

Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund Capitalization Grant Program – Funding Allocations by State, Identification of Priority States, and Allocation Formula

Total 40502 Funding Allocation by State (Alphabetical Order)

Highlighted states indicate priority state

<i>Alabama</i>	\$8,017,300
<i>Alaska</i>	\$4,569,780
American Samoa	\$544,210
Arizona	\$1,660,180
<i>Arkansas</i>	\$6,391,870
California	\$6,595,810
Colorado	\$1,602,890
Connecticut	\$1,247,230
Delaware	\$729,270
<i>District of Columbia</i>	\$4,431,790
Florida	\$3,803,700
Georgia	\$2,413,600
Guam	\$561,950
Hawaii	\$756,900
Idaho	\$885,100
<i>Illinois</i>	\$15,305,750
<i>Indiana</i>	\$9,569,310
<i>Iowa</i>	\$6,766,360
<i>Kansas</i>	\$6,415,220
<i>Kentucky</i>	\$7,719,310
<i>Louisiana</i>	\$8,842,900
Maine	\$845,120
Maryland	\$1,657,710
Massachusetts	\$1,865,970
<i>Michigan</i>	\$12,773,690
Minnesota	\$1,854,610
Mississippi	\$1,177,910
<i>Missouri</i>	\$9,149,840

<i>Montana</i>	\$4,884,800
<i>Nebraska</i>	\$5,600,420
Nevada	\$1,021,660
New Hampshire	\$813,450
New Jersey	\$2,349,120
<i>New Mexico</i>	\$5,440,860
New York	\$4,345,430
North Carolina	\$2,358,830
<i>North Dakota</i>	\$4,641,870
Northern Marianas	\$541,760
Ohio	\$3,202,320
<i>Oklahoma</i>	\$7,266,050
Oregon	\$1,300,570
Pennsylvania	\$3,306,830
Puerto Rico	\$1,050,860
Rhode Island	\$746,060
South Carolina	\$1,518,370
<i>South Dakota</i>	\$4,650,600
<i>Tennessee</i>	\$9,623,010
<i>Texas</i>	\$22,250,630
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$561,250
Utah	\$1,109,810
Vermont	\$674,070
<i>Virginia</i>	\$10,932,870
Washington	\$1,862,600
<i>West Virginia</i>	\$5,433,380
Wisconsin	\$1,881,930
<i>Wyoming</i>	\$4,475,310

Identification of Priority States

Section 40501 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) defines a priority state as:

*“Among the 15 States with the highest per-capita combined residential and commercial sector energy consumption, as most recently reported by the Energy Information Administration; **OR** among the 15 States with highest annual per-capita energy-related carbon emissions by State, as most recently reported by the Energy Information Administration.”*

A state that meets either definition is a priority state. Per capita residential and commercial sector energy consumption data are sourced from the [Energy Information Administration’s State Energy Data System](#), *Total Energy Consumption Estimates per Capita by End-Use Sector, Ranked by State, 2019* (Table C14).¹ Per capita energy-related carbon emissions data are sourced from the [Energy Information Administration’s Environment Data](#), *Per Capita Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions by State, 2019* (Table 4). Based on the above data sources, there are seven states that appear on both lists for a total of 22 priority states and the District of Columbia.

Funding Allocation Formula

Section 40502 of the IIJA specifies that 40 percent of the funding go to states that are eligible for funding under the State Energy Program, in accordance with the allocation formula in 10 CFR 420.11. All states, territories, and the District of Columbia receive funding under the 40 percent “base” funding.

Additionally, section 40502 of the IIJA specifies that 60 percent supplemental shall go to priority states in accordance with a formula determined by the Secretary. The supplemental funding allocation formula is as follows:

Step 1

- 50% allocated based on equal distribution for each priority state
- 25% allocated based on number of households above each state’s average energy burden²
- 25% allocated based on each state’s number of small businesses³

Step 2

- Any state with an excess of \$15 million in supplemental funding under the step 1 calculation receives a maximum of \$15 million in supplemental funding as required in statute, and all funds exceeding the \$15 million maximum are reallocated to the remaining states and District of Columbia according to the formula outlined in step 1.

¹ Only per capita residential and commercial sector energy consumption are considered in determining Priority States (industrial and transportation energy consumption are excluded).

² Data is sourced from DOE’s *Low-Income Energy Affordability Tool* available online at: [Low-Income Energy Affordability Data \(LEAD\) Tool | Department of Energy](#).

³ Data is sourced from the Small Business Administration’s *Small Business Profiles for the States, District of Columbia, and the U.S.* (2021) available online at: [2021 Small Business Profiles For The States, The District of Columbia, and The U.S. – SBA’s Office of Advocacy](#).