

PROGRAM FUNDING AND PRODUCTION

Each year Congress appropriates funding to implement the Weatherization Assistance Program under the guidance of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

From the total annual appropriation, DOE reserves funds for its national training and technical assistance (T&TA) activities that benefit all Weatherization Grantees. In addition, DOE specifically allocates funding to Grantees for T&TA activities at both the state and local levels. The total funds for national, state, and local T&TA cannot exceed 20% of the congressional appropriation. The [American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 \(the Recovery Act\) \(Public Law 111-5\)](#), increased the T&TA percentage from 10% to 20%.

The remaining funds comprise the total Grantee program allocations, which are distributed according to an allocation formula that was revised in 1995.

Weatherization Allocation Formula

The Weatherization allocation consists of two parts: the base allocation and the formula allocation. The base allocation for each Grantee is fixed, but differs for each Grantee. The base allocation is computed so the revised formula does not cause large swings from previous allocations, which could disrupt a Grantee's program. The sum of the base allocations for all Grantees totals **\$171,858,000**. The total formula allocations equal the total program allocations minus the base allocations.

Factors for Distributing Funds

The total formula allocations are distributed based on three factors for each Grantee:

F1. Low-Income Population Factor. The population factor is the share of the nation's low-income households in each Grantee expressed as a percentage of all U.S. low-income households.

F2. Climate Factor. The formula factor for climatic conditions is obtained from the heating and cooling degrees for each Grantee, treating the energy needed for heating and cooling proportionately.

F3. Residential Energy Expenditures Factor. The residential energy expenditure factor is an approximation of the financial burden that energy use places on low-income households. The approximation is necessary because of the lack of state-specific data on residential energy expenditures by low-income households.

The Impact of the Revised Formula is Reduced When...

The interim final rule on the revised allocation formula was published on June 5, 1995. At the time, funding cuts were a possibility. The rule outlines the method for determining allocations in the event of such funding cuts. [Public Law 103-332](#) called for an appropriation of **\$226,800,000** for the Weatherization Assistance Program in Fiscal Year (FY) 1995. After reserving funds for the DOE Headquarters (DOE HQ), Grantee T&TA, and for cross-cutting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) office activities, total program allocations were **\$209,724,761**.

The rule states if appropriations are decreased such that total program allocations fall below the amount under Public Law 103-332 (\$209,724,761), then each Grantee's program allocation shall be reduced from its allocated amount under Public Law 103-332 by the same percentage. For example, if total program allocations for a given year were 10% below the amount under Public Law 103-332, the allocation would be calculated at the full \$209,724,761 funding amount and each part of the Grantee's program allocation (base and formula) would be reduced by 10% to create each allocation number.

Weatherization Allocation Formula Example - Below \$209M

Congressional Appropriation	\$212,500,000
- DOE/HQ and State T&TA	- \$37,187,500
Total Program Allocation	\$175,312,500
- Total Base Allocations	\$171,858,000
Total Formula Allocations	\$3,454,500

Sample State Calculation*

State Base Allocation, assumption	\$1,636,000
+ State Formula Allocation Percent Reduction (based on F1, F2, and F3 factors - pg. 27)	+ \$363,955
State Program Allocation	\$1,854,160
+ State T&TA (<i>\$50,000 plus a certain percentage** of the State Program Allocation</i>)	+ \$381,964
Total State Allocation	\$2,236,124

NOTES:

* Example only, not all states would receive this amount.

** The percentage used to calculate Grantee T&TA is constant for all Grantees and is set such that the sum of Grantee T&TA for all Grantee plus DOE/HQ T&TA equals 20% of the Congressional appropriation.

Impact of the Revised Formula When Above...

When funding is provided at or above **\$209,724,761**, per 10 CFR 440.10(b), the Total Grantee Formula Allocation is distributed to Grantees by their comparative formula factors. Formula factors are periodically updated as indicated in 10 CFR 440.10 (b)3.

Weatherization Allocation Formula Example - Above \$209M

Congressional Appropriation	\$254,000,000
- DOE/HQ and State T&TA	- \$46,462,500
Total Program Allocation	\$219,037,500
- Total Base Allocations	\$171,858,000
Total Formula Allocations	\$47,179,500

Sample State Calculation*

State Base Allocation, assumption	\$1,636,000
+ State Formula Allocation (based on F1, F2, and F3 factors - pg. 27)	+ \$725,277
State Program Allocation	\$2,361,277
+ State T&TA (\$50,000 plus a certain percentage** of the State Program Allocation)	+ \$488,352
Total State Allocation	\$2,849,629

NOTES:

* Example only, not all states would receive this amount.

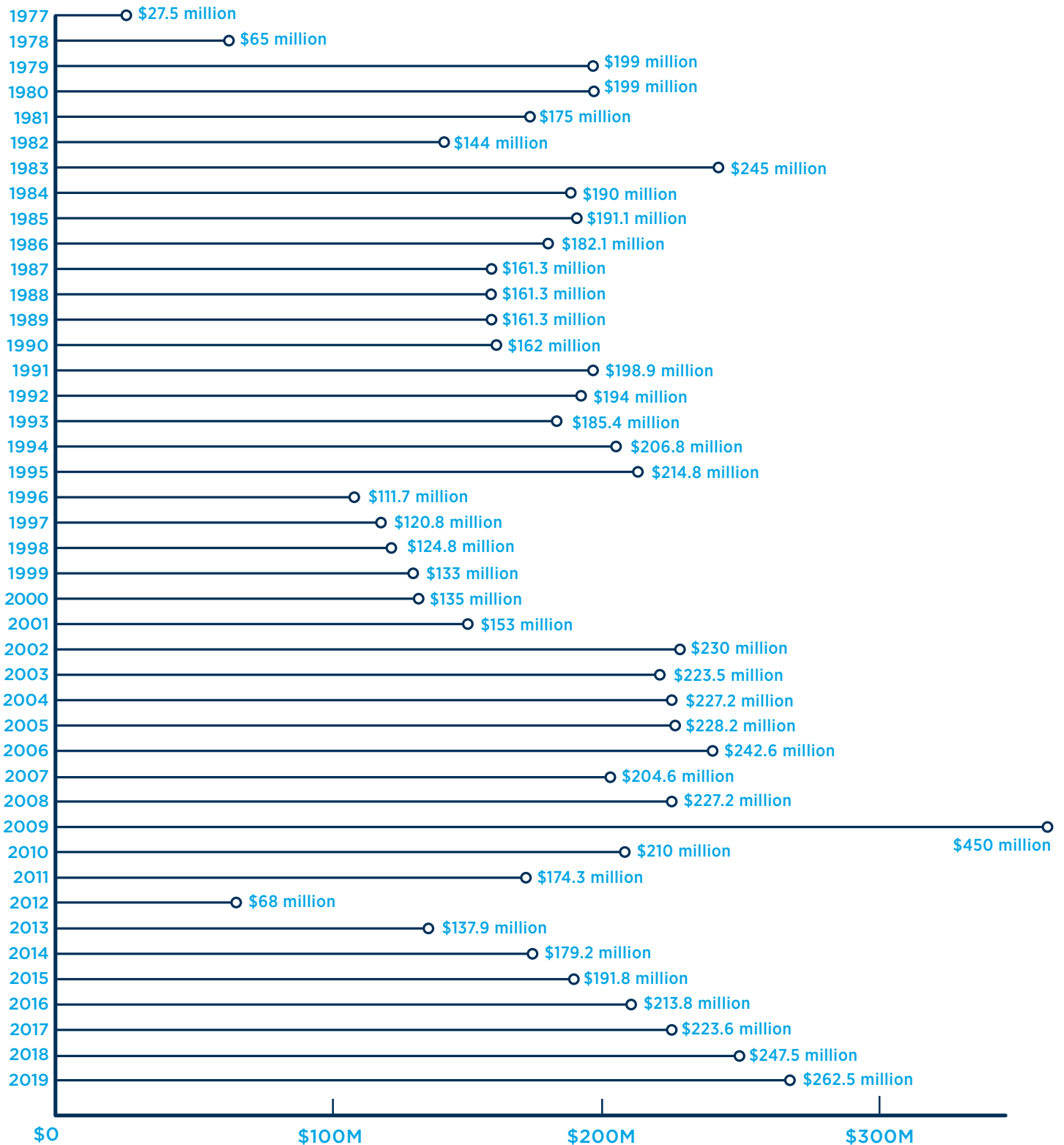
** The percentage used to calculate Grantee T&TA is constant for all Grantees and is set such that the sum of Grantee T&TA for all Grantee plus DOE/HQ T&TA equals 20% of the Congressional appropriation.

Weatherization Funding by Grantee | FY 2019

Grantee	FY 2019 Program Allocation	FY 2019 T&TA Allocation	FY 2019 Total Allocation	Grantee	FY 2019 Program Allocation	FY 2019 T&TA Allocation	FY 2019 Total Allocation
Alabama	\$2,361,277	\$488,352	\$2,849,629	North Dakota	\$2,304,949	\$477,895	\$2,782,844
Alaska	\$1,690,026	\$363,739	\$2,053,765	Ohio	\$13,208,488	\$2,502,047	\$15,710,535
Arizona	\$1,502,668	\$328,958	\$1,831,626	Oklahoma	\$2,484,901	\$511,301	\$2,996,202
Arkansas	\$1,913,672	\$405,257	\$2,318,929	Oregon	\$2,762,654	\$562,864	\$3,325,518
California	\$6,317,389	\$1,222,771	\$7,540,160	Pennsylvania	\$14,203,078	\$2,686,684	\$16,889,762
Colorado	\$5,283,587	\$1,030,854	\$6,314,441	Rhode Island	\$1,098,806	\$253,984	\$1,352,790
Connecticut	\$2,587,105	\$530,275	\$3,117,380	South Carolina	\$1,786,760	\$381,697	\$2,168,457
Delaware	\$562,877	\$154,493	\$717,370	South Dakota	\$1,759,858	\$376,703	\$2,136,561
District of Columbia	\$560,231	\$154,002	\$714,233	Tennessee	\$4,213,581	\$832,216	\$5,045,797
Florida	\$2,239,636	\$465,770	\$2,705,406	Texas	\$5,703,031	\$1,108,721	\$6,811,752
Georgia	\$3,152,780	\$635,288	\$3,788,068	Utah	\$2,004,577	\$422,133	\$2,426,710
Hawaii	\$174,988	\$82,485	\$257,473	Vermont	\$1,228,313	\$278,026	\$1,506,339
Idaho	\$1,895,433	\$401,871	\$2,297,304	Virginia	\$3,958,318	\$784,829	\$4,743,147
Illinois	\$13,002,042	\$2,463,722	\$15,465,764	Washington	\$4,452,979	\$876,659	\$5,329,638
Indiana	\$6,499,095	\$1,256,503	\$7,755,598	West Virginia	\$2,983,301	\$603,825	\$3,587,126
Iowa	\$4,669,739	\$916,898	\$5,586,637	Wisconsin	\$8,439,643	\$1,616,750	\$10,056,393
Kansas	\$2,397,153	\$495,012	\$2,892,165	Wyoming	\$978,448	\$227,371	\$1,205,819
Kentucky	\$4,373,080	\$861,826	\$5,234,906	American Samoa	\$130,026	\$74,140	\$204,166
Louisiana	\$1,388,079	\$307,685	\$1,695,764	Guam	\$137,675	\$75,558	\$213,233
Maine	\$2,942,543	\$596,259	\$3,538,802	Puerto Rico	\$721,775	\$183,992	\$905,767
Maryland	\$2,653,542	\$542,608	\$3,196,150	Northern Mariana Islands	\$131,475	\$74,407	\$205,882
Massachusetts	\$6,289,681	\$1,217,627	\$7,507,308	Virgin Islands	\$143,340	\$76,610	\$219,950
Michigan	\$15,029,332	\$2,840,071	\$17,869,403	Northern Arapaho Grant	\$91,374	\$21,233	\$112,607
Minnesota	\$9,396,069	\$1,794,302	\$11,190,371	Total	\$219,037,500	\$43,462,500	\$262,500,000
Mississippi	\$1,520,059	\$332,186	\$1,852,245	Headquarters T&TA			\$3,000,000
Missouri	\$5,757,541	\$1,118,840	\$6,876,381	Vermiculite Study			\$500,000
Montana	\$2,366,059	\$489,239	\$2,855,298				
Nebraska	\$2,364,637	\$488,975	\$2,853,612				
Nevada	\$969,608	\$230,000	\$1,199,608				
New Hampshire	\$1,459,280	\$320,903	\$1,780,183				
New Jersey	\$5,092,716	\$995,421	\$6,088,137				
New Mexico	\$1,840,923	\$391,752	\$2,232,675				
New York	\$19,627,867	\$3,693,751	\$23,321,618				
North Carolina	\$4,229,436	\$835,160	\$5,064,596				

NOTE: The FY2019 appropriation is above the threshold that triggers changes to the allocation formula mandated by the interim final rule published on June 5, 1995 in the Federal Register, Volume 60, No. 107, Pages 29469-29481.

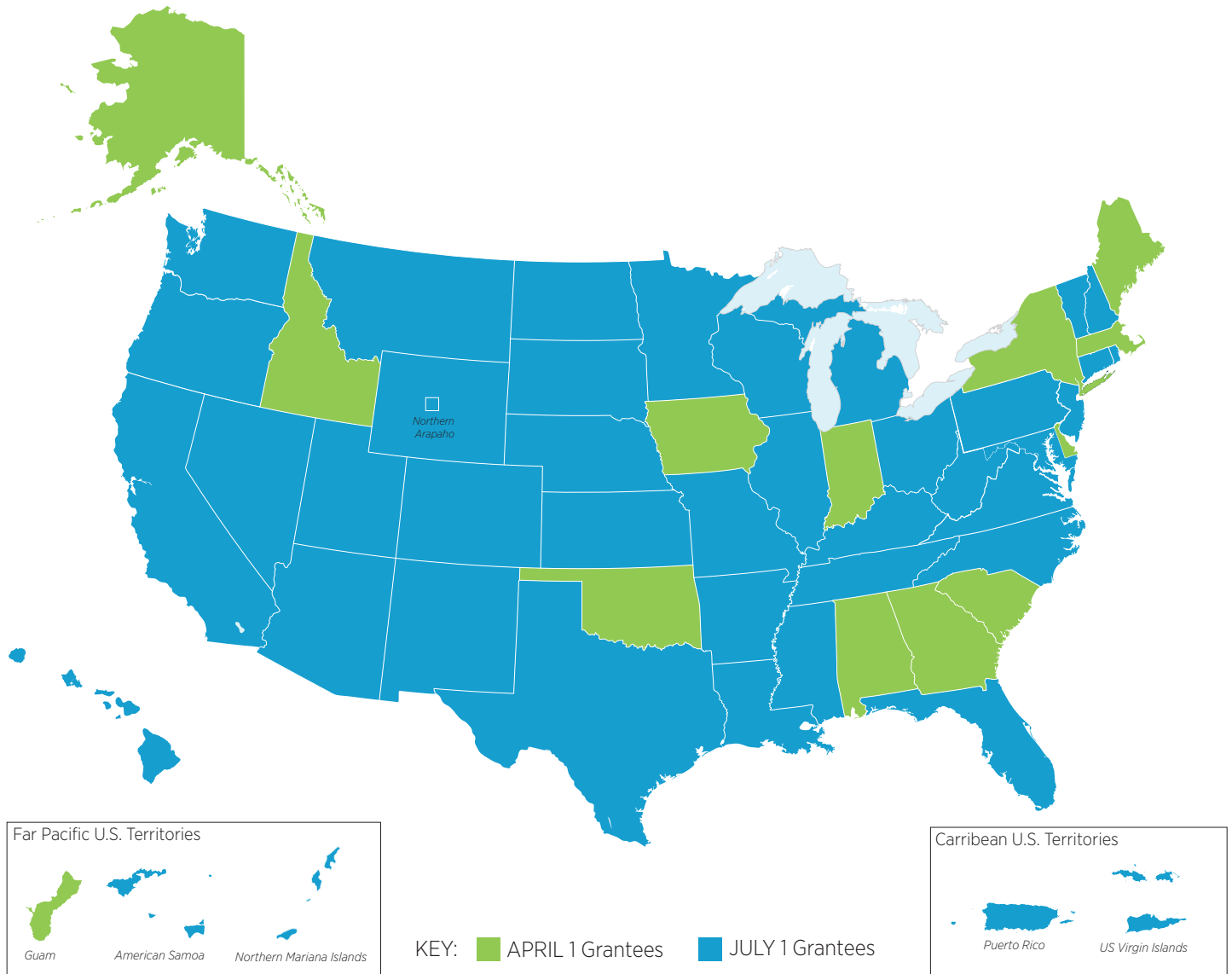
DOE Appropriated Weatherization Funding by Year



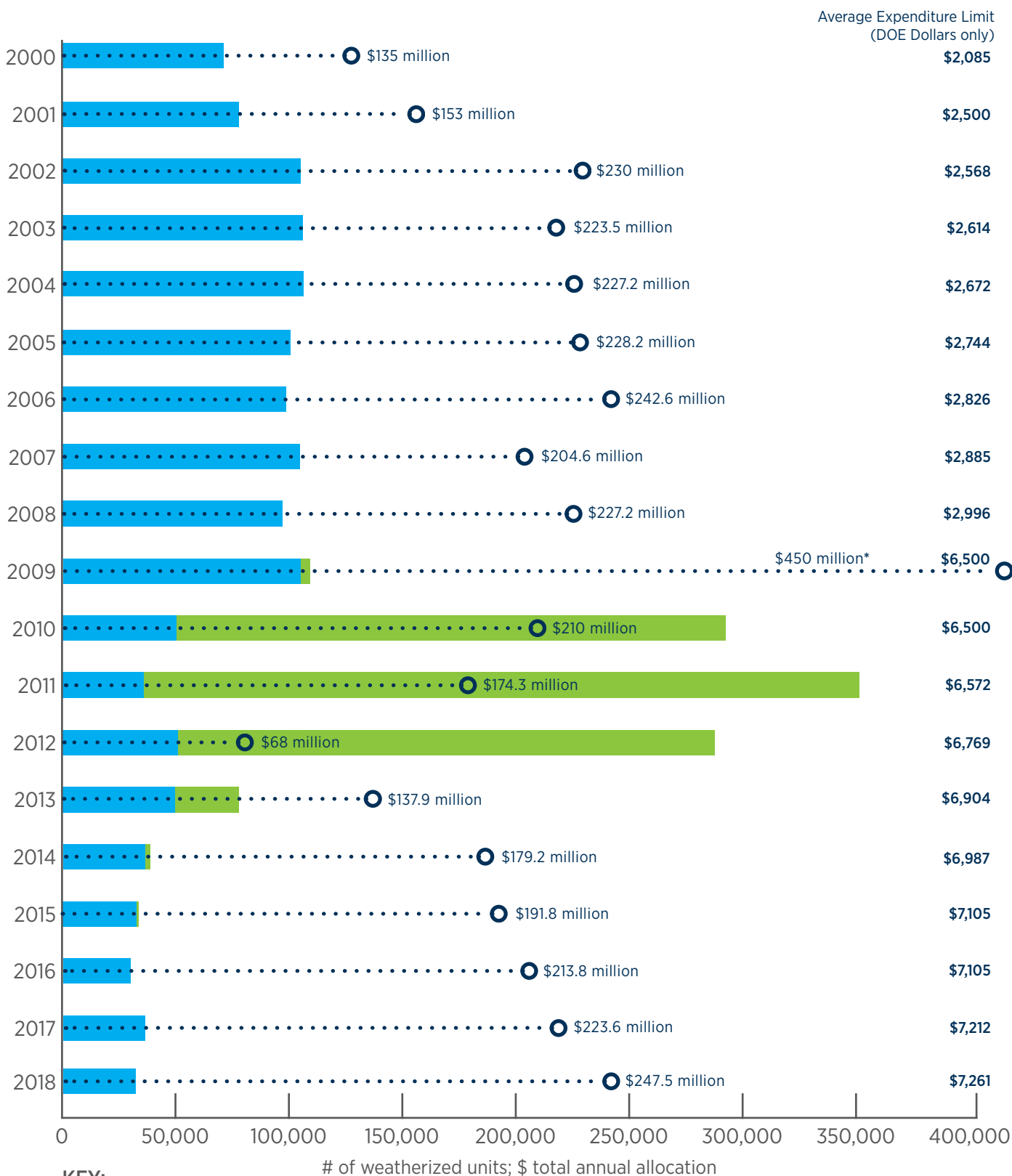
Grant Start Dates

Weatherization provides flexibility to the Program’s Grantees to start their state program when it is best for their internal structure, such as aligning with their state fiscal year. As shown in Figure 5, the majority of states and the U.S. territories follow a July 1 - June 30 fiscal year, while 13 Grantees start their programs on April 1.

Figure 5: Weatherization Grantees Start Dates (as of December 2019)



Weatherization Production & Funding | 2000-2018



KEY:

- DOE Formula Production
- DOE Recovery Act Production
- DOE Annual Funding

* The PY2009 funding total does not include the one-time Recovery Act appropriation of \$5 billion, but does include homes weatherized with that funding from 2009 - 2015.

FY2018 Weatherization Production by Grantee

