



FUNDING AND PRODUCTION

Each year, Congress appropriates funding to implement the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP or 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 WAP 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 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 WAP 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 is the percentage of low-income households per Grantee relative to the national count of low-income households. Grantees with higher household counts with incomes meeting [200% Federal Poverty Guidelines](#) have higher values.

Data used for this determination is gathered from the [Census Bureau's American Community Survey \(ACS\)](#). For Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Continental U.S., the most recent household counts were calculated by APPRISE, Inc., utilizing the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) of the 2016-2020 ACS. The U.S. Virgin Islands and Pacific Island Territories were calculated using prior methodology.

F2. Climate Factor ranks the climate data of each Grantee's against each. The methodology used in calculating the climate data results in cold climate Grantees having higher values than hot climate Grantees.



F3. Residential Energy Expenditures Factor ranks the energy burden of low-income households in each Grantee's service territory. Energy burden is the percentage of a household's energy costs as a function of their household income. Locations where household spend significantly for household energy use have higher factors.

Beginning with its 2020 survey, the [Energy Information Administration's \(EIA\) Residential Energy Consumption Survey \(RECS\)](#) provides direct measurement of low-income household energy burden by Grantee.

Formula Allocation Share

Once each Grantee's F1, F2, and F3 factors are determined, the formula allocation share can be calculated. The first step is to multiply F1, F2, and F3 for each Grantee, which is referred to as "weight". The weight of all Grantees are summed for the total weight. The formula allocation share is then calculated by dividing the Grantee's weight by the total weight.

Grantees with high counts of low-income households, in colder climates, and expensive household fuel costs relative to income have the higher formula allocation shares.

Grantee Allocations

Each year, DOE prepares WAP Grantee total allocations, following any directives from Congress, and distributes the information through a Weatherization Program Notice (WPN) distribution mechanism. The Total Allocation is the Congressional Appropriation for the Program minus any specific directives. In addition, at specific funding levels, funds may be directed toward specific grants as follows:

- **Sustainable Energy Resources for Consumers (SERC) Grants** – If WAP appropriated funds exceed \$275 million, the DOE Secretary may elect to use up to two (2) percent of the amount of funds made available for SERC ([Per Title IV of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 \(EISA\), Section 411\(b\)](#). (Pub. L. 110-140, title IV, §411(b), Dec. 19, 2007, 121 Stat. 1600).
- **Weatherization Enhancement & Innovation (E&I)** – If WAP appropriated funds exceed \$225 million, then the Secretary can designate between 2-6% of the appropriation for E&I grants. This is referenced in the new reauthorization, included in the [Energy Act of 2020, Division Z of P.L. 116-260](#).

10 CFR 440.10 Allocation of funds provides the methodology to calculate Grantee Program Allocations:

Determine Total Program Allocation:

Annual Appropriation for FY 2023	\$366,000,000
DOE HQ T&TA Appropriation for FY 2023	- \$10,000,000
SERC (2%)	- \$6,520,000
E&I (6%)	-\$19,560,000
SCEP Crosscutting	- \$1,000,000
<u>Weatherization Readiness Fund</u>	<u>- \$30,000,000</u>
Total Appropriations for Allocation	\$298,920,000
<u>Total Grantee T&TA (17.5% of Total Appropriations)</u>	<u>- \$52,311,000</u>
Total Program Allocation =	\$246,609,000
<u>Total Base Allocation =</u>	<u>-\$171,858,000</u>
Total Formula Allocation =	\$74,751,000



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 WAP in Fiscal Year (FY) 1995. After reserving funds for the DOE Headquarters (DOE HQ), Grantee T&TA, and for cross-cutting 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 (\$50,000 plus a certain percentage** of the State Program Allocation)	+ \$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.

Training & Technical Assistance Funds

The Secretary may reserve from the funds appropriated for any fiscal year an amount not to exceed 20% to provide, directly or indirectly, training and technical assistance to any Grantee or Subgrantee.

DOE HQ determines the programmatic Training & Technical Assistance (T&TA) funds. DOE HQ T&TA funds are included in the calculation to ensure total program T&TA funds does not exceed 20%.

Historically, DOE HQ has used these definitions to determine Grantee T&TA Allocations:

*Program T&TA Allocation	=	Program Fixed T&TA + Program Variable T&TA
*Program Variable T&TA	=	Program T&TA Allocation – Program Fixed T&TA
*Program Fixed T&TA	=	Count of Grantees X \$50,000 per Grantee
*Grantee T&TA Allocation	=	Grantee Fixed T&TA + Grantee Variable T&TA
*Grantee Fixed T&TA	=	\$50,000
*Grantee Variable T&TA	=	$\frac{\text{Grantee Program Allocation}}{\text{Total Program Allocation}} \times \text{Program Variable T\&TA}$

Weatherization Readiness Funds

WAP local providers can address necessary repairs in dwellings that have been deferred from receiving weatherization services using Weatherization Readiness Funds (WRF), which were introduced into the Program through [H.R. 2471, the Consolidated Appropriations Act](#). This law appropriated **\$15 million** in 2022 to WRF and another **\$30 million** was authorized in 2023. WRF follows the WAP T&TA distribution formula:

- Each Grantee receives a fixed amount of \$50,000.
- The remaining funds, or “Variable WR” amount is multiplied by the Grantee’s “share”.
- These two amounts – \$50,000 and the Variable WR share – are added together to determine the Grantee’s share of the WRF.
- Each Grantee will determine how the funds are distributed to Subgrantees, just as the Grantee determines the T&TA distribution and program fundings.

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), including the \$3.5 billion for WAP, is an investment in our nation’s infrastructure, workers, and families. For lower-income households who can spend up to **30% of their income on energy costs**¹, energy savings is essential. In addition, avoided emissions means less carbon and air pollution, which disproportionately harms lower-income communities, especially communities of color.

BIL funding will deliver a more equitable clean energy future by:

- Investing in American manufacturing and workers.
- Expanding access to energy efficiency and clean energy for families and communities.
- Delivering reliable, clean, and affordable power to more Americans.
- Reducing fossil fuel use and exposure to fossil fuel cost volatility.

¹ Shelly DuPont, 2021. "U.S. Department of Energy Uses ACS Data to Power the Low-income Energy Affordability Data (LEAD) Tool". <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about/acs-data-stories/lead-tool.html>; <https://www.energy.gov/scep/spsc/lead-tool>

Program priorities under BIL include:

- Improving Program implementation and flexibility.
- Targeting highest energy burden and disadvantaged communities.
- Increasing energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies use, braiding of funds, and opportunities for electrification.
- Minimizing deferral rates for homes identified to receive weatherization services.
- Expanding workforce and diversity.

Davis-Bacon and Related Acts

WAP has historically not been subject to the [Davis-Bacon and Related Act \(DBRA\)](#) prevailing wage requirements. However, at two times in our program's history, legislation required compliance with DBA:

- **2009:** All projects funded in whole or in part by the **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act)** required compliance with DBRA.
- **2021:** All projects funded in whole or in part by [BIL funding* \(Section 41101 and 40552\)](#) requires the payment of prevailing wages for work performed on **multifamily buildings with not fewer than 5 units**.

* Under BIL funding, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on *multifamily building projects* with not fewer than 5 units funded directly by, or assisted in whole or in part by and through the Federal Government pursuant to the BIL, shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a character similar in the locality, as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

Build America, Buy America

The BIL made changes to domestic content preference laws, which require that certain goods purchased with federal funds for public buildings to be manufactured primarily in the United States. "Buy America" requirements previously applied to iron, steel, and certain manufactured goods. [Title IX of HR 3684 "Build America, Buy America"](#) broadens coverage to include nonferrous metals such as copper used in electric wiring, plastic- and polymer-based products, glass (including optical fiber), and certain other construction materials, such as lumber and drywall.

Weatherization projects on **public housing, or on privately owned buildings that serve a public function** that use any WAP grant funding (awarded after May 14, 2022) are required to comply with the BABA requirements. When necessary, recipients may apply for, and [DOE may grant a waiver](#) from the Buy America Preference requirements.

Weatherization Funding by Grantee | Fiscal Year 2023

Annual Formula Grantee Allocations @ \$298,920,000 plus \$30,000,000 WRF

Grantee	FY 2023 Program Allocation	FY 2023 T&TA Allocation	FY 2023 Total Allocation	FY 2023 WRF Allocation	Grantee	FY 2023 Program Allocation	FY 2023 T&TA Allocation	FY 2023 Total Allocation	FY 2023 WRF Allocation
Alabama	\$2,785,126	\$609,162	\$3,394,288	\$357,188	North Dakota	\$2,421,799	\$536,218	\$2,958,017	\$317,115
Alaska	\$1,844,907	\$420,397	\$2,265,304	\$253,486	Ohio	\$14,694,891	\$3,000,252	\$17,695,143	\$1,670,789
Arizona	\$1,936,680	\$438,822	\$2,375,502	\$263,608	Oklahoma	\$2,858,272	\$623,847	\$3,482,119	\$365,256
Arkansas	\$2,203,925	\$492,476	\$2,696,401	\$293,084	Oregon	\$3,021,339	\$656,586	\$3,677,925	\$383,242
California	\$7,435,566	\$1,542,818	\$8,978,384	\$870,114	Pennsylvania	\$15,807,875	\$3,223,703	\$19,031,578	\$1,793,546
Colorado	\$5,698,267	\$1,194,025	\$6,892,292	\$678,496	Rhode Island	\$1,227,844	\$296,511	\$1,524,355	\$185,426
Connecticut	\$2,996,244	\$651,548	\$3,647,792	\$380,474	South Carolina	\$2,170,567	\$485,779	\$2,656,346	\$289,405
Delaware	\$652,802	\$181,061	\$833,863	\$122,001	South Dakota	\$1,876,070	\$426,653	\$2,302,723	\$256,923
District of Columbia	\$603,026	\$171,068	\$774,094	\$116,511	Tennessee	\$4,795,395	\$1,012,758	\$5,808,153	\$578,913
Florida	\$3,103,745	\$673,130	\$3,776,875	\$392,331	Texas	\$7,283,255	\$1,512,239	\$8,795,494	\$853,314
Georgia	\$3,917,626	\$836,531	\$4,754,157	\$482,099	Utah	\$2,187,245	\$489,127	\$2,676,372	\$291,244
Hawaii	\$207,122	\$91,583	\$298,705	\$72,845	Vermont	\$1,353,557	\$321,750	\$1,675,307	\$199,292
Idaho	\$2,057,564	\$463,091	\$2,520,655	\$276,941	Virginia	\$4,535,886	\$960,657	\$5,496,543	\$550,290
Illinois	\$14,337,411	\$2,928,482	\$17,265,893	\$1,631,360	Washington	\$4,849,188	\$1,023,558	\$5,872,746	\$584,846
Indiana	\$7,283,994	\$1,512,387	\$8,796,381	\$853,396	West Virginia	\$3,223,080	\$697,089	\$3,920,169	\$405,493
Iowa	\$5,042,431	\$1,062,355	\$6,104,786	\$606,160	Wisconsin	\$9,245,317	\$1,906,156	\$11,151,473	\$1,069,722
Kansas	\$2,673,077	\$586,666	\$3,259,743	\$344,830	Wyoming*	\$1,033,404	\$253,203	\$1,286,607	\$158,317
Kentucky	\$4,816,099	\$1,016,915	\$5,833,014	\$581,197					
Louisiana	\$1,666,297	\$384,538	\$2,050,835	\$233,786	American Samoa	\$135,886	\$77,282	\$213,168	\$64,990
Maine	\$3,205,253	\$693,510	\$3,898,763	\$403,527	Guam	\$148,004	\$79,714	\$227,718	\$66,324
Maryland	\$3,057,092	\$663,764	\$3,720,856	\$387,185	Puerto Rico	\$1,073,450	\$265,514	\$1,338,964	\$168,397
Massachusetts	\$6,978,497	\$1,451,053	\$8,429,550	\$819,701	Northern Mariana Islands	\$138,180	\$77,742	\$215,922	\$65,241
Michigan	\$16,597,459	\$3,382,225	\$19,979,684	\$1,880,634	Virgin Islands	\$156,980	\$81,516	\$238,496	\$67,314
Minnesota	\$10,012,063	\$2,060,094	\$12,072,157	\$1,154,291	Northern Arapaho Grant	\$96,506	\$23,646	\$120,152	\$16,308
Mississippi	\$1,769,046	\$405,166	\$2,174,212	\$245,119	Total	\$246,609,000	\$52,311,000	\$298,920,000	\$30,000,000
Missouri	\$6,425,237	\$1,339,977	\$7,765,214	\$758,678	Headquarters T&TA	\$10,000,000			
Montana	\$2,508,101	\$553,544	\$3,061,645	\$326,634	Innovation	\$19,560,000			
Nebraska	\$2,570,131	\$565,998	\$3,136,129	\$333,475	SERC	\$6,520,000			
Nevada	\$1,193,787	\$289,673	\$1,483,460	\$181,670	Vermiculite Study	\$1,000,000			
New Hampshire	\$1,614,893	\$374,218	\$1,989,111	\$228,116					
New Jersey	\$5,862,784	\$1,227,055	\$7,089,839	\$696,642					
New Mexico	\$2,029,053	\$457,367	\$2,486,420	\$273,797					
New York	\$22,155,886	\$4,498,175	\$26,654,061	\$2,493,707					
North Carolina	\$5,033,819	\$1,060,626	\$6,094,445	\$605,210					

* Wyoming's allocation is adjusted to account for Northern Arapaho's grant funds.

Weatherization Funding by Grantee | 2022 BIL Grants

BIL Grantee Allocations @ \$3,168,000,000

Grantee	BIL 2022 Program Allocation	BIL 2022 T&TA Allocation	BIL 2022 Total Allocation
Alabama	\$39,172,211	\$8,317,291	\$47,489,502
Alaska	\$15,141,254	\$3,245,560	\$18,386,814
Arizona	\$39,196,246	\$8,322,364	\$47,518,610
Arkansas	\$27,121,920	\$5,774,078	\$32,895,998
California	\$103,430,113	\$21,878,914	\$125,309,027
Colorado	\$41,298,185	\$8,765,978	\$50,064,163
Connecticut	\$38,120,462	\$8,095,319	\$46,215,781
Delaware	\$8,372,790	\$1,817,076	\$10,189,866
District of Columbia	\$4,277,002	\$952,661	\$5,229,663
Florida	\$77,286,789	\$16,361,369	\$93,648,158
Georgia	\$69,578,999	\$14,734,640	\$84,313,639
Hawaii	\$2,965,853	\$675,943	\$3,641,796
Idaho	\$15,976,357	\$3,421,808	\$19,398,165
Illinois	\$128,977,742	\$27,270,739	\$156,248,481
Indiana	\$74,666,937	\$15,808,449	\$90,475,386
Iowa	\$37,037,726	\$7,866,808	\$44,904,534
Kansas	\$26,360,932	\$5,613,472	\$31,974,404
Kentucky	\$42,848,924	\$9,093,261	\$51,942,185
Louisiana	\$25,551,116	\$5,442,560	\$30,993,676
Maine	\$25,758,760	\$5,486,384	\$31,245,144
Maryland	\$37,701,515	\$8,006,901	\$45,708,416
Massachusetts	\$66,112,802	\$14,003,100	\$80,115,902
Michigan	\$151,219,951	\$31,964,954	\$183,184,905
Minnesota	\$62,894,611	\$13,323,901	\$76,218,512
Mississippi	\$23,144,369	\$4,934,617	\$28,078,986
Missouri	\$63,746,415	\$13,503,674	\$77,250,089
Montana	\$14,702,335	\$3,152,926	\$17,855,261
Nebraska	\$20,211,702	\$4,315,678	\$24,527,380
Nevada	\$20,439,353	\$4,363,723	\$24,803,076
New Hampshire	\$14,974,146	\$3,210,292	\$18,184,438
New Jersey	\$71,972,467	\$15,239,781	\$87,212,248
New Mexico	\$18,179,888	\$3,886,863	\$22,066,751
New York	\$239,184,271	\$50,529,815	\$289,714,086
North Carolina	\$74,089,470	\$15,686,575	\$89,776,045

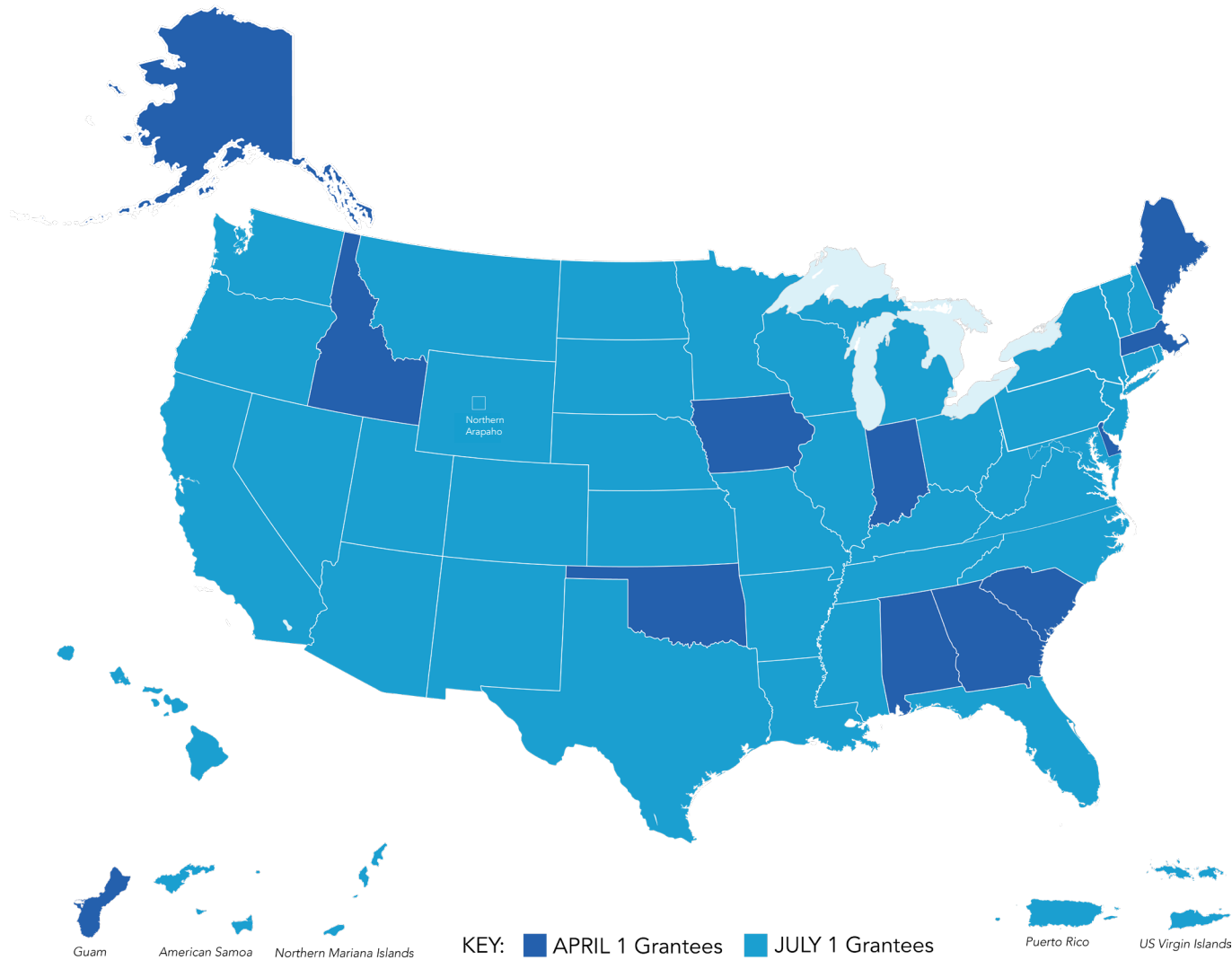
Grantee	BIL 2022 Program Allocation	BIL 2022 T&TA Allocation	BIL 2022 Total Allocation
North Dakota	\$12,453,240	\$2,678,255	\$15,131,495
Ohio	\$142,301,424	\$30,082,700	\$172,384,124
Oklahoma	\$34,911,883	\$7,418,149	\$42,330,032
Oregon	\$25,229,238	\$5,374,628	\$30,603,866
Pennsylvania	\$153,578,369	\$32,462,698	\$186,041,067
Rhode Island	\$12,305,665	\$2,647,109	\$14,952,774
South Carolina	\$35,120,135	\$7,462,101	\$42,582,236
South Dakota	\$11,852,773	\$2,551,526	\$14,404,299
Tennessee	\$54,743,623	\$11,603,636	\$66,347,259
Texas	\$142,944,233	\$30,218,365	\$173,162,598
Utah	\$17,869,184	\$3,821,289	\$21,690,473
Vermont	\$12,105,630	\$2,604,892	\$14,710,522
Virginia	\$54,119,682	\$11,471,953	\$65,591,635
Washington	\$38,863,343	\$8,252,104	\$47,115,447
West Virginia	\$23,807,862	\$5,074,647	\$28,882,509
Wisconsin	\$78,411,728	\$16,598,787	\$95,010,515
Wyoming*	\$5,751,371	\$1,259,555	\$7,010,926
American Samoa	\$638,910	\$184,843	\$823,753
Guam	\$1,034,741	\$268,382	\$1,303,123
Puerto Rico	\$31,264,452	\$6,648,359	\$37,912,811
Northern Mariana Islands	\$713,858	\$200,660	\$914,518
Virgin Islands	\$1,327,942	\$330,262	\$1,658,204
Northern Arapaho Grant	\$537,101	\$117,626	\$654,727
Total	\$2,613,600,000	\$554,400,000	\$3,168,000,000
Headquarters T&TA	\$125,000,000		
Innovation	\$25,000,000		
SERC	\$70,000,000		
Cross-Cutting Projects	\$112,000,000		

* Wyoming's allocation is adjusted to account for Northern Arapaho's grant funds.

Grant Start Dates

DOE 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 4, the majority of states and the U.S. territories follow a July 1 - June 30 fiscal year, while 12 Grantees start their programs on April 1.

Figure 4: Weatherization Grantees Start Dates



DOE Appropriated Weatherization Funding by Year | 1977-2023

