures for state allocation of WAP funds. Two formula allocation procedures are discussed—those developed in 1984 and in 1995. The 1995 procedures remain in effect today. The current state allocation consists of two parts: a fixed amount of money derived from a state's FY1993 allocation as determined by WAP, and an additional amount of money—referred to as the formula allocation. The FY1993 allocation was determined according to the formula allocation procedures developed in 1984.[9]

1984 Formula Allocation

In 1984, DOE developed and published standard procedures for allocating funds within the WAP.[10] DOE divided the first $5.1 million of appropriated funds equally among the states with an additional $100,000 allocated to Alaska. The remaining funds available for allocation to the states would be dispersed according to a formula. This formula allocation emphasized heating demand, resulting in warmer weather states receiving less funds than colder weather states. In the formula, the square of the number of heating degree days in a state and the square of the number of cooling degree days in a state were each multiplied by the percentage of total residential energy used for space heating or cooling, respectively, and then summed.[11] As households typically use more energy for heating than cooling, this formula tended to favor states in colder climates (with more heating degree days). In addition, DOE retained the option to reduce or increase the allocation for a state depending upon the likelihood of a state to expend funds.[12]

1995 Formula Allocation

The State Energy Efficiency Program Improvement Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-440) directed DOE to review the formula allocation. Some were concerned that the formula favored northern states over southern and western states. According to the Senate committee report for S. 247 (S.Rept. 101-235), enacted as P.L. 101-440:[13]

Wstate-GarciaA-20190213.pdf.

[9] According to Department of Energy (DOE), "the proposed formula as a whole balances congressional intent of maintaining program capacity and apportioning funds more equitably among the States. Under the formula, no State loses more than one-half of one percent of FY1994 funds unless total program allocations fall below $220 million. All States gain when funds rise above this amount." DOE, "Weatherization Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons," 60 *Federal Register* 29471, June 5, 1995.

[10] DOE, "Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons," 49 *Federal Register* 3441-3638, January 27, 1984.

[11] A heating degree day (HDD) is a measurement designed to quantify the demand for energy needed to heat a building and is typically determined as the number of degrees that a day's average temperature is below 65º Fahrenheit. A cooling degree day (CDD) is a measurement designed to quantify the demand for energy needed to cool a building and is typically determined as the number of degrees that a day's average temperature is above 65º Fahrenheit.

[12] DOE stated that in determining whether funds should be reduced, "DOE will consider the amount of unexpended financial assistance currently available to a grantee under this part and the number of dwelling units which remain to be weatherized with the unexpended financial assistance." For increased funds, DOE would determine the amount that "the grantee can expend to weatherize additional dwelling units during the budget period for which financial assistance is to be awarded." See DOE, "Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons," 49 *Federal Register* 3631, January 27, 1984.

[13] U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Energy Regulation and Conservation, *State Energy Conservation Programs Improvement Act of 1989*, hearing on S. 247, 101st Cong., 1st sess., May 2, 1989, pp. 156-158.

> The Committee intends that there be a more equitable distribution of Federal financial assistance among the States than presently exists. The current formula's squaring of heating and cooling degree days does not appear to provide for an equitable national distribution of available federal funds among low-income households. By requiring a repromulgation of the formula, the Committee intends to achieve a more equitable distribution of such WAP funds based on the nationwide low-income population.
>
> In this regard, the Secretary shall determine whether, in fact, the current formula's squaring of heating and cooling degree days unfairly favors certain States, and, if so, shall take immediate steps to change the allocation formula to reflect a more equitable national distribution of funds among low-income households. In this regard, the Committee intends that the Secretary, in consultation with the State Advisory Board established under the Act, develop a new formula and criteria for determining the most equitable methods of allocating weatherization funds based on low income population, number of heating and cooling days, the relative costs of heating and cooling, and the annual costs incurred by low-income households for heating and cooling.[14]

DOE undertook a rulemaking, and published the final rule in 1995.[15] This formula allocation remains in effect.

FY2020 Allocation

DOE determines the annual funding allocation or "total program allocation" for weatherization assistance for each state and territory from "the annual appropriation [by Congress] less funds reserved for training and technical assistance."[16] For fiscal year (FY) 2020, weatherization received $308.5 million in total appropriations, of which $305.0 million went to WAP and $3.5 million for T&TA activities at DOE headquarters.[17] Of the total appropriations, DOE was directed to make $1 million available for a weatherization innovation pilot program. In addition, DOE reserved $6.1 million to make funding available for Sustainable Energy Resources for Consumers (SERC) Grants and allocated an additional $0.8 million for for formula grant performance tracking.[18] DOE also reallocated $5 million of prior year funds to the program. Altogether, $302.1 million was available to states and territories for FY2020, with $249.2 million available for the total program allocation and nearly $52.9 million for T&TA activities.[19] For FY2020, the total program allocation was above the threshold.

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[14] U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, *State Energy Efficiency Improvement Act of 1989*, report to accompany S. 247, 101st Cong., 1st sess., January 10, 1988, S.Rept. 101-235, p. 19.

[15] For the final rule, see Department of Energy, "Weatherization Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons," 60 *Federal Register* 64314-64315, December 15, 1995. For the interim rule, which describes the formula allocation, see Department of Energy, "Weatherization Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons," 60 *Federal Register* 29469-29481, June 5, 1995.

[16] See definition for "total program allocation" under 10 C.F.R. §440.3.

[17] See Explanatory Statement, Division C, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94), https://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20191216/BILLS-116HR1865SA-JES-DIVISION-C.pdf.

[18] Section 411 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA 2007, P.L. 110-140) stipulates that WAP funds may be used to award Sustainable Energy Resources for Consumers (SERC) grants only when WAP funding for a given fiscal year is at or above $275 million. EISA 2007 also directs DOE to limit SERC grant funding to 2% of WAP funds; therefore for FY2020, SERC funds are limited to no more than $6.1 million (or 2% of $305 million). In addition, DOE also allocated $800,000 in FY2020 WAP funds to formula grant performance tracking. Communication between the author and DOE's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, May 11, 2020.

[19] DOE reserved nearly $52.9 million for T&TA activities for states and territories, which is less than the 20% that DOE may reserve for grantees per 42 U.S.C. §6866. See DOE, "Program Year 2020 Grantee Allocations," *Weatherization Program Notice*, February 10, 2020, https://www.energy.gov/eere/wipo/downloads/wpn-20-2-program-

Appendix A provides annual allocation information for states, territories, and tribes for FY2001 through FY2020; the allocations vary from year to year and reflect changes in funding levels for the WAP and DOE allocations for program funds and T&TA funds.

The Base Allocation

The *base allocation* is a fixed amount of annual funding that each state and territory receives from appropriated sums for weatherization assistance from DOE.[20] The fixed amount differs for each state and territory and was based upon the allocations for FY1993 as determined by DOE according to a previous formula.[21] Base allocations, which total $171,858,000, are listed in Table 1 of 10 C.F.R. §440.10(b)(1). This table is included in **Appendix B** for reference.

The Formula Allocation

State and territory formula allocations are determined from the difference between the total program allocation and the total base allocation of $171,858,000. This difference can be considered to be the total available funds for formula allocation. For example, in FY2020, the total available funds for formula allocation was $77,374,500 (the difference between the FY2020 total program allocation—$249,232,500—and the base allocation—$171,858,000). The *formula allocation* for each state or territory is determined by multiplying the total available funds for formula allocation by a state or territory's formula share. The state formula allocation is expressed mathematically as:

$$\text{State Formula Allocation} = \text{Total Funds for Formula Allocation} \times \text{State Formula Share}$$

The formula share is the product of three factors—population, climate, and residential energy expenditures—normalized by the national total of the product of each state's three factors.

Factor 1: Population

The population factor (Factor 1) is the percentage of the U.S. low-income households in each state or territory. The formula gives equal weight to owners and renters. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA, P.L. 111-5 §407a) revised the program guidelines to raise the low-income eligibility ceiling from 150% to 200% of the poverty level.[22]

The U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) estimated that there were 113.6 million households in the United States.[23] Of the 113.6 million households, approximately 39.5 million households (or nearly 35%) were federally

year-2020-grantee-allocations.

[20] See 10 C.F.R. §440.10(b)(1).

[21] In 1995, DOE issued an interim rule (which was later finalized) that established an updated allocation formula "to provide warmer-weather States a greater share of the funding, while protecting the Program capacity developed over the years by colder-weather States." See Department of Energy, "Weatherization Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons," 60 *Federal Register* 29470, June 5, 1995.

[22] At the time of the 1995 rulemaking for the formula allocation, the low-income eligibility ceiling was 125% of the poverty level. The number of low-income households used in the rulemaking was obtained from a special tabulation of Census data completed by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Energy.

[23] Of the 113.6 million households, EIA reported that 16.9 million households were below the poverty line in 2009. EIA, "Table HC9.2 Household Demographics of U.S. Homes, by Owner/Renter Status, 2009," 2009 RECS Survey Data, https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2009/#house.

eligible for weatherization assistance. The distribution of low-income households in the United States in 2009 was "in roughly the same proportions as the non-low-income population, with approximately 16% in the Northeast, 23% in the Midwest, 41% in the South, and 20% in the West."[24] EIA's 2015 RECS—with the most recent survey data—estimated that the total number of households has increased in the United States to 118.2 million.[25] Although CRS did not identify a source for the number of households that were eligible for weatherization assistance in 2015, EIA's 2015 RECS did estimate that 37.0 million of the 118.2 million households in the United States experienced energy insecurity.[26]

Factor 2: Climate

The climate factor (Factor 2) accounts for the variation in climatic conditions that can affect household energy consumption (i.e., energy demand for heating and cooling). The factor accounts for the energy needed for heating and cooling in a proportional manner. The factor relies upon 30-year averages of heating degree days and cooling degree days as reported by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). According to NOAA, the 30-year averages are updated once every 10 years.[27] A heating degree day (HDD) is a measurement designed to quantify the demand for energy needed to heat a building and is typically determined as the number of degrees that a day's average temperature is below 65° Fahrenheit. A cooling degree day (CDD) is a measurement designed to quantify the demand for energy needed to cool a building and is typically determined as the number of degrees that a day's average temperature is above 65° Fahrenheit. Factor 2 is the sum of the HDD ratio (a state HDD divided by the national median HDD) and the CDD ratio (a state CDD divided by the national median CDD multiplied by 0.1) for each state or territory, treating the energy needed for heating and cooling in a proportional manner. Mathematically, Factor 2 is expressed as:

$$\text{Factor 2} = \frac{\text{State HDD}}{\text{National Median HDD}} + \left(\frac{State\ CDD}{National\ Median\ CDD} \times 0.1\right)$$

Including 0.1 in the CDD ratio—according to the 1995 interim rule—accounted for the difference in national energy consumption data between heating and cooling. According to 1990 data from EIA, national heating consumption equaled 4.79 quadrillion Btu while air conditioning consumption equaled 0.49 quadrillion Btu.[28] At the time, heating consumed approximately 10 times more energy than air conditioning; however, according to the 2015 RECS, EIA estimates national heating energy consumption has declined to 3.95 quadrillion Btu while national air conditioning energy consumption has increased to 0.73 quadrillion Btu.[29] Using the data within the 2015 RECS, heating consumes approximately 5.4 times more energy than air conditioning.

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[24] Eisenberg, Joel, *Weatherization Assistance Program Technical Memorandum Background Data and Statistics On Low-Income Energy Use and Burdens*, ORNL/TM-2014/133, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, April 2014, p. 3.

[25] EIA updated the RECS in 2017 (with data from 2015); see https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2015/hc/php/hc9.5.php.

[26] Household energy insecurity refers to those households that experienced at least one of the following issues collected in the survey: (1) reducing or forgoing food or medicine to pay energy costs, (2) leaving the home at an unhealthy temperature, (3) receiving a disconnect or delivery stop notice, (4) unable to use heating equipment, or (5) unable to use cooling equipment. EIA, "Table HC11.1 Household Energy Insecurity, 2015," 2015 RECS Survey Data, https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2015/hc/php/hc11.1.php.

[27] The 1981–2010 U.S. Climate Normals dataset is the latest release of Climate Normals by the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI); see https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/datatools/normals.

[28] Data from Table 28 of EIA's Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1990.

[29] Data from Table CE3.1, "Annual Household Site End-Use Consumption in the U.S.—Totals and Averages, 2015,"

Factor 3: Residential Energy Expenditure

The residential energy expenditure factor (Factor 3) is an estimate of the residential energy expenditure (REE) for low-income households for a state or territory. Energy expenditures for low-income households are not available at the state level. Further, EIA provides data for state residential energy consumption including expenditure data, but EIA does not distinguish between low-income households and other households. Therefore the factor is determined based on publicly available data from the U.S. Census Bureau. At the Census division level, residential energy expenditure data is available for the overall population and for low-income households (referred to as "Division REE").[30] According to the 1995 interim rule, "the underlying assumption in the calculation of State residential energy expenditures per low-income household is that the relationship between a State's residential energy expenditures per household and its respective divisional residential energy expenditures per household is the same for its low-income population as it is for its general population."[31] For example, if an average household in a state spends 50% more on residential energy than the average household in its Census division, then it is assumed that low-income households in the same state would also spend 50% more on residential energy than the average low-income household in its Census division. To determine Factor 3, the state or territory's low-income household energy expenditures are normalized according to a national median low-income household energy expenditure. Mathematically, Factor 3 is expressed as:

$$\text{Factor 3} = \frac{\dfrac{\text{State REE / State Households}}{\text{Division REE / Division Households}} \times \text{Division Low-Income REE}}{\text{National Median REE}}$$

Potential Issues for Congress

Under the current procedure, the method of funding allocation is dependent upon whether WAP's annual appropriation is at or exceeds a monetary threshold, as discussed. An issue for Congress is whether to maintain this approach and continue to direct the allocation procedure through annual appropriations. Alternatively, Congress could amend the authorizing language to address concerns regarding the current allocation procedure. They center on whether adjustments are needed to account for changes in heating and cooling or to include other factors in the formula. Another issue is sufficiency of appropriations for the program.

Congress could direct DOE to examine the current allocation formula and determine whether revisions to the current approach should be undertaken. Congress previously directed DOE to revise the weatherization allocation formula "in order to allow for a more equitable apportionment of funds while not harming the existing capacity of any State to weatherize homes."[32] The DOE examination resulted in the 1995 rulemaking and current allocation formula.

RECS 2015. https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2015/index.php?view=consumption#by%20end%20uses.

[30] The Census Bureau established nine divisions, which are geographic groupings of states for the presentation of census data. The current divisions are New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific. See https://factfinder.census.gov/help/en/division.htm.

[31] See Department of Energy, "Weatherization Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons," 60 *Federal Register* 29477, June 5, 1995.

[32] In H.Rept. 103-740, the Conference Report on the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act,

Congress may consider whether adjustments to the formula are merited to account for changes in heating and cooling. As discussed in "Factor 2: Climate," the energy consumption ratio of heating to air conditioning has declined from approximately 10 to 5.4. Factor 2 also relies upon 30-year averages of HDDs and CDDs as reported and updated by NOAA on a 10-year basis. As the U.S. average annual temperature has increased, heating degree days have decreased and cooling degree days have increased overall.[33] The exception to this are states within the Southeast (excluding Florida), which have seen more HDDs and fewer CDDs.[34] Long-term averages may not reflect present or future conditions or sufficiently capture the potential energy expenditure burden associated with heating and cooling during extreme temperatures. According to the Fourth National Climate Assessment (NCA4), extreme temperatures are projected to increase even more than average temperatures in the contiguous United States.[35] The EIA projects that delivered energy for air conditioning of buildings will increase in the building sector through 2050 while energy for space heating will decline during the same period.[36] In addition, the HDD or CDD determined for a state may not capture the actual HDD and CDD experienced in urban areas. Studies have shown evidence of heat islands in urban areas and that low-income neighborhoods within some urban areas experience additional elevated heat exposure.[37]

In addition to altering the existing factors within the WAP's formula allocation, Congress may include other factors. In the 116th Congress, several bills would make changes to the WAP. Some bills would direct DOE to take into consideration "improvements in the health and safety of occupants" of weatherized dwellings.[38] In addition, these bills would reauthorize WAP and authorize annual appropriations of $350 million for five fiscal years. This would be greater than program appropriations for at least the last five fiscal years but less than the authorization for

1995, P.L. 103-332, the conference committee stated that sufficient funds would be made available to permit DOE to revise the weatherization allocation formula "in order to allow for a more equitable apportionment of funds while not harming the existing capacity of any State to weatherize homes."

[33] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *Climate Change Indicators in the United States*, Fourth Edition, 2016, p. 64, https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators/downloads-indicators-report.

[34] EPA, "Climate Change Indicators: Heating and Cooling Degree Days," https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators/climate-change-indicators-heating-and-cooling-degree-days.

[35] "Extreme temperatures in the contiguous United States are projected to increase even more than average temperatures. The temperatures of extremely cold days and extremely warm days are both expected to increase. Cold waves are projected to become less intense while heat waves will become more intense. The number of days below freezing is projected to decline while the number above 90°F will rise." See p. 185 of Vose, R.S., D.R. Easterling, K.E. Kunkel, A.N. LeGrande, and M.F. Wehner, "2017: Temperature Changes in the United States," in *Climate Science Special Report: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume I* [Wuebbles, D.J., D.W. Fahey, K.A. Hibbard, D.J. Dokken, B.C. Stewart, and T.K. Maycock (eds.)]. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA, pp. 185-206.

[36] EIA's model uses population-weighted degree days and reflects projected population shifts from colder to warmer parts of the United States; EIA, "EIA Projects Air-Conditioning Energy Use to Grow Faster Than Any Other Use in Buildings," https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=43155.

[37] The term "heat island" describes urban areas that have hotter surface and air temperatures than nearby rural areas. The urban heat island can affect communities by increasing energy demand and energy costs for cooling and air conditioning, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, heat-related illness and mortality, and water pollution. See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2008, *Reducing Urban Heat Islands: Compendium of Strategies*. Draft. https://www.epa.gov/heat-islands/heat-island-compendium; T. Chakraborty, A. Hsu, D. Manya, G. Sheriff, 2019, "Disproportionately Higher Exposure to Urban Heat in Lower-Income Neighborhoods: A Multi-City Perspective," *Environmental Research Letters*, vol. 14 (10).

[38] These include H.R. 2041, the Weatherization Enhancement and Local Energy Efficiency Investment and Accountability Act, and S. 983, Weatherization Enhancement and Local Energy Efficiency Investment and Accountability Act of 2019, as well as two compilation bills: H.R. 2741, Leading Infrastructure for Tomorrow's America Act, and S.Amdt. 1407 to S. 2657, Advanced Geothermal Innovation Leadership Act of 2019.

fiscal years 2008 through 2012. Some proposals would establish a timeline for DOE to disperse allocated funds to states.[39] Other bills would link WAP funds to dividends received from a carbon fee or tax.[40]

Changing the amount of appropriations or the formula allocation may have different outcomes. Increasing appropriations to the WAP under the existing program allocation would provide additional funding to all states and territories. Changing the formula allocation to reflect changes in energy consumption due to heating and cooling and changes in HDDs and CDDs—holding all other factors constant—may increase formula allocations to states and territories in warmer climates (or those areas where a greater percentage of a household's energy consumption is due to air conditioning). Expanding the factors that DOE should consider—such as the health and safety of occupants—may introduce other changes to formula allocations and the subsequent program allocations to states and territories.

[39] Such proposals include H.R. 6167/S. 185, Investing in State Energy Act, and S.Amdt. 1407 to S. 2657, Advanced Geothermal Innovation Leadership Act of 2019.

[40] These include H.R. 4051/S. 2284, Climate Action Rebate Act of 2019, and H.R. 3966, Raise Wages, Cut Carbon Act of 2019.

Appendix A. State Total Allocations, FY2001-FY2020

Table A-1. Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP): State Allocations: FY2010-FY2020

In current dollars

Region/ State	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Alabama	$1,882,352	$1,822,292	$0	$1,875,979	$337,245	$2,047,091	$2,277,174	$2,414,515	$2,669,966	$2,849,629	$3,443,053
Alaska	1,329,537	1,287,597	0	1,322,690	237,780	1,463,587	1,630,495	1,727,958	1,909,237	2,053,765	2,283,222
Arizona	952,279	855,295	0	487,020	157,651	997,882	1,109,782	1,408,970	1,555,787	1,831,626	2,425,326
Arkansas	1,622,103	1,570,573	0	1,615,506	290,420	1,668,947	1,868,107	1,980,223	2,188,755	2,318,929	2,729,832
California	4,917,928	4,758,371	1,649,091	1,523,628	883,418	5,244,959	5,857,131	6,215,232	6,881,295	7,540,160	9,107,043
Colorado	4,307,729	4,168,171	0	4,303,435	773,629	4,590,704	5,134,641	5,448,189	6,031,384	6,314,441	6,940,358
Connecticut	1,972,276	1,909,269	1,319,737	500,092	353,424	2,201,899	2,450,480	2,598,507	2,873,837	3,117,380	3,694,901
Delaware	460,428	446,976	0	452,837	81,406	517,552	572,294	604,501	664,407	717,370	844,216
District of Columbia	519,060	503,686	458,248	511,519	91,956	538,874	597,118	630,856	693,610	714,233	779,056
Florida	1,484,081	1,437,075	0	709,416	265,586	1,698,578	1,886,281	1,999,517	2,210,133	2,705,406	3,875,985
Georgia	2,282,504	2,209,329	1,018,734	2,276,474	409,242	2,533,810	2,829,878	3,001,301	3,320,146	3,788,068	4,842,022
Hawaii	169,266	165,356	54,373	76,406	29,019	195,448	206,123	215,750	233,658	257,473	302,402
Idaho	1,558,041	1,508,611	1,388,688	1,551,391	278,893	1,673,179	1,862,705	1,974,487	2,182,400	2,297,304	2,539,427
Illinois	10,844,851	10,491,023	4,852,662	10,846,159	1,949,814	11,175,446	12,503,393	13,271,340	14,699,712	15,465,764	17,420,195
Indiana	5,137,920	4,971,150	0	4,440,679	923,000	5,551,898	6,193,959	6,572,830	7,277,526	7,755,598	8,886,940
Iowa	3,918,674	3,791,869	0	3,797,481	703,628	4,105,176	4,591,815	4,871,889	5,392,824	5,586,637	6,147,974
Kansas	1,988,468	1,924,929	1,774,148	1,863,608	356,337	2,112,717	2,360,701	2,503,192	2,768,223	2,892,165	3,291,592
Kentucky	3,547,808	3,433,159	3,170,588	3,177,017	636,901	3,814,133	4,260,696	4,520,352	5,003,308	5,234,906	5,884,213
Louisiana	1,340,633	1,298,329	596,996	529,968	239,776	1,214,531	1,345,356	1,425,235	1,573,809	1,695,764	2,082,825

Region/ State	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Maine	2,415,842	2,338,296	2,156,877	766,699	433,233	2,594,260	2,890,611	3,065,779	3,391,590	3,538,802	3,929,166
Maryland	2,083,502	2,016,848	0	403,370	373,437	2,259,316	2,524,106	2,676,673	2,960,448	3,196,150	3,767,334
Massachusetts	5,137,610	4,970,851	4,594,307	5,064,575	922,944	5,426,786	6,058,804	6,429,341	7,118,536	7,507,308	8,509,094
Michigan	11,910,904	11,522,133	3,997,503	11,913,125	2,141,623	12,862,926	14,397,981	15,282,760	16,928,436	17,869,403	20,160,855
Minnesota	7,739,554	7,487,510	0	4,015,528	1,391,096	8,193,811	9,157,907	9,719,552	10,764,207	11,190,371	12,143,741
Mississippi	1,290,592	1,249,929	574,589	249,986	230,773	1,348,340	1,499,412	1,588,790	1,755,035	1,852,245	2,202,874
Missouri	4,703,704	4,551,167	0	3,440,907	844,874	4,977,015	5,564,897	5,904,977	6,537,523	6,876,381	7,842,278
Montana	1,987,207	1,923,710	886,510	676,220	356,110	2,101,326	2,346,361	2,487,968	2,751,354	2,855,298	3,078,176
Nebraska	1,964,240	1,901,497	657,170	380,299	351,978	2,098,732	2,342,735	2,484,118	2,747,089	2,853,612	3,159,918
Nevada	662,859	642,771	587,023	655,441	117,829	797,304	871,308	921,955	1,016,157	1,199,608	1,509,219
New Hampshire	1,193,071	1,155,605	530,923	1,186,106	213,227	1,292,380	1,438,061	1,523,657	1,682,864	1,780,183	2,007,085
New Jersey	3,999,259	3,869,812	0	773,962	718,127	4,308,921	4,807,576	5,100,955	5,646,638	6,088,137	7,178,533
New Mexico	1,369,544	1,326,143	610,245	889,637	243,456	1,475,444	1,646,802	1,923,264	2,125,643	2,232,675	2,508,160
New York	15,786,616	15,270,806	14,130,828	15,792,155	2,838,955	16,761,187	18,794,102	19,949,970	22,099,866	23,321,618	26,945,581
North Carolina	3,249,190	3,144,329	0	2,065,144	583,172	3,505,540	3,916,921	4,155,377	4,598,903	5,064,596	6,186,961
North Dakota	1,969,451	1,906,536	0	1,963,153	352,916	2,087,315	2,328,127	2,468,609	2,729,905	2,782,844	2,971,658
Ohio	10,762,015	10,410,903	0	10,763,252	1,934,910	11,336,518	12,670,127	13,448,355	14,895,852	15,710,535	17,866,747
Oklahoma	2,029,472	1,964,590	679,076	2,023,225	363,715	2,166,950	2,426,960	2,573,537	2,846,169	2,996,202	3,525,126
Oregon	2,222,843	2,151,623	1,488,030	2,216,762	398,507	2,422,447	2,696,844	2,860,063	3,163,650	3,325,518	3,707,845
Pennsylvania	11,519,998	11,144,041	3,866,228	2,228,808	2,071,290	12,320,702	13,754,306	14,599,392	16,171,240	16,889,762	19,216,844
Rhode Island	916,134	887,744	813,840	232,526	163,399	986,095	1,094,465	1,158,873	1,278,670	1,352,790	1,539,247
South Carolina	1,388,815	1,344,931	927,855	1,382,018	248,446	1,495,042	1,666,574	1,766,261	1,951,678	2,168,457	2,700,461
South Dakota	1,513,071	1,465,115	505,656	1,506,381	270,802	1,591,553	1,776,878	1,883,366	2,081,435	2,136,561	2,316,227

Region/ State	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Tennessee	3,278,362	3,172,544	0	634,509	588,421	3,619,816	4,036,524	4,282,355	4,739,600	5,045,797	5,875,208
Texas	4,294,261	4,155,146	0	4,289,956	771,205	4,657,454	5,165,132	5,480,562	6,067,254	6,811,752	8,976,933
Utah	1,638,680	1,586,608	730,451	415,578	293,403	1,763,864	1,970,108	2,088,513	2,308,745	2,426,710	2,697,506
Vermont	1,012,458	980,912	0	1,005,339	180,730	1,101,981	1,228,156	1,300,807	1,435,939	1,506,339	1,689,780
Virginia	3,148,212	3,046,661	0	3,142,923	565,003	3,363,309	3,761,099	3,989,946	4,415,600	4,743,147	5,563,082
Washington	3,570,881	3,455,476	3,191,250	2,109,133	641,052	3,885,453	4,325,258	4,588,895	5,079,256	5,329,638	5,918,599
West Virginia	2,525,991	2,444,834	1,127,759	2,520,169	453,051	2,668,468	2,977,505	3,158,033	3,493,809	3,587,126	3,947,952
Wisconsin	6,726,647	6,507,803	6,017,339	6,564,418	1,208,850	7,283,668	8,147,306	8,646,632	9,575,373	10,056,393	11,244,641
Wyoming	852,525	826,080	378,719	744,539	152,077	894,620	996,423	1,055,049	1,164,090	1,205,819	1,413,761
Total State Allocation	175,099,448	169,376,014	64,735,443	133,877,148	31,417,736	186,994,954	208,817,505	221,949,228	245,652,571	260,638,395	299,821,174
American Samoa	154,860	151,424	132,094	147,007	26,427	162,559	175,791	183,546	197,970	204,166	213,853
Guam	158,948	155,377	0	31,075	27,163	167,227	180,948	189,022	204,041	213,233	228,917
Northern Mariana Islands	155,635	152,172	0	39,858	26,566	163,441	176,764	184,581	199,120	205,882	216,705
Puerto Rico	647,129	627,557	0	405,670	114,998	725,059	797,260	843,340	929,049	905,767	1,379,277
Virgin Islands	161,976	158,306	0	31,661	27,708	170,688	184,770	193,080	208,538	219,950	240,074
Total U.S. Territories Allocations	1,278,548	1,244,836	132,094	655,271	222,862	1,388,974	1,515,533	1,593,569	1,738,718	1,748,998	2,278,826
Navaho Grant	242,391	234,760	0	46,952	44,991	268,138	300,659	0	0	0	0

Region/ State	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona Grant	0	67,245	61,729	48,013	12,395	78,448	87,250	0	0	0	0
Northern Arapahoe Grant	79,614	77,145	70,734	68,947	14,202	83,546	93,053	98,528	108,711	112,607	120,750
Total Tribal Government Allocations	322,005	379,150	132,463	163,912	71,588	430,132	480,962	98,528	108,711	112,607	$120,750

Source: Department of Energy (DOE) annual Weatherization Program Notices regarding Grantee Allocations, accessed from the Weatherization Program Guidance documents library at the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSP). Documents were previously housed on the former Weatherization Assistance Program Technical Assistance Center (WAPTAC) website. WAPTAC's resources and documents library has since been incorporated into the NASCSP website.

Notes: Each state allocation is the sum of the state program allocation and the state training and technical assistance allocation. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-140, §411c) added Puerto Rico and other territories of the U.S. to the definition of "State" for the purpose of funding allocations. Beginning with Program Year 2009, the territories of American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands were added to the program. Tribal Government Allocations are derived from state allocations: Navaho Grant allocations are from Arizona and New Mexico state allocations, Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona Grant allocations are from Arizona allocations, and Northern Arapahoe Grant are from Wyoming allocations.

Table A-2. Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP): State Allocations: FY2001-FY2009 ARRA

In current dollars

Region/ State	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2009 ARRA (P.L. 111-5)
Alabama	$1,620,906	$2,437,309	$2,365,903	$2,407,556	$2,417,993	$2,724,123	$2,154,306	$2,396,413	$5,458,962	$71,800,599
Alaska	1,148,143	1,700,925	1,651,545	1,680,350	1,687,568	1,734,314	1,505,217	1,672,643	2,553,917	18,142,580
Arizona	914,996	1,375,478	1,335,832	1,358,959	1,364,754	1,443,174	1,096,515	1,128,755	3,670,756	57,023,278
Arkansas	1,394,048	2,096,068	2,034,869	2,070,568	2,079,513	2,202,800	1,853,518	2,061,017	4,031,570	48,114,415
California	4,238,044	6,374,011	6,184,856	6,295,195	6,322,844	7,085,364	5,624,334	6,265,676	14,161,143	185,811,061
Colorado	3,689,256	5,548,524	5,384,059	5,479,996	5,504,036	5,678,125	4,896,704	5,454,329	9,122,025	79,531,213
Connecticut	1,687,796	2,537,924	2,463,509	2,506,917	2,517,795	2,759,107	2,242,994	2,495,304	5,315,348	64,310,502
Delaware	387,168	581,518	565,620	574,894	577,217	612,727	518,509	572,412	1,183,372	13,733,668
District of Columbia	437,201	656,778	638,629	649,216	651,868	712,764	584,848	646,384	998,697	8,089,022
Florida	1,317,877	1,981,492	1,923,719	1,957,419	1,965,864	2,592,639	1,752,523	1,948,403	9,885,233	175,984,474
Georgia	1,971,410	2,964,538	2,877,362	2,928,214	2,940,956	3,339,105	2,619,035	2,914,609	8,294,558	124,756,312
Hawaii	137,693	206,257	201,583	204,314	204,993	234,987	187,733	203,581	393,559	4,041,461
Idaho	1,328,717	1,997,798	1,939,538	1,973,522	1,982,038	2,076,784	1,766,897	1,964,431	3,366,002	30,341,929
Illinois	9,323,696	14,023,856	13,605,888	13,849,700	13,910,793	14,349,500	12,367,330	13,784,473	24,070,095	242,526,619
Indiana	4,410,532	6,633,467	6,436,551	6,551,417	6,580,199	6,762,132	5,853,032	6,520,687	12,342,276	131,847,383
Iowa	3,359,006	5,051,761	4,902,155	4,989,424	5,011,292	5,153,879	4,458,829	4,966,077	8,578,634	80,834,411
Kansas	1,703,713	2,561,867	2,486,735	2,530,561	2,541,543	2,706,214	2,264,099	2,518,837	5,001,886	56,441,771
Kentucky	3,042,989	4,576,408	4,441,020	4,519,996	4,539,785	4,761,929	4,039,827	4,498,867	7,640,899	70,913,750
Louisiana	1,165,702	1,752,591	1,701,665	1,731,371	1,738,815	1,997,309	1,550,758	1,723,424	3,623,154	50,657,478
Maine	2,065,666	3,106,317	3,014,901	3,068,227	3,081,589	3,240,063	2,744,008	3,053,961	4,924,673	41,935,015
Maryland	1,785,842	2,685,405	2,606,578	2,652,560	2,664,081	2,897,804	2,372,992	2,640,259	5,280,336	61,441,745

Region/ State	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2009 ARRA (P.L. 111-5)
Massachusetts	4,408,639	6,630,621	6,433,790	6,548,606	6,577,376	6,938,192	5,850,524	6,517,890	11,794,866	122,077,457
Michigan	10,226,257	15,381,490	14,922,914	15,190,413	15,257,442	15,446,624	13,564,024	15,118,849	25,949,859	243,398,975
Minnesota	6,646,224	9,979,183	9,682,194	9,855,435	9,898,845	10,154,727	8,802,132	9,809,089	15,972,943	131,937,411
Mississippi	1,109,916	1,668,677	1,620,261	1,648,503	1,655,581	1,850,660	1,476,791	1,640,948	3,744,293	49,421,193
Missouri	4,041,710	6,078,686	5,898,363	6,003,549	6,029,907	6,368,172	5,364,017	5,975,410	11,566,101	128,148,027
Montana	1,710,249	2,550,624	2,475,828	2,519,458	2,530,390	2,623,349	2,254,188	2,507,786	3,760,263	26,543,777
Nebraska	1,679,110	2,524,859	2,450,834	2,494,014	2,504,834	2,586,397	2,231,477	2,482,462	4,372,276	41,644,458
Nevada	562,559	845,342	821,553	835,429	838,908	946,130	751,059	831,718	2,547,725	37,281,937
New Hampshire	1,015,772	1,527,066	1,482,885	1,508,657	1,515,114	1,593,171	1,351,967	1,501,762	2,533,628	23,218,594
New Jersey	3,435,381	5,166,645	5,013,603	5,102,877	5,125,246	5,266,959	4,560,095	5,078,993	10,124,722	118,821,296
New Mexico	1,160,650	1,744,160	1,876,873	1,723,006	1,730,427	1,857,690	1,542,148	1,714,483	2,927,997	26,855,604
New York	13,579,110	20,424,856	19,815,430	20,170,923	20,259,998	21,818,047	18,009,524	20,075,816	36,654,490	394,686,513
North Carolina	2,799,730	4,210,497	4,086,054	4,158,644	4,176,834	4,576,429	3,717,293	4,139,225	9,766,765	131,954,536
North Dakota	1,695,918	2,527,852	2,453,738	2,496,970	2,507,804	2,589,151	2,234,117	2,485,405	3,679,322	25,266,330
Ohio	9,250,620	13,913,935	13,499,255	13,741,148	13,801,761	14,242,973	12,270,440	13,676,435	25,174,465	266,781,409
Oklahoma	1,744,765	2,623,617	2,546,639	2,591,542	2,602,794	2,831,669	2,318,528	2,579,529	5,150,319	60,903,196
Oregon	1,899,540	2,856,430	2,772,488	2,821,454	2,833,724	2,921,655	2,523,743	2,808,354	4,563,299	38,512,236
Pennsylvania	9,901,139	14,892,448	14,448,499	14,707,466	14,772,357	15,101,584	13,132,955	14,638,184	25,400,552	252,793,062
Rhode Island	778,507	1,170,171	1,136,666	1,156,210	1,161,108	1,253,702	1,037,381	1,150,982	2,022,878	20,073,615
South Carolina	1,195,436	1,797,316	1,745,053	1,775,540	1,783,179	1,982,643	1,590,182	1,767,384	4,242,330	58,892,771
South Dakota	1,290,524	1,940,347	1,883,806	1,916,788	1,925,053	1,991,514	1,716,257	1,907,964	3,020,139	24,487,296
Tennessee	2,815,179	4,233,736	4,108,598	4,181,594	4,199,886	4,534,180	3,737,777	4,162,066	8,571,222	99,112,101
Texas	3,753,569	5,645,264	5,477,906	5,575,530	5,599,993	6,607,385	4,981,976	5,549,413	19,793,889	326,975,732

Region/ State	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2009 ARRA (P.L. 111-5)
Utah	1,398,486	2,102,745	2,041,346	2,077,161	2,086,136	2,161,298	1,859,403	2,067,579	3,818,075	37,897,203
Vermont	860,443	1,293,419	1,256,227	1,277,921	1,283,358	1,353,926	1,146,018	1,272,118	2,021,240	16,842,576
Virginia	2,704,200	4,066,802	3,946,656	4,016,741	4,034,302	4,344,862	3,590,631	3,997,991	8,025,937	94,134,276
Washington	3,056,649	4,596,956	4,460,953	4,540,287	4,560,166	4,688,820	4,057,939	4,519,063	7,243,701	59,545,074
West Virginia	2,162,350	3,251,749	3,155,983	3,211,847	3,225,843	3,320,985	2,872,199	3,196,901	4,817,624	37,583,874
Wisconsin	5,768,714	8,676,447	8,418,423	8,568,935	8,606,650	8,800,191	7,653,827	8,528,669	14,966,407	141,502,133
Wyoming	793,133	1,188,724	1,154,664	1,174,532	1,179,511	1,221,639	1,053,735	1,069,354	1,550,974	10,239,261
Total State Allocation	150,574,880	226,360,956	219,849,999	223,571,556	224,550,063	237,039,567	199,706,355	222,202,364	425,675,396	4,665,810,609
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196,784	719,511
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198,908	1,119,297
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197,186	795,206
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	452,558	48,865,588
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,481	1,415,429
Total U.S. Territories Allocations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245,917	52,915,031
Navaho Grant	125,123	189,041	1,176,405	186,724	187,537	362,433	289,645	321,735	703,848	0
Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88,741	102,138	0
Northern Arapahoe Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,863	144,840	0

Region/ State	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2009 ARRA (P.L. 111-5)
Total Tribal Government Allocations	125,123	189,041	1,176,405	186,724	187,537	362,433	289,645	510,339	950,826	0

Source: Department of Energy (DOE) annual Weatherization Program Notices regarding Grantee Allocations, accessed from the Weatherization Program Guidance documents library at the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSP). Documents were previously housed on the former Weatherization Assistance Program Technical Assistance Center (WAPTAC) website. WAPTAC's resources and documents library has since been incorporated into the NASCSP website.

Notes: Each state allocation is the sum of the state program allocation and the state training and technical assistance allocation. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-140, §411c) added Puerto Rico and other territories of the U.S. to the definition of "State" for the purpose of funding allocations. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2009, the territories of American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands were added to the program. Tribal Government Allocations are derived from state allocations: Navaho Grant allocations are from Arizona and New Mexico state allocations, Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona Grant allocations are from Arizona allocations, and Northern Arapahoe Grant allocations are from Wyoming allocations. Also, P.L. 111-5 was enacted as the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. It is referred to in the last column by the shorthand "ARRA."

Appendix B. Base Allocation

Table B-1. Base Allocation Table from 10 C.F.R. §440.10

State	Base Allocation in Dollars
Alabama	$1,636,000
Alaska	1,425,000
Arizona	760,000
Arkansas	1,417,000
California	4,404,000
Colorado	4,574,000
Connecticut	1,887,000
Delaware	409,000
District of Columbia	487,000
Florida	761,000
Georgia	1,844,000
Hawaii	120,000
Idaho	1,618,000
Illinois	10,717,000
Indiana	5,156,000
Iowa	4,032,000
Kansas	1,925,000
Kentucky	3,615,000
Louisiana	912,000
Maine	2,493,000
Maryland	1,963,000
Massachusetts	5,111,000
Michigan	12,346,000
Minnesota	8,342,000
Mississippi	1,094,000
Missouri	4,615,000
Montana	2,123,000
Nebraska	2,013,000
Nevada	586,000
New Hampshire	1,193,000
New Jersey	3,775,000
New Mexico	1,519,000
New York	15,302,000
North Carolina	2,853,000

State	Base Allocation in Dollars
North Dakota	2,105,000
Ohio	10,665,000
Oklahoma	1,846,000
Oregon	2,320,000
Pennsylvania	11,457,000
Rhode Island	878,000
South Carolina	1,130,000
South Dakota	1,561,000
Tennessee	3,218,000
Texas	2,999,000
Utah	1,692,000
Vermont	1,014,000
Virginia	2,970,000
Washington	3,775,000
West Virginia	2,573,000
Wisconsin	7,061,000
Wyoming	967,000
American Samoa	120,000
Guam	120,000
Puerto Rico	120,000
Northern Mariana Islands	120,000
Virgin Islands	120,000
Total	**171,858,000**

Source: 10 C.F.R. §440.10.

Note: States and territories are organized in the table according to 10 C.F.R. §440.10.

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