



# Climate Pollution Reduction Grants Program: Formula Grants for Planning

Program Guidance for States, Municipalities, and Air Pollution  
Control Agencies

United States Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Air and Radiation

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**CLIMATE POLLUTION REDUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM:**  
**FORMULA GRANTS FOR PLANNING**

**PROGRAM GUIDANCE FOR STATES, MUNICIPALITIES,**  
**AND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCIES**

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## 1. Overview

EPA takes seriously its responsibility to protect human health and the environment as we face increasingly more harmful impacts of climate change. Across our country communities are experiencing more deadly wildfires and storm surges, more extreme drought and water scarcity, and dangerous levels of flooding, among other impacts. The [Fourth National Climate Assessment](#) found that intense extreme weather and climate-related events, as well as changes in average climate conditions, are expected to continue to damage infrastructure, ecosystems, and social systems that provide essential benefits to communities. If unchecked, future climate change is expected to further disrupt many areas of life and exacerbate existing challenges to prosperity posed by aging and deteriorating infrastructure, stressed ecosystems, and long-standing inequalities. However, with this challenge comes an opportunity to invest in a cleaner economy that can spur innovation and economic growth while building more equitable, resilient communities.

Through the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA), Congress provided many tools to pursue greenhouse gas (GHG) pollution reductions, including the Climate Pollution Reduction Grants (CPRG) program. In implementing this and many other programs under the Inflation Reduction Act, EPA seeks to achieve three broad objectives:

- Tackle damaging climate pollution while supporting the creation of good jobs and lowering energy costs for families.
- Accelerate work to address environmental injustice and empower community-driven solutions in overburdened neighborhoods.
- Deliver cleaner air by reducing harmful air pollution in places where people live, work, play, and go to school.

This strategy will allow the country to make the inevitable changes needed to address climate change and make them opportunities—to revitalize the U.S. energy and manufacturing sectors, create millions of good-paying jobs throughout the country, and address historic environmental injustices and inequities. The CPRG program will seek those opportunities in partnership with states, territories, local governments, and tribes, which are in touch with the needs of their communities and familiar with the horizons of GHG reduction opportunities for their economies.

In line with this strategy, EPA is committed to supporting the development and expansion of state, territory, tribal, and local climate action plans and the expeditious implementation of investment-ready policies, programs, and projects to reduce GHG pollution in the near term. Through the CPRG program, EPA will support state, territory, tribal, and local actions to reduce GHGs and associated criteria and toxic air pollution through deployment of new technologies, operational efficiencies, and solutions that will transition America equitably to a low-carbon economy that benefits all Americans.

Section 60114 of the Inflation Reduction Act appropriates \$5 billion to EPA to support efforts by states, U.S. territories, municipalities, air pollution control agencies, tribes, and groups thereof to develop and implement plans to reduce GHGs. This program has two distinct but related phases:

- Planning grants: The Inflation Reduction Act provides \$250 million for eligible entities to develop plans to reduce GHGs.
- Implementation grants: The Inflation Reduction Act provides \$4.6075 billion for grants to implement measures from the GHG reduction plans developed with planning grant funding.<sup>1</sup>

This guidance is focused specifically on the \$250 million program for planning grants, which EPA will award as cooperative agreements through a noncompetitive process. Cooperative agreements are similar to grants but entail substantial programmatic involvement between EPA and the recipient.<sup>2</sup> The term “grant” used throughout this document includes both “grants” and “cooperative agreements” as defined by 2 CFR 200.1.

**At a later date, EPA will issue a separate notice of funding opportunity (NOFO) regarding the implementation grants, which EPA plans to award under a competitive process.** In that notice, EPA will indicate the funding priorities for the implementation grants.

Overall, this dual-phased CPRG program enables EPA to work in partnership with state, territory, local, and tribal officials to advance important goals by providing substantial funding for climate action planning and implementation, while maintaining recipients’ flexibility to pursue activities tailored to their unique resources, delivery capacity, and mix of key sectors responsible for emitting and absorbing GHGs (e.g., industry, electricity generation, transportation, commercial and residential buildings, agriculture, natural and working lands, and waste and materials management).

EPA will be awarding the \$250 million available for planning grants (cooperative agreements) to states, municipalities, air pollution control agencies, territories and tribes via a formula as follows:

- \$3 million to all 50 states, District of Columbia (DC), and Puerto Rico, for a total of \$156 million
- \$1 million to each of the 67 most populous metropolitan areas, for a total of \$67 million
- \$25 million to tribes and tribal consortia and \$2 million to U.S. territories (as described in a separate guidance).

Each state government will be expected to develop a climate action plan or update an existing plan in collaboration with air pollution control districts and large and small municipalities

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<sup>1</sup> Three percent of the \$4.75 billion in implementation funds are reserved for EPA administrative costs.

<sup>2</sup> See [EPA’s Funding Instruments and Authorities](#) for additional details.

statewide and to conduct meaningful engagement with low income and disadvantaged communities throughout its jurisdiction.

Municipal governments have authority and responsibility for transportation, waste management, and energy and water efficiency, all of which affect GHG emissions and associated co-pollutants. Local air pollution control districts often have responsibility for reducing air pollution in metropolitan areas. Accordingly, the CPRG program also provides planning grants for the most populous metropolitan areas nationally. The combined population of metropolitan areas that are targeted to receive planning funding under this program exceeds 194 million.<sup>3</sup> Smaller, rural, and unincorporated communities will be able to work with their state governments on climate planning.

The territories of Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands as well as federally recognized Indian tribes are also eligible entities; their application process is detailed in a [separate document](#).

Under the cooperative agreements addressed by this guidance for states, municipalities, and air pollution control agencies, funding recipients will need to produce and submit three key deliverables (in addition to meeting standard grant reporting requirements) over the course of the four-year program period running to 2027:

1. A Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP), due in early 2024;<sup>4</sup>
2. A Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP), due 2 years from the date of the award; and,
3. A Status Report, due at the close of the 4-year grant period.

Each of these deliverables is described in detail in Appendix 15.3.

EPA encourages eligible entities to develop or, where applicable, revise their existing climate plans consistent with the following programmatic priorities:

- Improve understanding of current and future GHG emissions so that state and local governments can prioritize actions that reduce such emissions and harmful air pollution (criteria air pollution and toxic air pollutants) where citizens live, work, play, and go to school, particularly in nonattainment areas for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria air pollutants.
- Adopt and implement ambitious policies and programs to reduce GHG emissions and accelerate decarbonization across multiple important sectors (e.g., industry, electricity generation, transportation, commercial and residential buildings, agriculture/natural

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<sup>3</sup> In the absence of consistent emissions data at the sub-state level, EPA is using population data as a proxy for identifying the metropolitan areas that are likely to have the highest aggregate emissions of GHG pollution.

<sup>4</sup> Applicants for implementation grant funding under the CPRG program will be required to submit a PCAP along with their application.

and working lands, and waste and materials management).

- Collaborate closely with other entities in their state, region, municipality, and/or air district to develop coordinated plans based on best practices.
- Explore opportunities to leverage sources of funding and financing from the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, Bipartisan Infrastructure Law of 2021, American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, and Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors and Science Act of 2022.
- Stimulate innovative technologies and practices to reduce GHG emissions and associated co-pollutants in hard-to-abate sectors.
- Prioritize actions and policies that will be durable, replicable, and provide certainty in pollution reductions.
- Reduce climate pollution while building the clean energy economy in a way that benefits all Americans, provides new workforce training opportunities, and effectively addresses environmental injustices in disadvantaged communities.
- Adopt robust metrics and reporting programs to track emission reductions and important benefits throughout their jurisdiction and in disadvantaged communities.

This document describes how the Agency intends to award and manage CPRG planning grants for states, municipalities, and air pollution control agencies. This document also describes the programmatic requirements applicable to all grants awarded through this program to states, municipalities, and air pollution control agencies. (A [separate program guidance](#) is available for territories and tribes.)

This guidance document explains the key deadlines, framework for preparing applications and workplans, and submission instructions. Grant recipients shall follow the framework for grants management, requirements, and reporting using the Uniform Grants Guidance (UGG) under 2 CFR Part 200 and EPA regulations under 2 CFR Part 1500. Some of the statutory provisions described in this document contain legally binding requirements. However, this document does not substitute for those provisions or regulations, nor is it a regulation itself. Thus, the document cannot impose legally binding requirements on EPA, states, or the regulated community, and it may not apply to all situations.

## **2. Statutory Authority**

Section 60114 of the Inflation Reduction Act, Climate Pollution Reduction Grants (Public Law 117–169, title VI, Aug. 16, 2022, 136 Stat. 2076) amended the Clean Air Act (CAA) by creating section 137, 42 U.S. Code § 7437, for Greenhouse Gas Air Pollution Plans and Implementation Grants. Section 137 of the CAA authorizes the EPA to fund climate pollution planning grants and climate pollution implementation grants to states, air pollution control agencies, municipalities, tribes, or a group of one or more of these entities.

See the statutory text for this provision in Appendix 15.1.

### **3. Justice40 Initiative and Advancing Environmental Justice**

The Inflation Reduction Act can improve the lives of millions of Americans by reducing pollution in neighborhoods where people live, work, play, and go to school. Inflation Reduction Act programs can accelerate environmental justice efforts in communities overburdened by pollution for far too long and can help states and cities tackle the country's biggest environmental challenges while creating jobs and delivering energy security.

Environmental justice (EJ) is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental, and commercial operations or policies. Meaningful involvement means people have an opportunity to participate in decisions about activities that may affect their environment and/or health; the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; community concerns will be considered in the decision-making process; and decision makers will seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected.

The CPRG program will advance the goals of the Justice40 Initiative set forth in Executive Order 14008, which aims to deliver 40 percent of the overall benefits of relevant federal investments to disadvantaged communities. More information on Justice40 at the EPA can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/justice40-epa>.

### **4. Eligible Entities**

Section 137(d)(1) of the Clean Air Act defines “eligible entities” under the CPRG program as states, air pollution control agencies, municipalities, tribes, and groups of one or more of these entities.

Section 302 of the Clean Air Act defines “states” as including the 50 states, DC, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The state funding allocation approach described in this document includes funding for DC and Puerto Rico. Funding for the remaining four U.S. territories is addressed in a [separate program guidance](#).

Section 302 of the Clean Air Act defines “municipality” as a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, or other public body created by or pursuant to State law. Consistent with new section 137(d)(1) of the Clean Air Act, a group of municipalities, such as a council of governments, may also be considered an eligible entity under this program in some cases.

Consistent with section 302 of the Clean Air Act, the term “air pollution control agency” under this program includes a state air agency (which could serve as a lead organization or



collaborating partner for a state plan), or a local air agency (which could serve as a lead organization or collaborating partner for a metropolitan area-based plan).

While groups of two or more eligible entities may choose to form a coalition and submit a single application, one eligible entity must be responsible for the cooperative agreement. A coalition must identify which eligible organization will be the recipient of the cooperative agreement; they must also identify if any eligible organization(s) will be subrecipients (i.e., “pass-through entity”). Any subawards must be consistent with the definition of that term in 2 CFR 200.1 and comply with [EPA’s Subaward Policy](#). The pass-through entity that administers the cooperative agreement and subawards will be accountable to EPA for proper expenditure of the funds and reporting and will be the point of contact for the coalition. As provided in 2 CFR 200.332, subrecipients are accountable to the pass-through entity for proper use of EPA funding.

This program guidance does not address climate plan funding for tribes. A [separate program guidance document](#) is available for tribal grants. However, in addition to being direct recipients of planning funding, tribes and tribal consortia can also participate in this program as collaborating partners in planning efforts managed by lead organizations for states or metropolitan areas.

## **5. Allocation of Planning Grant Funds**

Under this formula grant program, EPA will provide \$223 million to eligible entities addressed in this program guidance to develop or update climate plans (the remaining \$27 million will be awarded to U.S territories and tribes as described in a separate program guidance document). The presumptive allocation for states, municipalities, and air pollution control agencies is as follows:

- \$3 million to all 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico, for a total of \$156 million
- \$1 million to each of the 67 most populous metropolitan areas, for a total of \$67 million.

EPA has used 2020 U.S. Census data<sup>5</sup> for metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs)<sup>6</sup> to identify metropolitan areas eligible for funding. A list of all MSAs based on 2020 U.S. Census data ranked by population is available in Appendix 15.2.

Because DC is eligible to receive the state level allocation of up to \$3 million, the DC metropolitan area will not receive an MSA based allocation. The DC government is encouraged to work with its neighboring states to address regional collaboration as appropriate.

Each state, DC, Puerto Rico, and metropolitan area that is eligible for funding must identify and designate a lead organization to manage grant funds and oversee the climate plan development process. The lead organization must meet the eligibility requirements in Section 4 “Eligible Entities.”

- States, DC, and Puerto Rico: To accept these funds, the governor (or DC mayor), or the governor or DC mayor’s designee, must submit a Notice of Intent to Participate (NOIP) to EPA by **March 31, 2023**, that identifies the lead organization for the CPRG planning grant. For example, the lead organization could be the governor’s office, state environment or air pollution control agency, or another designated state agency. (See sample NOIP for states on the EPA CPRG website at: <https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/climate-pollution-reduction-grants>.) The lead organization will then need to submit an application, which will include a workplan and budget for the planning grant, by **April 28, 2023**.
- Municipalities and air pollution control agencies: EPA’s formula prioritizes the development of regional climate plans for the most populous metropolitan areas nationally (as defined by U.S. Census 2020 MSA population). In general, the climate plan for a metropolitan area should address GHG emissions and reduction measures throughout the entire metropolitan area. EPA recommends that the leaders of municipalities and local governments (such as leaders of cities, counties, and local air pollution control agencies) within and around a metropolitan area coordinate with each other to identify an eligible lead organization to administer the planning grant. Applicants from multi-state metropolitan areas are

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-total-metro-and-micro-statistical-areas.html>.

<sup>6</sup> The general concept of an MSA is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Metropolitan statistical areas contain at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population. An MSA includes one or more counties. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) also delineates New England city and town areas (NECTAs) as a city/town-based set of areas conceptually similar to county-based MSAs. Metropolitan NECTAs contain at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, similar to MSAs, but are based on city and town “building blocks” instead of counties. <https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/reference/GARM/Ch13GARM.pdf>.

expected to conduct planning activities across all states making up the metropolitan area. The lead organization may sub-award funds to other jurisdictions, academic institutions, or non-profit organizations to assist in the development of a regional plan in accordance with EPA grants policy.

To accept these funds, the lead organization for a metropolitan area must submit a NOIP to EPA by **April 28, 2023**, and must indicate the MSA that the planning grant will cover. It is highly recommended that collaborating jurisdictions submit letters(s) along with the NOIP, indicating their commitment to work with the lead organization on the metropolitan area plan. (See sample NOIP for metro areas on the EPA CPRG website at: <https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/climate-pollution-reduction-grants>.) The lead organization for the metropolitan area will then need to submit an application, which will include a workplan and budget for the planning grant, by **May 31, 2023**.

In the event of a lack of agreement among jurisdictions regarding the lead organization to administer funds for a metropolitan area planning process (e.g., if more than one entity submits a NOIP to serve as the lead agency for the same area), EPA will first notify each entity and ask them to come to agreement. If they cannot timely resolve the issue, EPA will expect the mayor of the largest city in the MSA as determined by the 2020 U.S. Census to determine the lead organization to administer the award to develop climate plan deliverables for the area.

EPA's funding set-aside of \$67 million for metropolitan areas presumptively will provide funding to 67 areas. However, EPA recommends that metropolitan areas not on the initial ranked list of 67 (i.e., MSAs with population lower than the top 67) also submit an NOIP, as they may become eligible to receive funds if their state declines funding, or if no eligible entity in a higher population metropolitan area submits a NOIP. See below for more details.

If a state declines funding:

- If a state declines the \$3 million funding, those funds would be made available to the 3 most populous metropolitan areas in that state on the MSA list found in Appendix 15.2 that have submitted a NOIP before the April 28, 2023, deadline. Such areas will not also be eligible for funding from the national metropolitan area funding pool, regardless of population size.
- If a state declines funding and no eligible entity is identified as the lead organization for one of the 3 most populous metropolitan areas in the state, those funds will be made available to the next most populous metropolitan area in that state on the MSA list in

Appendix 15.2 provided that a lead organization from that MSA has submitted an NOIP before the April 28, 2023, deadline.

- If a state declines funding and there are fewer than three U.S. Census-defined MSAs in the state, or fewer than three MSAs in the state that have submitted a NOIP by the April 28, 2023, deadline, the remaining funds will be added to the national metropolitan area funding pool and will be available for the next metropolitan area on the list that timely submitted an NOIP, regardless of state.

If a metropolitan area declines funding:

- If no eligible entity is identified as the lead organization for a metropolitan area that qualifies for funding based on population, then those funds would remain in the national metropolitan area funding pool and would be available for the next metropolitan area on the national MSA list that timely submitted an NOIP.

A summary of the formula allocations for states and metropolitan areas is provided in Appendix 15.2.

## **6. Summary - Schedule and Process**

While CPRG planning grants will be funded under a non-competitive process, to receive federal funding, eligible entities are nonetheless subject to certain minimum application requirements that must be fulfilled by the deadlines described below.

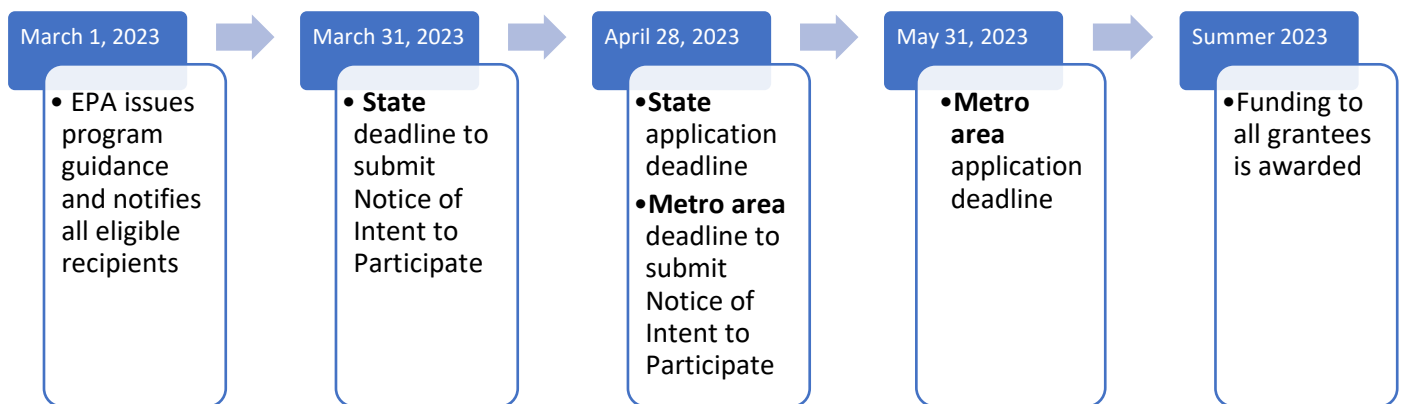
### **Key Dates for States**

- **By March 31, 2023**, the lead organization for each state, DC, and Puerto Rico must submit a Notice of Intent to Participate (NOIP) to EPA by email to [CPRG@epa.gov](mailto:CPRG@epa.gov). See Section 7 for additional information about NOIP submittal requirements.
- **By April 28, 2023**, the lead organization must submit a complete application, which includes a workplan and budget for the planning grant, through Grants.gov. These materials must contain all of the information listed in Section 8 “Grant Application Package and Submission Requirements.” Interested applicants are strongly encouraged to contact EPA about their workplan and budget prior to submitting their application.
- **By summer 2023**, EPA Regional Offices expect to award and administer the planning grants. The EPA will perform a merit review of each application and process the awards. Once the awards are processed, recipients will be awarded their funding and can begin work.

### Key Dates for Metropolitan Areas

- **By April 28, 2023**, the lead organization for each metropolitan area must submit a Notice of Intent to Participate (NOIP) to EPA by email to [CPRG@epa.gov](mailto:CPRG@epa.gov). See Section 7 for additional information about NOIP submittal requirements.
- **By May 31, 2023**, the lead organization must submit a complete application, which includes a workplan and budget for the planning grant, through Grants.gov. These materials must contain all of the information listed in Section 8 “Grant Application Package and Submission Requirements.” Interested applicants are strongly encouraged to contact EPA about their workplan and budget prior to submitting their application.
- **By summer 2023**, EPA Regional Offices expect to award and administer the planning grants. The EPA will perform a merit review of each application and process the awards. Once processed, recipients will be awarded their funding and can begin work.

The general schedule and process is illustrated below:



**If you plan to submit an application for this program, please note the following:**

- To apply for a planning grant (cooperative agreement), the lead organization must have an active registration in the System for Award Management (SAM.gov), an official website for doing business with the U.S. government. While this registration includes a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI), please note that SAM.gov registration is different than obtaining a UEI only. Obtaining a UEI only validates your organization's legal business name and address. Please review the [Frequently Asked Question](#) on the FSD.gov website for additional details. All eligible entities should register in SAM.gov now to ensure they are able to submit an application through Grants.gov. Organizations should ensure that their SAM.gov registration includes a current e-Business (EBiz) point of

contact name and email address. The EBiz point of contact is critical for Grants.gov registration and system functionality. Contact the [Federal Service Desk](#) for help with your SAM.gov account, to resolve technical issues, or to chat with a help desk agent: (866) 606-8220. The Federal Service Desk hours of operation are Monday - Friday 8am - 8pm ET. As of April 2022, the federal government has stopped using the DUNS number to uniquely identify entities. For more information, please visit [www.sam.gov/content/duns-uei](http://www.sam.gov/content/duns-uei).

- Once their SAM.gov account is active, the lead organization must register in Grants.gov. Grants.gov will electronically receive your organization information, such as an e-Business (EBiz) point of contact email address and UEI. Organizations applying to this funding opportunity must have an active Grants.gov registration. Grants.gov registration is FREE. If you have never applied for a federal grant before, please review the Grants.gov applicant registration instructions. As part of the Grants.gov registration process, the EBiz point of contact is the only person that can affiliate and assign applicant roles to members of an organization. In addition, at least one person must be assigned as an Authorized Organization Representative (AOR). Only person(s) with the AOR role can submit applications in Grants.gov. Please review the [training videos](#) “Intro to Grants.gov-Understanding User Roles” and “Learning Workspace - User Roles and Workspace Actions” for details on this important process.

**Please note that this registration process can take a month or more for new registrants.**

Applicants must ensure that all registration requirements are met in order to apply for this opportunity through Grants.gov and should ensure that all such requirements have been met well in advance of the application submission deadline.

Contact Grants.gov for assistance at 1-800-518-4726 or [support@Grants.gov](mailto:support@Grants.gov) to resolve technical issues with Grants.gov. Applicants who are outside the U.S. at the time of submittal and are not able to access the toll-free number may reach a Grants.gov representative by calling +1-606-545-5035. The Grants.gov Support Center is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, excluding federal holidays.

## **7. Notice of Intent to Participate**

### **7.1. Overview**

As noted above, eligible entities that elect to receive CPRG planning grant funding must submit a NOIP indicating the lead organization that will oversee and be responsible for managing planning grant funds and coordinating activities and deliverables under the planning grant program. A sample NOIP is provided online at <https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/climate-pollution-reduction-grants#CPRGSampleDocuments>.

## 7.2. Deadline and Submission Requirements

All applicants must submit a NOIP by email to [CPRG@epa.gov](mailto:CPRG@epa.gov) according to the following deadlines:

- The lead organization **for a state** shall submit the NOIP by **March 31, 2023**.
- The lead organization **for a metropolitan area** shall submit the NOIP by **April 28, 2023**.

Applicants are encouraged to submit the NOIP as early as possible to help expedite EPA's administration of the awards process and enable the organization to begin work and consultation with EPA as needed on development of a workplan to execute the planning grant, as described in Section 8 of this guidance.

The NOIP from a state, DC, or Puerto Rico should be emailed to [CPRG@epa.gov](mailto:CPRG@epa.gov) and must include an attached letter or memo signed by one of the following authorized officials:

- an official within the relevant governor's (or DC mayor's) office, or
- the director of the designated agency.

The NOIP from a metropolitan area should be emailed to [CPRG@epa.gov](mailto:CPRG@epa.gov) and must include an attached letter or memo signed by one of the following authorized officials:

- the office of the chief executive (mayor, county manager, etc.) of the designated lead municipality in a metropolitan area;
- the director of a local air pollution control agency;
- the director of a designated municipal agency in a metropolitan area; or
- the executive director (or equivalent) of an eligible regional organization selected to administer a metropolitan area award.

A metropolitan area NOIP must include a clear statement indicating which MSA the lead organization is representing.

If a state, DC, Puerto Rico, or group of officials representing a metropolitan area elects to decline funding, EPA requests that notification of this declination be provided via email to [CPRG@epa.gov](mailto:CPRG@epa.gov) as well. This information will help EPA with administration of the program.

## 8. Grant Application Package and Submission Requirements

Although planning grants are being awarded through a non-competitive process, each lead organization must submit an application package through Grants.gov consisting of a workplan, budget, and required federal forms in order for EPA to disburse funds.

### 8.1. Deadline for Submitting Application Package

All applicants must submit a complete application package through Grants.gov according to the following deadlines. These materials must contain all of the information listed in Sections 8.2 and 8.4. Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact EPA about their funding request and workplan prior to submitting their application.

- The lead organization **for a state** shall submit a complete application by **April 28, 2023**.
- The lead organization **for a metropolitan area** shall submit a complete application by **May 31, 2023**.

EPA will review submitted application packages and will contact applicants to discuss any needed corrections or address any questions.

### 8.2. Contents of Application Package

The application package must include all the following materials in Grants.gov:

- Project Narrative Attachment Form (Narrative Workplan)
  - Narrative
  - Budget Detail. See [EPA's How to Develop a Budget](#) website.
- Standard Form (SF) 424, Application for Federal Assistance
- Standard Form (SF) 424A, Budget Information
- EPA Form 5700-54, Key Contacts Form
- Grants.gov Lobbying Form, Certification Regarding Lobbying
- EPA Form 4700-4, Pre-award Compliance Review, [See EPA's Applicant Tips for Completing Form 4700-4](#)
- Other Attachments Form – Optional Supporting Materials
  - Letters of commitment
  - Resumes

### 8.3. Grants.gov Application Instructions

The lead organization's authorized official representative (AOR) must submit the complete application package electronically to EPA by following the instructions available on Grants.gov. The application package must contain the required forms and documents (workplan and budget) listed above. EPA will provide additional instructions upon receipt of the lead organization's NOIP.



## **8.4 Workplan Requirements**

### **8.4.1 Overview**

The application package must include a high-quality, narrative workplan for executing the planning grant. The workplan is a critical component of the application package, as it describes the applicant's proposed approach for developing each of the three deliverables identified in Section 1 and described more fully below. The workplan also must include a discussion of planned interagency coordination and stakeholder engagement, outputs, outcomes, and performance measures. EPA recommends workplans not exceed 15 pages.

### **8.4.2 Planning Grant Deliverables**

As noted in Section 1, under the CPRG planning grants, funding recipients will produce and submit three deliverables (in addition to meeting standard grant reporting requirements) over the course of the 4-year program period running to 2027:

1. A Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP), due March 1, 2024;<sup>7</sup>
2. A Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP), due 2 years from the date of the award (summer-fall 2025); and,
3. A Status Report, due at the close of the 4-year grant period (summer-fall 2027).

Therefore, for each deliverable, the applicant's workplan must describe:

- the applicant's general approach to developing all required elements of the deliverable;
- the entities responsible for completing each element;
- a schedule with milestones for developing the deliverable.

Applicants may describe in their workplans how they expect to draw from previously developed climate action plans to help satisfy the required elements of each deliverable. For example, applicants may describe how an existing climate action plan will inform the identification of measures for the PCAP, how a CCAP funded through a planning grant award could extend or expand the work completed in a previously developed climate action plan, or how existing or updated climate metrics and emissions monitoring and reporting could inform the Status Report.

For more detail on the elements of each deliverable, please review Appendix 15.3.

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<sup>7</sup> Applicants for implementation grant funding under the CPRG program will be required to submit a PCAP along with their application. This is a required deliverable under the CPRG planning grants, regardless of whether a funding recipient plans on applying for CPRG implementation grants in the future.

- **Key Deliverable #1: Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP)**

The initial deliverable is a Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP), a narrative report due on March 1, 2024, that includes a focused list of near-term, high-priority, implementation-ready measures to reduce GHG pollution and an analysis of GHG emissions reductions that would be achieved through implementation. These initial plans can focus on a specific sector or selected sectors, and do not need to comprehensively address all sources of GHG emissions and sinks<sup>8</sup> in the jurisdiction. The PCAP must include:

- A GHG inventory;
- Quantified GHG reduction measures;
- A low-income and disadvantaged communities benefits analysis; and,
- A review of authority to implement.

Planning grant recipients are encouraged, but not required, to include additional analyses in their PCAP such as GHG emissions projections, GHG reduction targets, a benefits analysis (for the full geographic scope and population covered by the plan), a plan for leveraging other federal funding, and a workforce planning analysis. A PCAP may draw from or reference an existing climate action plan or plans for the geographic area covered, such as an existing state climate, energy, or sustainability plan.

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<sup>8</sup> Carbon “sinks” are resources that absorb or sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. In the U.S. greenhouse gas emissions inventory, these sinks are referred to as the Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sector. These resources include forests, coastal wetlands, agricultural soils, trees in urban areas, and landfilled yard trimmings and food scraps.

### **Preparing the PCAP to Be Positioned to Compete for Implementation Grants**

The PCAP is a pre-requisite for competing in the second phase of the CPRG program in the future, which will competitively award \$4.6 billion for implementation. Any future application for an implementation award under the CPRG will need to include a PCAP that describes the programs, policies, measures, and projects the entity will carry out with the implementation grant funding. A PCAP also may include additional measures that will not be part of an implementation grant application. In the NOFO for the implementation grants, EPA will indicate the funding priorities for those implementation grants.

Note that an entity that did not directly receive a planning grant may apply for an implementation grant provided that the measures they propose for funding are covered by a PCAP. Collaborating partners who developed joint plans or regionally based plans would retain eligibility for implementation funds, regardless of who administered the planning grant. Municipalities and air pollution control agencies will also be eligible for funding for measures identified in their state's or metropolitan area's plan for implementation at their level. Tribes can also partner with a neighboring state or metropolitan area. EPA anticipates providing implementation grants with a wide range of funding levels, with the largest grant awards potentially exceeding \$100 million depending on the quality of the application and its adherence to the grants competition criteria.

States must coordinate with municipalities and air pollution control agencies within their state to include priority measures that are implementable by those entities. States are further encouraged to similarly coordinate with tribes. In all cases, the lead organization for a state or metropolitan area PCAP funded through the CPRG program must make the PCAP available to other entities for their use in developing an implementation grant application.

- **Key Deliverable #2: Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP)**

The second deliverable is a Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP) due 2 years from the date of award of the planning grant. The CCAP should touch on all significant GHG sources/sinks and sectors present in a state or metropolitan area, establish near-term and long-term GHG emission reduction goals, and provide strategies and identify measures to achieve those goals. Each CCAP must include:

- A GHG inventory;
- GHG emissions projections;
- GHG reduction targets;
- Quantified GHG reduction measures;
- A benefits analysis for the full geographic scope and population covered by the plan;
- A low-income and disadvantaged communities benefits analysis;

- A review of authority to implement;
- A plan to leverage other federal funding; and,
- A workforce planning analysis.

All planning grant recipients will be expected to conduct a comprehensive climate action plan development process. Jurisdictions with existing climate plans may use planning grant funds to update or expand their existing plans to reflect, for example, recent changes in technologies and market forces, potential leveraging of other funding opportunities (e.g., under the Inflation Reduction Act, Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, or other sources),<sup>9</sup> new program areas and opportunities for regional collaboration, or inclusion of analyses to estimate benefits including those flowing to low income and disadvantaged communities. Grantees with previously developed climate action plans will be able to integrate their previous planning experience into the CCAP. For example, if a recent plan has included a robust stakeholder process, that prior planning experience could address the engagement requirements outlined in this guidance and the scope of additional engagement could be built around the new updated elements of the plan. However, if a prior planning process left out important elements described in this guidance, the updated plan would need to address those.

- **Key Deliverable #3: Status Report**

The third deliverable for states, municipalities, and air pollution control agencies is a Status Report due at the end of the 4-year planning grant period. This report should include:

- The implementation status of the quantified GHG reduction measures included in the CCAP;
- Any relevant updated analyses or projections supporting CCAP implementation; and,
- Next steps and future budget/staffing needs to continue CCAP implementation.

Planning grant recipients are encouraged to include updates to emissions analyses, GHG reduction measures, or other items as needed to reflect recent and forecasted changes in programs and emissions at the time the Status Report is prepared (i.e., by mid-2027).

### **8.4.3 Coordination and Engagement**

The workplan should describe the applicant’s proposed approach to interagency and intergovernmental coordination and their plan for public and stakeholder engagement in the development of all deliverables.

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<sup>9</sup> For example, the Clean Ports Program under IRA section 60102 also provides grants or rebates for climate action plans for ports in metropolitan areas.

- **Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination**

Lead agencies should coordinate with other appropriate agencies and offices within their own government in the development and adoption of the three deliverables. For example, climate planning efforts should involve agencies with responsibilities in different program areas, including environmental protection, energy, utilities, transportation, housing, waste management, and land use planning.

Each workplan should include:

- A description of how interagency coordination would be conducted, such as through a combination of in-person and virtual meetings with reasonable opportunities to provide input on preliminary and/or draft products; and,
- A process and schedule for agencies to identify existing and new measures that would lead to GHG reductions and meet other related goals.

#### State Requirements

Ongoing coordination as much as possible among state agencies, air pollution control agencies, and municipalities is expected for the development of the PCAP and over the duration of the cooperative agreement. States are encouraged to similarly coordinate with tribes. A state workplan must include:

- A description of the expected process for coordinating/collaborating with a variety of entities within the state (i.e., air pollution control agencies, municipalities, and tribes), including those that are not directly receiving their own planning cooperative agreement funding; and,
- A description of any sub-awards that are expected to be issued to air pollution control agencies, municipalities, tribes, or other organizations.

The interagency collaboration process is intended to result in the identification and inclusion of priority measures in the state PCAP that can be implemented by collaborating entities. Sub-awards, including sub-awards to air pollution control agencies, municipalities, and tribes, are allowed under this funding award, subject to terms and conditions, and may be used to support planning efforts for those entities.

Because the District of Columbia has no internal sub-state jurisdictions, they are encouraged to coordinate with the Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia jurisdictions making up the metropolitan area.

## Metropolitan Area Requirements

Climate plans for metropolitan areas should also be developed with regional coordination as much as possible, and applicants are encouraged to coordinate with geographically proximate tribes as appropriate. Workplans must describe:

- The existing or planned roles and relationships of the partnering jurisdictions and the process for developing joint work products; and,
- Any sub-awards that are expected to be issued to partnering jurisdictions.

Sub-awards to partners are allowed under this funding award, subject to terms and conditions. Letters of support/commitment from partners are encouraged.

### • **Public and Stakeholder Engagement**

State and metropolitan area lead organizations must involve stakeholder groups and the public in the process for developing the PCAP and CCAP. Potential stakeholders include urban, rural, and underserved or disadvantaged communities as well as the general public, governmental entities, federally recognized tribes, Port Authorities, labor organizations, community and faith-based organizations, and private sector and industry representatives.

The workplan should:

- Describe how public and stakeholder engagement would be conducted (such as through a combination of in-person and/or virtual meetings with reasonable opportunities to provide input on preliminary products);
- Discuss how information on the PCAP and CCAP development processes will be made available to the public in a transparent manner, such as through in-person and virtual meetings, public websites, listservs, and social media;
- Describe the approach to identifying low-income and disadvantaged communities, conducting meaningful engagement including communicating with low income and disadvantaged communities about emissions reductions in those areas, and identifying their priorities; and,
- Describe an approach for early and frequent engagement with low-income and disadvantaged communities and how that engagement will inform the low-income and disadvantaged communities benefits analysis.

Grantees should ensure their approach for identifying disadvantaged communities is consistent with relevant guidance from the Executive Office of the President.<sup>10</sup> Grantees are strongly encouraged to use the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST 1.0 or higher; <https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/>). EPA is in the process of developing methodologies to track and report the benefits (and any disbenefits) flowing to low income and disadvantaged communities, and such methodologies can be used by grant recipients as appropriate in developing a PCAP or CCAP.

#### **8.4.4 Additional Workplan Requirements**

The workplan must include a discussion of:

- The environmental outputs and outcomes to be achieved under the planning grants as well as performance measures for tracking them. More detail about outputs, outcomes, and performance measures is available in Section 10.
- The applicant's interest in participating in any Climate Innovation Teams (participation is optional and more fully described in Section 14.2). Applicants interested in participating in one or more Climate Innovation Teams should include in the workplan a brief description of their expected participation, including identifying personnel who may participate, identifying topics of interest, and should include any anticipated costs in their budget narrative.
- An annual narrative budget for each year of the grant award that adheres to federal budget categories and guidelines.

Additional guidance and resources are available in the Program Guidance Appendices and on EPA's CPRG website to assist in workplan development. Technical assistance as described in Section 14 will also be available to recipients throughout the 4-year cooperative agreement period.

Sample workplans, timelines, and budgets are available on the [CPRG website](#).

### **9. Eligible Activities**

CPRG planning grant funds are restricted to projects that are directly related to the development, updating, or evaluation of state or metropolitan plans to reduce climate pollution (i.e., to reduce GHG emissions and/or enhance carbon sinks). In general, funds may be used for:

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<sup>10</sup> See July 20, 2021, memorandum M-21-28 from Executive Office of the President entitled, "Interim Implementation Guidance for the Justice40 Initiative." See also January 27, 2023 memorandum M-23-09 from Executive Office of the President entitled, "Addendum to the Interim Implementation Guidance for the Justice40 Initiative, M-21-28, on using the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST)."

- Staffing and contractual costs necessary to develop the deliverables identified in this document;
- Planning and implementing meetings, workshops, and convenings to foster collaboration among and between levels of government, the public, and key stakeholders;
- Outreach and education for stakeholders and members of the public;
- Subawards to municipalities, air pollution control agencies, regional planning organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academic institutions, etc.;
- Modeling and analytical costs, including purchase or licensing of software, data, or tools;
- Studies, assessments, data collection, etc., needed to develop the required deliverables;
- Evaluation and metrics -tracking activities;
- Training and staff capacity-building costs;
- Supplies (e.g., office supplies, software, printing, etc.);
- Incidental costs related to the above activities, including but not limited to travel, membership fees, and indirect costs; and/or,
- Other allowable activities as necessary to complete the required deliverables.

## **10. Strategic Plan Linkages, Outputs, Outcomes, Performance Measures**

Pursuant to Section 6.a. of EPA Order 5700.7A1, “Environmental Results under EPA Assistance Agreements,” EPA must link proposed cooperative agreements with the Agency’s Strategic Plan.

In their narrative workplan, applicants must adequately describe environmental outputs and outcomes to be achieved under cooperative agreements ([EPA Order 5700.7A1, Environmental Results under Assistance Agreements](#)). Applicants should include specific statements describing the environmental results of the proposed project in terms of well-defined outputs and, to the maximum extent practicable, well-defined outcomes that will demonstrate how the project will contribute to the EPA Strategic Plan priorities described in Section 10.1.

### **10.1. Linkage to EPA Strategic Plan**

The activities to be funded under this announcement support EPA’s Fiscal Year (FY) 2022-2026 Strategic Plan. Awards made under this announcement will support Goal 1, “Tackle the Climate Crisis” Objective 1.1, “Reduce Emissions that Cause Climate Change,” of EPA’s Strategic Plan. Applications must be for projects that support this goal and objective. For more information see [EPA's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan](#).



## **10.2. Outputs**

The term “output” means an environmental activity, effort and/or associated work product related to an environmental goal and objective that will be produced or provided over a period of time or by a specified date. Outputs may be quantitative or qualitative but should be measurable during a cooperative agreement funding period. Expected outputs from the CPRG planning grants include, but are not limited to, development of the following:

- Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP);
- Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP); and,
- Status Report.

Other potential outputs may include, but are not limited to:

- Number of community members participating in plan development;
- Meetings, events, stakeholder sessions, etc.; and/or,
- Dissemination of project/technology information via list serves, websites, journals and outreach events.

Progress reports and a final report will also be required outputs, as specified in Section 12.6 of this document.

## **10.3. Outcomes**

The term “outcome” means the result, effect or consequence that will occur from carrying out an environmental program or activity that is related to an environmental or programmatic goal or objective. Outcomes may be environmental, behavioral, health-related or programmatic in nature, but should also be quantitative. They may not necessarily be achievable within a cooperative agreement funding period.

Expected outcomes from the projects to be funded under this announcement should include, but are not limited to:

- Tons of pollution (GHGs and co-pollutants) reduced over the lifetime of the measures identified in the PCAP and the CCAP;
- Tons of pollution (GHGs and co-pollutants) reduced annually; and,
- Tons of pollution (GHGs and co-pollutants) reduced with respect to low-income and disadvantaged communities.

Other potential outcomes may include, but are not limited to:

- Improved staff capacity to implement policies to address climate change;
- Enhanced community engagement;

- Improved ambient air quality;
- Health benefits achieved;
- Increased public awareness of project and results; and/or,
- Creation of high-quality jobs with an emphasis on workers from underserved populations.

#### **10.4. Performance Measures**

The applicant should develop performance measures and metrics they expect to use to track progress of the proposed activities. These measures and metrics must be described in their application. Such performance measures will help gather insights and will be the mechanism to track progress concerning successful processes and output and outcome strategies and will provide the basis for developing the Status Report deliverable. The description of the performance measures should directly relate to the project's outputs and outcomes, including but not limited to:

- Overseeing sub-recipients, and/or contractors and vendors;
- Tracking and reporting project progress on expenditures and purchases; and,
- Tracking, measuring, and reporting accomplishments and proposed timelines/milestones.

The following are questions to consider when developing output and outcome measures of quantitative and qualitative results:

- What are the measurable short-term and longer-term results the project will achieve?
- How will the grant recipient measure progress in achieving the expected results (including outputs and outcomes) and use resources effectively and efficiently?

#### **11. Use of Funds Requirements**

For guidance on developing budget narratives, please see:

- <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-05/documents/applicant-budget-development-guidance.pdf>
- [https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2018-05/documents/recipient\\_guidance\\_selected\\_items\\_of\\_cost\\_final.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2018-05/documents/recipient_guidance_selected_items_of_cost_final.pdf)

The budget narrative must detail funding expenditures that demonstrate adherence to applicable requirements related to federal matching funds and expenses incurred prior to the project period, as described below.

### **11.1. Federal Matching Funds**

Applicants are **not** required to provide a cost-share or matching funds for the CPRG funding.

No funds awarded under the Program shall be used for matching funds for other federal grants. Leveraging is encouraged, as noted in Section 8.4. "Workplan Requirements."

### **11.2. Expenses Incurred Prior to the Project Period**

The allowability of pre-award costs are governed by 2 CFR §200.458 and 2 CFR §1500.8. Pre-award costs are those incurred prior to the effective date of the Federal award directly pursuant to the negotiation and in anticipation of the Federal award, where such costs are necessary for efficient and timely performance of the scope of work. Such costs are allowable only to the extent that they would have been allowable if incurred after the date of the Federal award and only with the written approval of the Federal awarding agency. EPA defines pre-award costs as costs incurred prior to the award date, but on or after the start date of the project/budget period. Under EPA's interpretation of 2 CFR §200.309, all eligible costs must be incurred during the budget/project period as defined by the start and end date shown on the cooperative agreement award to receive EPA approval. This policy is implemented in a grant-specific Term and Condition entitled "Pre-award Costs." No funds awarded under the Program shall be used for reimbursement of previous efforts prior to the project/budget period. All costs incurred before EPA makes the award are at the recipient's risk. EPA is under no obligation to reimburse such costs if for any reason the recipient does not receive a Federal award or if the Federal award is less than anticipated and inadequate to cover such costs.

## **12. Award Administration**

### **12.1. Applicable Requirements**

The requirements of 2 CFR Part 200 (OMB Uniform Grant Guidance) and 2 CFR Part 1500 (EPA Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards) apply to this cooperative agreement funding.

### **12.2. Terms and Conditions**

General administrative and programmatic terms and conditions applicable to EPA cooperative agreements under the CPRG planning grants program may be viewed at <https://www.epa.gov/grants/grant-terms-and-conditions>. EPA Headquarters will provide EPA Regional Offices with a list of terms and conditions that will also be applicable to the program. EPA Regional Office teams will ensure that all applicable terms and conditions are included.

### **12.3. Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)**

Awards funded under the CPRG planning grants program may include the collection of environmental data and may require the development of a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). EPA Regional Offices will determine if a QAPP is required based on the workplan submitted. The structure of the QAPP is intended to step through the thought process of planning a project, as well as to provide a framework for documenting the plan. A QAPP is prepared as part of the project planning process and should be completed and approved before data collection is started. For more information, visit: [www.epa.gov/quality/quality-assurance-project-plan-development-tool](http://www.epa.gov/quality/quality-assurance-project-plan-development-tool).

### **12.4. Procurements**

When procuring property and services under a Federal award, a recipient must follow requirements as described in 2 CFR Part 200 and here: <https://www.epa.gov/grants/best-practice-guide-procuring-services-supplies-and-equipment-under-epa-assistance>.

### **12.5. Performance Partnership Grant Agreements**

Funds awarded under this program are not eligible for inclusion with a Performance Partnership Grant.

### **12.6. Reporting Requirements**

The following reports are required in addition to the three deliverables due under the CPRG planning cooperative agreements. These reports are required to be submitted by all CPRG planning funds recipients:

- Quarterly performance progress reports are required, including grant fund reporting elements and summaries of the project activity and status of outputs during the reporting period. Quarterly reports are due 30 days after the end of the reporting period.
- The final report must include a high-level summary of activities completed during the grant project period, copies of all deliverables, a synopsis of outputs and outcomes achieved, and a financial summary of expenditures during the grant period. The final report shall be submitted to EPA within 120 calendar days of the project/budget period end date.

### **12.7. Joint Administration of Greenhouse Gas and Zero-Emission Standards for Mobile Sources.**

EPA is considering administering the Inflation Reduction Act section 60105(g) “Greenhouse Gas and Zero-Emission Standards for Mobile Sources” \$5 million grant program for states that are

adopting and implementing such standards pursuant to CAA section 177 under the future notice of funding opportunity for implementation grants under the CPRG program. Eligible states that are potentially interested in the Inflation Reduction Act section 60105(g) grant program should consider such standards in the development of their PCAP under the CPRG program.

### **13. EPA Contacts**

All questions regarding the CPRG program should be submitted to [CPRG@epa.gov](mailto:CPRG@epa.gov). A list of “[Frequently Asked Questions](#)” is also available on the CPRG program website.

### **14. Technical Assistance and Tools**

#### **14.1. Technical Assistance Overview**

EPA is committed to providing ongoing technical assistance to cooperative agreement recipients under the CPRG program. EPA has established a webpage for this program that includes a technical assistance section with links to many resources that can be helpful to eligible entities in developing planning cooperative agreement applications and deliverables. These resources include EPA’s state-level GHG emissions inventory and inventory tools; tools for estimating air quality changes and health benefits associated with criteria and toxic air pollutant emission reductions resulting from GHG reduction strategies; and other resources. EPA will explore additional opportunities for providing ongoing technical assistance through webinars, training workshops, and the Climate Innovation Teams described in the next section. For more information, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/climate-pollution-reduction-grants#CPRG-ToolsandTechnicalResources>.

#### **14.2. Climate Innovation Teams**

EPA intends to organize a set of Climate Innovation Teams (CITs) that focus on key topics of interest to cooperative agreement recipients. Through these CITs, EPA can provide training and technical assistance to funding recipients as well as create opportunities for peer-to-peer technical assistance, peer collaboration and mentoring, and sharing of case studies, best practices, and lessons learned. Through participation in one or more teams, planning grant recipients will have the opportunity to:

- Coordinate efforts on one or more topic area(s) of their choice;
- Receive technical assistance and subject matter expertise on a range of topics;
- Participate in multi-jurisdictional convenings with national and local experts and stakeholders; and,
- Leverage other support to help jurisdictions increase the impact of their other Inflation Reduction Act or Bipartisan Infrastructure Law-funded work.

The initial group of CITs may address topics such as:

- Climate planning process and approach
- Leveraging funding from other federal, state, and private sector sources
- Estimating emission reductions and program benefits in disadvantaged communities
- Stakeholder engagement
- Sector-based strategies
- Workforce development.

EPA will finalize the initial set of CITs and consider forming additional teams based on the interests and needs of cooperative agreement recipients. EPA anticipates most CIT meetings will take place virtually (i.e., via webinars, trainings, peer collaboration, etc.) and occur every 1-3 months. An optional, in-person annual meeting of cooperative agreement recipients may also be organized depending on available resources and participant interest.

## **15. APPENDICES**

### **15.1. Statutory Text: Section 60114 of the Inflation Reduction Act**

#### **SEC. 60114. CLIMATE POLLUTION REDUCTION GRANTS.**

The Clean Air Act is amended by inserting after section 136 of such Act, as added by section 60113 of this Act, the following:

#### **SEC. 137. GREENHOUSE GAS AIR POLLUTION PLANS AND IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.**

##### **(a) Appropriations.**

**(1) Greenhouse gas air pollution planning grants.** In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the [Administrator](#) for fiscal year 2022, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$250,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2031, to carry out subsection (b).

**(2) Greenhouse gas air pollution implementation grants.** In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the [Administrator](#) for fiscal year 2022, out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$4,750,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to carry out subsection (c).

**(3) Administrative costs.** Of the funds made available under paragraph (2), the [Administrator](#) shall reserve 3 percent for administrative costs necessary to carry out this section, to provide technical assistance to eligible entities, to develop a plan that could be used as a model by grantees in developing a plan under subsection (b), and to model the effects of plans described in this section.

**(b) Greenhouse gas air pollution planning grants.** The [Administrator](#) shall make a grant to at least one [eligible entity](#) in each [State](#) for the costs of developing a plan for the reduction of [greenhouse gas](#) air pollution to be submitted with an application for a grant under subsection (c). Each such plan shall include programs, policies, measures, and projects that will achieve or facilitate the reduction of [greenhouse gas](#) air pollution. Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this section [August 16, 2022], the [Administrator](#) shall publish a funding opportunity announcement for grants under this subsection.

##### **(c) Greenhouse gas air pollution reduction implementation grants.**

**(1) In general.** The [Administrator](#) shall competitively award grants to eligible entities to implement plans developed under subsection (b).

**(2) Application.** To apply for a grant under this subsection, an [eligible entity](#) shall submit to the [Administrator](#) an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such

information as the [Administrator](#) shall require, which such application shall include information regarding the degree to which [greenhouse gas](#) air pollution is projected to be reduced in total and with respect to low-income and disadvantaged communities.

**(3) Terms and conditions.** The [Administrator](#) shall make funds available to a grantee under this subsection in such amounts, upon such a schedule, and subject to such conditions based on its performance in implementing its plan submitted under this section and in achieving projected [greenhouse gas](#) air pollution reduction, as determined by the [Administrator](#).

**(d) Definitions.** In this section:

**(1) Eligible entity.** The term “[eligible entity](#)” means—

- (A) a [State](#);
- (B) an [air pollution control agency](#);
- (C) a [municipality](#);
- (D) an [Indian tribe](#); and
- (E) group of one or more entities listed in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

**(2) Greenhouse gas.** The term “[greenhouse gas](#)” means the [air pollutants](#) carbon dioxide, hydrofluorocarbons, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.



## 15.2. Formula Allocations

**Table 1: Formula Grant Allocations for States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico**

STATE	FORMULA ALLOCATION	EPA REGION
Alabama	\$ 3,000,000	4
Alaska	\$ 3,000,000	10
Arizona	\$ 3,000,000	9
Arkansas	\$ 3,000,000	6
California	\$ 3,000,000	9
Colorado	\$ 3,000,000	8
Connecticut	\$ 3,000,000	1
Delaware	\$ 3,000,000	3
District of Columbia	\$ 3,000,000	3
Florida	\$ 3,000,000	4
Georgia	\$ 3,000,000	4
Hawaii	\$ 3,000,000	9
Idaho	\$ 3,000,000	10
Illinois	\$ 3,000,000	5
Indiana	\$ 3,000,000	5
Iowa	\$ 3,000,000	7
Kansas	\$ 3,000,000	7
Kentucky	\$ 3,000,000	4
Louisiana	\$ 3,000,000	6
Maine	\$ 3,000,000	1
Maryland	\$ 3,000,000	3
Massachusetts	\$ 3,000,000	1
Michigan	\$ 3,000,000	5
Minnesota	\$ 3,000,000	5
Mississippi	\$ 3,000,000	4
Missouri	\$ 3,000,000	7
Montana	\$ 3,000,000	8
Nebraska	\$ 3,000,000	7
Nevada	\$ 3,000,000	9
New Hampshire	\$ 3,000,000	1
New Jersey	\$ 3,000,000	2
New Mexico	\$ 3,000,000	6
New York	\$ 3,000,000	2
North Carolina	\$ 3,000,000	4
North Dakota	\$ 3,000,000	8
Ohio	\$ 3,000,000	5
Oklahoma	\$ 3,000,000	6

STATE	FORMULA ALLOCATION	EPA REGION
Oregon	\$ 3,000,000	10
Pennsylvania	\$ 3,000,000	3
Puerto Rico	\$ 3,000,000	2
Rhode Island	\$ 3,000,000	1
South Carolina	\$ 3,000,000	4
South Dakota	\$ 3,000,000	8
Tennessee	\$ 3,000,000	4
Texas	\$ 3,000,000	6
Utah	\$ 3,000,000	8
Vermont	\$ 3,000,000	1
Virginia	\$ 3,000,000	3
Washington	\$ 3,000,000	10
West Virginia	\$ 3,000,000	3
Wisconsin	\$ 3,000,000	5
Wyoming	\$ 3,000,000	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 156,000,000</b>	

**Table 2: Formula Grant Allocations for Metropolitan Areas**

METRO AREA	STATE(S) IN METRO AREA	MAIN STATE	PRESUMPTIVE FORMULA ALLOCATION	2020 POPULATION	EPA REGION	MSA RANK IN STATE (BY POP)	METRO AREA COUNT
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area	NY-NJ-PA	NY	\$ 1,000,000	20,140,470	2	1	1
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	13,200,998	9	1	2
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area	IL-IN-WI	IL	\$ 1,000,000	9,618,502	5	1	3
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Area	TX	TX	\$ 1,000,000	7,637,387	6	1	4
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX Metro Area	TX	TX	\$ 1,000,000	7,122,240	6	2	5
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area	DC-VA-MD-WV	DC	(Receiving state \$3M)	6,385,162	3	1	
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metro Area	PA-NJ-DE-MD	PA	\$ 1,000,000	6,245,051	3	1	6
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL Metro Area	FL	FL	\$ 1,000,000	6,138,333	4	1	7
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA Metro Area	GA	GA	\$ 1,000,000	6,089,815	4	1	8
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH Metro Area	MA-NH	MA	\$ 1,000,000	4,941,632	1	1	9
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ	\$ 1,000,000	4,845,832	9	1	10
San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	4,749,008	9	2	11
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	4,599,839	9	3	12
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI Metro Area	MI	MI	\$ 1,000,000	4,392,041	5	1	13
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metro Area	WA	WA	\$ 1,000,000	4,018,762	10	1	14
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area	MN-WI	MN	\$ 1,000,000	3,690,261	5	1	15
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	3,298,634	9	4	16
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area	FL	FL	\$ 1,000,000	3,175,275	4	2	17
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO Metro Area	CO	CO	\$ 1,000,000	2,963,821	8	1	18
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD Metro Area	MD	MD	\$ 1,000,000	2,844,510	3	1	19
St. Louis, MO-IL Metro Area	MO-IL	MO	\$ 1,000,000	2,820,253	7	1	20
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL Metro Area	FL	FL	\$ 1,000,000	2,673,376	4	3	21
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC Metro Area	NC-SC	NC	\$ 1,000,000	2,660,329	4	1	22
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area	TX	TX	\$ 1,000,000	2,558,143	6	3	23
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metro Area	OR-WA	OR	\$ 1,000,000	2,512,859	10	1	24
Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	2,397,382	9	5	25
Pittsburgh, PA Metro Area	PA	PA	\$ 1,000,000	2,370,930	3	2	26
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX Metro Area	TX	TX	\$ 1,000,000	2,283,371	6	4	27
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV Metro Area	NV	NV	\$ 1,000,000	2,265,461	9	1	28
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN Metro Area	OH-KY-IN	OH	\$ 1,000,000	2,256,884	5	1	29
Kansas City, MO-KS Metro Area	MO-KS	MO	\$ 1,000,000	2,192,035	7	2	30
Columbus, OH Metro Area	OH	OH	\$ 1,000,000	2,138,926	5	2	31
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN Metro Area	IN	IN	\$ 1,000,000	2,111,040	5	1	32
Cleveland-Elyria, OH Metro Area	OH	OH	\$ 1,000,000	2,088,251	5	3	33
San Juan-Bayamón-Caguas, PR Metro Area	PR	PR	\$ 1,000,000	2,081,265	2	1	34
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	2,000,468	9	6	35
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN Metro Area	TN	TN	\$ 1,000,000	1,989,519	4	1	36
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metro Area	VA-NC	VA	\$ 1,000,000	1,799,674	3	1	37
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA Metro Area	RI-MA	RI	\$ 1,000,000	1,676,579	1	1	38
Jacksonville, FL Metro Area	FL	FL	\$ 1,000,000	1,605,848	4	4	39
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI Metro Area	WI	WI	\$ 1,000,000	1,574,731	5	1	40
Oklahoma City, OK Metro Area	OK	OK	\$ 1,000,000	1,425,695	6	1	41
Raleigh-Cary, NC Metro Area	NC	NC	\$ 1,000,000	1,413,982	4	2	42
Memphis, TN-MS-AR Metro Area	TN-MS-AR	TN	\$ 1,000,000	1,337,779	4	2	43
Richmond, VA Metro Area	VA	VA	\$ 1,000,000	1,314,434	3	2	44
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN Metro Area	KY-IN	KY	\$ 1,000,000	1,285,439	4	1	45
New Orleans-Metairie, LA Metro Area	LA	LA	\$ 1,000,000	1,271,845	6	1	46
Salt Lake City, UT Metro Area	UT	UT	\$ 1,000,000	1,257,936	8	1	47
Hartford-East Hartford-Middletown, CT Metro Area	CT	CT	\$ 1,000,000	1,213,531	1	1	48
Buffalo-Cheektowaga, NY Metro Area	NY	NY	\$ 1,000,000	1,166,902	2	2	49
Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metro Area	AL	AL	\$ 1,000,000	1,115,289	4	1	50
Rochester, NY Metro Area	NY	NY	\$ 1,000,000	1,090,135	2	3	51
Grand Rapids-Kentwood, MI Metro Area	MI	MI	\$ 1,000,000	1,087,592	5	2	52
Tucson, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ	\$ 1,000,000	1,043,433	9	2	53
Urban Honolulu, HI Metro Area	HI	HI	\$ 1,000,000	1,016,508	9	1	54
Tulsa, OK Metro Area	OK	OK	\$ 1,000,000	1,015,331	6	2	55
Fresno, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	1,008,654	9	7	56
Worcester, MA-CT Metro Area	MA-CT	MA	\$ 1,000,000	978,529	1	2	57

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Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA Metro Area	NE-IA	NE	\$ 1,000,000	967,604	7	1	58
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metro Area	CT	CT	\$ 1,000,000	957,419	1	2	59
Greenville-Anderson, SC Metro Area	SC	SC	\$ 1,000,000	928,195	4	1	60
Albuquerque, NM Metro Area	NM	NM	\$ 1,000,000	916,528	6	1	61
Bakersfield, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	909,235	9	8	62
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY Metro Area	NY	NY	\$ 1,000,000	899,262	2	4	63
Knoxville, TN Metro Area	TN	TN	\$ 1,000,000	879,773	4	3	64
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX Metro Area	TX	TX	\$ 1,000,000	870,781	6	5	65
Baton Rouge, LA Metro Area	LA	LA	\$ 1,000,000	870,569	6	2	66
El Paso, TX Metro Area	TX	TX	\$ 1,000,000	868,859	6	6	67
New Haven-Milford, CT Metro Area	CT	CT		864,835	1	3	68
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ Metro Area	PA-NJ	PA		861,889	3	3	69
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		843,843	9	9	70
North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		833,716	4	5	71
Columbia, SC Metro Area	SC	SC		829,470	4	2	72
Dayton-Kettering, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		814,049	5	4	73
Charleston-North Charleston, SC Metro Area	SC	SC		799,636	4	3	74
Stockton, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		779,233	9	10	75
Greensboro-High Point, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		776,566	4	3	76
Boise City, ID Metro Area	ID	ID		764,718	10	1	77
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		760,822	4	6	78
Colorado Springs, CO Metro Area	CO	CO		755,105	8	2	79
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR Metro Area	AR	AR		748,031	6	1	80
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		725,046	4	7	81
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA Metro Area	IA	IA		709,466	7	1	82
Akron, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		702,219	5	5	83
Springfield, MA Metro Area	MA	MA		699,162	1	3	84
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		697,221	2	5	85
Ogden-Clearfield, UT Metro Area	UT	UT		694,863	8	2	86
Madison, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		680,796	5	2	87
Winston-Salem, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		675,966	4	4	88
Provo-Orem, UT Metro Area	UT	UT		671,185	8	3	89
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		668,921	4	8	90
Syracuse, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		662,057	2	6	91
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		649,903	4	5	92
Wichita, KS Metro Area	KS	KS		647,610	7	1	93
Toledo, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		646,604	5	6	94
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC Metro Area	GA-SC	GA		611,000	4	2	95
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		606,612	4	9	96
Jackson, MS Metro Area	MS	MS		591,978	4	1	97
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		591,712	3	4	98
Spokane-Spokane Valley, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		585,784	10	2	99
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		567,559	3	5	100
Chattanooga, TN-GA Metro Area	TN-GA	TN		562,647	4	4	101
Lancaster, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		552,984	3	6	102
Modesto, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		552,878	9	11	103
Portland-South Portland, ME Metro Area	ME	ME		551,740	1	1	104
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR Metro Area	AR	AR		546,725	6	2	105
Lansing-East Lansing, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		541,297	5	3	106
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA Metro Area	OH-PA	OH		541,243	5	7	107
Fayetteville, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		520,378	4	6	108
Lexington-Fayette, KY Metro Area	KY	KY		516,811	4	2	109
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		509,905	4	10	110
Huntsville, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		491,723	4	2	111
Reno, NV Metro Area	NV	NV		490,596	9	2	112
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		488,863	9	12	113
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC-NC Metro Area	SC-NC	SC		487,722	4	4	114
Port St. Lucie, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		487,657	4	11	115
Lafayette, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		478,384	6	3	116
Springfield, MO Metro Area	MO	MO		475,432	7	3	117
Killeen-Temple, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		475,367	6	7	118
Visalia, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		473,117	9	13	119
Asheville, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		469,015	4	7	120
York-Hanover, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		456,438	3	7	121

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Vallejo, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		453,491	9	14	122
Santa Maria-Santa Barbara, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		448,229	9	15	123
Salinas, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		439,035	9	16	124
Salem, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		433,353	10	2	125
Mobile, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		430,197	4	3	126
Reading, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		428,849	3	8	127
Manchester-Nashua, NH Metro Area	NH	NH		422,937	1	1	128
Corpus Christi, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		421,933	6	8	129
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		421,017	6	9	130
Fort Wayne, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		419,601	5	2	131
Salisbury, MD-DE Metro Area	MD-DE	MD		418,046	3	2	132
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS Metro Area	MS	MS		416,259	4	2	133
Flint, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		406,211	5	4	134
Savannah, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		404,798	4	3	135
Peoria, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		402,391	5	2	136
Canton-Massillon, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		401,574	5	8	137
Anchorage, AK Metro Area	AK	AK		398,328	10	1	138
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		397,565	6	10	139
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		393,406	6	4	140
Trenton-Princeton, NJ Metro Area	NJ	NJ		387,340	2	1	141
Montgomery, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		386,047	4	4	142
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL Metro Area	IA-IL	IA		384,324	7	2	143
Tallahassee, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		384,298	4	12	144
Eugene-Springfield, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		382,971	10	3	145
Ocala, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		375,908	4	13	146
Naples-Marco Island, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		375,752	4	14	147
Ann Arbor, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		372,258	5	5	148
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		365,276	4	8	149
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH Metro Area	WV-KY-OH	WV		359,862	3	1	150
Fort Collins, CO Metro Area	CO	CO		359,066	8	3	151
Lincoln, NE Metro Area	NE	NE		340,217	7	2	152
Gainesville, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		339,247	4	15	153
Rockford, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		338,798	5	3	154
Boulder, CO Metro Area	CO	CO		330,758	8	4	155
Greeley, CO Metro Area	CO	CO		328,981	8	5	156
Columbus, GA-AL Metro Area	GA-AL	GA		328,883	4	4	157
Green Bay, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		328,268	5	3	158
Spartanburg, SC Metro Area	SC	SC		327,997	4	5	159
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI Metro Area	IN-MI	IN		324,501	5	3	160
Lubbock, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		321,368	6	11	161
Clarksville, TN-KY Metro Area	TN-KY	TN		320,535	4	5	162
Roanoke, VA Metro Area	VA	VA		315,251	3	3	163
Evansville, IN-KY Metro Area	IN-KY	IN		314,049	5	4	164
Aguadilla-Isabela, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		310,160	2	2	165
Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA Metro Area	TN-VA	TN		307,614	4	6	166
Kennewick-Richland, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		303,622	10	3	167
Olympia-Lacey-Tumwater, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		294,793	10	4	168
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV Metro Area	MD-WV	MD		293,844	3	3	169
Utica-Rome, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		292,264	2	7	170
Duluth, MN-WI Metro Area	MN-WI	MN		291,638	5	2	171
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		286,973	4	16	172
Longview, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		286,184	6	12	173
Wilmington, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		285,905	4	9	174
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		282,424	9	17	175
Merced, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		281,202	9	18	176
Waco, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		277,547	6	13	177
Sioux Falls, SD Metro Area	SD	SD		276,730	8	1	178
Cedar Rapids, IA Metro Area	IA	IA		276,520	7	3	179
Bremerton-Silverdale-Port Orchard, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		275,611	10	5	180
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ Metro Area	NJ	NJ		274,534	2	2	181
Erie, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		270,876	3	9	182
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		270,861	9	19	183
Amarillo, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		268,691	6	14	184
Tuscaloosa, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		268,674	4	5	185

METRO AREA	STATE(S) IN METRO AREA	MAIN STATE	PRESUMPTIVE FORMULA ALLOCATION	2020 POPULATION	EPA REGION	MSA RANK IN STATE (BY POP)	METRO AREA COUNT
Norwich-New London, CT Metro Area	CT	CT		268,555	1	4	186
College Station-Bryan, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		268,248	6	15	187
Laredo, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		267,114	6	16	188
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		261,670	5	6	189
Lynchburg, VA Metro Area	VA	VA		261,593	3	4	190
Charleston, WV Metro Area	WV	WV		258,859	3	2	191
Yakima, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		256,728	10	6	192
Fargo, ND-MN Metro Area	ND-MN	ND		249,843	8	1	193
Binghamton, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		247,138	2	8	194
Fort Smith, AR-OK Metro Area	AR-OK	AR		244,310	6	3	195
Appleton, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		243,147	5	4	196
Prescott Valley-Prescott, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ		236,209	9	3	197
Macon-Bibb County, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		233,802	4	5	198
Tyler, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		233,479	6	17	199
Topeka, KS Metro Area	KS	KS		233,152	7	2	200
Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		231,767	4	6	201
Barnstable Town, MA Metro Area	MA	MA		228,996	1	4	202
Bellingham, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		226,847	10	7	203
Rochester, MN Metro Area	MN	MN		226,329	5	3	204
Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metro Area	VT	VT		225,562	1	1	205
Ponce, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		224,142	2	3	206
Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		223,716	5	5	207
Medford, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		223,259	10	4	208
Champaign-Urbana, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		222,538	5	4	209
Lake Charles, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		222,402	6	5	210
Charlottesville, VA Metro Area	VA	VA		221,524	3	5	211
Las Cruces, NM Metro Area	NM	NM		219,561	6	2	212
Hilton Head Island-Bluffton, SC Metro Area	SC	SC		215,908	4	6	213
Athens-Clarke County, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		215,415	4	6	214
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ		213,267	9	4	215
Chico, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		211,632	9	20	216
Columbia, MO Metro Area	MO	MO		210,864	7	4	217
Springfield, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		208,640	5	5	218
Johnson City, TN Metro Area	TN	TN		207,285	4	7	219
Houma-Thibodaux, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		207,137	6	6	220
Monroe, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		207,104	6	7	221
Elkhart-Goshen, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		207,047	5	6	222
Jacksonville, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		204,576	4	10	223
Yuma, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ		203,881	9	5	224
Gainesville, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		203,136	4	7	225
Florence, SC Metro Area	SC	SC		199,964	4	7	226
St. Cloud, MN Metro Area	MN	MN		199,671	5	4	227
Bend, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		198,253	10	5	228
Racine, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		197,727	5	5	229
Warner Robins, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		191,614	4	8	230
Saginaw, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		190,124	5	7	231
Punta Gorda, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		186,847	4	17	232
Terre Haute, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		185,031	5	7	233
Billings, MT Metro Area	MT	MT		184,167	8	1	234
Arecibo, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		182,705	2	4	235
Redding, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		182,155	9	21	236
Dover, DE Metro Area	DE	DE		181,851	3	1	237
Kingston, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		181,851	2	9	238
Joplin, MO Metro Area	MO	MO		181,409	7	5	239
Yuba City, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		181,208	9	22	240
Jackson, TN Metro Area	TN	TN		180,504	4	8	241
St. George, UT Metro Area	UT	UT		180,279	8	4	242
El Centro, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		179,702	9	23	243
Bowling Green, KY Metro Area	KY	KY		179,639	4	3	244
Abilene, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		176,579	6	18	245
Muskegon, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		175,824	5	8	246
Iowa City, IA Metro Area	IA	IA		175,419	7	4	247
Midland, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		175,220	6	19	248
Panama City, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		175,216	4	18	249

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Auburn-Opelika, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		174,241	4	7	250
Hattiesburg, MS Metro Area	MS	MS		172,231	4	3	251
Eau Claire, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		172,007	5	6	252
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		171,730	5	7	253
Burlington, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		171,415	4	11	254
Coeur d'Alene, ID Metro Area	ID	ID		171,362	10	2	255
Bloomington, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		170,954	5	6	256
Greenville, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		170,243	4	12	257
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA Metro Area	IA	IA		168,461	7	5	258
East Stroudsburg, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		168,327	3	10	259
Pueblo, CO Metro Area	CO	CO		168,162	8	6	260
Wausau-Weston, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		166,428	5	8	261
Blacksburg-Christiansburg, VA Metro Area	VA	VA		166,378	3	6	262
Odessa, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		165,171	6	20	263
Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina, HI Metro Area	HI	HI		164,754	9	2	264
Janesville-Beloit, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		163,687	5	9	265
Bloomington, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		161,039	5	8	266
Jackson, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		160,366	5	10	267
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		159,788	4	19	268
State College, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		158,172	3	11	269
Idaho Falls, ID Metro Area	ID	ID		157,429	10	3	270
Decatur, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		156,494	4	8	271
Madera, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		156,255	9	24	272
Chambersburg-Waynesboro, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		155,932	3	12	273
Grand Junction, CO Metro Area	CO	CO		155,703	8	7	274
Elizabethtown-Fort Knox, KY Metro Area	KY	KY		155,572	4	4	275
Santa Fe, NM Metro Area	NM	NM		154,823	6	3	276
Monroe, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		154,809	5	11	277
Niles, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		154,316	5	12	278
Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ Metro Area	NJ	NJ		154,152	2	3	279
Homosassa Springs, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		153,843	4	20	280
Hanford-Corcoran, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		152,486	9	25	281
Bangor, ME Metro Area	ME	ME		152,199	1	2	282
Alexandria, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		152,192	6	8	283
Dothan, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		151,007	4	9	284
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		150,791	4	10	285
Jefferson City, MO Metro Area	MO	MO		150,309	7	6	286
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD Metro Area	IA-NE-SD	IA		149,940	7	6	287
Albany, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		148,922	4	9	288
Wichita Falls, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		148,128	6	21	289
Valdosta, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		148,126	4	10	290
Texarkana, TX-AR Metro Area	TX-AR	TX		147,519	6	22	291
Logan, UT-ID Metro Area	UT-ID	UT		147,348	8	5	292
Flagstaff, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ		145,101	9	6	293
Rocky Mount, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		143,870	4	13	294
Lebanon, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		143,257	3	13	295
Dalton, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		142,837	4	11	296
Morristown, TN Metro Area	TN	TN		142,709	4	9	297
Winchester, VA-WV Metro Area	VA-WV	VA		142,632	3	7	298
Morgantown, WV Metro Area	WV	WV		140,038	3	3	299
La Crosse-Onalaska, WI-MN Metro Area	WI-MN	WI		139,627	5	10	300
Wheeling, WV-OH Metro Area	WV-OH	WV		139,513	3	4	301
Rapid City, SD Metro Area	SD	SD		139,074	8	2	302
Napa, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		138,019	9	26	303
Sumter, SC Metro Area	SC	SC		136,700	4	8	304
Springfield, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		136,001	5	9	305
Harrisonburg, VA Metro Area	VA	VA		135,571	3	8	306
Sherman-Denison, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		135,543	6	23	307
Battle Creek, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		134,310	5	13	308
Jonesboro, AR Metro Area	AR	AR		134,196	6	4	309
Manhattan, KS Metro Area	KS	KS		134,046	7	3	310
Bismarck, ND Metro Area	ND	ND		133,626	8	2	311
Johnstown, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		133,472	3	14	312
Carbondale-Marion, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		133,435	5	7	313

METRO AREA	STATE(S) IN METRO AREA	MAIN STATE	PRESUMPTIVE FORMULA ALLOCATION	2020 POPULATION	EPA REGION	MSA RANK IN STATE (BY POP)	METRO AREA COUNT
Hammond, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		133,157	6	9	314
The Villages, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		129,752	4	21	315
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		129,523	10	8	316
Pittsfield, MA Metro Area	MA	MA		129,026	1	5	317
Albany-Lebanon, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		128,610	10	6	318
Glens Falls, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		127,039	2	10	319
Lawton, OK Metro Area	OK	OK		126,652	6	3	320
Cleveland, TN Metro Area	TN	TN		126,164	4	10	321
Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ		125,447	9	7	322
Staunton, VA Metro Area	VA	VA		125,433	3	9	323
Ames, IA Metro Area	IA	IA		125,252	7	7	324
San Germán, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		125,100	2	5	325
Mansfield, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		124,936	5	10	326
San Angelo, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		122,888	6	24	327
Altoona, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		122,822	3	15	328
New Bern, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		122,168	4	14	329
Wenatchee, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		122,012	10	9	330
Farmington, NM Metro Area	NM	NM		121,661	6	4	331
Owensboro, KY Metro Area	KY	KY		121,559	4	5	332
St. Joseph, MO-KS Metro Area	MO-KS	MO		121,467	7	7	333
Lawrence, KS Metro Area	KS	KS		118,785	7	4	334
Sheboygan, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		118,034	5	11	335
Missoula, MT Metro Area	MT	MT		117,922	8	2	336
Goldsboro, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		117,333	4	15	337
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area	WV-OH	WV		116,903	3	5	338
Watertown-Fort Drum, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		116,721	2	11	339
Anniston-Oxford, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		116,441	4	11	340
Beckley, WV Metro Area	WV	WV		115,079	3	6	341
Twin Falls, ID Metro Area	ID	ID		114,283	10	4	342
Williamsport, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		114,188	3	16	343
California-Lexington Park, MD Metro Area	MD	MD		113,777	3	4	344
Brunswick, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		113,495	4	12	345
Michigan City-La Porte, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		112,417	5	9	346
Muncie, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		111,903	5	10	347
Lewiston-Auburn, ME Metro Area	ME	ME		111,139	1	3	348
Longview, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		110,730	10	10	349
Kankakee, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		107,502	5	8	350
Ithaca, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		105,740	2	12	351
Grand Forks, ND-MN Metro Area	ND-MN	ND		104,362	8	3	352
Fond du Lac, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		104,154	5	12	353
Decatur, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		103,998	5	9	354
Bay City, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		103,856	5	14	355
Gettysburg, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		103,852	3	17	356
Mankato, MN Metro Area	MN	MN		103,566	5	5	357
Gadsden, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		103,436	4	12	358
Lima, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		102,206	5	11	359
Sebring-Avon Park, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		101,235	4	22	360
Cheyenne, WY Metro Area	WY	WY		100,512	8	1	361
Hot Springs, AR Metro Area	AR	AR		100,180	6	5	362
Dubuque, IA Metro Area	IA	IA		99,266	7	8	363
Rome, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		98,584	4	13	364
Victoria, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		98,331	6	25	365
Mayagüez, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		97,605	2	6	366
Cape Girardeau, MO-IL Metro Area	MO-IL	MO		97,517	7	8	367
Fairbanks, AK Metro Area	AK	AK		95,655	10	2	368
Ocean City, NJ Metro Area	NJ	NJ		95,263	2	4	369
Corvallis, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		95,184	10	7	370
Cumberland, MD-WV Metro Area	MD-WV	MD		95,044	3	5	371
Pocatello, ID Metro Area	ID	ID		94,896	10	5	372
Parkersburg-Vienna, WV Metro Area	WV	WV		89,490	3	7	373
Grants Pass, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		88,090	10	8	374
Pine Bluff, AR Metro Area	AR	AR		87,751	6	6	375
Yauco, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		86,142	2	7	376
Great Falls, MT Metro Area	MT	MT		84,414	8	3	377



METRO AREA	STATE(S) IN METRO AREA	MAIN STATE	PRESUMPTIVE FORMULA ALLOCATION	2020 POPULATION	EPA REGION	MSA RANK IN STATE (BY POP)	METRO AREA COUNT
Elmira, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		84,148	2	13	378
Kokomo, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		83,658	5	11	379
Midland, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		83,494	5	15	380
Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		82,863	3	18	381
Columbus, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		82,208	5	12	382
Hinesville, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		81,424	4	14	383
Casper, WY Metro Area	WY	WY		79,955	8	2	384
Grand Island, NE Metro Area	NE	NE		77,038	7	3	385
Danville, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		74,188	5	10	386
Guayama, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		68,442	2	8	387
Lewiston, ID-WA Metro Area	ID-WA	ID		64,375	10	6	388
Enid, OK Metro Area	OK	OK		62,846	6	4	389
Walla Walla, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		62,584	10	11	390
Carson City, NV Metro Area	NV	NV		58,639	9	3	391

Source: <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/2020-2021/metro/totals/cbsa-met-est2021-pop.xlsx>

**Table 3: Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Each State, Sorted by Population**

METRO AREA	STATE(S) IN METRO AREA	MAIN STATE	PRESUMPTIVE FORMULA ALLOCATION	2020 POPULATION	EPA REGION	METRO AREA COUNT	MSA RANK IN STATE (BY POP)
Anchorage, AK Metro Area	AK	AK		398,328	10	138	1
Fairbanks, AK Metro Area	AK	AK		95,655	10	368	2
Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metro Area	AL	AL	\$ 1,000,000	1,115,289	4	50	1
Huntsville, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		491,723	4	111	2
Mobile, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		430,197	4	126	3
Montgomery, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		386,047	4	142	4
Tuscaloosa, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		268,674	4	185	5
Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		231,767	4	201	6
Auburn-Opelika, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		174,241	4	250	7
Decatur, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		156,494	4	271	8
Dothan, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		151,007	4	284	9
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		150,791	4	285	10
Anniston-Oxford, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		116,441	4	340	11
Gadsden, AL Metro Area	AL	AL		103,436	4	358	12
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR Metro Area	AR	AR		748,031	6	80	1
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR Metro Area	AR	AR		546,725	6	105	2
Fort Smith, AR-OK Metro Area	AR-OK	AR		244,310	6	195	3
Jonesboro, AR Metro Area	AR	AR		134,196	6	309	4
Hot Springs, AR Metro Area	AR	AR		100,180	6	362	5
Pine Bluff, AR Metro Area	AR	AR		87,751	6	375	6
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ	\$ 1,000,000	4,845,832	9	10	1
Tucson, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ	\$ 1,000,000	1,043,433	9	53	2
Prescott Valley-Prescott, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ		236,209	9	197	3
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ		213,267	9	215	4
Yuma, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ		203,881	9	224	5
Flagstaff, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ		145,101	9	293	6
Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ Metro Area	AZ	AZ		125,447	9	322	7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	13,200,998	9	2	1
San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	4,749,008	9	11	2
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	4,599,839	9	12	3
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	3,298,634	9	16	4
Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	2,397,382	9	25	5
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	2,000,468	9	35	6
Fresno, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	1,008,654	9	56	7
Bakersfield, CA Metro Area	CA	CA	\$ 1,000,000	909,235	9	62	8
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		843,843	9	70	9
Stockton, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		779,233	9	75	10
Modesto, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		552,878	9	103	11
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		488,863	9	113	12
Visalia, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		473,117	9	119	13
Vallejo, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		453,491	9	122	14
Santa Maria-Santa Barbara, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		448,229	9	123	15
Salinas, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		439,035	9	124	16
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		282,424	9	175	17
Merced, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		281,202	9	176	18
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		270,861	9	183	19
Chico, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		211,632	9	216	20
Redding, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		182,155	9	236	21
Yuba City, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		181,208	9	240	22
El Centro, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		179,702	9	243	23
Madera, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		156,255	9	272	24
Hanford-Corcoran, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		152,486	9	281	25
Napa, CA Metro Area	CA	CA		138,019	9	303	26
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO Metro Area	CO	CO	\$ 1,000,000	2,963,821	8	18	1
Colorado Springs, CO Metro Area	CO	CO		755,105	8	79	2
Fort Collins, CO Metro Area	CO	CO		359,066	8	151	3
Boulder, CO Metro Area	CO	CO		330,758	8	155	4
Greeley, CO Metro Area	CO	CO		328,981	8	156	5
Pueblo, CO Metro Area	CO	CO		168,162	8	260	6
Grand Junction, CO Metro Area	CO	CO		155,703	8	274	7
Hartford-East Hartford-Middletown, CT Metro Area	CT	CT	\$ 1,000,000	1,213,531	1	48	1

METRO AREA	STATE(S) IN METRO AREA	MAIN STATE	PRESUMPTIVE FORMULA ALLOCATION	2020 POPULATION	EPA REGION	METRO AREA COUNT	MSA RANK IN STATE (BY POP)
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metro Area	CT	CT	\$ 1,000,000	957,419	1	59	2
New Haven-Milford, CT Metro Area	CT	CT		864,835	1	68	3
Norwich-New London, CT Metro Area	CT	CT		268,555	1	186	4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area	DC-VA-MD-WV	DC	(Receiving state \$3M)	6,385,162	3	NA	1
Dover, DE Metro Area	DE	DE		181,851	3	237	1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL Metro Area	FL	FL	\$ 1,000,000	6,138,333	4	7	1
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area	FL	FL	\$ 1,000,000	3,175,275	4	17	2
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL Metro Area	FL	FL	\$ 1,000,000	2,673,376	4	21	3
Jacksonville, FL Metro Area	FL	FL	\$ 1,000,000	1,605,848	4	39	4
North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		833,716	4	71	5
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		760,822	4	78	6
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		725,046	4	81	7
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		668,921	4	90	8
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		606,612	4	96	9
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		509,905	4	110	10
Port St. Lucie, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		487,657	4	115	11
Tallahassee, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		384,298	4	144	12
Ocala, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		375,908	4	146	13
Naples-Marco Island, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		375,752	4	147	14
Gainesville, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		339,247	4	153	15
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		286,973	4	172	16
Punta Gorda, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		186,847	4	232	17
Panama City, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		175,216	4	249	18
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		159,788	4	268	19
Homosassa Springs, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		153,843	4	280	20
The Villages, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		129,752	4	315	21
Sebring-Avon Park, FL Metro Area	FL	FL		101,235	4	360	22
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA Metro Area	GA	GA	\$ 1,000,000	6,089,815	4	8	1
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC Metro Area	GA-SC	GA		611,000	4	95	2
Savannah, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		404,798	4	135	3
Columbus, GA-AL Metro Area	GA-AL	GA		328,883	4	157	4
Macon-Bibb County, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		233,802	4	198	5
Athens-Clarke County, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		215,415	4	214	6
Gainesville, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		203,136	4	225	7
Warner Robins, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		191,614	4	230	8
Albany, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		148,922	4	288	9
Valdosta, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		148,126	4	290	10
Dalton, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		142,837	4	296	11
Brunswick, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		113,495	4	345	12
Rome, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		98,584	4	364	13
Hinesville, GA Metro Area	GA	GA		81,424	4	383	14
Urban Honolulu, HI Metro Area	HI	HI	\$ 1,000,000	1,016,508	9	54	1
Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina, HI Metro Area	HI	HI		164,754	9	264	2
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA Metro Area	IA	IA		709,466	7	82	1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL Metro Area	IA-IL	IA		384,324	7	143	2
Cedar Rapids, IA Metro Area	IA	IA		276,520	7	179	3
Iowa City, IA Metro Area	IA	IA		175,419	7	247	4
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA Metro Area	IA	IA		168,461	7	258	5
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD Metro Area	IA-NE-SD	IA		149,940	7	287	6
Ames, IA Metro Area	IA	IA		125,252	7	324	7
Dubuque, IA Metro Area	IA	IA		99,266	7	363	8
Boise City, ID Metro Area	ID	ID		764,718	10	77	1
Coeur d'Alene, ID Metro Area	ID	ID		171,362	10	255	2
Idaho Falls, ID Metro Area	ID	ID		157,429	10	270	3
Twin Falls, ID Metro Area	ID	ID		114,283	10	342	4
Pocatello, ID Metro Area	ID	ID		94,896	10	372	5
Lewiston, ID-WA Metro Area	ID-WA	ID		64,375	10	388	6
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area	IL-IN-WI	IL	\$ 1,000,000	9,618,502	5	3	1
Peoria, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		402,391	5	136	2
Rockford, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		338,798	5	154	3
Champaign-Urbana, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		222,538	5	209	4
Springfield, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		208,640	5	218	5
Bloomington, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		170,954	5	256	6
Carbondale-Marion, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		133,435	5	313	7
Kankakee, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		107,502	5	350	8

METRO AREA	STATE(S) IN METRO AREA	MAIN STATE	PRESUMPTIVE FORMULA ALLOCATION	2020 POPULATION	EPA REGION	METRO AREA COUNT	MSA RANK IN STATE (BY POP)
Decatur, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		103,998	5	354	9
Danville, IL Metro Area	IL	IL		74,188	5	386	10
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN Metro Area	IN	IN	\$ 1,000,000	2,111,040	5	32	1
Fort Wayne, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		419,601	5	131	2
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI Metro Area	IN-MI	IN		324,501	5	160	3
Evansville, IN-KY Metro Area	IN-KY	IN		314,049	5	164	4
Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		223,716	5	207	5
Elkhart-Goshen, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		207,047	5	222	6
Terre Haute, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		185,031	5	233	7
Bloomington, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		161,039	5	266	8
Michigan City-La Porte, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		112,417	5	346	9
Muncie, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		111,903	5	347	10
Kokomo, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		83,658	5	379	11
Columbus, IN Metro Area	IN	IN		82,208	5	382	12
Wichita, KS Metro Area	KS	KS		647,610	7	93	1
Topeka, KS Metro Area	KS	KS		233,152	7	200	2
Manhattan, KS Metro Area	KS	KS		134,046	7	310	3
Lawrence, KS Metro Area	KS	KS		118,785	7	334	4
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN Metro Area	KY-IN	KY	\$ 1,000,000	1,285,439	4	45	1
Lexington-Fayette, KY Metro Area	KY	KY		516,811	4	109	2
Bowling Green, KY Metro Area	KY	KY		179,639	4	244	3
Elizabethtown-Fort Knox, KY Metro Area	KY	KY		155,572	4	275	4
Owensboro, KY Metro Area	KY	KY		121,559	4	332	5
New Orleans-Metairie, LA Metro Area	LA	LA	\$ 1,000,000	1,271,845	6	46	1
Baton Rouge, LA Metro Area	LA	LA	\$ 1,000,000	870,569	6	66	2
Lafayette, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		478,384	6	116	3
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		393,406	6	140	4
Lake Charles, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		222,402	6	210	5
Houma-Thibodaux, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		207,137	6	220	6
Monroe, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		207,104	6	221	7
Alexandria, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		152,192	6	283	8
Hammond, LA Metro Area	LA	LA		133,157	6	314	9
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH Metro Area	MA-NH	MA	\$ 1,000,000	4,941,632	1	9	1
Worcester, MA-CT Metro Area	MA-CT	MA	\$ 1,000,000	978,529	1	57	2
Springfield, MA Metro Area	MA	MA		699,162	1	84	3
Barnstable Town, MA Metro Area	MA	MA		228,996	1	202	4
Pittsfield, MA Metro Area	MA	MA		129,026	1	317	5
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD Metro Area	MD	MD	\$ 1,000,000	2,844,510	3	19	1
Salisbury, MD-DE Metro Area	MD-DE	MD		418,046	3	132	2
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV Metro Area	MD-WV	MD		293,844	3	169	3
California-Lexington Park, MD Metro Area	MD	MD		113,777	3	344	4
Cumberland, MD-WV Metro Area	MD-WV	MD		95,044	3	371	5
Portland-South Portland, ME Metro Area	ME	ME		551,740	1	104	1
Bangor, ME Metro Area	ME	ME		152,199	1	282	2
Lewiston-Auburn, ME Metro Area	ME	ME		111,139	1	348	3
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI Metro Area	MI	MI	\$ 1,000,000	4,392,041	5	13	1
Grand Rapids-Kentwood, MI Metro Area	MI	MI	\$ 1,000,000	1,087,592	5	52	2
Lansing-East Lansing, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		541,297	5	106	3
Flint, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		406,211	5	134	4
Ann Arbor, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		372,258	5	148	5
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		261,670	5	189	6
Saginaw, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		190,124	5	231	7
Muskegon, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		175,824	5	246	8
Jackson, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		160,366	5	267	10
Monroe, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		154,809	5	277	11
Niles, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		154,316	5	278	12
Battle Creek, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		134,310	5	308	13
Bay City, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		103,856	5	355	14
Midland, MI Metro Area	MI	MI		83,494	5	380	15
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area	MN-WI	MN	\$ 1,000,000	3,690,261	5	15	1
Duluth, MN-WI Metro Area	MN-WI	MN		291,638	5	171	2
Rochester, MN Metro Area	MN	MN		226,329	5	204	3
St. Cloud, MN Metro Area	MN	MN		199,671	5	227	4
Mankato, MN Metro Area	MN	MN		103,566	5	357	5
St. Louis, MO-IL Metro Area	MO-IL	MO	\$ 1,000,000	2,820,253	7	20	1

METRO AREA	STATE(S) IN METRO AREA	MAIN STATE	PRESUMPTIVE FORMULA ALLOCATION	2020 POPULATION	EPA REGION	METRO AREA COUNT	MSA RANK IN STATE (BY POP)
Kansas City, MO-KS Metro Area	MO-KS	MO	\$ 1,000,000	2,192,035	7	30	2
Springfield, MO Metro Area	MO	MO		475,432	7	117	3
Columbia, MO Metro Area	MO	MO		210,864	7	217	4
Joplin, MO Metro Area	MO	MO		181,409	7	239	5
Jefferson City, MO Metro Area	MO	MO		150,309	7	286	6
St. Joseph, MO-KS Metro Area	MO-KS	MO		121,467	7	333	7
Cape Girardeau, MO-IL Metro Area	MO-IL	MO		97,517	7	367	8
Jackson, MS Metro Area	MS	MS		591,978	4	97	1
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS Metro Area	MS	MS		416,259	4	133	2
Hattiesburg, MS Metro Area	MS	MS		172,231	4	251	3
Billings, MT Metro Area	MT	MT		184,167	8	234	1
Missoula, MT Metro Area	MT	MT		117,922	8	336	2
Great Falls, MT Metro Area	MT	MT		84,414	8	377	3
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC Metro Area	NC-SC	NC	\$ 1,000,000	2,660,329	4	22	1
Raleigh-Cary, NC Metro Area	NC	NC	\$ 1,000,000	1,413,982	4	42	2
Greensboro-High Point, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		776,566	4	76	3
Winston-Salem, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		675,966	4	88	4
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		649,903	4	92	5
Fayetteville, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		520,378	4	108	6
Asheville, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		469,015	4	120	7
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		365,276	4	149	8
Wilmington, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		285,905	4	174	9
Jacksonville, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		204,576	4	223	10
Burlington, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		171,415	4	254	11
Greenville, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		170,243	4	257	12
Rocky Mount, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		143,870	4	294	13
New Bern, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		122,168	4	329	14
Goldsboro, NC Metro Area	NC	NC		117,333	4	337	15
Fargo, ND-MN Metro Area	ND-MN	ND		249,843	8	193	1
Bismarck, ND Metro Area	ND	ND		133,626	8	311	2
Grand Forks, ND-MN Metro Area	ND-MN	ND		104,362	8	352	3
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA Metro Area	NE-IA	NE	\$ 1,000,000	967,604	7	58	1
Lincoln, NE Metro Area	NE	NE		340,217	7	152	2
Grand Island, NE Metro Area	NE	NE		77,038	7	385	3
Manchester-Nashua, NH Metro Area	NH	NH		422,937	1	128	1
Trenton-Princeton, NJ Metro Area	NJ	NJ		387,340	2	141	1
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ Metro Area	NJ	NJ		274,534	2	181	2
Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ Metro Area	NJ	NJ		154,152	2	279	3
Ocean City, NJ Metro Area	NJ	NJ		95,263	2	369	4
Albuquerque, NM Metro Area	NM	NM	\$ 1,000,000	916,528	6	61	1
Las Cruces, NM Metro Area	NM	NM		219,561	6	212	2
Santa Fe, NM Metro Area	NM	NM		154,823	6	276	3
Farmington, NM Metro Area	NM	NM		121,661	6	331	4
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV Metro Area	NV	NV	\$ 1,000,000	2,265,461	9	28	1
Reno, NV Metro Area	NV	NV		490,596	9	112	2
Carson City, NV Metro Area	NV	NV		58,639	9	391	3
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area	NY-NJ-PA	NY	\$ 1,000,000	20,140,470	2	1	1
Buffalo-Cheektowaga, NY Metro Area	NY	NY	\$ 1,000,000	1,166,902	2	49	2
Rochester, NY Metro Area	NY	NY	\$ 1,000,000	1,090,135	2	51	3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY Metro Area	NY	NY	\$ 1,000,000	899,262	2	63	4
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		697,221	2	85	5
Syracuse, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		662,057	2	91	6
Utica-Rome, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		292,264	2	170	7
Binghamton, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		247,138	2	194	8
Kingston, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		181,851	2	238	9
Glens Falls, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		127,039	2	319	10
Watertown-Fort Drum, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		116,721	2	339	11
Ithaca, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		105,740	2	351	12
Elmira, NY Metro Area	NY	NY		84,148	2	378	13
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN Metro Area	OH-KY-IN	OH	\$ 1,000,000	2,256,884	5	29	1
Columbus, OH Metro Area	OH	OH	\$ 1,000,000	2,138,926	5	31	2
Cleveland-Elyria, OH Metro Area	OH	OH	\$ 1,000,000	2,088,251	5	33	3
Dayton-Kettering, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		814,049	5	73	4
Akron, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		702,219	5	83	5
Toledo, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		646,604	5	94	6

METRO AREA	STATE(S) IN METRO AREA	MAIN STATE	PRESUMPTIVE FORMULA ALLOCATION	2020 POPULATION	EPA REGION	METRO AREA COUNT	MSA RANK IN STATE (BY POP)
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA Metro Area	OH-PA	OH		541,243	5	107	7
Canton-Massillon, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		401,574	5	137	8
Springfield, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		136,001	5	305	9
Mansfield, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		124,936	5	326	10
Lima, OH Metro Area	OH	OH		102,206	5	359	11
Oklahoma City, OK Metro Area	OK	OK	\$ 1,000,000	1,425,695	6	41	1
Tulsa, OK Metro Area	OK	OK	\$ 1,000,000	1,015,331	6	55	2
Lawton, OK Metro Area	OK	OK		126,652	6	320	3
Enid, OK Metro Area	OK	OK		62,846	6	389	4
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metro Area	OR-WA	OR	\$ 1,000,000	2,512,859	10	24	1
Salem, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		433,353	10	125	2
Eugene-Springfield, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		382,971	10	145	3
Medford, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		223,259	10	208	4
Bend, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		198,253	10	228	5
Albany-Lebanon, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		128,610	10	318	6
Corvallis, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		95,184	10	370	7
Grants Pass, OR Metro Area	OR	OR		88,090	10	374	8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metro Area	PA-NJ-DE-MD	PA	\$ 1,000,000	6,245,051	3	6	1
Pittsburgh, PA Metro Area	PA	PA	\$ 1,000,000	2,370,930	3	26	2
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ Metro Area	PA-NJ	PA		861,889	3	69	3
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		591,712	3	98	4
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		567,559	3	100	5
Lancaster, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		552,984	3	102	6
York-Hanover, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		456,438	3	121	7
Reading, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		428,849	3	127	8
Erie, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		270,876	3	182	9
East Stroudsburg, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		168,327	3	259	10
State College, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		158,172	3	269	11
Chambersburg-Waynesboro, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		155,932	3	273	12
Lebanon, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		143,257	3	295	13
Johnstown, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		133,472	3	312	14
Altoona, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		122,822	3	328	15
Williamsport, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		114,188	3	343	16
Gettysburg, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		103,852	3	356	17
Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA Metro Area	PA	PA		82,863	3	381	18
San Juan-Bayamón-Caguas, PR Metro Area	PR	PR	\$ 1,000,000	2,081,265	2	34	1
Aguadilla-Isabela, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		310,160	2	165	2
Ponce, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		224,142	2	206	3
Arecibo, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		182,705	2	235	4
San Germán, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		125,100	2	325	5
Mayagüez, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		97,605	2	366	6
Yauco, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		86,142	2	376	7
Guayama, PR Metro Area	PR	PR		68,442	2	387	8
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA Metro Area	RI-MA	RI	\$ 1,000,000	1,676,579	1	38	1
Greenville-Anderson, SC Metro Area	SC	SC	\$ 1,000,000	928,195	4	60	1
Columbia, SC Metro Area	SC	SC		829,470	4	72	2
Charleston-North Charleston, SC Metro Area	SC	SC		799,636	4	74	3
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC-NC Metro Area	SC-NC	SC		487,722	4	114	4
Spartanburg, SC Metro Area	SC	SC		327,997	4	159	5
Hilton Head Island-Bluffton, SC Metro Area	SC	SC		215,908	4	213	6
Florence, SC Metro Area	SC	SC		199,964	4	226	7
Sumter, SC Metro Area	SC	SC		136,700	4	304	8
Sioux Falls, SD Metro Area	SD	SD		276,730	8	178	1
Rapid City, SD Metro Area	SD	SD		139,074	8	302	2
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN Metro Area	TN	TN	\$ 1,000,000	1,989,519	4	36	1
Memphis, TN-MS-AR Metro Area	TN-MS-AR	TN	\$ 1,000,000	1,337,779	4	43	2
Knoxville, TN Metro Area	TN	TN	\$ 1,000,000	879,773	4	64	3
Chattanooga, TN-GA Metro Area	TN-GA	TN		562,647	4	101	4
Clarksville, TN-KY Metro Area	TN-KY	TN		320,535	4	162	5
Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA Metro Area	TN-VA	TN		307,614	4	166	6
Johnson City, TN Metro Area	TN	TN		207,285	4	219	7
Jackson, TN Metro Area	TN	TN		180,504	4	241	8
Morristown, TN Metro Area	TN	TN		142,709	4	297	9
Cleveland, TN Metro Area	TN	TN		126,164	4	321	10
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Area	TX	TX	\$ 1,000,000	7,637,387	6	4	1

METRO AREA	STATE(S) IN METRO AREA	MAIN STATE	PRESUMPTIVE FORMULA ALLOCATION	2020 POPULATION	EPA REGION	METRO AREA COUNT	MSA RANK IN STATE (BY POP)
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX Metro Area	TX	TX	\$ 1,000,000	7,122,240	6	5	2
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area	TX	TX	\$ 1,000,000	2,558,143	6	23	3
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX Metro Area	TX	TX	\$ 1,000,000	2,283,371	6	27	4
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX Metro Area	TX	TX	\$ 1,000,000	870,781	6	65	5
El Paso, TX Metro Area	TX	TX	\$ 1,000,000	868,859	6	67	6
Killeen-Temple, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		475,367	6	118	7
Corpus Christi, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		421,933	6	129	8
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		421,017	6	130	9
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		397,565	6	139	10
Lubbock, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		321,368	6	161	11
Longview, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		286,184	6	173	12
Waco, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		277,547	6	177	13
Amarillo, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		268,691	6	184	14
College Station-Bryan, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		268,248	6	187	15
Laredo, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		267,114	6	188	16
Tyler, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		233,479	6	199	17
Abilene, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		176,579	6	245	18
Midland, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		175,220	6	248	19
Odessa, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		165,171	6	263	20
Wichita Falls, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		148,128	6	289	21
Texarkana, TX-AR Metro Area	TX-AR	TX		147,519	6	291	22
Sherman-Denison, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		135,543	6	307	23
San Angelo, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		122,888	6	327	24
Victoria, TX Metro Area	TX	TX		98,331	6	365	25
Salt Lake City, UT Metro Area	UT	UT	\$ 1,000,000	1,257,936	8	47	1
Ogden-Clearfield, UT Metro Area	UT	UT		694,863	8	86	2
Provo-Orem, UT Metro Area	UT	UT		671,185	8	89	3
St. George, UT Metro Area	UT	UT		180,279	8	242	4
Logan, UT-ID Metro Area	UT-ID	UT		147,348	8	292	5
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metro Area	VA-NC	VA	\$ 1,000,000	1,799,674	3	37	1
Richmond, VA Metro Area	VA	VA	\$ 1,000,000	1,314,434	3	44	2
Roanoke, VA Metro Area	VA	VA		315,251	3	163	3
Lynchburg, VA Metro Area	VA	VA		261,593	3	190	4
Charlottesville, VA Metro Area	VA	VA		221,524	3	211	5
Blacksburg-Christiansburg, VA Metro Area	VA	VA		166,378	3	262	6
Winchester, VA-WV Metro Area	VA-WV	VA		142,632	3	298	7
Harrisonburg, VA Metro Area	VA	VA		135,571	3	306	8
Staunton, VA Metro Area	VA	VA		125,433	3	323	9
Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metro Area	VT	VT		225,562	1	205	1
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metro Area	WA	WA	\$ 1,000,000	4,018,762	10	14	1
Spokane-Spokane Valley, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		585,784	10	99	2
Kennewick-Richland, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		303,622	10	167	3
Olympia-Lacey-Tumwater, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		294,793	10	168	4
Bremerton-Silverdale-Port Orchard, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		275,611	10	180	5
Yakima, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		256,728	10	192	6
Bellingham, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		226,847	10	203	7
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		129,523	10	316	8
Wenatchee, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		122,012	10	330	9
Longview, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		110,730	10	349	10
Walla Walla, WA Metro Area	WA	WA		62,584	10	390	11
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI Metro Area	WI	WI	\$ 1,000,000	1,574,731	5	40	1
Madison, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		680,796	5	87	2
Green Bay, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		328,268	5	158	3
Appleton, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		243,147	5	196	4
Racine, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		197,727	5	229	5
Eau Claire, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		172,007	5	252	6
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		171,730	5	253	7
Wausau-Weston, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		166,428	5	261	8
Janesville-Beloit, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		163,687	5	265	9
La Crosse-Onalaska, WI-MN Metro Area	WI-MN	WI		139,627	5	300	10
Sheboygan, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		118,034	5	335	11
Fond du Lac, WI Metro Area	WI	WI		104,154	5	353	12
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH Metro Area	WV-KY-OH	WV		359,862	3	150	1
Charleston, WV Metro Area	WV	WV		258,859	3	191	2
Morgantown, WV Metro Area	WV	WV		140,038	3	299	3

METRO AREA	STATE(S) IN METRO AREA	MAIN STATE	PRESUMPTIVE FORMULA ALLOCATION	2020 POPULATION	EPA REGION	METRO AREA COUNT	MSA RANK IN STATE (BY POP)
Wheeling, WV-OH Metro Area	WV-OH	WV		139,513	3	301	4
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Metro Area	WV-OH	WV		116,903	3	338	5
Beckley, WV Metro Area	WV	WV		115,079	3	341	6
Parkersburg-Vienna, WV Metro Area	WV	WV		89,490	3	373	7
Cheyenne, WY Metro Area	WY	WY		100,512	8	361	1
Casper, WY Metro Area	WY	WY		79,955	8	384	2

Source: <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/2020-2021/metro/totals/cbsa-met-est2021-pop.xlsx>



### 15.3. Deliverable Requirements

This appendix further details the required and/or recommended elements of each of the three main deliverables:

- Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP) – due March 1, 2024
- Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP) – due 2 years from award (summer-fall 2025)
- Status Report – due 4 years from award (summer-fall 2027)

Applicants should factor these elements into their workplans and budgets, giving particular consideration to their proposed schedule and approach for each deliverable.

Plan Element	Priority Climate Action Plan	Comprehensive Climate Action Plan	Status Report
GHG Inventory	Required	Required	Update Encouraged
GHG Emissions Projections	Not Required	Required	Update Encouraged
GHG Reduction Targets	Not Required	Required	Not Required
Quantified GHG Reduction Measures	Required (priority measures only)	Required (comprehensive)	Status and Updates Required
Benefits Analysis	Encouraged	Required	Required
Low Income/Disadvantaged Communities Benefits Analysis	Required	Required	Required
Review of Authority to Implement	Required	Required	Update Required
Intersection with Other Funding Availability	Encouraged	Required	Required
Workforce Planning Analysis	Encouraged	Required	Required
Next Steps/Future Budget and Staffing Needs	Not Required	Not Required	Required

## GHG Inventory

PCAP	CCAP	Status Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Simplified inventory is required</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Comprehensive inventory is required</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inventory update is encouraged</li></ul>

For this required element, state and metropolitan area planning grant recipients may choose to begin with a simplified GHG inventory for the PCAP, and then complete additional analyses and data collection necessary to provide a comprehensive GHG inventory in the CCAP. EPA acknowledges that there may already be existing GHG inventories for one or more jurisdictions within a metropolitan area and that not all jurisdictions may choose to participate under an awarded planning grant administered at the metropolitan area level. At a minimum, such emissions analyses for the GHG inventory element should include jurisdictions that have signed commitment letters or that are receiving sub-awards from the lead organization. EPA is not requiring a specific baseline year; inventory years should be chosen based on availability of underlying data and to support development of GHG targets.

**PCAP:** For states, use of existing data, including a previously published state inventory, or data from EPA’s [Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks by State](#), [US GHG Reporting Program](#), or [National Emissions Inventory](#) for this required PCAP element is acceptable.

For metropolitan areas, recipients may use a variety of available GHG data (e.g., new or previously published inventories, data from EPA’s [Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks by State](#), [US GHG Reporting Program](#), or [National Emissions Inventory](#), or other federal agencies) for their PCAP GHG inventory and to inform the inclusion of specific climate mitigation measures in the PCAP.

**CCAP:** A comprehensive inventory must include all GHG<sup>11</sup> emissions and sinks<sup>12</sup> by emission source and sink category following commonly accepted protocols for the following sectors: industry, electricity generation and/or use, transportation, commercial and residential buildings, agriculture, natural and working lands, and waste and materials management.

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<sup>11</sup> As defined by the statute, the term “[greenhouse gas](#)” means the [air pollutants](#) carbon dioxide, hydrofluorocarbons, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

<sup>12</sup> Emissions in GHG inventories should be expressed both in metric tons of each GHG and in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e). Expressing emissions in CO<sub>2</sub>e allows the emissions of each GHG to be compared to emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and other GHGs. To calculate emissions in CO<sub>2</sub>e, each GHG’s emissions in metric tons are multiplied by that GHG’s global warming potential (GWP), as shown in Equation A-1 in [40 CFR Part 98](#) (the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program or GHGRP). The GWP of a GHG is a measure of how much heat is trapped in earth’s atmosphere over a certain period by emissions of one metric ton of that GHG compared to emissions of one metric ton of CO<sub>2</sub>.

For metropolitan areas, EPA is encouraging grant recipients to address GHG emission sources and sinks across the entire geographic scope of the metropolitan area. The CCAP should include a comprehensive GHG inventory covering all collaborating jurisdictions.

**Status Report:** As part of its Status Report, state and metropolitan area planning grant recipients are encouraged to provide an update of the comprehensive GHG inventory included in their CCAP.

For more information on GHG Inventory development and available protocols, tools, data, and technical assistance, see <https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/cprg-tools-and-technical-assistance-greenhouse-gas-inventory>.

### GHG Emissions Projections

PCAP	CCAP	Status Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not required</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Near term and long term projections are required</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Updated projections are encouraged</li></ul>

**PCAP:** Comprehensive, economy-wide GHG future year emissions projections are not required for the PCAP.

**CCAP:** Near-term (e.g., 2030-2035) and long-term (e.g., 2050) projections of GHG emissions are required to be included in the CCAP. This element includes projections of GHG emissions (and sinks, if feasible) in the absence of plan measures (e.g., a “business-as-usual” projection), and a projection of GHG emissions under a scenario where the plan is fully implemented. The inclusion of sector-based projections is strongly recommended (e.g., establishing a separate GHG emissions projection for transportation, electricity generation, commercial and residential buildings, industry, agriculture, and waste and materials management). Grant recipients with existing GHG projections may use those projections, but are encouraged to update, modify, or expand those projections for the CCAP as appropriate.

**Status Report:** Grant recipients are strongly encouraged to update their projected GHG emissions for the Status Report, if new information warrants it.

For more information on developing GHG emissions projections, see <https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/cprg-tools-and-technical-assistance-ghg-emission-projections-and-ghg>.

## Near-Term and Long-Term GHG Reduction Targets

PCAP	CCAP	Status Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not required</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Near term and long term targets are required</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not required</li></ul>

**PCAP:** Comprehensive, economy-wide GHG reduction targets are not required for the PCAP.

**CCAP:** A CCAP must include economy-wide near-term (e.g., 2030-2035) and long-term (e.g., 2050) GHG emission reduction targets (on a gross or net GHG emission basis), set by the recipient jurisdiction. Although EPA is not requiring a specific reduction target, plans should not be inconsistent with the United States' [formal commitments](#) to reduce emissions 50-52% relative to 2005 levels by 2030 and to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. The inclusion of sector-based emission reduction targets is also strongly recommended, especially for the highest priority sectors expected to be targeted by emission reduction measures.

Grant recipients with existing GHG reduction targets may use their existing targets, but are encouraged to update, modify, or expand those targets as appropriate. For example, a state or metropolitan area may wish to develop sector-based targets, if such targets have not been previously developed, or if they need to be updated.

**Status Report:** Updates to GHG reduction targets are not required for the Status Report.

For more information on developing GHG reduction targets, see <https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/cprg-tools-and-technical-assistance-ghg-emission-projections-and-ghg>.

## Quantified GHG Reduction Measures

PCAP	CCAP	Status Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required for priority measures</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required for all measures</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Status and updates are required</li></ul>

The selection of GHG reduction measures should be based on GHG emissions information and focus on achieving the most significant GHG reductions possible, while considering other relevant planning goals. GHG reduction measures may include both measures that reduce GHG emissions and/or measures that enhance carbon sinks. In addition to GHG emission reductions, the rationale for selecting a measure for the plan may also include other factors, such as reduction of co-pollutants (including criteria pollutant/ precursors and air toxics), benefits to low-income and disadvantaged communities, cost-effectiveness, or other economic factors. Projected emissions reductions from identified measures should be quantified to the extent possible.

**PCAP:** A PCAP must include a focused list of near-term, high-priority, implementation-ready measures that have been identified for implementation by the lead organization and any other collaborating entities (e.g., municipalities, tribes). For the lead organization, such measures should be those that it plans to implement directly and/or in partnership with collaborating agencies as described in their workplan. The PCAP should also indicate which measures could be implemented by other entities (e.g., air pollution control agencies, counties, and municipalities) within the state or metropolitan area.

For each measure, the PCAP must provide an estimate of the quantifiable GHG emissions reductions, key implementing agency or agencies, implementation schedule and milestones, expected geographic location if applicable, milestones for obtaining legislative or regulatory authority as appropriate, identification of funding sources if relevant, and metrics for tracking progress. As cost information will be required for measures included in an implementation grant application, grant recipients are encouraged to plan ahead to include quantitative cost estimates in their PCAP; such estimates are required in the CCAP.<sup>13</sup>

**CCAP:** A CCAP must include a full suite of implementation measures that have been identified to meet the GHG reduction targets specified elsewhere in the CCAP. The plan must include measures addressing the main GHG emission sectors: industry, electricity generation and/or use, transportation, commercial and residential buildings, industry, agriculture, natural and working lands, and waste and materials management.

Similar to the PCAP, for each measure, the CCAP must identify the quantifiable GHG emissions reductions (or enhancement of carbon sinks), key implementing agency or agencies, implementation schedule and milestones, expected geographic location if applicable, milestones for obtaining implementation authority as appropriate, identification of funding sources if relevant, and metrics for tracking progress. It must also include cost information for each measure.

**Status Report:** An update on the current status of plan implementation, including the status of implementation for the individual measures identified in the CCAP, must be included in the Status Report. This assessment should identify whether the measure is still under development or has been fully implemented. If a measure is still under development, the report should identify the key parties responsible for action, and indicate what actions are needed to complete implementation of the measure. If a measure has been fully implemented, the Status Report should characterize progress in terms of key metrics identified in the CCAP, such as the metrics included in Section 10.3 “Outcomes.”

For more information on potential GHG emission reduction measures, see <https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/cprg-tools-and-technical-assistance-quantifying-ghg-reduction-measures>.

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<sup>13</sup> When developing the municipal/air district section of a PCAP or CCAP states are not expected to provide a full analysis of all required plan elements as these will be variable depending on the level of implementation by those sub-state jurisdictions. Municipalities applying for implementation funds based on a state PCAP may be required to perform additional analysis of their proposed measures.

## Benefits Analysis

PCAP	CCAP	Status Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Encouraged</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>

A benefits analysis should assess benefits of GHG reduction measures across the full geographic scope of each plan. It should include both base year estimates of co-pollutants (including criteria pollutants/ precursors and air toxics) and anticipated co-pollutant emission reductions as plan measures are implemented and GHG reduction goals are met. EPA produces several data sources that may be suitable for this type of co-pollutant impact assessment, including the **National Emissions Inventory (NEI)**. While requirements to provide an estimate of co-pollutant reductions apply at the plan level (e.g., for the full suite of GHG reduction measures included in the plan), grant recipients are also encouraged to provide measure-specific estimates of co-pollutant reductions for key individual GHG reduction measures in climate action plans where feasible.

Grant recipients are further encouraged (but not required) to include in their PCAP and CCAP a broader assessment of benefits associated with their GHG reduction measures, including but not limited to analysis of air quality improvements (e.g., criteria air pollution and air toxics), improved public health outcomes, economic benefits, increased climate resilience, or other environmental benefits.

EPA notes that the authorizing statute for this program specifies that CPRG implementation grant applications should include information on the extent of GHG reductions expected in low-income and disadvantaged communities due to implementation of a program or measure. The NOFO for the implementation grants will include additional details. The low income/disadvantaged communities benefits analysis requirement is discussed separately below.

**PCAP:** Quantified estimates of co-pollutant reductions (e.g., PM2.5, NOx, SO2, VOCs, air toxics, etc.) and/or other benefits associated with GHG reduction measures are strongly encouraged for the suite of measures included in the PCAP. Grant recipients are also encouraged to track, minimize, and mitigate, to the extent possible, any potential disbenefits resulting from implementation of GHG reduction measures included in their PCAP, particularly those that may adversely affect low-income and disadvantaged communities.

**CCAP:** Quantified estimates of co-pollutant reductions (e.g., PM2.5, NOx, SO2, VOCs, air toxics, etc.) associated with GHG reduction measures are required for the suite of measures included in the CCAP. Grant recipients are also required to track, minimize, and mitigate, to the extent possible, any potential disbenefits resulting from implementation of GHG reduction measures included in their CCAP. Assessment of additional benefits is encouraged.

**Status Report:** Updated estimates of co-pollutant reductions (e.g., PM2.5, NOx, SO2, VOCs, air toxics, etc.) or other benefits associated with GHG reduction measures that have been

implemented or are expected to be implemented are required in the Status Report. Grant recipients are also required to track, minimize, and mitigate, to the extent possible, any potential disbenefits resulting from implementation of GHG reduction measures included in their CCAP.

For more information on how to conduct this analysis, see <https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/cprg-tools-and-technical-assistance-benefits-analysis>.

### Low-Income and Disadvantaged Communities Benefits Analysis

PCAP	CCAP	Status Report
• Required	• Required	• Required

The authorizing statute for the CPRG program specifies that implementation grant applications should include information on the extent of GHG reductions for low-income and disadvantaged communities. A benefits analysis for low-income and disadvantaged communities should therefore assess benefits of GHG reduction measures within such communities. Examples of community benefits from GHG reduction measures include but are not limited to: co-pollutant emission reductions (e.g., criteria air pollutants and air toxics), increased climate resilience, improved access to services and amenities, jobs created and workforce development, and decreased energy costs from energy efficiency improvements.

Consistent with the Justice40 Initiative and as indicated in Section 8.4.3. “Coordination and Engagement,” the PCAP and CCAP should identify disadvantaged communities in the jurisdiction covered by the plan, how the recipient meaningfully engaged with such communities in the development of each plan, and how they intend to continue this engagement into the future.

Further guidance providing recommended analytical approaches and metrics for estimating benefits flowing to low income and disadvantaged communities in support of Justice40 is expected to be released in coming months.

**PCAP:** Planning grant recipients must include a preliminary analysis of benefits for low-income and disadvantaged communities anticipated to result from the GHG reduction measure(s) in their PCAP. EPA anticipates requiring an accounting of such benefits as part of any future CPRG implementation grant application.

**CCAP:** Planning grant recipients must evaluate the extent to which any GHG reduction measures in the CCAP will deliver co-pollutant emissions reductions and other benefits to low-income and disadvantaged communities.

**Status Report:** Updated analyses of the co-pollutant emissions reductions and other program benefits to low-income and disadvantaged communities associated with GHG reduction measures listed in the CCAP that have been implemented or are expected to be implemented are required in the Status Report.

## Review of Authority to Implement GHG Reduction Measures

PCAP	CCAP	Status Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Update required</li></ul>

The PCAP and CCAP will include a range of proposed GHG reduction measures, and these plans will need to identify for each measure whether the relevant state or local governments already have existing statutory or regulatory authority to implement the measure, or whether such authority still must be obtained.

**PCAP:** For each measure included in the PCAP, the grant recipient must indicate whether they have existing statutory or regulatory authority to implement the measure, or whether such authority still must be obtained. The PCAP must include a schedule of milestones for actions needed by key entities (e.g., legislature, administrative agency, etc.) for obtaining any authority needed to implement each listed program or measure.

**CCAP:** For each measure included in the CCAP, the grant recipient must indicate whether they have existing statutory or regulatory authority to implement the measure, or whether such authority still must be obtained. The CCAP must include a schedule of milestones for actions needed by key entities (e.g., legislature, administrative agency, etc.) for obtaining any authority needed to implement each listed program or measure.

**Status Report:** Grant recipients must update the information included in their CCAP as part of their review of authority to implement GHG reduction measures in their Status Report.

## Intersection with Other Funding Availability

PCAP	CCAP	Status Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Encouraged</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>

EPA encourages planning grant recipients to assess funding availability broadly and align public investment in particular with the PCAP and CCAP. Recipients should consider the wide array of public investment available as a result of the passage of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act, much of which is catalogued in the White House Guidebooks to the [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law](#) and the [Inflation Reduction Act](#).

**PCAP:** An analysis of additional funding opportunities beyond the CPRG program to support GHG emission reduction measures and strategies identified in the PCAP is encouraged but not required.



**CCAP:** The CCAP must identify what other funding programs are available to the recipient or have been secured by the recipient from federal, state, local and private sources that could be leveraged to pursue the objectives of the CCAP.

**Status Report:** The Status Report must include an update to the funding analysis submitted as part of the grant recipient's CCAP.

### Workforce Planning Analysis

PCAP	CCAP	Status Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Encouraged</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>

Workforce related challenges and opportunities can be a critical element of assessing the feasibility of GHG reduction measures. These may include skilled labor shortages, impacts on existing jobs and industries, opportunities for the creation of high-quality jobs, and expanding economic opportunity to underserved workers through activities in the plan. Wherever grant recipients discuss workforce development priorities in these deliverables, they are strongly encouraged to describe how activities or policies will lead to the creation of high-quality jobs in alignment with the U.S. Department of Labor's [Good Jobs Principles](#).

**PCAP:** Grant recipients are encouraged to conduct an analysis of workforce development activities, if any, that are needed to implement the priority measures included in the PCAP.

**CCAP:** Grant recipients must conduct an analysis of anticipated workforce shortages that could prevent them from achieving the goals described in the CCAP and identify potential solutions and partners at the state, regional, and/or local level that are equipped to help address those challenges. Plans may note existing funding or programs that can help support the workforce needs of the plan.

**Status Report:** Grant recipients must report on the workforce development progress they have made since submitting the CCAP, and on any ongoing workforce development challenges that are inhibiting progress toward meeting their climate goals.

### Next Steps/Future Budget and Staffing Needs

PCAP	CCAP	Status Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not applicable</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not applicable</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required</li></ul>

**PCAP:** This element is not applicable for the PCAP.

**CCAP:** This element is not applicable for the CCAP.

**Status Report:** The Status Report must identify next steps that the grantee expects to take to continue implementation of its CCAP following closeout of the CPRG planning grant. The report should also identify those actions and measures that the applicant would hope to pursue if additional funding were made available. The Status Report should also provide a detailed budget, complete with a description of any staffing needed, that would be required to execute the next steps detailed in the plan.

Some examples of next steps include:

- Identification of future priority programs and measures in the CCAP for implementation;
- Additional planning that could occur with additional resources (e.g. focus on a specific sector, additional engagement with a specific community, studies to enhance understanding of benefits, additional collaboration with a larger number of jurisdictions, municipalities, organizations, or states);
- Implementation projects that have not started but are expected to commence in the near-term.