

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Units Weatherized and Average Unit Cost National Total - Program Year 2006

DESCRIPTION	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
Total units completed with DOE Funds					
Standard	15,544	22,116	26,607	40,016	104,283
Owner-Occupied Single Family Site Built	8,465	12,304	14,936	18,500	54,205
Single-Family Rental Site Built	1,749	2,539	3,117	3,791	11,196
Multi-Family	2,210	2,702	3,473	11,811	20,196
Owner-Occupied Mobile Home	2,843	4,118	4,520	5,338	16,819
Renter-Occupied Mobile Home	285	395	469	533	1,682
Shelter	44	50	113	71	278
Elderly-Occupied	5,982	8,456	10,092	14,498	39,028
Disabled-Occupied	5,230	6,953	8,821	11,288	32,292
Native American-Occupied	279	560	465	834	2,138
Children-Occupied	4,132	6,307	7,067	10,027	27,533
Reweatherized Standard	351	350	604	614	1,919
Low-Cost/No-Cost					
Energy Crisis Units					
Electricity	2,603	3,173	3,462	5,474	14,712
Fuel Oil	1,241	1,832	2,598	6,033	11,704
Household with High Energy Burden	1,191	1,821	2,287	2,783	8,082
High Residential Energy User	1,456	2,194	2,366	2,830	8,846
Kerosene	200	301	412	498	1,411
Leveraged Units	3,853	4,743	6,136	14,297	29,029
Natural Gas	6,906	11,797	13,602	19,046	51,351
Other Fuel	392	442	424	816	2,074
Other					
Propane/LPG	1,029	1,478	1,657	2,126	6,290
Wood	213	234	273	302	1,022
Average Unit Cost					1,748
Average Unit Cost (DOE Units and Total Costs)					2,380

NOTES:

- 1 Standard DOE units = total units weatherized with grant funds (DOE and non-Federal).
- 2 Counts for units by type include all units weatherized with grant funds.
- 3 Between PYs 1993 and 2000, states were allowed to classify each unit as either standard or capital intensive.



Weatherization staff install sidewall insulation to increase the energy efficiency of a home.





Weatherization technician tests gas range for carbon monoxide.

Units Weatherized and Average Unit Cost National Total - Program Year 2005

DESCRIPTION	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
Total units completed with DOE Funds					
Standard	15,467	22,695	23,384	35,954	97,500
Owner-Occupied Single Family Site Built	9,402	12,838	13,808	17,068	53,116
Single-Family Rental Site Built	2,053	2,761	2,779	3,772	11,365
Multi-Family	1,389	2,710	2,431	9,984	16,514
Owner-Occupied Mobile Home	3,077	4,212	4,081	4,844	16,214
Renter-Occupied Mobile Home	335	469	416	513	1,733
Shelter	15	15	20	92	142
Elderly-Occupied	5,666	8,651	8,877	12,329	35,523
Persons with Disabilities-Occupied	5,372	7,488	7,742	9,652	30,254
Native American-Occupied	298	490	484	779	2,051
Children-Occupied	4,654	6,591	6,578	9,038	26,861
Reweatherized Standard	432	561	457	566	2,016
Low-Cost/No-Cost					
Energy Crisis Units					
Electricity	2,051	2,676	3,203	4,443	12,373
Fuel Oil	1,147	2,003	2,225	6,053	11,428
Household with High Energy Burden	1,347	1,953	1,782	2,066	7,148
High Residential Energy User	1,458	1,883	1,937	2,663	7,941
Kerosene	227	423	404	625	1,679
Leveraged Units	3,783	5,500	5,361	13,245	27,889
Natural Gas	6,667	10,144	10,624	14,510	41,945
Other Fuel	64	102	823	1,340	2,329
Other					
Propane/LPG	967	1,392	1,449	1,726	5,534
Wood	186	265	290	268	1,009
Average Unit Cost					1,806
Average Unit Cost (DOE Units and Total Costs)					2,470

NOTES:

- 1 Standard DOE units = total units weatherized with grant funds (DOE and non-Federal).
- 2 Counts for units by type include all units weatherized with grant funds.
- 3 Between PYs 1993 and 2000, states were allowed to classify each unit as either standard or capital intensive.

Units Weatherized and Average Unit Cost National Total - Program Year 2004

DESCRIPTION	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
Total units completed with DOE Funds					
Standard	17,204	23,586	24,491	34,312	99,593
Owner-Occupied Single Family Site Built	9,710	13,100	14,342	16,043	53,195
Single-Family Rental Site Built	1,886	2,679	2,441	3,302	10,308
Multi-Family	1,956	3,019	2,901	8,911	16,787
Owner-Occupied Mobile Home	3,251	4,284	4,317	5,249	17,101
Renter-Occupied Mobile Home	370	394	416	485	1,665
Shelter	8	24	63	68	163
Elderly-Occupied	6,062	8,765	9,264	12,291	36,382
Persons with Disabilities-Occupied	5,451	7,217	7,805	9,391	29,864
Native American-Occupied	360	452	481	687	1,980
Children-Occupied	4,701	6,129	6,250	8,058	25,138
Reweatherized Standard	346	494	594	921	2,355
Low-Cost/No-Cost					
Energy Crisis Units					
Electricity	1,505	1,858	2,336	3,748	9,447
Fuel Oil	1,225	2,362	2,169	4,200	9,986
Household with High Energy Burden	1,122	1,906	1,729	2,847	7,604
High Residential Energy User	1,306	2,042	2,004	3,779	9,131
Kerosene	329	518	468	521	1,836
Leveraged Units	2,928	3,364	3,523	6,261	16,076
Natural Gas	7,487	10,307	9,742	12,813	40,349
Other Fuel	127	72	80	51	330
Other					
Propane/LPG	1,046	1,276	1,391	1,608	5,321
Wood	213	256	247	277	993
Average Unit Cost					\$1,737
Average Unit Cost (DOE Units and Total Costs)					2,363

NOTES:

- 1 Standard DOE units = total units weatherized with grant funds (DOE and non-Federal).
- 2 Counts for units by type include all units weatherized with grant funds.
- 3 Between PYs 1993 and 2000, states were allowed to classify each unit as either standard or capital intensive.



“They did such a great job. It is so much warmer and it’s not drafty anymore. I couldn’t have my son stay with me before because he has diabetes and he would be freezing, but now he can.

Recipient of Weatherization services in New York

Units Weatherized and Average Unit Cost National Total - Program Year 2003

DESCRIPTION	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
Total units completed with DOE Funds	15,286	23,392	23,965	37,785	100,428
Standard	15,893	24,269	24,907	38,677	103,746
Owner-Occupied Single Family Site Built	8,817	13,090	14,441	17,735	54,083
Single-Family Rental Site Built	1,465	2,404	2,454	3,510	9,833
Multi-Family	1,840	3,626	2,952	11,252	19,670
Owner-Occupied Mobile Home	3,403	4,564	4,421	5,335	17,723
Renter-Occupied Mobile Home	353	535	548	542	1,978
Shelter	15	34	42	140	231
Elderly-Occupied	5,840	8,771	9,098	13,316	37,025
Persons with Disabilities-Occupied	5,526	7,827	8,095	10,808	32,256
Native American-Occupied	303	470	480	790	2,043
Children-Occupied	4,386	6,603	6,351	11,925	29,265
Reweatherized Standard	370	548	463	791	2,172
Low-Cost/No-Cost	135	69	314	106	624
Energy Crisis Units	0	0	0	40	40
Electricity					
Fuel Oil					
Household with High Energy Burden	629	1,447	1,040	1,440	4,556
High Residential Energy User	805	1,075	789	1,467	4,136
Kerosene					
Leveraged Units					
Natural Gas					
Other Fuel					
Other					
Propane/LPG					
Wood					
Average Unit Cost					\$1,699

NOTES:

- 1 Standard DOE units = total units weatherized with grant funds (DOE and non-Federal).
- 2 Counts for units by type include all units weatherized with grant funds.
- 3 Between PYs 1993 and 2000, states were allowed to classify each unit as either standard or capital intensive.

Units Weatherized and Average Unit Cost National Total - Program Year 2002

Description	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Total units completed with DOE Funds	19,212	24,452	24,449	36,522	104,635
Standard	20,049	24,630	24,944	37,303	106,926
Single-Family Site Built	10,690	14,236	14,138	16,907	55,971
Single-Family Rental Site Built	1,645	2,208	2,429	3,015	9,297
Multi-Family Rental	3,770	3,781	3,590	11,332	22,473
Owner-Occupied Mobile Home	3,810	4,456	4,658	5,403	18,327
Renter-Occupied Mobile Home	403	409	492	649	1,953
Shelter	18	41	59	249	367
Elderly-Occupied	11,815	9,508	9,861	12,447	43,631
Persons with Disabilities-Occupied	6,028	8,050	8,227	9,839	32,144
Native American-Occupied	369	437	471	759	2,036
Children-Occupied	5,715	6,344	6,567	9,290	27,916
Reweatherized Standard	651	556	659	980	2,846
Low-Cost/No-Cost	48	25	187	283	543
Energy Crisis Units	0	0	0	0	0
Household with High Energy Burden	790	776	1,108	1,243	3,917
High Residential Energy User	625	789	1,047	1,100	3,561
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Average Unit Cost					\$1,613

NOTES:

- 1 Standard DOE units = total units weatherized with grant funds (DOE and non-Federal).
- 2 Counts for units by type include all units weatherized with grant funds.



Helen P.* relied her on multiple gas space heaters to warm her Mississippi home. For health and safety reasons Weatherization crews replaced these with a vented system. In addition, her water heater vent was replaced, attic insulation was added, and a kitchen exhaust fan was installed and vented.

Units Weatherized and Average Unit Cost National Total - Program Year 2001

Description	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Total units completed with DOE Funds	12,293	18,380	20,910	26,126	77,709
Standard	12,907	19,227	21,902	27,219	81,255
Single-Family Site Built	6,555	10,957	12,430	16,311	46,253
Single-Family Rental Site Built	1,171	1,598	1,688	2,611	7,068
Multi-Family Rental	1,646	1,935	2,945	4,961	11,487
Owner-Occupied Mobile Home	2,437	3,788	3,447	5,114	14,786
Renter-Occupied Mobile Home	263	465	490	1,007	2,225
Shelter	30	40	20	38	128
Elderly-Occupied	4,455	7,102	7,539	11,115	30,211
Persons with Disabilities-Occupied	4,402	6,334	6,552	8,991	26,279
Native American-Occupied	301	427	417	751	1,896
Children-Occupied	3,195	4,894	5,555	8,492	22,136
Reweatherized Standard	189	520	634	699	2,042
Low-Cost/No-Cost	447	474	255	138	1,314
Energy Crisis Units	0	0	9	0	9
Household with High Energy Burden	908	908	1,020	1,023	3,859
High Residential Energy User	849	805	1,077	974	3,705
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Average Unit Cost					\$1,482

NOTES:

- 1 Standard DOE units = total units weatherized with grant funds (DOE and non-Federal).
- 2 Counts for units by type include all units weatherized with grant funds.

Program Assessment Rating Tool

Program: Weatherization Assistance

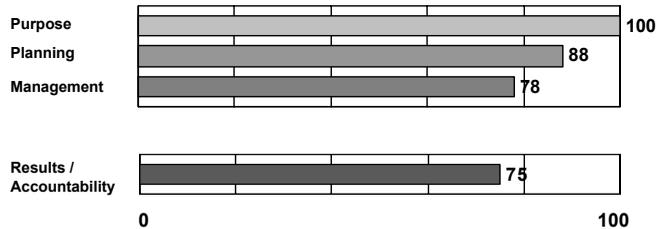
Agency: Department of Energy

Bureau: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Rating: Moderately Effective

Program Type: Block / Formula

Program Summary:



The Weatherization Assistance Program provides technical assistance and formula grants to State and local agencies to weatherize homes of low-income families, with target populations including the elderly, people with disabilities, and families with children.

The program has a very clear purpose, has strong planning and management, and generally weatherizes the number of homes it commits to weatherize each year. Additional findings include:

- Based on analyses by the Oak Ridge National Lab, the program has maintained a favorable (greater than one) benefit-cost ratio.
- The program appears to coordinate well with the Department of Health and Human Services, and coordination with the Department of Housing and Urban Development on lead paint issues appears to be improving.
- The program does not conduct a periodic independent analysis of its cost effectiveness, and does not require States to report on cost effectiveness, largely due to the cost of such evaluations. However, the program is planning for an evaluation in response to this finding in last year's assessment.
- In 2003, the Department's Inspector General (IG) found that some local agencies inappropriately charged administrative expenses as operating costs. In effect, the agencies understated total administrative costs, which have statutory limits.
- The IG also found that some States combined the results of weatherization efforts funded by the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) with those completed with Department funds, which may distort upwardly the program's benefit-cost ratio.

Key Performance Measures

Year Target Actual

Key Performance Measure	Year	Target	Actual
Long-term Measure: Cumulative number of low-income family homes weatherized starting in 2002, in thousands.	2002	105.0	104.5 (prelim.)
	2004	340.9	
	2005	459.8	
	2011	1,200.0	
Annual Measure: Number of low-income family homes weatherized annually.	2000	67,340	74,316
	2001	75,350	77,697
	2002	105,000	104,500 (prelim.)
	2005	118,900	
Long-term Efficiency Measure: Program benefit-cost ratio excluding non-energy benefits. (This ratio represents the discounted value (3.2 percent discount rate) of energy saved divided by total program costs.)	1996		1.79
	1999		1.51
	2002		1.3
	2005	1.19 - 2.0	

In response to these findings, the Administration:

1. Continues to meet the President's commitment to increase funding by \$1.4 billion over 10 years to help a total of 1.2 million low-income families reduce their energy bills.
2. Will plan for an independent evaluation of program effectiveness.
3. Will take appropriate management actions in response to the 2003 audit report by the Department's Inspector General.

Program Funding Level (in millions of dollars)

2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2005 Estimate
224	227	291

What Clients are Saying about Weatherization...

“The worst part of it for me was worrying about my son. In this weather you can have a stroke in no time at all because of the heat. It’s more comfortable. This program helps folks save money but more importantly it saves lives, believe me, I can’t thank them enough.”

– *Recipient of Weatherization services in California*

“There is no way I could afford this on my fixed income, my old furnace was built for coal but was converted to gas. I feel much better now, and my utility costs aren’t as high.”

– *Recipient of Weatherization services in Indiana*

“Thank you for your help with my house. My old heater was broken and my kids and I had to sleep in the kitchen and use the stove to keep warm. I really did not want to ask for help, but had nowhere else to go. You fixed my door and gave me a new furnace. Your crew put insulation in the ceiling to keep us warmer. God Bless You!” – *Recipient of Weatherization services in Illinois*

“Before any work was done, my electric bill for the previous month was \$200.33...(After Weatherization) my current bill is only \$105.68...I am a mother of three children, one of which is enrolled in your HomeBase Head Start Program. One hundred dollars may not seem like a lot to most, but for me and my family, that is an extra \$100 we can use in other areas.”

– *Recipient of Weatherization services in Oklahoma*

“ I tell you, I just love them people. There was no way I could have afforded (home repairs). I couldn’t have kept living here. I was getting too bad. I really thought I was going to die. Everyone should be grateful for People Incorporated.”

– *Recipient of Weatherization services in Washington*

“They’re doing things I’m not able to do because I don’t have the money to do them... It means a whole lot to me.”

– *Recipient of Weatherization services in Tennessee*

“ I think that they (CAPCA workers) made a great improvement in the areas that they fixed for me. They were very polite and made sure to tell me everything that they were doing before they did it.”

– *Recipient of Weatherization services in Arkansas*

“You’ve proven that government organizations can be efficient.”

– *Recipient of Weatherization services in Wisconsin*

“My family and I would like to thank you all for helping us get a new furnace. I had no idea there was help out there for us. My mind is now at ease— knowing our health was on the line scared me each night before I tried to sleep. The boys’ room is now warmer and our headaches have gone away. Thanks for answering my prayers.”

– *Recipient of Weatherization services in Indiana*

“I felt compelled to write you this letter after the fantastic job your weatherization crew did on my house. They came in and fitted my house with solid wooden doors, which we definitely needed, insulated my attic to retain the heat, and did it all with the professional courtesy many outfits consider outdated. Your Weatherization program is a God-send to lower income citizens (such as myself) and I hope that its importance to the community-at-large is stressed in a time when federal budget cuts seem to be affecting programs designed to help people. Once again, thank you and your staff for the fine job.”

– *Recipient of Weatherization services in Utah*

What Officials are Saying about Weatherization...

“New York needs solutions when it comes to rising home heating oil prices – and that’s exactly what I’m working to provide,” Senator Clinton said. “Without additional assistance, too many families will be facing impossible choices between paying their heating bills and buying food, medicine or other necessities.” Full Funding for the Weatherization Program – Senator Clinton’s legislation would boost total weatherization program funding to \$750 million for FY08, an increase of \$522.8 million. This vital program enables low-income families to permanently reduce their energy bills by making their homes more energy efficient.

- **Senator Hillary Clinton (D-NY)**, *August 7, 2008*

“I hear from Mainers throughout my state that they are panicked about how they are going to heat their homes this winter and deal with the skyrocketing price of home heating oil. This is one of the greatest concerns in Maine and throughout the nation. It is critical for the Weatherization Assistance Program to be funded at a level that will help meet the growing needs of American families as they deal with the high cost of energy.”

- **Senator Susan Collins (R-ME)**, *July 10, 2008*

“The Weatherization Assistance Program increases the energy efficiency of dwellings occupied by low-income Americans, thus directly reducing their energy costs. This is important, as energy costs account for about 13 percent of the household budgets of low-income families, compared to 3.5 percent or less for all other Americans. With energy costs rising significantly, and an economy poised on recession, the weatherization program is more needed than ever, and the funds already appropriated by Congress for fiscal year 2008 will pay for upgrades to 85,000 low-income dwellings.

“It’s hard to fathom why this program is being terminated by the DOE now - a lot of households need help reducing their energy bills, and the work of insulating their homes creates residential construction jobs that are greatly needed

right now, too,” Bingaman stated. “I am working to get weatherization funding for an additional 77,000 dwellings into the economic stimulus package before the Senate, so the program can help over 162,000 households this year. I will certainly urge my colleagues to reverse DOE’s ill-timed budget cut for fiscal year 2009.”

- **Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM)**, *February 4, 2008*

“Weatherization programs are extremely effective at reducing overall energy demand and related emissions. Since 1976, the Weatherization Assistance Program has provided weatherization services to more than 5.5 million low-income families. Weatherization can drastically reduce household energy use-and those savings persist for the life of the home. Maryland received \$2.64 million in Weatherization funding last year. That funding goes towards helping Maryland families reduce their energy use and cut down on their energy costs, which reduces energy demand, improves local air quality, and improves the local economy by creating jobs. Over the last three years, the weatherization program has provided almost \$8 million dollars to help Maryland families reduce their energy costs. DOE estimated 2007 energy savings from weatherization at \$358 per household. That’s money my constituents and our economy can desperately use.”

- **Honorable Albert R. Wynn (D-MD)**,
February 7, 2008

A Strong Energy Portfolio for a Strong America

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EERE Information Center
1-877-EERE-INF (1-877-337-3463)
www.eere.energy.gov

Most Recent Inspector General's Audit of the National Weatherization Assistance Program

Beginning in July 2002, the Department of Energy's Office of the Inspector General (IG) conducted a nine-month program performance audit of the Weatherization Assistance Program. This audit included reviews at DOE Headquarters in Washington, DC, select DOE Regional Offices, State Weatherization Offices, and local agencies within the selected States. The scope of the audit included Program Years 2000 and 2001 and planned activities for Program Year 2002.

The purpose of the audit was to ensure the Program is properly administered and achieves its goals in accordance with Government Auditing Standards. The audit included tests of management controls and compliance with laws and regulations. During the audit, applicable public laws, regulations, and approved state plans were reviewed. Fund allocation, costs and documentation, and administrative costs for grantees and subgrantees were examined.

Several approaches for auditing the Program policies, procedures, and practices were employed at several levels of Program implementation. Investigative approaches included compliance testing, reviewing performance measures against reported data, validating data, and holding discussions with representatives of DOE Headquarters and Regional Offices, LIHEAP, State Weatherization Offices, and local agencies.

The total DOE budget for the audit review period (PY 2000-2002) was \$518 million. There were no major findings or recommendations related to Program funds allocated, expenditures, accounting, costing, or documentation. The IG did suggest, and the Program is considering, clearer guidance for characterizing expense categories resulting in consistency in accounting across local agencies to ensure compliance with category statutory limitations.

Over 900 local agencies report annually through their State Weatherization Office on expenditures, number of units completed, and other performance related measures as identified in the grant guidance. There were no major findings for performance measures or reported data. The IG did note that some states reported the number of units completed using strictly DOE funds, while others reported completed units that may include funds from other federal sources in addition to DOE funds. DOE will explore options with the states to ensure the data is reported consistently from state to state.

There were no findings that resulted from the data validation or the interviews conducted at all levels of Program implementation.

The Inspector General's memorandum concluded that the Weatherization Assistance Program "has a long-established infrastructure through which states and local agencies weatherize dwelling units occupied by low-income persons." It was further noted that the use of Weatherization funds has become more efficient and effective over the years. For example, advances and improvements have made the process of performing energy audits ensuring that potential energy savings are identified and prioritized.

No further response or action is required by the Office of the Inspector General.