

# Weatherization Assistance Program

**FUNDING SURVEY**

PY 2013



WEATHERIZATION  
ASSISTANCE  
PROGRAM

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# Weatherization Assistance Program PY 2013 Funding Survey

## Summary

The National Association for State Community Services Programs’ (NASCSPP) survey of the 50 states; District of Columbia; U.S. Territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and American Samoa; and Native American Tribes finds that an estimated \$917,989,831 was available to Grantees of the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) Low-Income Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) for Program Year (PY) 2013 (April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014 for some Grantees, July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014 for most others, and October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 for a few) in regular DOE, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and Other funds, such as utility funds. This figure represents a small decrease of \$3,088,306 in overall funds from the PY 2012 funding level of \$921,078,137. A national network of Grantees, local agencies, and private contractors will use these annual grant funds to weatherize an estimated 129,495 low-income homes.

PY 2013 brought unprecedented challenges to the WAP network due to the conclusion of the Recovery Act period and annual DOE appropriations significantly reduced from pre-Recovery Act levels. These factors led to considerable reassessment of WAP operations at the Federal, Grantee, and local levels, as well as a shift in the use of resources, reflecting the concerns and challenges of predicted lower funding levels for the foreseeable future.

## Background

The WAP was created in 1976 to assist low-income families who lack the resources necessary to invest in energy efficiency improvements for their homes. The mission of the WAP is: “To reduce energy costs for low-income families, particularly for the elderly, people with disabilities, and children, by improving the energy efficiency of their homes while ensuring their health and safety.” All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Native American tribes, and U.S. Territories operate the WAP and use funds to improve the energy efficiency of low-income homes with the most advanced technologies and diagnostic testing protocols available in the energy efficiency retrofit industry. The energy savings resulting from the efforts of Grantees and local agencies help our country reduce its dependence on foreign oil and decrease the cost of energy for families in need while improving the durability, comfort, health, and safety of their homes.

Annual DOE appropriations from Congress provide core funding for the WAP, which is governed by various federal regulations designed to manage and account for the resources provided and ensure proper use of taxpayer dollars. The NASCSPP WAP Funding Survey is the only comprehensive measure of all funds, including non-DOE funds, used in the Program. Each year, the survey catalogues the funding and production levels for each Grantee of the Program as well as the source of that funding. The WAP Funding Survey also serves as the historical reference for all Program funding from various sources, maintaining data for over 20 years while publishing the previous 10 years in each report.

As noted above, 2013 saw a continued ramp-down of higher funding levels due to the Recovery Act, which infused \$5 billion into the Program and allowed unprecedented expansion in infrastructure, workforce, and training. Very few states had available Recovery Act funds for production purposes for PY 2013, as the majority of any balance of funds was for work associated with the Sustainable Energy Resources for Consumers Grants (SERC) awards. While the WAP network was well aware that the Recovery Act funding was an atypical, one-time allocation, the spending out of those grants and the reduced 2012 and 2013 appropriations proved very challenging for the WAP network operators trying to maintain the highest number of trained workers and service capacity as possible.

## Funding Sources

As in past program years, funds come from three major sources: DOE’s WAP, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ (HHS) LIHEAP, and Other funds. The term Other is used to categorize all other sources of funds besides DOE and LIHEAP, most often from utility partnerships and State sources.



## DOE

DOE Grantees estimate \$152,908,872 in DOE regular funds will be available in PY 2013 to weatherize 37,604 homes. This figure represents a decrease of 25.5 percent compared to actual funds reported for PY 2012 (\$205,249,424), reflecting that most Grantees had expended previous unexpended Annual Grant funds from previous years. PY 2012 available funds were significantly above the annual appropriation due to rollover of unexpended Annual Grant funds from previous years during the unprecedented high Recovery Act funding levels. In 2013, DOE funding represents 16.7 percent of the total funds available for WAP, a decrease of 5.6 percentage points from PY 2012. These figures exclude any Recovery Act funding balances, which nationally are less than 0.5% of the grants.

## LIHEAP

State LIHEAP offices may utilize up to 15 percent of their LIHEAP block grant to fund WAP related activities. This can include emergency energy efficiency related repairs as well as traditional weatherization, among other items. In PY 2013, WAP Grantees estimate \$406,870,532 in LIHEAP funds will be available for these energy efficiency activities. This is a decrease of 8.6 percent or \$38,266,423 from the actual funds reported for PY 2012 (\$445,136,955). The 8.6 percent decrease in LIHEAP funds available for WAP is a little more than the overall total LIHEAP allocations reductions of 6.2 percent.

Funds provided through LIHEAP comprise 44.3 percent of the total funds available in PY 2013, down 4 percent from last year. Forty-six Grantees will transfer LIHEAP funds into WAP in PY 2013, compared with forty-four in 2012. Alabama and Michigan are the two WAP Grantees that received LIHEAP funds in 2013 that did not in 2012. Of those Grantees, 11 increased and 32 decreased LIHEAP transfers, most likely due to reduced LIHEAP funding overall. Three Grantees transferred the same amount as last year. Thirteen Grantees have no available LIHEAP funds for 2013, including Connecticut, Hawaii, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona (ITCA), Navajo, Northern Arapaho, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Isles, and the Virgin Islands. LIHEAP transfers range from a low of \$475,700 in Nevada to a high of \$37,980,484 in California.

## Other<sup>1</sup>

WAP operators will use \$358,210,427 in funding from utility companies, State general funds, and State Public Benefit Funds to expand WAP services in PY 2013. This represents an increase of 32.3 percent, or \$87,518,669, over last year's funding level of \$270,691,758, reflecting the need to leverage additional funds post-Recovery Act. The Funding Survey only reflects Other funds that are administered by the Grantees or somehow reported to the Grantees. These figures may be skewed by the fact that a large part of the big increase between 2012 and 2013 is that Ohio reported \$53,103,421 Other funds that are not administered by the Ohio WAP office, but were reported to them for inclusion in this survey. Some Other funds that go directly to subgrantee agencies may not be reflected in this report. Utility companies serve as the primary source of Other funds, followed by State Public Benefit Funds and other State funds.

Thirty-three Grantees reported Other funds with their WAP funds in 2013, up from twenty-six in 2012. Nine reported Other funds when they had not last year, and two reported none for 2013 after receiving funds in 2012. In addition to the nine new Grantees reporting Other funds, Colorado, Idaho, Vermont, and Washington all reported greater than 50% increases in Other funds over 2012. Illinois also had a very significant gain of more than \$7.7 million, a 29.5 percent increase. Other funds category will represent 39.0 percent of the total funds available for WAP in PY 2013, a 9.6 percentage point increase over last year's representation.

## Recovery Act

The Recovery Act provided \$5 billion to WAP, adding \$4,746,249,999 to the network for use between April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2012, with an additional \$90,000,000 for Sustainable Energy Resources for Consumers (SERC) Grants and \$29,055,310 for WAP training centers. Many Grantees had received grant modifications to extend the end of their grant periods for three to 18

<sup>1</sup> As PVE funds have declined precipitously in the past several years, it is no longer a separate category for the purposes of the Funding Survey. Instead, those funds are now included under Other funds.

months in order to expend all funds. Less than 0.5% of Recovery Act funds are currently unspent, and the vast majority of grants are retired or in Closeout. This one time infusion of funds enabled the network to expand quickly to meet the expectations of the Obama Administration to weatherize an anticipated 634,956, low-income homes. More than 800,000 homes were weatherized with these funds, exceeding the predicted goal by more than 165,000 homes. The WAP network met the challenge of the Recovery Act and has since scaled back operations to reflect greatly reduced funding levels. Recovery Act funds and production were included in the 2010 – 2012 Funding Surveys, but are not in the 2013 or any future reports.

## Funding Trends

The previous section compared actual funds available in PY 2012 with estimated funds available in PY 2013, including funds rolled over from previous years. With the end of the Recovery Act, annual appropriations less than pre-Recovery Act levels, and uncertain Congressional support in a budget tightening environment, the near future growth and sustainability of the Program are uncertain. FY 2014 appropriations of \$174,000,000, significantly above 2012 and 2013 levels, indicates the prospect that support for the program is expanding and getting funding back to pre-Recovery Act levels may be possible in the near future. Below are some of the other funding trends reflected in the survey results:

Over the past 10 years, available DOE funding has fluctuated from a high of \$413,276,722 in PY 2009 to a low of \$152,908,872 in PY 2013. Available DOE funds in PY 2013 are lower than PY 2012 funds by \$52,340,552. The balance of available funds for 2012 was largely a result of funds carried over from previous years' unexpended grant funds. Carry over levels were much higher than normal due to the availability and priority of spending Recovery Act funds. New DOE appropriations for FY 2012 were only \$68 million, the lowest figure in over 30 years.

The regulations governing LIHEAP allow for up to 15 percent of a Grantee's allocation to be used for WAP. Up to 25 percent is allowable with a waiver from HHS. The amount of LIHEAP funds dedicated to the WAP is usually in direct proportion to the national appropriation of these funds by Congress and the distribution of emergency LIHEAP funds by the President. In 2013, Grantees received \$3.25 billion in LIHEAP. Forty-six WAP grantees received LIHEAP transfers for a total of \$406,870,532 in 2013 or 12.5 percent of the 2013 national LIHEAP allocation, \$38,266,423 less than 2012. It is reasonable to assume that as LIHEAP appropriations rise and fall, so will the amounts transferred to WAP. The decreased LIHEAP transfers are likely due to the decrease in LIHEAP funds as a whole from \$3.47 billion in 2011 to \$3.25 billion in 2012.

In 2013, two States reported the use of Petroleum Violation Escrow (PVE) funds in the WAP. PVE funds were the result of fines oil companies paid for violating established federal oil price caps in the years following the OPEC oil embargo in the early 1970s. 2009 marked a dramatic decrease in PVE funding, with a 90.9 percent decrease. Grantees no longer depend on PVE funds to offset core capacity within their networks and look to DOE, LIHEAP, and Other sources to sustain their expanding service delivery. As such, these funds are no longer categorized as a separate funding source, but are preserved in past data for comparison purposes.

Funds in the Other category have steadily increased since 1989, notwithstanding a large outlier of \$200 million in State funding in Alaska in 2008. The generally increasing trend reflects an understanding within the network that leveraging additional resources is needed to offset fluctuations in federal funding, better meet the backlog of qualified households needing services, and to provide more comprehensive services on homes needing more than what DOE funds allow and can afford. Grantee and local WAP agencies continue to seek leveraging opportunities with companion programs and other publicly and privately funded initiatives to increase funding and improve the selection of services available to low-income families. Healthy homes programs are increasingly partnering with WAP, as reflected in the DOE's Weatherization Plus Health initiative, a nationwide effort to enable the comprehensive, strategic coordination of resources for energy, health, and safety in low-income homes. It is important to note that, while there has been additional focus on identifying new sources of funding and an increased number of Grantees report some funds in this category, a large percentage of the total funds reflected in the Other category are still from relatively few states.

WAP activities continue to depend on a variety of funding sources. WAP relies heavily on leveraging activity. In PY 2013, WAP will utilize approximately \$765,080,959 of non-DOE funds in LIHEAP, Grantee, and private funds, or approximately \$5 in other federal and non-federal resources for every dollar invested by DOE.



Grantees may budget a portion of DOE funds as “leveraging funds” to be used in initiatives to garner additional funding from sources outside the traditional network. In 2013, 11 Grantees designated \$918,780 for this purpose. While many partnerships were already in place and some leveraging occurs without using DOE funds, the ratio of Other funds compared to the DOE expended leveraging investment is 389:1, reflecting the success of WAP network leveraging activities. These figures include all Other funds, such as those from utility companies, State general funds, and State public benefit funds, but do not include LIHEAP funding.

## Production Summary

The WAP Funding Survey provides an opportunity for Grantees to estimate the number of homes to be weatherized using various funding sources. The average maximum allowable cost per unit was increased from \$2,966 in 2008 to \$6,500 in 2009, allowing more cost-effective measures to be installed and more funds to be spent per home, therefore weatherizing fewer total homes. This figure has been inflation-adjusted to \$6,904 for 2013. The 2013 WAP Funding Survey results indicate that the network will weatherize approximately 129,495 homes using all funds with the exception of Recovery Act funding. Some Grantees report production as “unduplicated” – meaning that a single specific funding source (DOE, LIHEAP) is used for those jobs. Other Grantees report production as “blended” – meaning that other funds (LIHEAP, Other) are added to DOE or other funds to enhance the energy efficiency services to program recipients. The following are some highlights and conclusions related to the production reports:

Grantees will weatherize approximately 37,604 units using primarily DOE funds and including those using DOE funds blended with LIHEAP and/or Other funds. Thirty-six Grantees (or 61 percent) reported their DOE production as unduplicated, while 22 Grantees (or 37.3 percent) reported their DOE production as blended with other funds. Eight Grantees (or 13.5 percent) will complete no units with DOE 2012 annual grant funding, due to the focus on completing Recovery Act grant activities as quickly as possible.

Grantees will weatherize approximately 56,110 homes using LIHEAP as the primary funding source, either with just LIHEAP funds or combined with Other funds. These units will not be reported to DOE as completions since there is no requirement to report units to DOE that do not include a DOE investment.

Grantees will use Other funds as the sole funding source to work on 35,781 homes. In addition, Other funds are most often used to supplement DOE and LIHEAP funds in a home and so are reported as completed homes under DOE or LIHEAP. Homes weatherized using Other funds may or may not be reported to DOE based on the source of the leveraging activity and DOE’s investment in the units. An example is in Ohio, where there is a very large investment from multiple utilities, but the investments and measures performed are administered and tracked only on the local level and not reported to the State office.

## Funding Future

The WAP community is continuing to adjust to the reduced funding levels and capacity built up during the Recovery Act. Many Grantees and sub-grantees have been forced to lay off workers and shrink their operations. Some smaller local operations have not been able to sustain their programs. While Grantees remain committed to providing WAP services in all local jurisdictions, some have moved to or are considering having local agencies cover larger service territories.

The near future funding from the two federal sources is difficult to forecast. While the FY 2014 DOE WAP grant is significantly higher than FY 2012 and FY 2013, it is still below pre-Recovery Act levels. Future funding levels are currently uncertain due to the unpredictable political atmosphere. LIHEAP funding levels are likewise uncertain in the current political environment. The percentage of LIHEAP funds transferred to WAP is expected to remain consistent – typically the amount shifts in accordance with increases or decreases in Congressional appropriations. Other funds may increase as leveraging and new markets become even more of a focus to fund the WAP to sustain capacity. WAP providers are actively pursuing additional, innovative sources of funding and considering an expanded focus for WAP in the emerging green residential retrofit market, as well as connecting to non-traditional partners.

The WAP network will continue to rely on Congressional support and alternative revenue sources for the Program. The WAP network is very dependent on DOE funding to support administration at the Grantee and local levels, the auditing of homes, training and technical assistance, related health and safety measures, quality control, and the evaluation of program

effectiveness. DOE funding has typically defined the WAP network and infrastructure, and DOE rules, guidance, and standards are the foundation for the entire network and other funding sources. Over the past 30 years, professionals working within WAP have developed exacting standards for effectiveness, quality, and energy efficiency. By achieving these high standards, WAP is the leader of the energy efficiency retrofit industry in best practices, diagnostic testing protocols, and installation techniques, and has created an environment in which other public and private organizations are willing to invest. DOE funds remain critical to continued Program success, and the continued operation of WAP as a national program serving all local jurisdictions is threatened without adequate DOE funding levels.

Leveraging additional resources to complement DOE funds is critical to sustaining WAP as a national program. The WAP network is also engaged in developing new partnerships to expand the role of WAP in local communities, with the intent to provide a more comprehensive set of services to low-income WAP clients and/or provide weatherization services to non-low-income households. WAP operators are keenly aware that more diverse funding streams will lessen the impact of major reductions to any single funding source.

The following pages contain charts and graphs that depict the status of WAP funding this year and the increases and declines in funding over the past 10 years.

### Weatherization Assistance Program Funding Survey

Table 1: Total All Funds 2003–2013

	Funding Source									
	DOE		LIHEAP		PVE		Other		Total	
2003	\$223,812,853	37.4%	\$219,474,943		\$5,535,811	0.9%	\$151,394,390	25.3%	\$599,041,592	100.2%
2004	\$224,107,626	37.2%	\$225,698,196	36.6%	\$2,605,043	0.4%	\$150,286,811	24.9%	\$602,510,952	100.0%
2005	\$228,890,576	35.8%	\$247,350,505	37.5%	\$6,166,469	1.0%	\$157,697,188	24.6%	\$639,917,201	100.0%
2006	\$238,291,851	32.7%	\$312,664,523	38.7%	\$3,761,577	0.5%	\$173,109,924	23.8%	\$727,827,875	100.0%
2007	\$206,424,695	30.4%	\$260,115,214	43.0%	\$4,287,384	0.6%	\$207,581,430	30.6%	\$678,408,724	100.0%
2008	\$237,506,900	24.2%	\$332,778,124	38.3%	\$9,379,580	1.0%	\$400,299,377	40.8%	\$979,963,981	100.0%
2009	\$413,276,722	39.7%	\$456,021,761	34.0%	\$852,159	0.1%	\$170,238,501	16.4%	\$1,040,389,143	100.0%
2010	\$204,686,484	24.5%	\$422,535,800	43.8%	*		\$206,629,086	24.8%	\$833,851,370	100.0%
2011	\$243,291,578	26.3%	\$452,100,169	50.7%	*		\$228,536,931	24.7%	\$923,928,679	100.0%
2012	\$205,249,424	22.3%	\$445,136,955	48.9%	*		\$270,691,758	29.4%	\$921,078,137	100.0%
2013	\$152,908,872	16.7%	\$406,870,532	44.3%	*		\$358,210,427	39.0%	\$917,989,831	100.0%

\*PVE figure included in Other funds





**Weatherization Assistance Program Funding Survey**

**Table 3:**  
Total by Funding Source 2013

Grantee	2013 DOE	% of Total	2013 LIHEAP	% of Total	2013 OTHER	% of Total	2013 Total *	2013 Total Unit Prod.
Alabama	\$5,230,495	83.9%	\$1,000,000	16.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,230,495	376
Alaska	\$1,322,690	2.2%	\$1,000,000	1.7%	\$58,150,000	96.2%	\$60,472,690	3,104
Arizona	\$487,020	6.3%	\$3,735,021	48.4%	\$3,500,000	45.3%	\$7,722,041	753
Arkansas	\$1,615,506	29.0%	\$3,956,351	71.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,571,857	461
California	\$0	0.0%	\$37,980,484	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$37,980,484	12,532
Colorado	\$4,519,633	23.0%	\$5,090,800	25.9%	\$10,059,536	51.1%	\$19,669,969	2,979
Connecticut	\$500,092	50.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$500,000	50.0%	\$1,000,092	194
Delaware	\$452,837	15.6%	\$1,145,804	39.5%	\$1,300,000	44.8%	\$2,898,641	390
Dist. Columbia	\$539,000	13.3%	\$1,500,000	37.1%	\$2,000,000	49.5%	\$4,039,000	924
Florida	\$709,416	6.6%	\$10,116,000	93.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$10,825,416	1,388
Georgia	\$2,276,474	33.5%	\$2,773,165	40.8%	\$1,750,000	25.7%	\$6,799,639	825
Hawaii	\$168,025	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$168,025	42
Idaho	\$1,551,391	16.2%	\$5,058,000	52.9%	\$2,949,000	30.9%	\$9,558,391	1,070
Illinois	\$13,156,546	18.7%	\$23,271,771	33.1%	\$33,941,505	48.2%	\$70,369,822	6,364
Indiana	\$5,104,457	25.2%	\$14,257,573	70.3%	\$924,925	4.6%	\$20,286,955	2,208
Iowa	\$4,585,167	26.4%	\$7,452,661	43.0%	\$5,301,910	30.6%	\$17,339,738	877
Kansas	\$1,863,608	28.0%	\$4,760,912	71.5%	\$35,997	0.5%	\$6,660,517	1,053
Kentucky	\$3,177,017	33.5%	\$6,302,829	66.5%	\$0	0.0%	\$9,479,846	788
Louisiana	\$529,968	7.3%	\$6,440,289	88.3%	\$325,835	4.5%	\$7,296,092	852
Maine	\$651,694	16.9%	\$2,091,682	54.2%	\$1,113,215	28.9%	\$3,856,591	303
Maryland	\$6,767,265	26.8%	\$1,000,000	4.0%	\$17,529,228	69.3%	\$25,296,493	2,981
Massachusetts	\$5,064,575	9.6%	\$8,500,000	16.2%	\$39,050,000	74.2%	\$52,614,575	30,584
Michigan	\$11,913,125	57.9%	\$8,652,343	42.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$20,565,468	1,918
Minnesota	\$4,924,869	24.0%	\$13,802,114	67.3%	\$1,766,458	8.6%	\$20,493,441	2,792
Mississippi	\$249,986	5.7%	\$4,158,294	94.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,408,280	627
Missouri	\$3,440,907	44.8%	\$1,000,000	13.0%	\$3,244,035	42.2%	\$7,684,942	850
Montana	\$676,220	8.1%	\$4,647,676	55.7%	\$3,027,368	36.3%	\$8,351,264	3,000
Nebraska	\$380,299	9.9%	\$3,281,397	85.6%	\$169,701	4.4%	\$3,831,397	562
Nevada	\$655,441	14.4%	\$475,700	10.4%	\$3,426,780	75.2%	\$4,557,921	776
New Hampshire	\$1,186,108	15.8%	\$500,000	6.7%	\$5,814,283	77.5%	\$7,500,391	1,700
New Jersey	\$773,962	4.4%	\$17,013,728	95.6%	\$0	0.0%	\$17,787,690	1,780
New Mexico	\$889,637	32.2%	\$1,368,000	49.5%	\$503,330	18.2%	\$2,760,967	408
New York	\$15,792,155	29.7%	\$37,398,314	70.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$53,190,469	7,848
North Carolina	\$2,065,144	8.0%	\$23,747,252	92.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$25,812,396	3,766
North Dakota	\$1,963,153	29.2%	\$4,748,410	70.5%	\$20,200	0.3%	\$6,731,763	778
Ohio	\$10,763,252	12.6%	\$21,719,122	25.4%	\$53,103,421	62.0%	\$85,585,795	8,547
Oklahoma	\$2,023,225	57.4%	\$1,500,000	42.6%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,523,225	490
Oregon	\$2,796,762	14.0%	\$4,796,990	24.0%	\$12,418,502	62.1%	\$20,012,254	1,266
Pennsylvania	\$2,228,808	7.8%	\$26,340,430	92.2%	\$0	0.0%	\$28,569,238	986
Rhode Island	\$232,526	2.4%	\$3,450,000	36.1%	\$5,882,542	61.5%	\$9,565,068	990
South Carolina	\$1,382,018	19.4%	\$5,750,318	80.6%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,132,336	569
South Dakota	\$505,656	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$505,656	74
Tennessee	\$4,512,390	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,512,390	252
Texas	\$4,289,956	14.3%	\$25,799,311	85.7%	\$0	0.0%	\$30,089,267	4,244
Utah	\$415,578	8.3%	\$3,615,100	72.2%	\$975,000	19.5%	\$5,005,678	521
Vermont	\$1,005,339	6.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$14,745,550	93.6%	\$15,750,889	1,613
Virginia	\$2,814,009	20.1%	\$11,215,781	79.9%	\$0	0.0%	\$14,029,790	368
Washington	\$2,109,133	6.9%	\$10,301,827	33.8%	\$18,103,065	59.3%	\$30,514,025	2,367
West Virginia	\$3,026,605	33.7%	\$3,938,506	43.9%	\$2,005,557	22.4%	\$8,970,668	1,792
Wisconsin	\$6,564,418	8.5%	\$18,006,728	23.2%	\$53,023,484	68.3%	\$77,594,630	6,762
Wyoming	\$744,539	16.5%	\$2,209,849	49.1%	\$1,550,000	34.4%	\$4,504,388	563
ITCA*	\$73,729	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$73,729	10
Navajo	\$340,632	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$340,632	32
N. Arapaho	\$105,798	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$105,798	16
Amer. Samoa	\$132,094	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$132,094	65
Guam	\$453,500	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$453,500	0
Puerto Rico	\$405,670	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$405,670	50
N. Mariana Isles	\$354,105	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$354,105	65
Virgin Islands	\$445,248	100.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$445,248	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$152,908,872</b>		<b>\$406,870,532</b>				<b>\$917,989,831</b>	<b>129,495</b>
% of Prog. Funding	16.7%		44.3%		39.0%		100.0%	
Number of Grantees receiving funds	58		46		33		59	

\*2013 Total includes DOE, LIHEAP, and Other funding  
\*Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona



Weatherization Assistance Program Funding Survey

Table 4: DOE Funding Levels 2003–2013

Table with 15 columns: Grantee, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, % change 2012 to 2013, 2013 DOE Unit Production, and Production Type. Rows list various states and territories with their respective funding amounts and changes over time.

Note: n/a indicates that the entity was not a Grantee at the time.

Note: Figures in red in the 2012 column represent amended figures in 2013 Survey.

\*Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona



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Table 5: LIHEAP Funding Levels 2003–2013

Table with columns: Grantee, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, % change 2012 to 2013, 2013 LIHEAP Production, and Production Type. Lists funding levels for 50 states and territories, plus a Totals row.

Note: n/a indicates that the entity was not a Grantee at the time

Note: Figures in red in the 2012 column represent amended figures in 2013 Survey

\*Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona







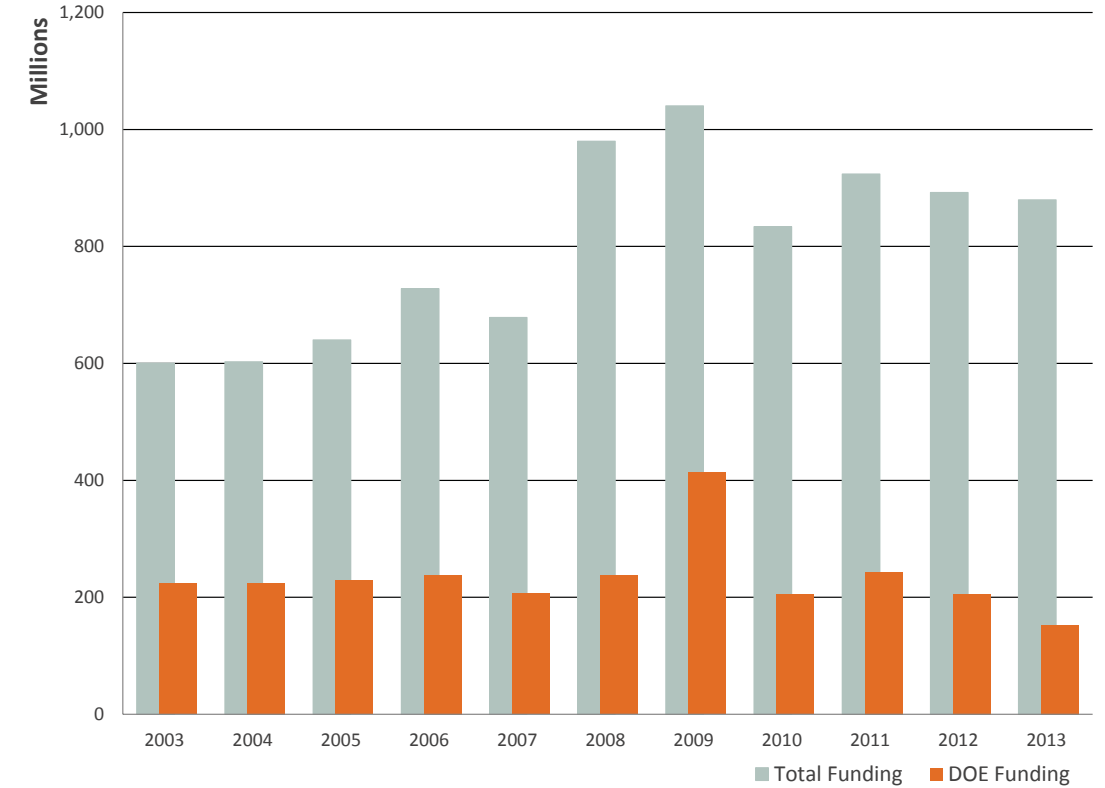
**Weatherization Assistance Program Funding Survey**

**Table 7:**  
Source of Other Funds

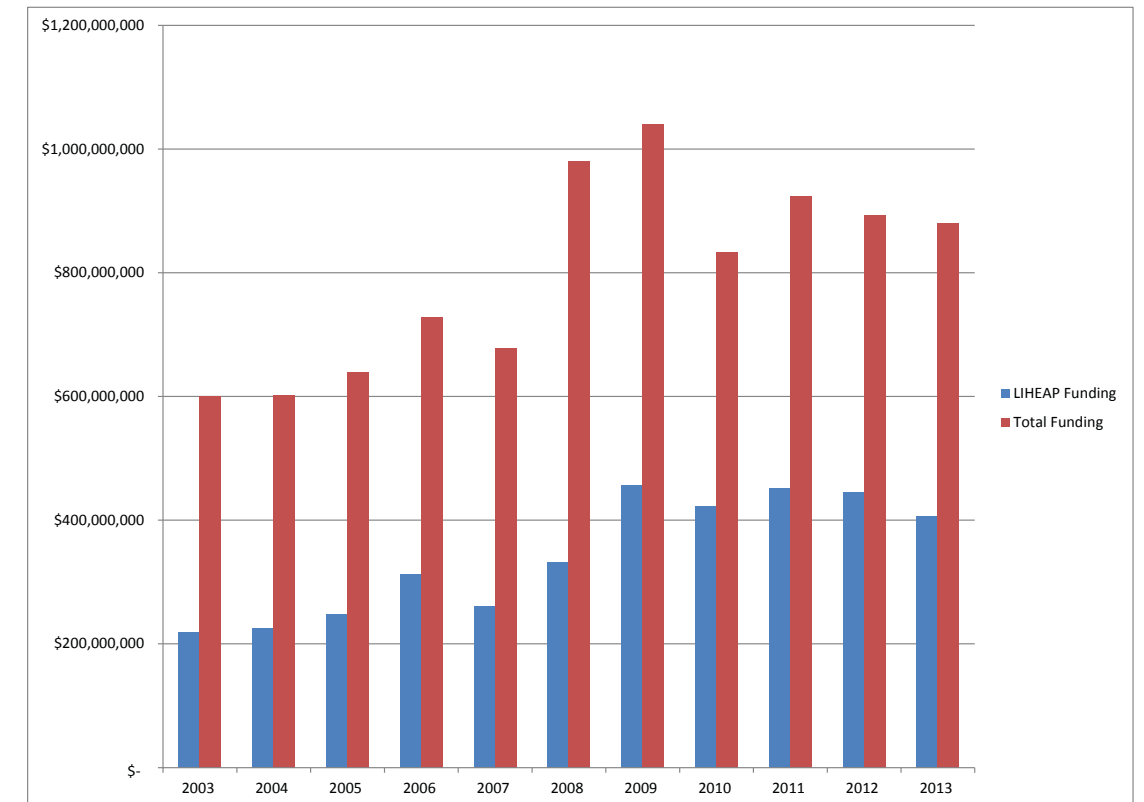
Grantee	Total 2013	Sources of Funding and Amount Breakdown
Alabama	\$0	
Alaska	\$58,150,000	State
Arizona	\$3,500,000	Utility funds
Arkansas	\$0	
California	\$0	local leveraged funds not reported to state, 4035 units have combined LIHEAP + Other funds
Colorado	\$10,059,536	\$7,822,801 - State Severance Taxes; \$600,000 - State Clean Renewable Energy Fund; \$1,636,735 - Utility funds
Connecticut	\$500,000	Utility funds
Delaware	\$1,300,000	\$1,000,000 - RGGI; \$300,000 - Utility funds
Dist. Columbia	\$2,000,000	Utility funds
Florida	\$0	
Georgia	\$1,750,000	Utility funds
Hawaii	\$0	
Idaho	\$2,949,000	Utility funds
Illinois	\$33,941,505	State utility funds
Indiana	\$924,925	State
Iowa	\$5,301,910	Utility funds
Kansas	\$35,997	\$12,421 - Owner Contribution; \$10,538 - FHLB; \$11,500 - Utility funds; \$1538 - Donations
Kentucky	\$0	
Louisiana	\$325,835	PVE
Maine	\$1,113,215	State funds
Maryland	\$17,529,228	\$16,252,108 - Utility funds; \$1,000,000 - SEIF/RGGI; \$237,120 - FERC; \$90,000 - LIURP/Columbia Gas
Massachusetts	\$39,050,000	Utility funds
Michigan	\$0	
Minnesota	\$1,766,458	\$160,000 - LP State fund; \$104,176 - State funds; \$1,493,394 - Utility funds; \$8,348 - Miscellaneous
Mississippi	\$0	
Missouri	\$3,244,035	Utility funds
Montana	\$3,027,368	\$2,160,664 - Utility funds; \$431,704 - BPA; \$435,000 - USB
Nebraska	\$169,701	PVE
Nevada	\$3,426,780	Utility funds
New Hampshire	\$5,814,283	Utility funds
New Jersey	\$0	
New Mexico	\$503,330	Utility funds
New York	\$0	
North Carolina	\$0	
North Dakota	\$20,200	Utility funds
Ohio	\$53,103,421	Utility funds
Oklahoma	\$0	
Oregon	\$12,418,502	\$9,576,302 - Public Purpose; \$2,842,200 - Utility funds
Pennsylvania	\$0	
Rhode Island	\$5,882,542	Utility funds
South Carolina	\$0	
South Dakota	\$0	
Tennessee	\$0	
Texas	\$0	
Utah	\$975,000	Utility funds
Vermont	\$14,745,550	\$7,986,570 - State funds; \$6,758,980 - Utility funds
Virginia	\$0	
Washington	\$18,103,065	\$2,192,164 - BPA; \$10,000,000 - Matchmaker Program; \$4,614,272 - Utility funds; \$1,296,629 - Other contributions
West Virginia	\$2,005,557	Utilities
Wisconsin	\$53,023,484	State Funds
Wyoming	\$1,550,000	\$850,000 - State funds; \$700,000 - LIHEAP Crisis
Amer. Samoa	\$0	
ITCA*	\$0	
Navajo	\$0	
N. Arapahoe	\$0	
Guam	\$0	
Puerto Rico	\$0	
N. Mariana Isles	\$0	
Virgin Islands	\$0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$358,210,427</b>	*Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona

**Weatherization Assistance Program Funding Survey**

**Figure 1:**  
DOE WAP Funding vs. Total WAP Funding 2003–2013



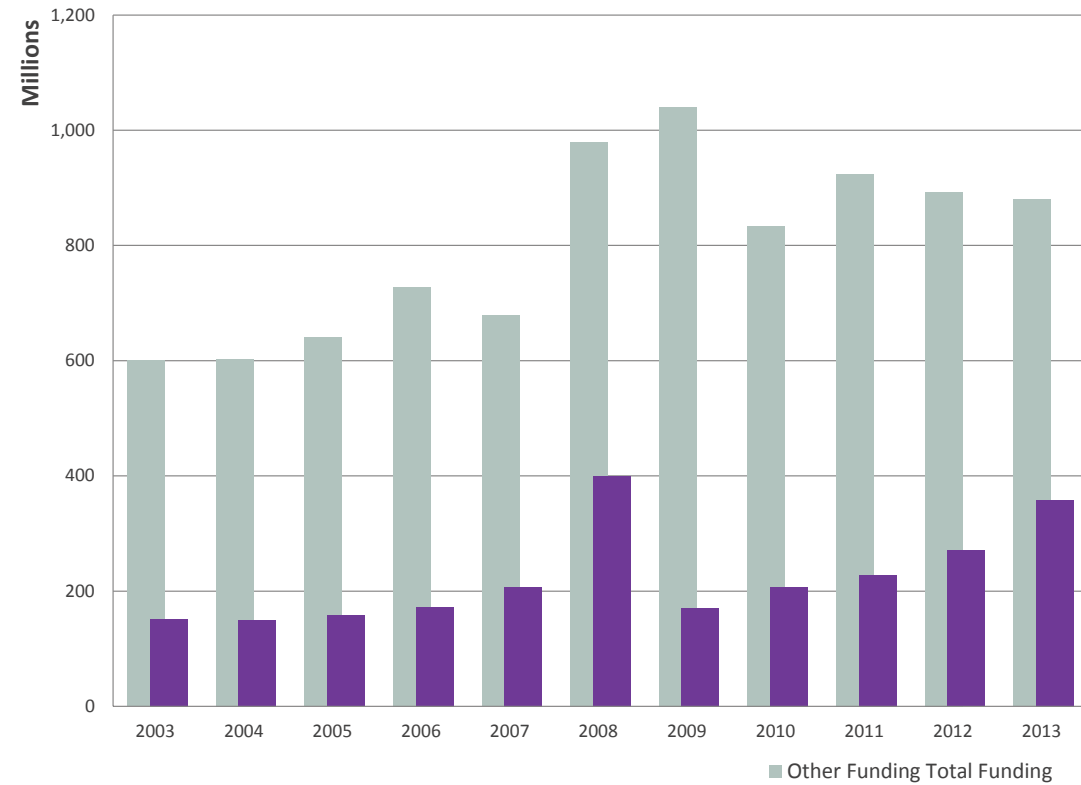
**Figure 2:**  
LIHEAP WAP Funding vs. Total WAP Funding 2003–2013



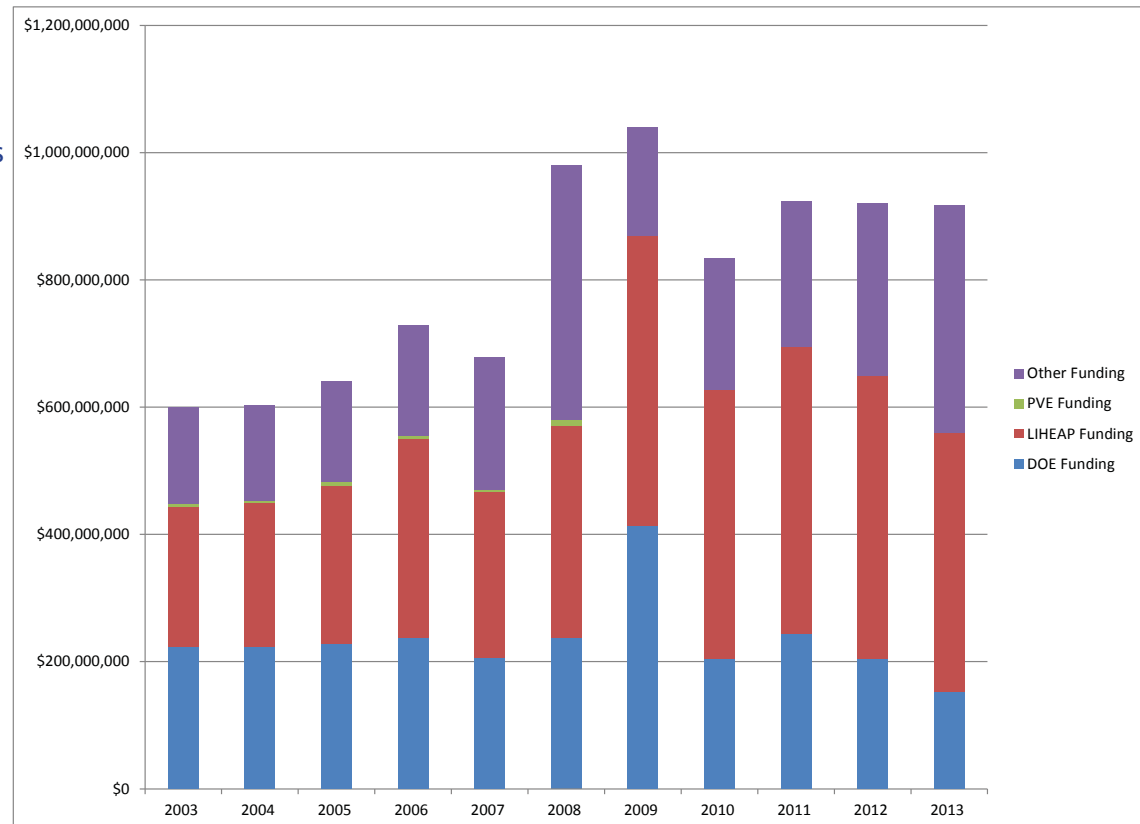


**Weatherization Assistance Program Funding Survey**

**Figure 3:**  
Other Funding vs. Total WAP Funding 2003–2013

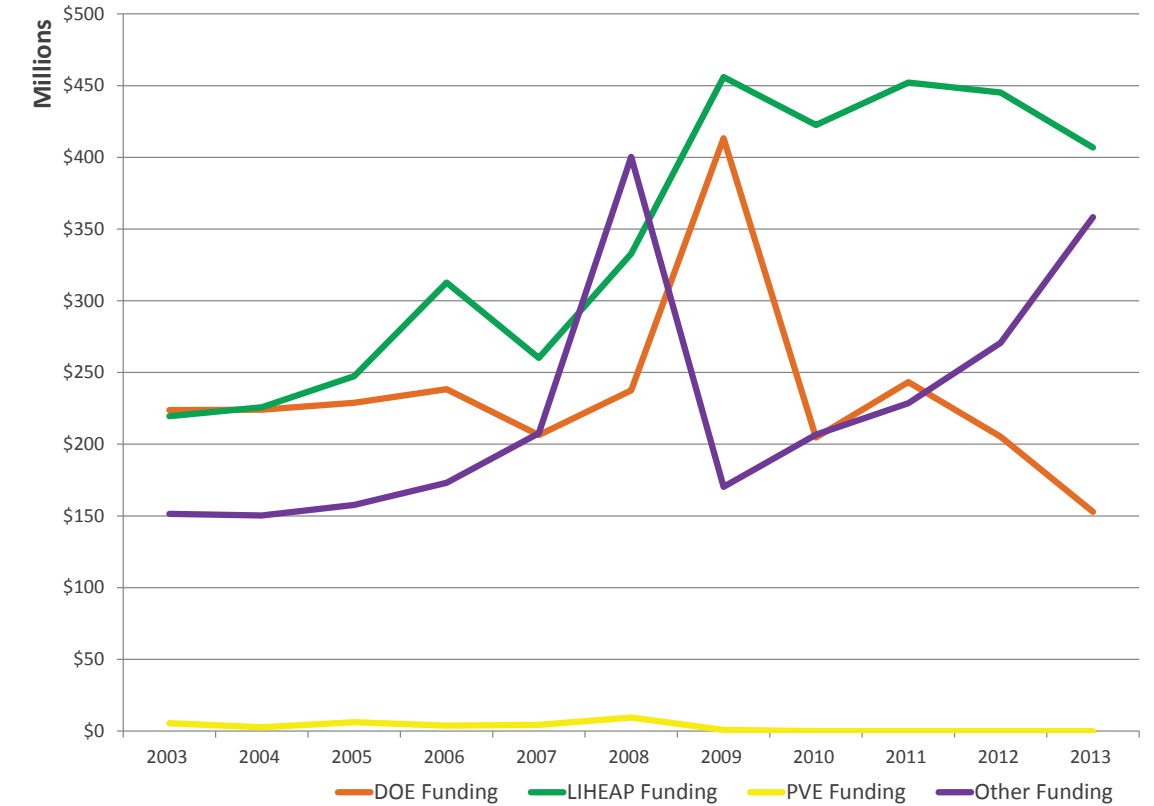


**Figure 4:**  
Total All Funding Sources 2003-2013

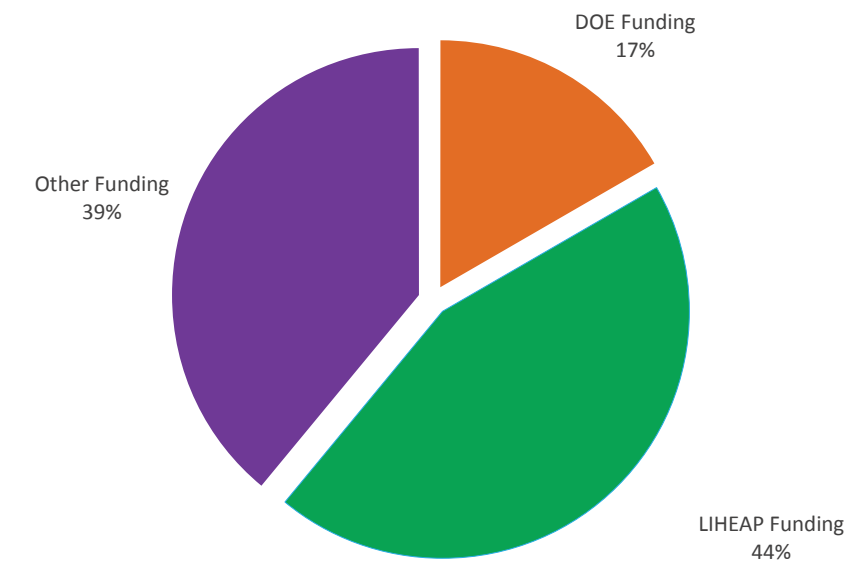


**Weatherization Assistance Program Funding Survey**

**Figure 5:**  
WAP Funding Over Time 2003–2013



**Figure 6:**  
WAP Funding by Source 2013



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**Our Mission:** Building capacity in states to respond to poverty issues

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The National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP) represents the states in their work to improve the lives of low-income families and strengthen local economies. NASCSPP members administer the federally-funded Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) and the Weatherization Assistance Program that serve millions of American families in communities across the country.



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