

## What is the Weatherization Assistance Program?

The Weatherization Assistance Program (Weatherization) is an energy efficiency program that helps low-income households manage the increasingly high cost of energy. Weatherization work is performed on your home to help you stay warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer. These services are offered at no cost to eligible households by local community action agencies, non-profit organizations, or local governments in every state, the District of Columbia, among Native American Tribes and U.S. Territories are anticipated to be added in PY 2009.

Not only will your weatherized home be more comfortable year round, you could save significantly on future energy bills! The average household saves \$413 or more per year on energy after the home is weatherized. With over 900 local Weatherization agencies in the United States, there is one in your area that could help you save on your energy bills.

### The Application Process

While applying for Weatherization services varies from state to state, the general process involves filling out an application form, either from home or at your local agency. Once this form has been submitted, you will be contacted and notified as to your eligibility. If you are eligible, you will also be informed of when you can expect Weatherization services to begin. Be patient if you are put on a waiting list, your home will be weatherized as soon as possible.

### Who is Eligible?

You may qualify for assistance. Whether you own or rent, live in a single-family home, multi-family housing complex, or a mobile home, you can apply for assistance. If you rent, you must get written permission from your landlord before Weatherization services can be performed. Preference is given to the elderly (over 60), persons with disabilities, and families with children.

If you receive Supplemental Security Income and/or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, you are automatically eligible. You may also be eligible for assistance if your income falls within the federally established poverty income guidelines shown in the table on the next page. The agency responding to your application will ask for proof of income.

### THE BENEFITS

The Weatherization Assistance Program works to:

- Reduce energy costs and alleviate high energy burden for low-income families
- Decrease the nation's energy consumption and avoid related emissions
- Improve housing stock and neighborhood conditions
- Provide economic boost in low-income communities
- Educate consumers in energy efficiency practices



# Weatherization Assistance Program

## 2008 ELIGIBILITY

Poverty Income Guidelines updated annually in the Federal Register.

### Family Size . . . . Annual Income Range\*

1	\$10,400 - \$15,600
2	\$14,000 - \$21,000
3	\$17,600 - \$26,400
4	\$21,200 - \$31,800
5	\$24,800 - \$37,200
6	\$28,400 - \$42,600
7	\$32,000 - \$48,000
8	\$35,600 - \$53,400

\* Based on 125% - 150% federal poverty income guidelines, as adjusted annually.

These figures do not include Alaska and Hawaii. For each additional family member, add \$3,600-\$5,400.

Note: Income eligibility criteria determined by individual state.

## A Strong Energy Portfolio for a Strong America

Energy efficiency and clean, renewable energy will mean a stronger economy, a cleaner environment, and greater energy independence for America. Working with a wide array of state, community, industry, and university partners, the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy invests in a diverse portfolio of energy technologies.



**U.S. Department of Energy**  
**Energy Efficiency**  
**and Renewable Energy**

### For more information contact:

EERE Information Center  
1-877-EERE-INF (1-877-337-3463)  
[www.eere.energy.gov](http://www.eere.energy.gov)

## The Weatherization Process

After performing an energy audit, a professionally-trained Weatherization inspector will determine the best energy-efficiency measures for your home based on your heating and cooling needs. This individual will meet with you and other household members to explain how the trained Weatherization crews will conduct the work. You may ask any questions at this time. Throughout the Weatherization process, the health and safety of you and your family remains a priority. Following Weatherization, an inspector will return to make certain that everything is working properly and nothing was missed.

Some typical Weatherization work that may be performed on your home includes:

- Insulating the attic, walls, floors, water heater, and exposed pipes.
- Tuning-up, repairing, and if necessary, replacing the furnace or heating unit and, if you have one, the air conditioner.
- Installing ventilation fans including electric, attic, ceiling, or whole-house fans to increase air circulation.
- Eliminating air infiltration by weatherstripping and caulking around doors and windows and replacing broken glass panes.
- Focusing on energy-related health and safety issues while performing all work.
- Providing instructions on the care of the Weatherization materials and simple, low-cost/no-cost tips on how to save even more energy and money after the Weatherization materials have been installed.

## Who to Contact?

For complete details about the Weatherization Program, contact your local agency or state program office. Your telephone directory, utility company, or public assistance office may be able to help you locate the Weatherization provider nearest to you. You can also contact the Department of Energy to obtain information on your state's Weatherization Program.

**U.S. Department of Energy**  
(800) DIAL-DOE or (800) 948-5969

## Non-Energy Benefits Help Boost Weatherization Payback

Low-income energy efficiency programs like the U.S. Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program save money for low-income families by reducing their energy bills. Weatherization also makes a major contribution to low-income households and to society at large through a broad array of non-energy benefits. A comprehensive review of recent literature by Oak Ridge National Laboratory indicates that Weatherization can provide low-income households, utility ratepayers, and society as a whole with \$1.07 in non-energy benefits for each dollar invested in energy efficiency. These benefits range from reduced unemployment in low-income neighborhoods to lower air pollution to reduced health care costs. That same dollar of investment can also reduce low-income energy bills by \$1.65 each month.

The total net present value of all non-energy benefits covered in the report in the ratepayer, household, and societal benefits categories is estimated at \$3,480 per household weatherized (2007 dollars). This figure is derived from an average investment of \$1,871 per household. In comparison, the average Weatherization job is estimated to save approximately \$3,174 in direct energy costs (2001 dollars). These figures vary by household due to individual family, utility, geographic, and even weather-related characteristics. Nevertheless, these averages reflect the broad reach of low-income energy efficiency programs beyond lower energy bills and reduced energy consumption.

### What Is A Non-Energy Benefit?

This term is used to describe the positive impacts of the Weatherization Assistance Program in three broad categories: ratepayer benefits, household benefits, and societal benefits.

### Ratepayer Benefits

Some of the non-energy benefits that flow from Weatherization are those that one might expect from utility-related programs of this type. For example, all ratepayers of gas and electric utilities can benefit from reduced low-income energy bills caused by Weatherization. More affordable bills mean less bad debt and carrying charges for utilities from low-income households that can't pay their bills on time or are disconnected for nonpayment. When weatherization makes energy more affordable for the utility, it can then pass the savings on to all of its customers through lower rates. Weatherization can also mean fewer service calls by utility technicians to repair poorly functioning heating systems and a reduced burden on utility customer service centers. The study found that the average Weatherization job produced approximately \$331 per year in such benefits to all ratepayers.



For more information on this report, e-mail Martin Schweitzer at Oak Ridge National Laboratory at [schweitzerm@ornl.gov](mailto:schweitzerm@ornl.gov).

## A Strong Energy Portfolio for a Strong America

Energy efficiency and clean, renewable energy will mean a stronger economy, a cleaner environment, and greater energy independence for America. Working with a wide array of state, community, industry, and university partners, the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy invests in a diverse portfolio of energy technologies.



**U.S. Department of Energy**  
**Energy Efficiency**  
**and Renewable Energy**

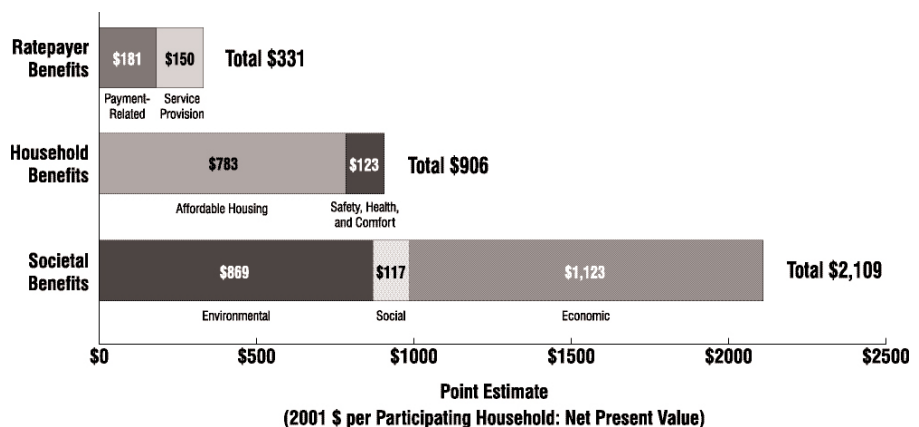
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## Household Benefits

Other non-energy benefits flow to low-income families by making housing more affordable and increasing health and safety. For example, reducing energy usage through hot water conservation measures can reduce the amount of water consumed by the family, saving \$270 over the 20-year life of the Weatherization measures. By making energy bills more affordable, Weatherization can reduce utility service disconnections, a major reason why low-income households are forced to move frequently, incurring additional monetary and human costs. Weatherization also can contribute to improved safety and health by reducing the likelihood of injury or loss of life from unsafe space heaters and dangerous use of candles for lighting when utility service is disconnected for nonpayment. Finally, by reducing energy bills, Weatherization helps make other necessities more affordable, like medications for the elderly and food for children. The overall value of household non-energy benefits over the life of the Weatherization measures is estimated to be \$906.

## Societal Benefits

Low-income energy efficiency programs have a positive impact on society as a whole, particularly in the areas of labor and the environment. Reduced usage of propane, home heating oil, natural gas, and electricity can lower emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon, and other harmful pollutants. The estimated value of these reductions is \$869 per household over the life of the Weatherization measures. Other societal benefits include avoided unemployment benefits, both direct and indirect employment effects in local communities, and even marginal improvements in national security through reduced reliance on imported energy supplies. The total value for these societal benefits is estimated at \$2,109 over the life of the Weatherization measures.





*Weatherization  
Works*

## Weatherization Works!

July 2008



## Weatherization Mission

To reduce energy costs for low-income families, particularly for the elderly, people with disabilities, and children, through installation of energy-efficiency measures, while ensuring their health and safety.



## Weatherization Program Legislation

- Weatherization is a categorical grant program administered by DOE under a regulatory framework laid out in 10 CFR Part 440.
- Authority for the Program resides in Title 42 Public Health and Welfare U.S.C. 6861 and 7101.
- Program was reauthorized under Title 1, Section 122 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

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## The Team Approach



Department of Energy  
Headquarters and  
Project  
Management Center



50 State Entities,  
The District of Columbia,  
And Native American  
Tribal Organizations  
*(anticipated to begin services in the  
U.S. territories in PY09)*



Over 900 Local  
Agencies



Low-income  
Americans

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## Why Weatherization

- Low-income households typically spend 17% of their total income on energy vs. 4% for other households.
- The median income for this eligible group was \$12,373 in 2004 for a household of two.\*

\*Source: Economic Opportunity Studies, 2004 Income, Family Size and Householder Age of Weatherization Eligibility Households



## Income Levels of Eligible Households

- Over 90% of low-income households have an annual income under \$15,000
- Two-thirds have an annual income under \$8,000
- More than 13% have an annual income under \$2,000



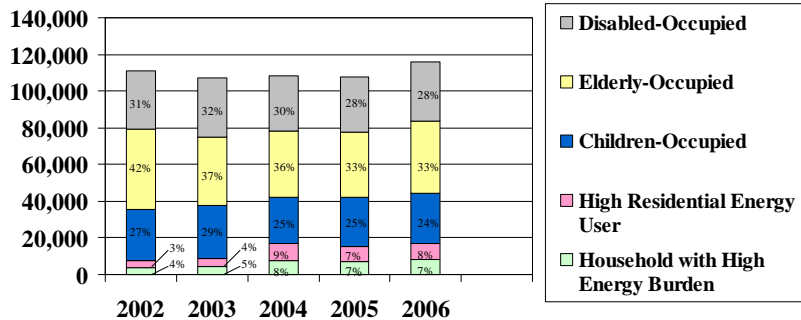
## Energy Consumption

- Low-income households have average energy consumption of 87 MBtus with average energy expenditures for 2007 estimated at \$1,742.
- Weatherization households tend to be the very high-consumption households within the low-income population, with average consumption of 122 MBtus, 40 percent higher than the typical low-income household, and 22 percent higher than the average U.S. household.
- High energy usage makes these families particularly good candidates for Weatherization because high consumption often creates high savings potential for energy efficiency investments.

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## PY 2002-2006 WAP Units Weatherized by Priority Group



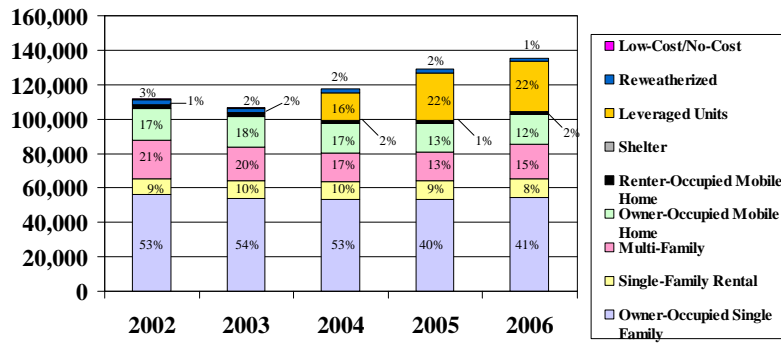
Note: Percentages do not add to 100% because groups are not mutually inclusive.

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## PY 2002-2006 WAP Units Weatherized by Housing Type

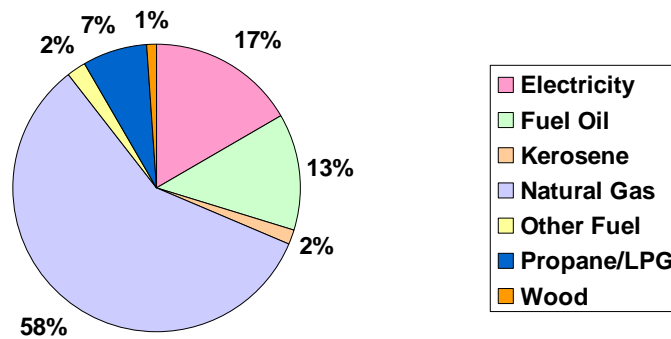


Note: Percentages do not add to 100% because groups are not mutually inclusive.

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## PY 2006 WAP Units Weatherized Assisted by Fuel Type



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## Weatherization Services

- 38.6\* million income-eligible households in U.S. but only a fraction have been served.
- Of the income-eligible, approximately half the homes are “good candidates” for Weatherization.
- To date, 6.2 million households have been served from all program services.

\*2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey data

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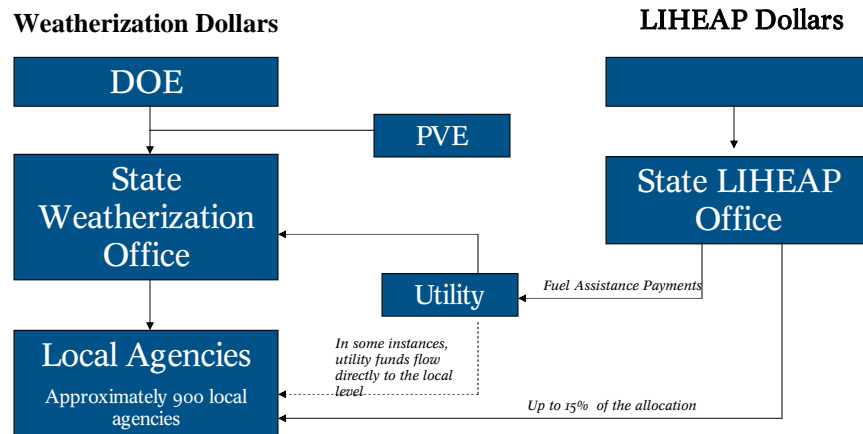
## Program Funding

- DOE provides core program funding and infrastructure for low-income energy efficiency *making it the largest residential energy efficiency program in the nation*
- States contract with local agencies to deliver services to single-family, multi-family, and mobile homes
- States can use funds from HHS- LIHEAP, and leverage funding from utilities and others

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## Funding Flow Chart



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## LIHEAP

- States can, at their discretion, transfer up to 15% of the LIHEAP appropriation to perform Weatherization work
- Nationally, approximately 10% of LIHEAP dollars are used on Weatherization
- LIHEAP dollars weatherize homes, however, are not available to support the infrastructure or training of workers
- LIHEAP is a fuel assistance program, not a Weatherization Program.

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## WAP Funding Requests versus Appropriated

Request	Appropriation
\$0	
FY 2008	
Request	Appropriation
\$144,000,000	227,221,297
FY 2007	
Request	Appropriation
\$164,198,000	204,550,000
FY 2006	
Request	Appropriation
\$230,000,000	\$242,550,000
FY 2005	
Request	Appropriation
\$291,200,000	\$228,160,000

Request	Appropriation
\$288,200	\$227,166
FY 2003	
Request	Appropriation
\$277,100	\$223,537
FY 2002	
Request	Appropriation
\$273,000	\$230,000
FY 2001	
Request	Appropriation
\$154,000	\$152,664
FY 2000	
Request	Appropriation
\$154,000	\$135,000

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## Appropriation and Production

	Average Appropriation	Average Number of Units Wx'd with DOE Dollars, per year
1996-2000	\$128.4M	69,760
2001-2006	\$217.7M*	97,870

\*Reflects President Bush's successful commitment to an increase of funding for the program in *A Blueprint For New Beginnings*, February 2001.

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## DOE Carry Over and Uncosteds

Year	Appropriation	Carryover in Dollars	Carryover in %
2005	\$228.2M	\$11.8M	5.17%
2006	\$242.6M	\$10.1M	6.10%

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## Weatherization Implementation

- Client applies for services, eligibility determined\*
- Energy audit is conducted
  - Health and safety hazards are identified
- List of cost-effective energy-saving measures is developed
- Energy-efficiency measures are installed
- Client education is introduced
- Post work inspection is conducted

\*Includes both income eligibility and, due to regulatory requirements, assurance that the home has *not* been weatherized since 1985

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## Energy Audit

- Auditor explains Weatherization process to client
  - Asks client about perceived problems with house
  - Asks about potentially energy-related health problems
- Collects information on the home
  - Including results of diagnostic tests
- Uses audit software or other method to estimate potential energy savings
- Develops list of cost-effective measures
- Identifies energy-related health and safety measures needed

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## Diagnostic Tools

- Blower door test quantifies air leakage
  - Additional diagnostic protocols locate air leakage
- Pressure pan and manometer locate large duct leaks
  - Leaky ducts can increase costs by 10-30%
  - Further duct testing (e.g., Duct Blaster) is employed in some programs that deliver enhanced Weatherization services with leveraged funds
- Infrared camera
  - Illustrates hidden air leakage and insulation voids
  - Good tool for ensuring quality control



The blower door is used to quantify and locate air leakage

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## Diagnostic Tools

- Combustion Analyzer
  - Tests heating system for efficiency and safety, and analyzes composition of flue gases
- Draft Test
  - Ensures “backdrafting” is not drawing toxins into home
- Gas Leak Detector
  - Identifies natural gas leaks from stoves and furnaces

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## Weatherization Measures

- Insulation
  - Attic, Wall, Floor, Duct, Pipe, and Water Heater



Cellulose insulation is blown into an attic to reduce heat loss

Cellulose insulation is 'dense-packed' in walls to air seal as well as insulate

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## Weatherization Measures

- Air Sealing
  - Blower-Door-Directed Air Sealing,
  - Caulk, and Weatherstripping
- Heating and Cooling Modification
  - Cleaning, Tuning, Burner Retrofit, and Replacement
- Electric Base Load Measures
  - Lighting, Refrigerators, Water Heaters
- Energy-Related Health and Safety Measures
- Incidental Repairs



Air leaks are sealed at the attic floor to prevent conditioned air from escaping the living space

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## Health and Safety

- Conducting Lead-Safe Weatherization
  - Limited to procedures for installing weatherization measures without increasing the existing risk of exposure to lead
- Addressing carbon monoxide, gas leaks, moisture/mold, and electrical hazards
- Addressing pre-existing health conditions to ensure Weatherization does not exacerbate these problems

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## Direct Energy Benefits

- Weatherization returns \$1.65 in energy related benefits for every \$1 invested
- \$413\* average first year energy savings
- Value of Weatherization savings to households increases as prices rise
- Each DOE dollar yields 244,594 Btu in reduced energy consumption over the life of the measures\*\*

\* Calculated based on February 2008 Short Term Energy Outlook.

\*\* ORNL, *Weatherization Assistance Program with State-Level Data: A Metaevaluation using Studies from 1993-2005*, September 2005.

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## Non-Energy Benefits To households, ratepayers, & society

Non-Energy Benefits, valued at an additional \$1.16 per dollar invested, include:

- Ratepayers benefit from lower bad-debt write-offs, shut-offs, collection costs, and lower need for energy assistance
- Households experience improved health and safety, lower forced mobility, improved comfort and housing quality
- Low-income communities keep more of their local energy dollars in the local economy

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## Non-Energy Benefits (cont')

- Decreases electricity generation and resulting pollution; thus improving local air quality and reducing adverse health effects
- Avoids residential and power-plant emissions of carbon dioxide, a leading greenhouse gas
- Supports more than 8,000 direct jobs nationwide
- Reduces demand for imported oil and natural gas

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## Energy Policy Act of 2005

- Three provisions pertaining to the Weatherization Program were captured in EAct 2005
  - Explicitly allowing renewable energy systems to be funded under the Program
  - Establishing criteria and a procedure for evaluating them
  - Increasing the permissible funding level to \$3000 for such systems, indexed

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## Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007

- Reauthorized the Weatherization Program
- Increased authorized appropriations for FY 2008-2012
- Sustainable Energy Resources for Consumers Grants
  - Made funds available to local Weatherization agencies to expand Program for residential buildings not currently eligible
  - No funds may be used for these grants if the appropriation for Weatherization Program is less than \$275,000,000
- Definition of ‘State’ expanded to include ‘any other territory or possession of the United States.’

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## Looking to the Future

Weatherization *Plus* describes the evolution of the Weatherization Assistance Program from its traditional focus on heating and cooling energy conservation to an expanded focus on:

- Whole House Energy Use
- Whole Community Efforts

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## Upcoming Issues

- National Evaluation
  - Status of current effort
- Lead Safe Weatherization (LSW)
  - Requirements and Additional Cost Burden
- Pollution Occurrence Insurance (POI)
  - General Counsel Advice

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## Upcoming Events

- Weatherization Day
  - October 30<sup>th</sup> each year
- 2008 State Program Managers' Meeting
  - September 10-12, 2008, Dearborn, MI
- 2009 WAP National Conference
  - Bi-Annual Meeting – Location/Date TBD

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## Personal Results

“...My children remember waking up cold.  
Today they are comfortable, cozy, and  
warm...Thanks to the Weatherization  
Program you have made a difference in our  
lives...you probably saved our lives.”

*Recipient of Weatherization services in  
Pennsylvania*

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## Weatherization Works!

- ✓ For Families
- ✓ For Communities
- ✓ For the Nation

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## National Community Action Foundation

The National Community Action Foundation (NCAF) is a private, non-profit organization, which serves as an advocate and lobbyist for low-income programs. Founded in 1981, NCAF members are Community Action Agencies (CAAs) and state and regional associations of CAAs. NCAF is governed by an elected, volunteer board of Directors.

NCAF works closely with Members of Congress, federal and state agencies, the executive branch both in Washington, D.C. and the states, and with other public interest groups to maintain adequate funding for antipoverty programs and to shape future social policy directions. NCAF works on a broad range of issues and programs including: the Community Services Block Grant, Head Start, Low-income Home Energy Assistance, Welfare Reform, Employment and Job Training, Housing and Shelter for the Homeless, Services for Older Americans, Health, Nutrition, Tax and Income Policy, and Energy Conservation Programs.

### What we do

NCAF is the Washington advocate for the nation's CAAs.

In fulfillment of its mission NCAF:

1. Formulates and promotes federal legislative and program initiatives to strengthen CAAs' ability to serve low-income clients and communities.
2. Works with Members of Congress and members of the executive branches of federal and state governments to maintain funding and support for CAA programs and initiatives.
3. Conducts research on national and state legislative and policy proposals affecting the poor as well as the impact of existing programs and policies.
4. Collects, analyzes, and disseminates to a national audience recent experience and data from local Community Action programs.
5. Supplies information to federal, state and local officials, and other policy makers on CAA program operations and on the needs CAAs identify in their low-income communities.
6. Serves as a liaison and coalition builder with allied national organizations.
7. Coordinate the legal defense necessary to defend the interests of CAAs.
8. Convenes an annual legislative conference for CAAs as well as other issue-specific conferences
9. Provides training seminars on the history of the War on Poverty and on the workings of Congress.
10. Sponsors a political action committee to support the interests of Community Action Agencies, the Community Action Political Action Committee (CAP-PAC) and participate actively, on a bi-partisan basis, in the Congressional political arena.







## National Association for State Community Services Programs

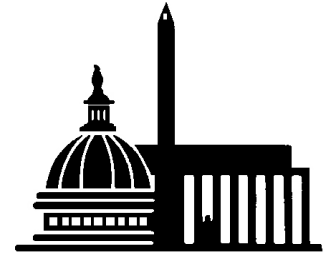
### *Mission: To increase the capacity of the states to prevent and reduce poverty*

Created during the 1960s, the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP) is a 501 C (6) non-profit corporation whose members are state directors of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) and the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP). Many NASCSPP members also administer other state and federal antipoverty programs such as the Community Development Block Grant and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

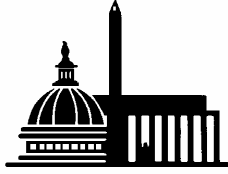
The CSBG provides core funding to local agencies to reduce poverty, revitalize low-income communities and to empower low-income families to become self-sufficient. The WAP helps low-income families reduce their energy costs by making homes more energy-efficient while improving their health and safety. NASCSPP keeps its members, the federal government, and other interested parties informed about issues related to CSBG and WAP and other related national programs and provides valuable services on behalf of these programs.

NASCSPP has extensive experience in managing federal grants, particularly in the areas of data collection, database development, analysis, and information dissemination. NASCSPP was integral in the development of the CSBG Information System, and has conducted the only comprehensive national voluntary data collection on the CSBG on an annual basis since 1988. In addition to these data collection efforts, NASCSPP has received substantial funding from the DOE for many special projects including the WAP Technical Assistance Center (WAPTAC) – a virtual technical assistance facility, the New WAP Directors and Staff Orientation; the National Public Information Campaign and Weatherization Day Celebration activities; the WAP Virtual Library; Pollution Occurrence Insurance technical assistance to the WAP network; and the operation of list serves, message boards, and other communication devices. NASCSPP coordinates semi-annual training seminars for state and local CSBG and WAP staff and provides training and technical assistance to states and local agencies upon request in the areas of data collection and ROMA implementation.

NASCSPP maintains a long-standing relationship with other organizations that work with the WAP and CSBG, like the Community Action Partnership, the National Community Action Foundation, the National Energy Assistance Directors Association, and the National Low-Income Energy Consortium, and the National Association of State Energy Officials. Through these ties and coordination, NASCSPP continues to provide results that incorporate the federal, state, and local perspectives.







**National Association for State  
Community Services Programs**

**WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
PY 2007 FUNDING SURVEY**

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***SUMMARY***

The National Association for State Community Services Programs' (NASCSPP) survey of the 50 states and the District of Columbia indicates an estimated \$662,470,167 will be available to the states and their respective local agencies to operate the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) in Program Year (PY) 2007 (April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008 for some states and July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008 for other states). This figure represents a decrease of \$78,937,894 in overall funds from the PY 2006 funding level of \$741,408,061.

A national network of states, local agencies, and private contractors will use these funds to weatherize the homes of nearly 140,000 low-income families, according to estimated production figures provided by the states. The WAP is operated in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and select Native American tribes. The Program serves low-income families that both own and rent their homes. These families reside in homes that are single-family, multi-family, or mobile home in construction type. The professionals who install the energy efficiency services in these homes use the latest technologies, state of the art equipment, and expert skills to help these families reduce their energy use, lower their energy bills, and improve the health and safety of their dwelling.

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***FUNDING SOURCES***

With the deprioritization of the Weatherization Assistance Program by the Department of Energy, funding levels for the WAP have tapered off for Program Year 2007. As in past program years, the funds being used are derived from four major sources: the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) WAP, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), settlements from Petroleum Violation Escrow cases (PVE), and "OTHER" funds from utility companies, states, and property owner contributions.

**DOE**

The states estimate that \$204,369,058 in DOE funds will be used in PY 2007 to weatherize 82,409 homes. This figure represents a decrease of approximately 14 percent compared to actual funds reported for PY 2006 (\$238,044,625). This year, the DOE funding represents 30.8% percent of the total funds available for the WAP, a decrease of 2.2% from PY 2006.

## **LIHEAP**

The states may use up to 15 percent of their LIHEAP Block Grant to fund Weatherization related activities. In PY 2007, states estimate that \$255,868,133 will be made available through LIHEAP for these energy efficiency activities. This is a decrease of approximately 21% or \$68.8 million from the actual funds reported for PY 2006 (\$324,759,456). Funds provided through the LIHEAP Block Grant represent 38.6 percent of the total funds available in PY 2007, or 5 percent less than last year.

Forty four states and the District of Columbia will transfer LIHEAP funds into the WAP in PY 2007. Nine states increased LIHEAP transfers, thirty two states decreased LIHEAP funding. Three of these states decreased LIHEAP funding to zero. Six states transferred the same amount as last year. The remaining states will make no LIHEAP transfer including (Connecticut, Hawaii, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Vermont, and Wyoming) LIHEAP transfers to the WAP vary from state to state, from a low of \$200,000 in Nevada to a high of \$35,587,410 in New York.

## **PVE**

PVE settlement cases being used to fund WAP activity is anticipated to increase in 2007 - from \$1.9 million in actual funds used in 2006 to \$2.04 million anticipated for PY 2007. This year, five states expect to receive PVE funds – (Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Montana). The PVE fund category will represent approximately three percent of the total funds available for WAP this year.

## **OTHER**

WAP providers will use approximately \$200,191,844 in funding from utility companies, state general revenues, property owner contributions, and rehabilitation grants to expand Weatherization services in PY 2007. This represents an increase of approximately \$23.5 million over last year's funding level of \$176,680,380. As in previous years, utility companies will serve as the primary source of "Other Funds", followed by state general revenues, property owner contributions, and rehabilitation grants. Thirty six states have no "Other Funds" being leveraged with their WAP funds. Of the remaining fifteen states and the District of Columbia, thirty states anticipate funding levels at or above PY 2007 levels, while seven expect decreases to as low as \$0 in some cases. Significant gains were recorded in (Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah). The "Other Funds" category will represent 30.2 percent of the total funds available for WAP this year, a 6 percent increase over last year's representation.

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## ***FUNDING TRENDS***

The aforementioned is a comparison of actual funds available in PY 2006 with estimated funds available in PY 2007. The Administration's shift in priorities away from the Weatherization Assistance Program is likely to decrease DOE funding share into the future as the Program is

affected by the Administration's desire to eliminate WAP funding by Fiscal Year 2009. Provided the other sources of funds remain constant, WAP should experience slowed but continued growth in funding through 2011, resulting in more homes weatherized. Here are some of the other funding trends as reflected in the survey results:

- During the past ten years, DOE funding has fluctuated from a high of \$242.5 million in PY 2006 to a low of \$109.8 million in PY 1996. PY 2007 DOE funds will be lower than the PY 2006 by \$38 million.
- The regulations governing the LIHEAP allow for "up to 15 percent of a state's allocation to be used for WAP" (up to 25 percent is allowable with a waiver from HHS). The amount of LIHEAP funds dedicated to the WAP is usually in direct proportion to the national appropriation of these funds by Congress and the distribution of emergency LIHEAP funds by the President. In 2007, states received \$2.161 billion in LIHEAP and the related emergency contingency funds. The transfer of \$255,868,133 million to WAP in 2007 represents 11.8 percent of the national LIHEAP allocation. It is reasonable to assume that as LIHEAP appropriations rise and fall, so will the representative amounts transferred to WAP.
- The highest funding available from PVE case settlements occurred in PY 1988 when nearly \$205 million was set aside by states for WAP activity. Steady declines with some slight fluctuations have occurred since then. This year marks a six percent increase in PVE funds. However states no longer depend on PVE funds to offset core capacity within their networks and look to DOE, LIHEAP and "Other" sources to sustain their expanding service delivery.
- While funds in the "Other" category decreased from PY 1987 to PY 1989, they have steadily increased and have reached a fifteen-year highpoint in PY 2007 with approximately \$200,191,844 million in funds anticipated for WAP activities. The growth of this funding source has been achieved through painstaking intervention in electric and gas restructuring by state and local entities, the implementation of landlord participation programs within the states, and developing relationships with other state offices to locate companion funds to offset WAP activities. In many states, the intervention of experts in rate cases and other hearings resulted in the creation of system benefit programs that included WAP-related initiatives. State and local WAP offices continue to seek leverage opportunities with landlords, state-funded companion programs, and other public and private funded projects to increase funding and improve the selection of services available to low-income families through the WAP.
- WAP activities continue to depend on a variety of funding sources. The WAP relies heavily on leverage activity. In PY 2007, the WAP will leverage approximately \$458.1 million in federal, state and private funds, or approximately \$2.29 in federal and non-federal resources for every dollar invested by DOE.

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## ***PRODUCTION SUMMARY***

The WAP Funding Survey Questionnaire provides an opportunity for states to estimate the number of homes to be weatherized using various funding sources. The 2007 WAP Funding Survey results indicate that the network will weatherize approximately 140,000 homes using all funds. In some states, the production is reported as “unduplicated” – meaning that the state can track production to a specific funding source (DOE, LIHEAP, PVE). In other states, the production is reported as “blended” – meaning that other funds (LIHEAP, PVE, OTHER) are added to the DOE or other funds to produce a completely weatherized home. The following are some of the highlights and conclusions related to the production reports:

- According to the states, the network plans to complete 82,409 homes using DOE funds. The goal for completions in PY 2007 is set at 70,051. This means the network has reached 117% of its production goal. The average cost per unit, allowing 20 percent for administration, training and technical assistance, insurance and other set-asides from state budgets, is estimated at \$3,204.
- 20 states (or 39.2 percent) reported their DOE production as unduplicated, while 31 states (or 60.8 percent) reported their DOE production is blended with other funds.
- Approximately 38,008 homes will be weatherized using LIHEAP as the primary funding source. Most of these units will not be reported to DOE as completions since there is no requirement for tracking of units that do not include a DOE investment.
- The five states using PVE funds in PY 2007 have estimated that 277 homes will be weatherized using these funds. In every case, these units will be reported to DOE since WAP regulations usually govern PVE expenditures and limited DOE funds are invested.
- OTHER funds will be used to weatherize an additional 18,985 homes according to the states. These homes may or may not be reported to DOE based on the source of the leveraging activity and DOE’s investment in the units.

***Special Note:** The accuracy of these figures will be determined by comparing estimates with actual production reported by the states.*

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## ***FUNDING FUTURE***

Significant changes in funding will occur in all categories - **DOE** funds will decrease based on the Administration’s deprioritization of Weatherization, **LIHEAP** funds will move with the Congressional Appropriations; **PVE** fund will continue to fluctuate as funds are exhausted; and **OTHER** funds will flatten as states slow or stop their utility restructuring. Here are some insights into future funding patterns predicted as a result of the current political climate and historical survey results:

- PVE funding is an unreliable source for the future of WAP. Only one state predicts PVE funding at \$1 million or more and the four remaining states will use \$800,000 or less in their WAP. No significant impact will be seen on a national level when these funds are no longer available, provided DOE or OTHER funds continue to increase.
- OTHER funds may rise slightly over the next few years as utility restructuring policies or laws are enacted in states where this activity has already been initiated. There is some concern that states already engaged in restructuring and service benefit programming may begin to lessen requirements for low-income program funding to be paid by ratepayers. Additionally, in some states, like MD and CA, these programs must be renewed periodically and always run the risk of being discontinued due to political pressures or unexpected program outcomes. Equitable distribution of these funds is unlikely and some states will not receive any benefits from restructuring activities.
- With the desire of the current Administration to “zero out” WAP funding, the network will become more reliant on Congressional support and alternative revenue sources for the Program. DOE funding will still continue to be the primary source to support administration at the state and local levels, the auditing of homes, health and safety protocols for service delivery, quality control and the evaluation of program effectiveness. Over the past 30 years, professionals working within the WAP have developed exacting standards for effectiveness, quality and energy efficiency. By achieving these standards, the WAP has created an environment in which other public and private organizations are willing to invest. DOE funds remain critical to continued Program success.

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





State Weatherization Assistance Program Funding Survey  
 TOTAL - 1997 to 2007

	1997 TOTAL	1998 TOTAL	1999 TOTAL	2000 TOTAL	2001 TOTAL	2002 TOTAL	2003 TOTAL	2004 TOTAL	2005 TOTAL	2006 TOTAL	Estimated 2007 TOTAL	% change 2006 to 2007	Estimate 2007 Total Unit Production
Alabama	\$1,771,403	\$2,324,464	\$1,962,292	\$2,296,102	\$2,421,829	\$3,115,832	\$3,115,832	\$3,448,613	\$3,461,895	\$3,829,626	\$3,284,809	-14.2%	508
Alaska	\$8,403,977	\$6,921,912	\$6,632,327	\$3,648,506	\$5,700,925	\$5,666,501	\$5,803,923	\$5,785,101	\$5,119,616	\$5,341,472	\$6,090,390	14.0%	600
Arizona	\$2,479,019	\$2,350,187	\$2,585,576	\$2,810,633	\$4,027,393	\$3,104,530	\$3,344,978	\$3,817,125	\$3,470,690	\$4,972,511	\$2,364,301	-52.5%	794
Arkansas	\$2,612,760	\$3,104,799	\$3,075,832	\$2,754,965	\$3,168,342	\$3,809,923	\$6,199,436	\$3,841,539	\$3,693,738	\$4,109,158	\$5,012,598	22.0%	704
California	\$17,676,702	\$19,899,162	\$17,073,082	\$33,615,648	\$49,639,617	\$27,220,977	\$26,488,917	\$28,565,119	\$34,023,544	\$44,623,968	\$29,645,955	-33.6%	14,652
Colorado	\$7,483,886	\$7,587,994	\$7,007,614	\$7,496,885	\$10,569,485	\$12,256,108	\$12,632,303	\$12,437,330	\$12,663,945	\$14,066,141	\$12,936,807	-8.0%	3,650
Connecticut	\$1,565,291	\$2,330,495	\$2,467,572	\$2,543,674	\$7,100,399	\$7,458,516	\$6,362,509	\$6,417,795	\$2,517,795	\$7,543,439	\$6,982,326	-7.4%	1,610
Delaware	\$1,330,964	\$1,264,501	\$1,104,161	\$1,506,940	\$1,375,000	\$1,475,058	\$1,113,017	\$1,257,787	\$1,457,217	\$1,112,727	\$2,052,509	84.5%	358
Dist. Columbia	\$1,120,140	\$1,165,013	\$1,137,980	\$902,606	\$2,388,844	\$3,332,628	\$2,695,764	\$2,698,666	\$2,271,292	\$4,654,614	\$5,220,735	12.2%	1,419
Florida	\$9,381,462	\$8,677,685	\$8,343,531	\$5,345,307	\$6,114,033	\$7,388,963	\$8,406,415	\$5,637,306	\$11,272,084	\$7,957,713	\$9,105,628	14.4%	1,650
Georgia	\$6,817,466	\$6,794,684	\$6,419,082	\$4,787,891	\$4,983,057	\$6,754,364	\$6,852,817	\$6,405,577	\$6,418,319	\$10,332,669	\$7,426,583	-28.1%	738
Hawaii	\$286,000	\$147,351	\$143,523	\$166,104	\$174,851	\$230,257	\$201,583	\$204,993	\$217,077	\$217,160	\$282,379	30.0%	229
Idaho	\$2,581,212	\$3,073,725	\$2,657,370	\$3,686,016	\$3,201,815	\$3,852,120	\$4,266,056	\$4,987,037	\$6,023,174	\$18,063,927	\$16,315,537	-9.7%	5,318
Illinois	\$17,588,809	\$22,925,927	\$24,406,940	\$31,948,000	\$33,126,652	\$35,845,888	\$35,260,793	\$37,618,757	\$44,457,622	\$36,856,186	\$41,993,832	3.4%	1,636
Indiana	\$9,187,560	\$9,287,743	\$9,619,907	\$10,761,689	\$14,735,924	\$12,141,488	\$13,287,971	\$14,077,482	\$13,243,493	\$14,503,063	\$14,993,832	3.4%	1,636
Iowa	\$7,869,157	\$7,476,947	\$7,916,909	\$8,775,909	\$8,418,213	\$11,526,758	\$12,727,529	\$13,759,834	\$15,010,934	\$15,427,498	\$14,767,574	-4.3%	1,635
Kansas	\$2,591,947	\$2,640,591	\$3,346,208	\$3,095,210	\$3,559,091	\$4,354,896	\$4,804,306	\$4,429,674	\$4,849,435	\$5,331,304	\$7,241,017	35.8%	1,850
Kentucky	\$10,085,940	\$4,913,095	\$4,844,682	\$6,930,008	\$7,609,902	\$8,064,665	\$7,890,277	\$7,324,517	\$8,679,816	\$10,284,771	\$8,963,497	-12.8%	1,455
Louisiana	\$2,239,250	\$2,286,226	\$2,286,226	\$2,286,226	\$2,577,907	\$3,559,929	\$3,683,888	\$1,731,371	\$3,879,558	\$4,697,518	\$4,122,386	-12.2%	766
Maine	\$4,077,037	\$4,075,808	\$4,482,592	\$4,519,891	\$7,078,245	\$6,978,296	\$7,830,034	\$7,558,438	\$8,121,142	\$8,913,916	\$6,667,043	-25.2%	1,239
Maryland	\$3,706,487	\$1,869,314	\$3,040,724	\$3,172,536	\$3,555,842	\$4,535,405	\$2,833,047	\$4,276,630	\$5,461,406	\$6,019,356	\$5,596,274	-7.0%	665
Massachusetts	\$9,956,166	\$13,105,607	\$17,383,676	\$20,121,559	\$24,151,641	\$29,708,168	\$28,765,535	\$30,587,484	\$35,046,683	\$36,392,057	\$36,350,524	-0.1%	9,028
Michigan	\$12,070,536	\$9,399,327	\$17,942,534	\$13,104,806	\$17,266,257	\$23,381,490	\$22,582,631	\$23,690,413	\$25,472,442	\$22,946,624	\$21,569,024	-6.0%	4,154
Minnesota	\$8,930,120	\$8,054,050	\$10,704,709	\$13,326,639	\$13,189,909	\$16,732,130	\$18,479,385	\$14,403,455	\$23,262,867	\$23,267,635	\$14,422,029	-38.0%	2,500
Mississippi	\$1,022,949	\$1,020,480	\$1,082,928	\$977,345	\$1,109,916	\$1,109,916	\$1,620,281	\$3,816,428	\$1,655,581	\$1,850,660	\$1,476,791	-20.2%	367
Missouri	\$4,200,068	\$4,786,047	\$4,995,213	\$4,528,957	\$5,650,710	\$7,843,686	\$7,663,363	\$7,768,549	\$8,052,907	\$10,999,886	\$8,272,866	-24.8%	1,505
Montana	\$4,951,665	\$4,044,560	\$4,636,572	\$5,110,414	\$6,589,943	\$6,441,522	\$6,973,068	\$5,970,798	\$7,243,081	\$8,147,477	\$6,759,983	-17.0%	1,961
Nebraska	\$2,959,979	\$2,447,805	\$2,746,222	\$2,534,001	\$4,177,438	\$4,357,048	\$4,857,517	\$5,222,109	\$4,787,710	\$7,149,459	\$4,546,040	-36.4%	1,000
New Hampshire	\$1,299,608	\$1,455,248	\$1,669,837	\$2,147,756	\$2,015,772	\$2,977,743	\$3,074,049	\$3,379,465	\$3,011,400	\$4,222,520	\$3,969,046	-6.0%	800
New Jersey	\$6,312,839	\$6,413,420	\$6,585,146	\$6,637,050	\$8,602,026	\$6,502,381	\$8,866,219	\$8,955,038	\$8,732,246	\$14,698,959	\$14,892,095	1.3%	2,549
New Mexico	\$1,257,718	\$2,861,916	\$2,841,916	\$2,856,826	\$1,587,864	\$2,240,517	\$2,846,464	\$3,816,812	\$5,901,106	\$3,580,690	\$3,075,367	-14.1%	1,225
New York	\$3,753,658	\$30,164,318	\$36,683,261	\$59,441,100	\$52,391,186	\$62,427,085	\$62,156,894	\$61,219,078	\$60,647,038	\$65,305,457	\$63,596,934	-2.6%	11,143
North Carolina	\$9,309,026	\$8,218,301	\$6,806,702	\$9,439,437	\$8,174,636	\$8,649,670	\$10,537,129	\$9,582,423	\$9,920,810	\$14,591,405	\$9,897,179	-32.2%	3,100
North Dakota	\$4,360,819	\$4,461,342	\$2,581,572	\$3,786,806	\$3,795,918	\$5,077,852	\$4,345,377	\$4,370,079	\$4,614,883	\$4,589,151	\$4,400,000	-4.1%	1,183
Ohio	\$24,883,277	\$26,832,924	\$31,943,264	\$33,468,797	\$35,179,764	\$32,717,069	\$50,405,476	\$48,604,375	\$49,236,390	\$56,636,231	\$2,444,455	-7.4%	10,015
Oklahoma	\$2,136,558	\$2,066,545	\$2,156,694	\$2,237,329	\$2,653,708	\$3,526,646	\$3,536,907	\$3,748,376	\$3,687,720	\$5,092,366	\$3,984,430	-22.1%	1,337
Oregon	\$5,189,794	\$5,038,812	\$7,100,411	\$6,357,399	\$6,923,734	\$13,349,173	\$14,637,847	\$15,399,682	\$14,098,836	\$13,815,641	\$13,458,408	-2.6%	3,776
Pennsylvania	\$17,830,697	\$19,114,344	\$19,626,872	\$25,697,522	\$27,022,764	\$32,919,448	\$32,486,600	\$33,723,066	\$34,763,257	\$43,093,384	\$33,123,855	-23.1%	7,700
Rhode Island	\$2,038,705	\$1,837,703	\$2,242,928	\$3,355,520	\$3,448,907	\$3,570,171	\$3,553,671	\$3,356,210	\$3,711,108	\$4,713,599	\$5,849,381	24.1%	1,214
South Carolina	\$2,973,000	\$2,736,261	\$2,388,080	\$2,824,202	\$3,388,213	\$3,615,159	\$2,982,059	\$3,624,137	\$3,634,960	\$3,980,397	\$3,637,936	-8.6%	404
South Dakota	\$2,346,042	\$1,822,196	\$3,302,845	\$2,950,301	\$2,680,765	\$3,670,853	\$3,426,367	\$3,459,349	\$3,467,614	\$3,580,351	\$3,588,347	0.2%	1,052
Tennessee	\$3,633,056	\$4,742,141	\$4,236,261	\$5,497,888	\$4,864,161	\$6,548,940	\$5,979,828	\$6,691,292	\$6,351,237	\$7,237,435	\$5,987,655	-17.3%	879
Texas	\$8,327,532	\$17,870,228	\$31,516,941	\$31,019,217	\$15,045,434	\$20,998,321	\$23,873,624	\$16,192,351	\$15,119,764	\$20,689,503	\$14,774,293	-28.6%	2,083
Utah	\$3,256,589	\$2,310,109	\$2,943,592	\$5,103,514	\$6,783,357	\$6,783,357	\$5,161,185	\$4,304,501	\$5,720,537	\$5,983,065	\$6,330,403	-5.9%	1,496
Vermont	\$4,382,181	\$4,915,783	\$5,036,027	\$4,843,972	\$4,922,849	\$6,481,618	\$5,492,325	\$5,982,327	\$7,275,275	\$7,337,289	\$7,887,535	7.5%	1,482
Virginia	\$4,872,217	\$7,442,539	\$9,267,738	\$7,431,390	\$9,267,738	\$10,532,729	\$9,734,727	\$10,815,283	\$11,163,455	\$15,594,662	\$9,969,708	-36.1%	2,345
Washington	\$10,773,661	\$10,307,596	\$12,483,909	\$18,547,234	\$16,337,558	\$18,956,766	\$17,025,539	\$19,814,586	\$19,719,456	\$18,568,110	\$17,830,503	-4.1%	4,000
West Virginia	\$3,627,067	\$2,789,672	\$3,981,894	\$3,678,460	\$5,239,491	\$5,895,522	\$5,769,583	\$5,752,110	\$5,745,647	\$7,393,377	\$7,269,890	-1.7%	1,072
Wisconsin	\$10,735,079	\$12,066,195	\$12,683,919	\$19,155,231	\$32,045,603	\$43,281,100	\$49,087,494	\$57,889,706	\$62,191,216	\$64,938,612	\$69,103,562	6.4%	9,993
Wyoming	\$1,692,507	\$1,623,467	\$1,166,767	\$1,408,375	\$2,437,894	\$2,514,499	\$2,239,289	\$2,917,059	\$2,597,038	\$4,073,872	\$3,974,153	-2.4%	953
Totals	\$330,169,439	\$341,637,087	\$388,059,854	\$438,874,745	\$506,205,504	\$565,471,384	\$599,041,592	\$602,510,982	\$639,917,201	\$741,408,061	\$662,470,167	15.9%	139,679
% OF PROG.\$	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
# States	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51		







State Weatherization Assistance Program Funding Survey  
PVE Funding Levels - 1997 to 2007

	1997 PVE	1998 PVE	1999 PVE	2000 PVE	2001 PVE	2002 PVE	2003 PVE	2004 PVE	2005 PVE	2006 PVE	Estimate 2007 PVE	% change 2006 to 2007	Estimate 2007 PVE Production	Production Type
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Alaska	\$0	\$1,200,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
California	\$3,000,000	\$3,375,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,049,000	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Colorado	\$145,653	\$145,047	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Connecticut	\$5,000,000	\$5,046,639	\$2,955,547	\$3,232,021	\$90,832	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Dist. Columbia	\$4,400,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Florida	\$1,662,730	\$611,000	\$736,564	\$0	\$0	\$778,179	\$749,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Georgia	\$130,278	\$17,000	\$27,608	\$2,504	\$1,407	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Hawaii	\$366,796	\$145,213	\$0	\$72,600	\$0	\$0	\$57,546	\$114,290	\$123,607	\$123,600	\$24,500	-80.2%	0	Blended Units
Illinois	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$993,862	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	0.0%	0	Blended Units
Indiana	\$1,103,395	\$700,000	\$560,000	\$390,000	\$250,000	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,738	100.0%	0	Blended Units
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Kansas	\$463,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$49,142	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$560,203	\$0	\$170,000	\$0	\$0	\$9,229	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Massachusetts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Michigan	\$0	\$52,827	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Minnesota	\$0	\$2,055,000	\$2,055,000	\$755,049	\$150,000	\$60,000	\$90,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$210,894	100.0%	0	Blended Units
Mississippi	\$30,000	\$6,964	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Missouri	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Montana	\$468,829	\$421,027	\$900,000	\$649,991	\$38,907	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$800,000	\$800,000	0.0%	277	Unduplicated
Nebraska	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
New Hampshire	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
New Jersey	\$2,380	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
New York	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
North Carolina	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000	\$1,312,555	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Ohio	\$3,597,691	\$5,500,000	\$5,242,073	\$6,367,775	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Oklahoma	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Oregon	\$33,494	\$490,646	\$168,211	\$150,018	\$0	\$0	\$43,527	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$185,087	\$113,771	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Texas	\$229,115	\$250,000	\$781,697	\$1,340,099	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$348,170	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Utah	\$0	\$150,000	\$20,461	\$100,000	\$149,268	\$349,675	\$176,768	\$31,524	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Vermont	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Virginia	\$1,171,100	\$804,827	\$160,000	\$172,831	\$150,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Washington	\$52,418	\$52,899	\$33,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Wisconsin	\$1,142,000	\$393,861	\$700,000	\$130,000	\$50,686	\$386,917	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Wyoming	\$200,000	\$244,346	\$25,000	\$0	\$825,776	\$825,775	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	
Totals	\$28,809,879	\$20,365,296	\$20,814,506	\$15,053,888	\$5,374,518	\$6,559,317	\$5,535,811	\$2,605,043	\$6,166,469	\$1,923,600	\$2,041,132	6.1%	277	
% OF PROG.\$	8.73%	5.96%	5.36%	3.43%	1.06%	1.16%	0.92%	0.43%	0.96%	0.26%	0.31%			
# States	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51			

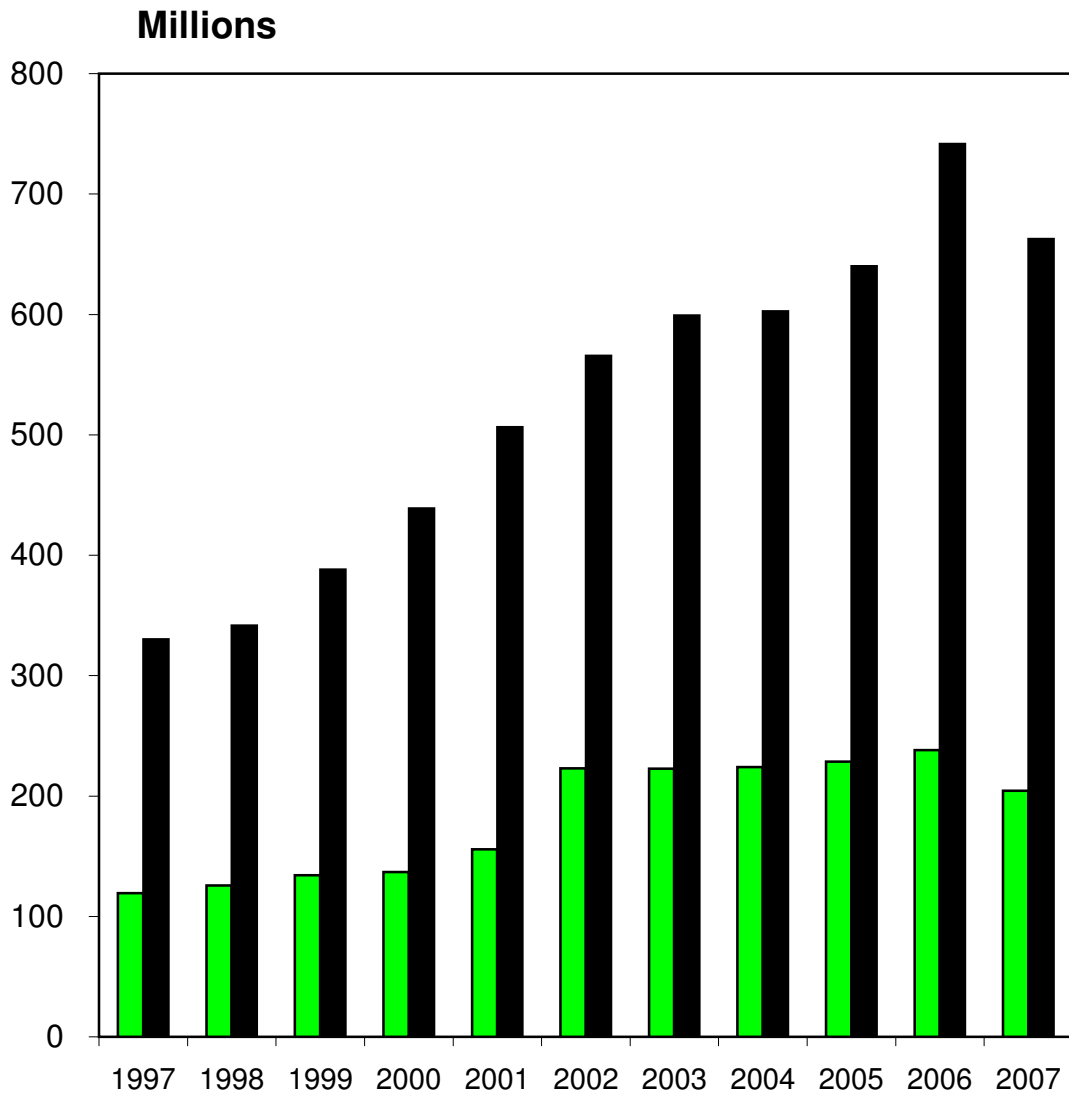
State Weatherization Assistance Program Funding Survey  
OTHER Funding Levels - 1997 to 2007

State	1997 Other	1998 Other	1999 Other	2000 Other	2001 Other	2002 Other	2003 Other	2004 Other	2005 Other	2006 Other	Estimate 2007 Other	% change 2006 to 2007	Estimate 2007 Other Production	Production Type
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$310,600	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$300,000	9.1%	0	Blended Units
Alaska	\$6,500,000	\$4,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,832,000	\$3,000,000	\$4,200,000	40.0%	0	Blended Units
Arizona	\$916,356	\$954,978	\$999,128	\$939,847	\$1,728,292	\$575,782	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	-100.0%	0	N/A
Arkansas	\$152,200	\$119,373	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$2,350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$407,437	100.0%	0	Blended Units
California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,004,646	\$23,385,540	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	N/A
Colorado	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,135,426	\$2,600,000	\$2,392,200	\$2,641,600	\$2,689,149	\$2,689,149	\$2,506,000	\$2,382,000	\$2,700,000	13.4%	0	Blended Units
Connecticut	\$0	\$950,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,148,000	\$5,012,128	\$5,012,128	\$3,899,000	\$3,899,000	\$0	\$4,784,332	\$4,739,332	-0.9%	1,000	Unduplicated
Delaware	\$125,000	\$77,040	\$40,000	\$267,000	\$0	\$267,000	\$375,000	\$282,893	\$380,000	\$0	\$1,034,000	100.0%	0	Blended Units
Dist. Columbia	\$220,000	\$260,000	\$230,000	\$0	\$1,090,000	\$1,632,500	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$749,216	\$3,545,000	\$3,545,000	0.0%	1,000	Unduplicated
Florida	\$1,796,103	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	200.0%	0	Blended Units
Georgia	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$2,443,285	\$1,900,000	-22.2%	0	Blended Units
Hawaii	\$0	\$20,800	\$0	\$0	\$27,200	\$24,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	N/A
Idaho	\$357,684	\$493,150	\$613,602	\$411,157	\$467,203	\$462,860	\$651,296	\$1,394,299	\$2,357,437	\$1,807,033	\$1,932,033	6.9%	631	Unduplicated
Illinois	\$0	\$7,300,000	\$7,300,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,200,000	\$7,200,000	\$7,200,000	\$7,200,000	\$2,000,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	0.0%	1,200	Unduplicated
Indiana	\$0	\$154,817	\$106,797	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,900,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,500,000	25.0%	0	Blended Units
Iowa	\$1,406,889	\$1,321,000	\$1,458,970	\$2,121,970	\$2,247,970	\$2,247,970	\$2,447,970	\$3,135,970	\$4,814,742	\$5,088,102	\$4,823,114	-5.2%	485	Unduplicated
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	N/A
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	N/A
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	N/A
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	N/A
Maryland	\$2,298,000	\$309,780	\$678,924	\$850,000	\$850,000	\$1,100,000	\$255,019	\$724,532	\$2,094,243	\$1,549,747	\$2,039,500	31.6%	0	Blended Units
Massachusetts	\$3,800,000	\$5,700,000	\$9,806,076	\$11,400,000	\$13,618,957	\$17,000,000	\$17,100,000	\$18,038,878	\$21,129,367	\$21,000,000	\$22,000,000	4.8%	5,884	Unduplicated
Michigan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,215,000	\$4,500,000	\$9,000,000	100.0%	112	Unduplicated
Minnesota	\$1,078,000	\$697,800	\$758,000	\$3,203,111	\$3,122,345	\$3,200,000	\$1,807,839	\$2,455,966	\$2,207,451	\$2,290,000	\$1,535,556	-32.9%	0	Blended Units
Mississippi	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,167,925	\$2,023,000	\$2,631,714	\$2,908,869	10.5%	0	Blended Units
Missouri	\$1,262,207	\$1,275,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,072,281	\$1,430,500	\$1,438,000	\$1,557,941	\$1,559,060	\$1,923,903	\$2,257,636	\$2,100,000	-7.0%	636	Unduplicated
Montana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	N/A
Nebraska	\$0	\$125,000	\$140,000	\$142,000	\$140,000	\$2,240,000	\$3,352,637	\$2,621,272	\$2,803,420	\$3,394,414	\$3,757,000	10.7%	1,064	Blended Units
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$120,000	\$1,091,164	\$1,370,808	\$996,286	\$2,117,349	\$2,117,349	0.0%	0	Blended Units
New Hampshire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,725,000	\$0	26.8%	0	Blended Units
New Jersey	\$330,624	\$1,200,000	\$1,050,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$695,915	\$2,701,069	\$823,000	\$823,000	0.0%	317	Unduplicated
New Mexico	\$3,139,911	\$3,600,000	\$5,600,000	\$10,081,131	\$7,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$10,670,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	0.0%	0	Blended Units
New York	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	N/A
North Carolina	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	N/A
North Dakota	\$5,000,000	\$6,176,420	\$6,624,588	\$8,150,121	\$6,723,890	\$8,000,000	\$20,209,460	\$18,976,875	\$19,608,322	\$19,891,983	\$18,000,000	-9.5%	3,500	Unduplicated
Ohio	\$0	\$0	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$12,000	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$3,000	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	-50.0%	165	Unduplicated
Oklahoma	\$0	\$0	\$2,033,025	\$997,500	\$780,000	\$5,959,200	\$7,976,123	\$7,976,123	\$7,462,152	\$7,462,152	\$7,462,152	0.0%	1,800	Unduplicated
Oregon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	N/A
Pennsylvania	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$300,000	\$300,400	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$600,000	\$650,000	\$957,303	\$1,812,000	89.3%	0	Blended Units
Rhode Island	\$721,000	\$241,484	\$250,000	\$70,000	\$30,000	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$54,000	\$49,352	\$0	\$50,000	100.0%	0	Blended Units
South Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,289	\$13,035	\$24,014	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	N/A
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	N/A
Tennessee	\$789,150	\$2,382,517	\$3,143,267	\$4,333,601	\$6,121,115	\$8,051,842	\$10,957,070	\$2,203,235	\$1,816,165	\$2,049,865	\$2,049,865	0.0%	463	Unduplicated
Texas	\$49,804	\$48,263	\$16,000	\$516,000	\$606,000	\$660,344	\$1,077,071	\$336,816	\$322,101	\$466,717	\$1,191,000	155.2%	0	Blended Units
Utah	\$3,652,540	\$4,021,290	\$4,021,290	\$3,723,430	\$3,797,406	\$4,795,976	\$3,786,098	\$4,704,406	\$5,991,917	\$5,983,363	\$6,741,517	12.7%	0	Blended Units
Vermont	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$375,000	\$158,090	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	N/A
Virginia	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000	\$6,262,500	\$11,959,086	\$7,110,000	\$7,333,891	\$8,242,729	\$8,242,729	\$8,460,000	\$7,200,000	\$7,200,000	0.0%	0	Blended Units
Washington	\$180,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$375,000	\$225,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$499,650	\$1,748,650	250.0%	0	Blended Units
West Virginia	\$695,559	\$2,400,000	\$2,230,000	\$6,398,000	\$12,959,306	\$26,560,413	\$32,229,734	\$39,616,460	\$41,101,045	\$41,031,647	\$50,972,792	24.2%	0	Blended Units
Wisconsin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$125,000	\$524,088	\$2,876,678	448.9%	728	Unduplicated
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0	Unduplicated
Totals	\$43,561,027	\$55,760,865	\$64,027,593	\$93,934,170	\$116,741,487	\$124,268,520	\$151,394,390	\$150,286,811	\$157,697,188	\$176,680,380	\$200,191,844	13.3%	18,985	
% OF PROG.\$	13.19%	16.32%	16.50%	21.40%	23.06%	21.98%	25.27%	24.94%	24.64%	23.83%	30.22%			
# States	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51			

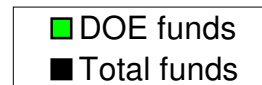
State Weatherization Assistance Program Funding Survey  
Source of "OTHER" Funds

State	Estimate For 2007	Source of Funds
Alabama	\$300,000	Alabama Power Centsable Energy Program
Alaska	\$4,200,000	AHFC State Funds
Arizona	\$0	Utility Funds
Arkansas	\$407,437	Utility funds
California	\$0	
Colorado	\$2,700,000	Utility - Xcel Energy
Connecticut	\$4,739,332	Utility and CDBG Funds
Delaware	\$1,034,000	Utility Deregulation Funds & State General Funds
Dist. Columbia	\$3,545,000	Reliable Energy Trust Fund
Florida	\$3,000,000	State General Funds
Georgia	\$1,900,000	Utility Dollars
Hawaii	\$0	
Idaho	\$1,932,033	Utility funding (BPA, Idaho Power, PacifiCorp, AVISTA)
Illinois	\$7,500,000	Public Utility Benefit Funds
Indiana	\$2,500,000	Utility company projects, IHEDA private funds Pilot
Iowa	\$4,823,114	Utility Funding
Kansas	\$0	
Kentucky	\$0	
Louisiana	\$0	
Maine	\$0	
Maryland	\$2,039,500	Utility, Utility Surcharge, State/Federal Programs
Massachusetts	\$22,000,000	Utility Funding
Michigan	\$9,000,000	Michigan Public Service Commission (Utility)
Minnesota	\$1,535,556	CIP Funds
Mississippi	\$0	
Missouri	\$2,908,869	Utility rate case interventions
Montana	\$2,100,000	Booneville Power, Northwestern Energy, and MDU USB
Nebraska	\$0	
Nevada	\$3,757,000	
New Hampshire	\$2,117,349	Electric and natural gas utility energy eprograms.
New Jersey	\$4,725,000	Leveraged Utility Funds
New Mexico	\$823,000	State and Utility Funds
New York	\$10,000,000	Landlord investments used to expand worksopes
North Carolina	\$0	
North Dakota	\$0	
Ohio	\$18,000,000	Public Benefit Electric Funds
Oklahoma	\$500,000	Oklahoma Energy Resources Board
Oregon	\$7,462,152	Public Purpose and "ECHO" Funds
Pennsylvania	\$0	
Rhode Island	\$1,812,000	National Grid, Gas, Electric
South Carolina	\$50,000	Utility- SC Electric and Gas
South Dakota	\$0	
Tennessee	\$0	
Texas	\$2,049,865	Investor Owner Utilities Fund
Utah	\$1,191,000	Questar Gas & rebates, Rocky Mtn Power, State of Utah
Vermont	\$6,741,517	VT Weatherization Trust Fund
Virginia	\$0	
Washington	\$7,200,000	Bonneville Power, WA State Energy Matchmakers
West Virginia	\$1,748,650	State and Utility Funds
Wisconsin	\$50,972,792	State and Utility Funds
Wyoming	\$2,876,678	State of Wyoming General Fund
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$200,191,844</b>	

# DOE/WAP as a Portion of All Weatherization Resources

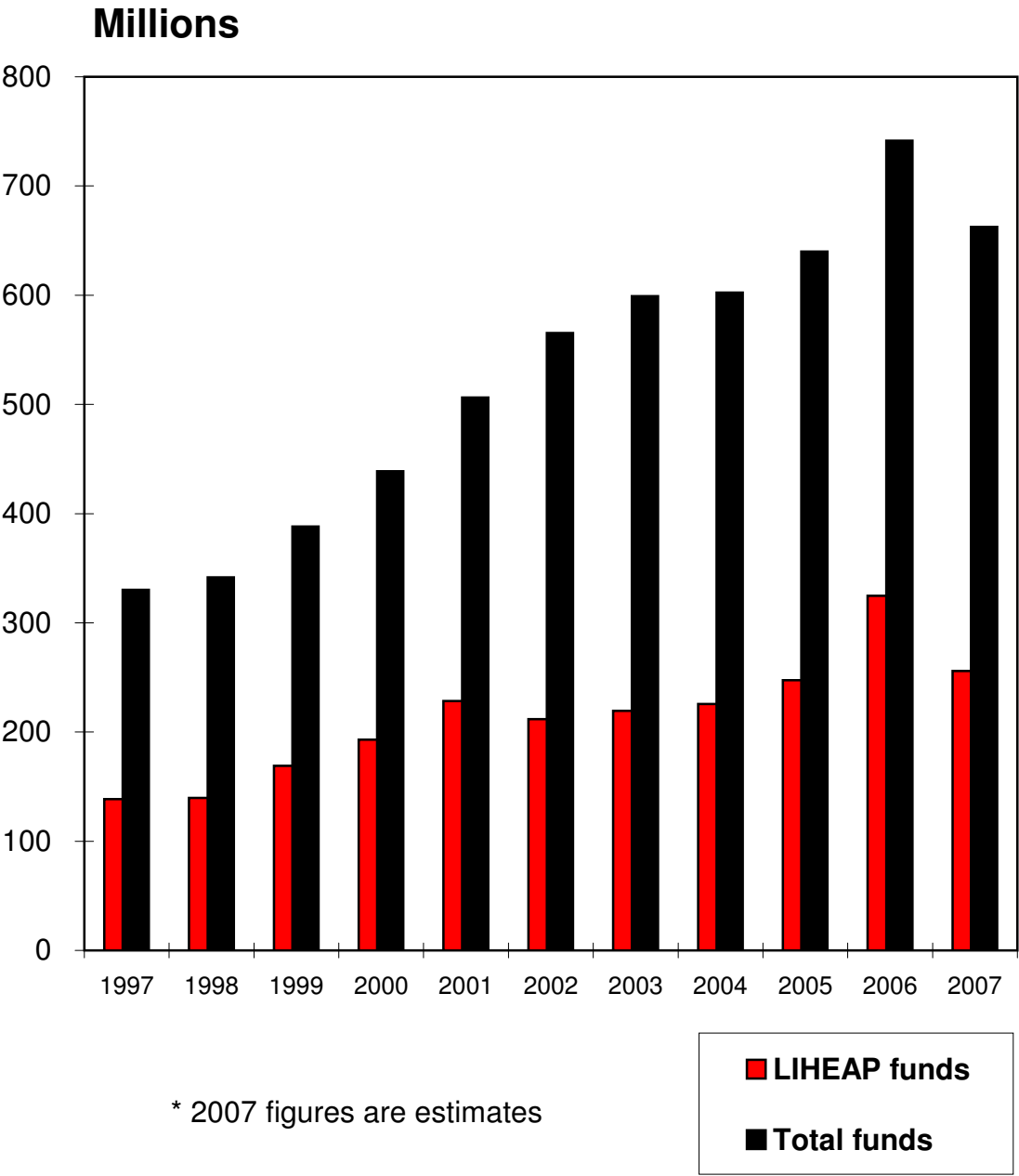


\* 2007 figures are estimates

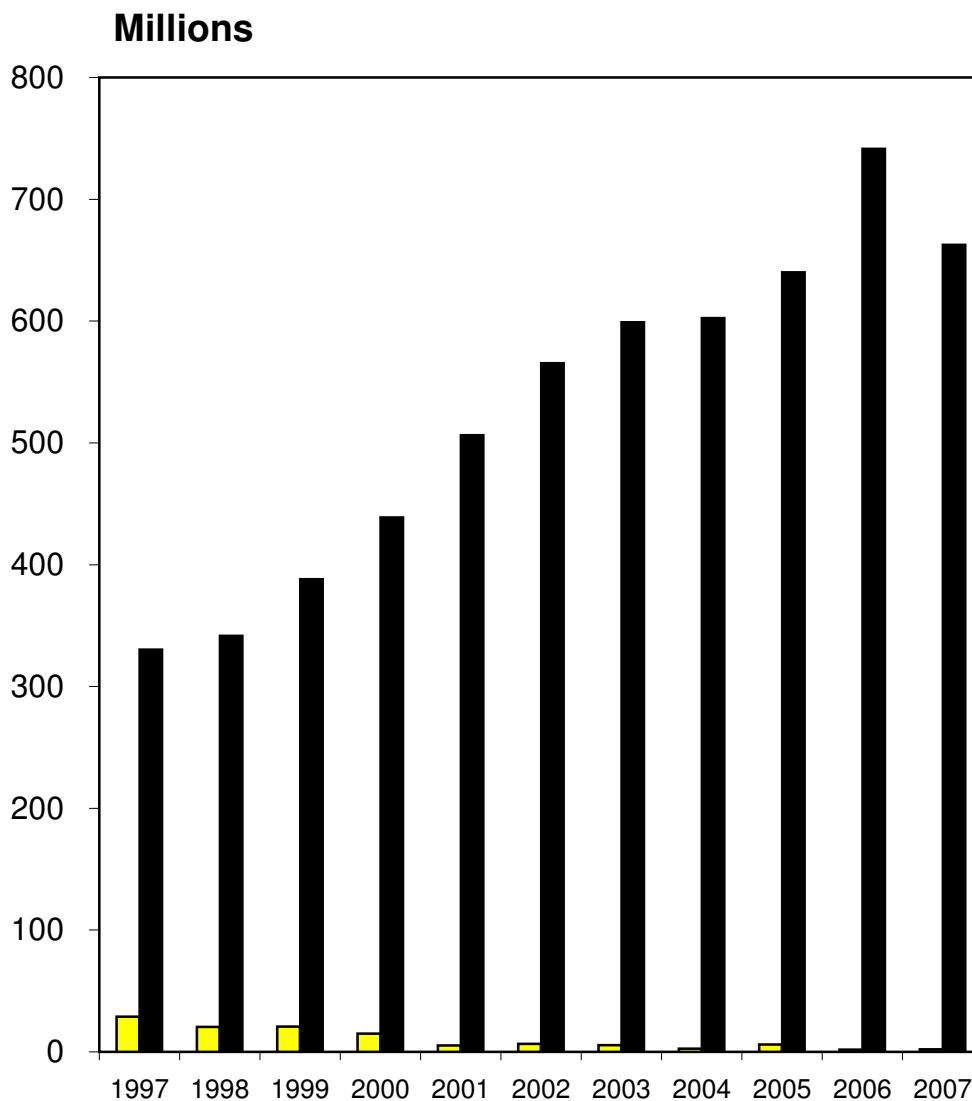




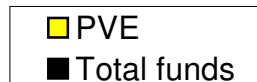
# LIHEAP as a Portion of All Weatherization Resources



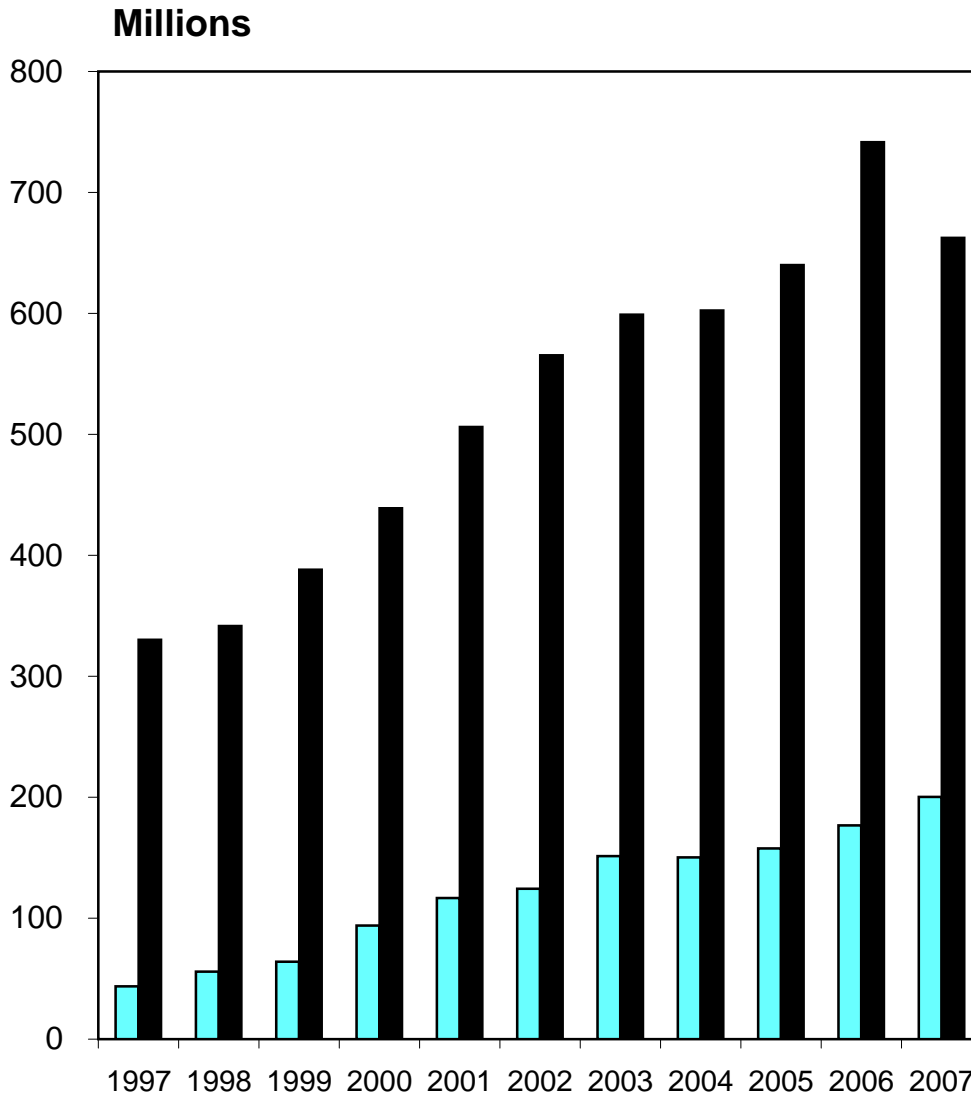
# PVE as a Portion of All Weatherization Resources



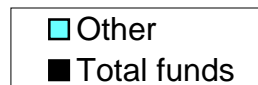
\* 2007 figures are estimates



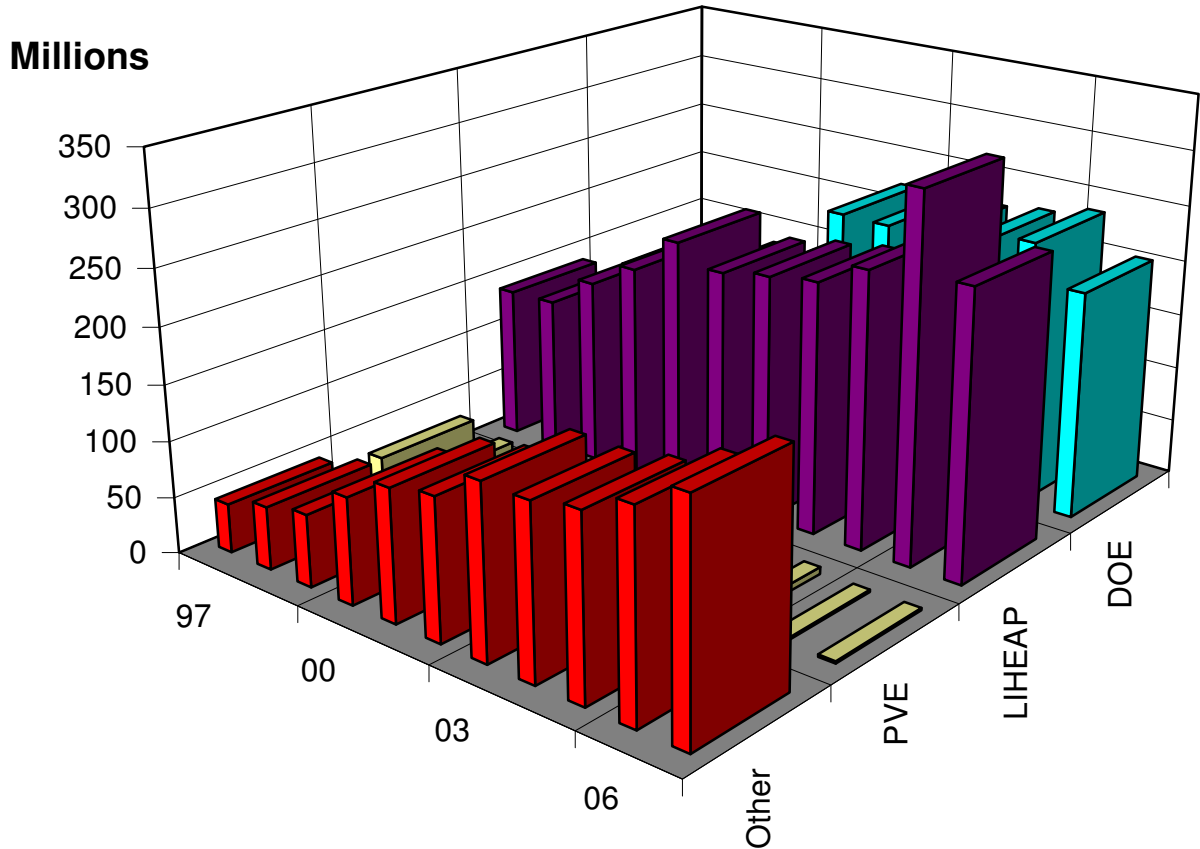
# Other Funding as a Portion of All Weatherization Resources



\* 2007 figures are estimates

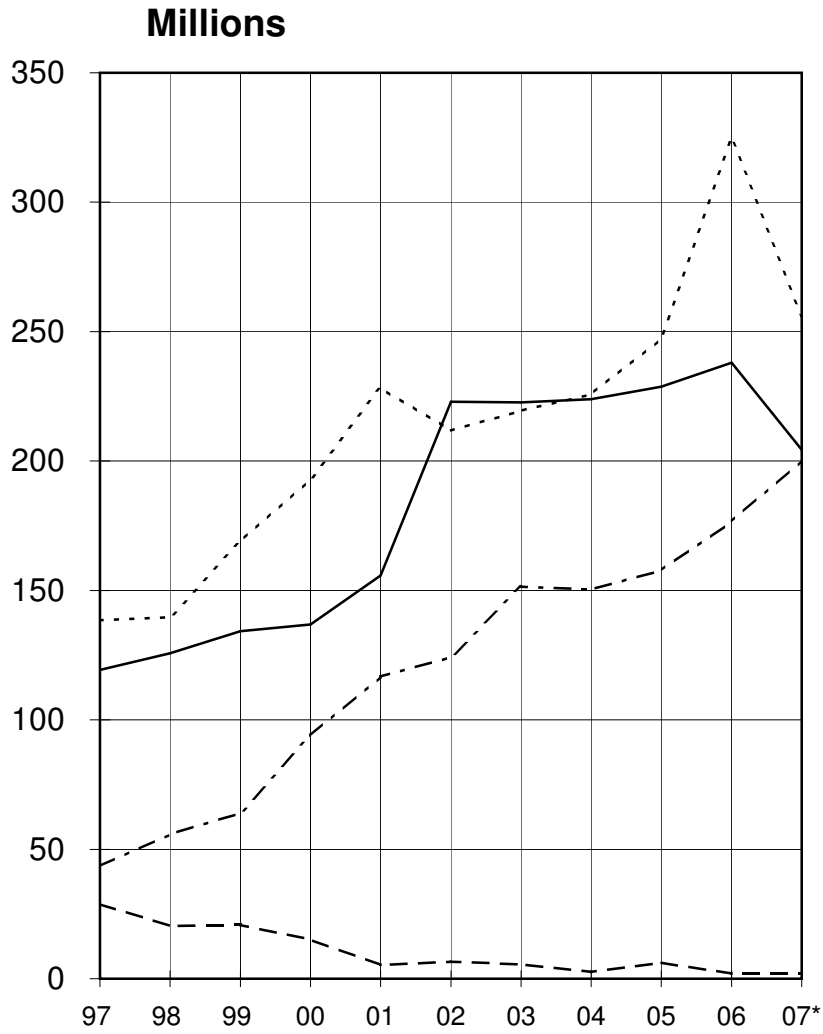


# Weatherization Program Funding from Each Source, 1997-2007

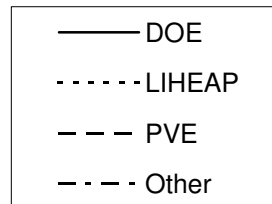


\* 2007 figures are estimates

# Weatherization Program Funding from Each Source, 1997-2007



\* 2007 figures are estimates



State Totals by Funding Source, 1996-2006

	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07*
DOE	119	126	134	137	156	223	223	224	229	238	204
LIHEAP	138	140	169	193	228	212	219	226	247	325	256
PVE	29	20	21	15	5	7	6	3	6	2	2
Other	44	56	64	94	117	124	151	150	158	177	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>662</b>

Sources of funding as percentage of total

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
DOE	36	36	36	36	156	223	223	224	229	238	204
LIHEAP	138	140	169	193	228	212	219	226	247	325	256
PVE	29	20	21	15	5	7	6	3	6	2	2
Other	44	56	64	94	117	124	151	150	158	177	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Sources of funding as percentage for 1996

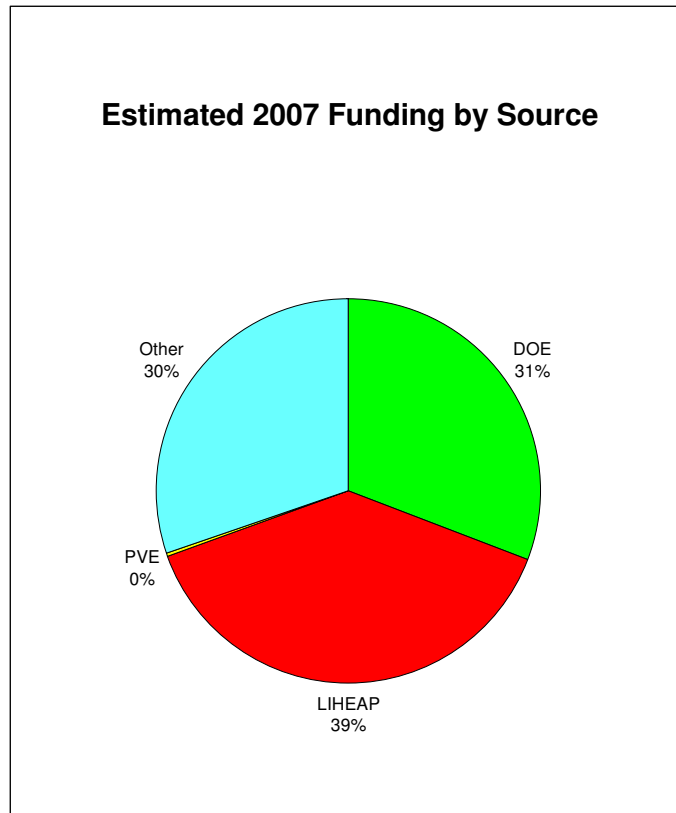
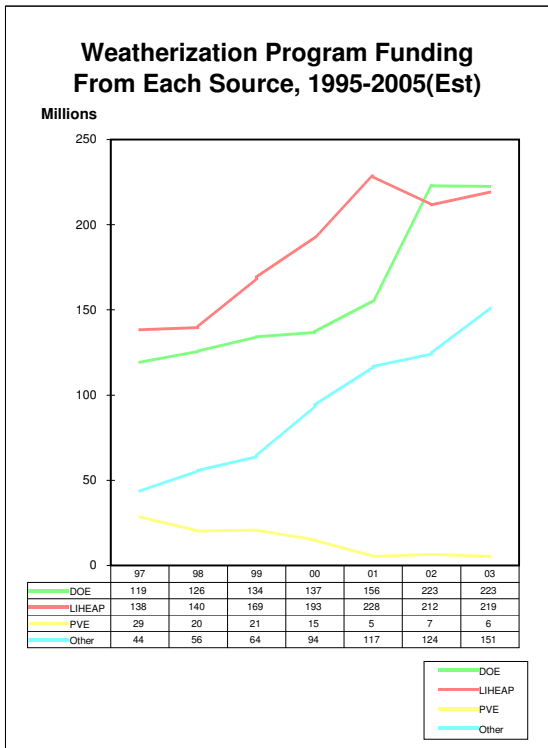
DOE  
LIHEAP  
PVE  
Other

SOURCES AS PORTION OF TOTAL

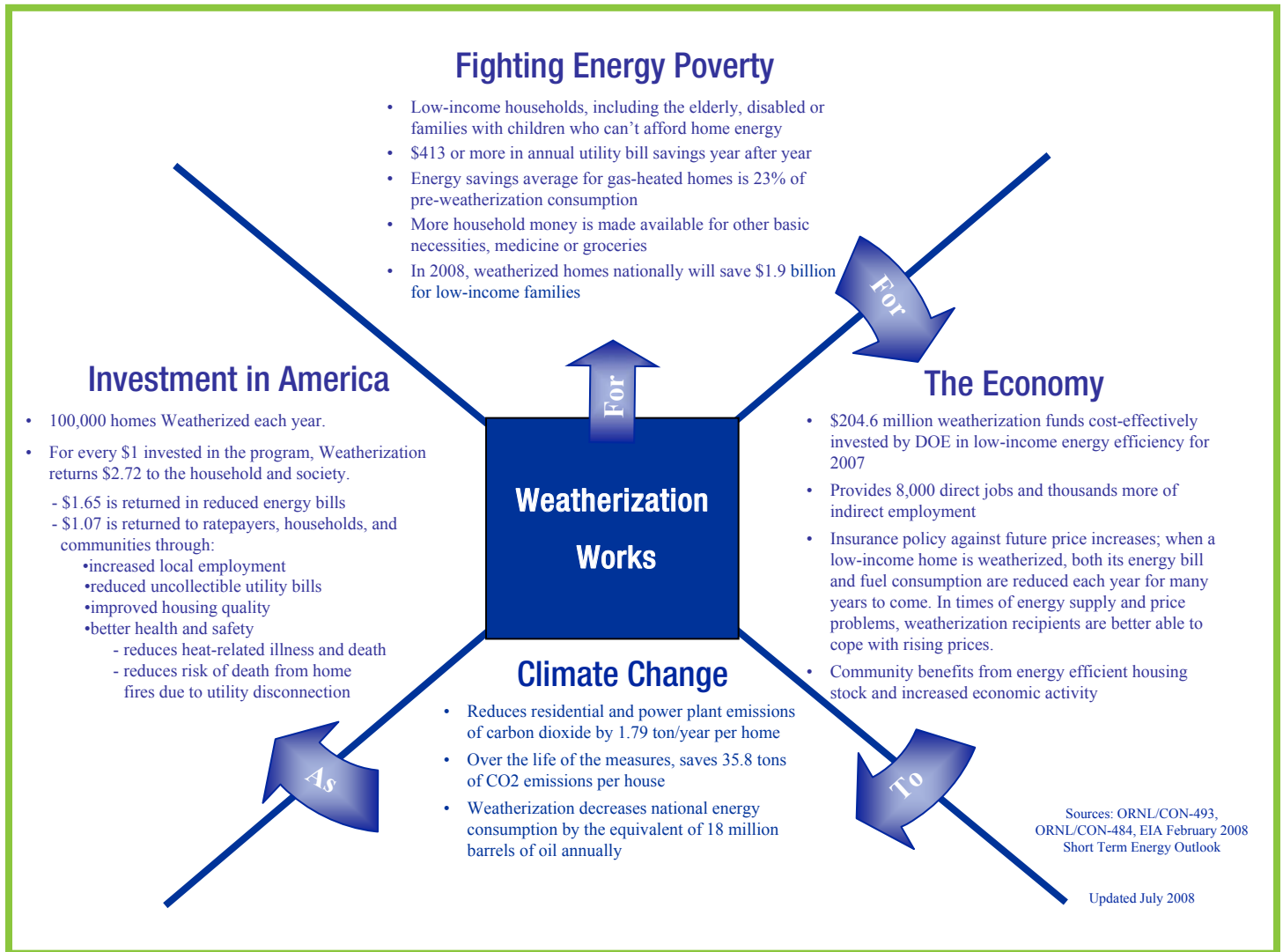
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
DOE funds	119	126	134	137	156	223	223	224	229	238	204
Total funds	330	342	388	439	506	565	599	603	640	741	662
LIHEAP*	138	140	169	193	228	212	219	226	247	325	256
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>662</b>
PVE	29	20	21	15	5	7	6	3	6	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>662</b>
Other	44	56	64	94	117	124	151	150	158	177	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>662</b>

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
LIHEAP funds	138	140	169	193	228	212	219	226	247	325	256
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>662</b>



# Weatherization Talking Points Grid



## Additional Resources at your Fingertips!

[www.eere.energy.gov](http://www.eere.energy.gov)

### **U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) Network**

Hosted by DOE, the EERE Network Web site is a comprehensive resource for information on energy efficiency and renewable energy topics. With access to more than 600 links and 80,000 documents, the EERE Web site will keep you informed.

[www.waptac.org](http://www.waptac.org)

### **Weatherization Assistance Program Technical Assistance Center (WAPTAC)**

Dedicated to the Weatherization Assistance Program, this improved interactive Web site is an essential resource for all levels of the network. The WAPTAC Web site is your collective source for news, program information, "how-to" technical guides, public information campaign tools, training facilities, as well as a library of documents and images.

**What is WAP**

An outline of the Weatherization Program, from past to present.

**Technical Tools**

Be guided through ENERGY STAR®, Health and Safety, bulk purchasing, and other tools.

**Public Info (PIC)**

Learn how to implement a successful public information campaign with a selection of samples, templates, and other resources.

**Library**

A home to information and resources related to the Program including a digital library of pictures.

**Training**

A list of WAP training facilities and a calendar of upcoming conference and training events.

**Message Board**

Do you have a question or a comment?  
Post it on the message board and receive answers  
from your colleagues.

