

<b>Weatherization Assistance Program Impact of proposed FY 2007 Cuts</b>					
<b>Estimated FY2007 State Allocations @ Appropriation of:</b>	<b>\$228,160,000</b>	<b>\$241,956,000</b>	<b>\$164,198,000</b>		
	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<b>FY 2007</b>	<b>Loss v FY 06</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$\$</b>	<b>%%</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Allocation</b>		
	(includes T & TA)				
Alabama	\$2,417,993	\$2,724,123	\$1,723,759	-\$1,000,364	-37%
Alaska	\$1,687,568	\$1,734,314	\$1,207,475	-\$526,839	-30%
Arizona	\$1,364,754	\$1,603,527	\$979,302	-\$624,225	-39%
Arkansas	\$2,079,513	\$2,202,800	\$1,484,514	-\$718,286	-33%
California	\$6,322,844	\$7,085,364	\$4,483,810	-\$2,601,554	-37%
Colorado	\$5,504,036	\$5,678,125	\$3,905,055	-\$1,773,070	-31%
Connecticut	\$2,517,795	\$2,759,107	\$1,794,302	-\$964,805	-35%
Delaware	\$577,217	\$612,727	\$422,651	-\$190,076	-31%
DC	\$651,868	\$712,764	\$475,416	-\$237,348	-33%
Florida	\$1,965,864	\$2,592,639	\$1,404,183	-\$1,188,456	-46%
Georgia	\$2,940,956	\$3,339,105	\$2,093,403	-\$1,245,702	-37%
Hawaii	\$204,993	\$234,987	\$159,553	-\$75,434	-32%
Idaho	\$1,982,038	\$2,076,784	\$1,415,615	-\$661,169	-32%
Illinois	\$13,910,793	\$14,349,500	\$9,847,171	-\$4,502,329	-31%
Indiana	\$6,580,199	\$6,762,132	\$4,665,716	-\$2,096,416	-31%
Iowa	\$5,011,292	\$5,153,879	\$3,556,770	-\$1,597,109	-31%
Kansas	\$2,541,543	\$2,706,214	\$1,811,088	-\$895,126	-33%
Kentucky	\$4,539,785	\$4,761,929	\$3,223,498	-\$1,538,431	-32%
Louisiana	\$1,738,815	\$1,997,309	\$1,243,698	-\$753,611	-38%
Maine	\$3,081,589	\$3,240,063	\$2,192,806	-\$1,047,257	-32%
Maryland	\$2,664,081	\$2,897,804	\$1,897,701	-\$1,000,103	-35%
Massachusetts	\$6,577,376	\$6,938,192	\$4,663,720	-\$2,274,472	-33%
Michigan	\$15,257,442	\$15,446,624	\$10,799,017	-\$4,647,607	-30%
Minnesota	\$9,898,845	\$10,154,727	\$7,011,422	-\$3,143,305	-31%
Mississippi	\$1,655,581	\$1,850,660	\$1,184,866	-\$665,794	-36%
Missouri	\$6,029,907	\$6,368,172	\$4,276,754	-\$2,091,418	-33%
Montana	\$2,530,390	\$2,623,349	\$1,803,205	-\$820,144	-31%
Nebraska	\$2,504,834	\$2,586,397	\$1,785,141	-\$801,256	-31%
Nevada	\$838,908	\$946,130	\$607,620	-\$338,510	-36%
New Hampshire	\$1,515,114	\$1,593,171	\$1,085,581	-\$507,590	-32%
New Jersey	\$5,125,246	\$5,266,959	\$3,637,316	-\$1,629,643	-31%
New Mexico	\$1,917,964	\$2,059,770	\$1,370,326	-\$689,444	-33%
New York	\$20,259,998	\$21,818,047	\$14,334,957	-\$7,483,090	-34%
North Carolina	\$4,176,834	\$4,576,429	\$2,966,954	-\$1,609,475	-35%
North Dakota	\$2,507,804	\$2,589,151	\$1,787,240	-\$801,911	-31%
Ohio	\$13,801,761	\$14,242,973	\$9,770,104	-\$4,472,869	-31%
Oklahoma	\$2,602,794	\$2,831,669	\$1,854,381	-\$977,288	-35%

Oregon	\$2,833,724	\$2,921,655	\$2,017,609		-\$904,046	-31%
Pennsylvania	\$14,772,357	\$15,101,584	\$10,456,146		-\$4,645,438	-31%
Rhode Island	\$1,161,108	\$1,253,702	\$835,360		-\$418,342	-33%
South Carolina	\$1,783,179	\$1,982,643	\$1,275,056		-\$707,587	-36%
South Dakota	\$1,925,053	\$1,991,514	\$1,375,336		-\$616,178	-31%
Tennessee	\$4,199,886	\$4,534,180	\$2,983,248		-\$1,550,932	-34%
Texas	\$5,599,993	\$6,607,385	\$3,972,880		-\$2,634,505	-40%
Utah	\$2,086,136	\$2,161,298	\$1,489,194		-\$672,104	-31%
Vermont	\$1,283,358	\$1,353,926	\$921,769		-\$432,157	-32%
Virginia	\$4,034,302	\$4,344,862	\$2,866,208		-\$1,478,654	-34%
Washington	\$4,560,166	\$4,688,820	\$3,237,903		-\$1,450,917	-31%
West Virginia	\$3,225,843	\$3,320,985	\$2,294,769		-\$1,026,216	-31%
Wisconsin	\$8,606,650	\$8,800,191	\$6,098,064		-\$2,702,127	-31%
Wyoming	\$1,179,511	\$1,221,639	\$848,368		-\$373,271	-31%
States and Tribes	\$224,737,600	\$237,402,000	\$159,598,000		-\$77,804,000	-33%
Federal T&TA & Nat Evaluation						
	\$3,422,400	\$4,554,000	\$4,600,000			
Total	\$228,160,000	\$241,956,000	\$164,198,000			

14 States that lose more than the Avg. 32% reduction v. FY 06

Percent Loss

Florida	46%
Texas	40%
Arizona	39%
Louisiana	38%
Georgia	37%
Alabama	37%
California	37%
Mississippi	36%
Nevada	36%
South Carolina	36%
North Carolina	35%
Connecticut	35%
Oklahoma	35%
Maryland	35%
New York	34%
Tennessee	34%
Virginia	34%
New Mexico	33%
Rhode Island	33%
District of Columbia	33%
Kansas	33%
Missouri	33%
Massachusetts	33%
Arkansas	33%

12 States That Lose More than \$2M v FY 06

State	Lost funds
New York	\$ (7,483,090)
Michigan	\$ (4,647,607)
Pennsylvania	\$ (4,645,438)
Illinois	\$ (4,502,329)
Ohio	\$ (4,472,869)
Minnesota	\$ (3,143,305)
Wisconsin	\$ (2,702,127)
Texas	\$ (2,634,505)
California	\$ (2,601,554)
Massachusetts	\$ (2,274,472)
Indiana	\$ (2,096,416)
Missouri	\$ (2,091,418)

## ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY STUDIES

400 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, SUITE G-80 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

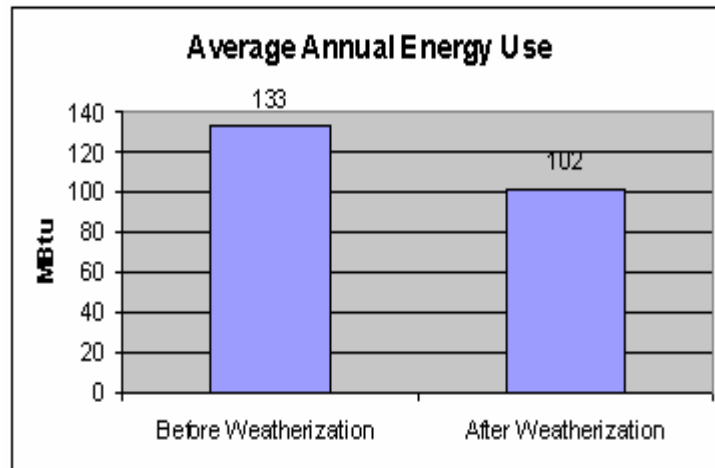
### *Does Weatherization Work ?*

*The Science says Yes:*

**Excerpts From: the Oak Ridge National Laboratory online summary**  
**<http://weatherization.ornl.gov>**

**Berry, Linda**, *State-Level Evaluations of the Weatherization Assistance Program in 1990-1996: A MetaEvaluation that Estimates National Savings*, [ORNL/CON-435](#), Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, January 1997.

#### **1996 Results for Natural Gas Savings in Low-Income Weatherized Homes**



#### **Objective**

In 1990, DOE sponsored a comprehensive evaluation and assessment (the National Evaluation) of the Program under the supervision of Oak Ridge National Laboratory. . seven years later, a variety of program improvements has been implemented. These improvements led everyone familiar with the Program to expect that its energy savings and cost effectiveness were higher than they had been in the 1989 Program Year ... studied by the National Evaluation). This report updates information on Program performance and compares 1989 findings to 1996 findings.

#### **Approach**

The approach selected for updating energy savings and cost-effectiveness indicators of Program performance was a metaevaluation of state-level evaluations. This metaevaluation involved locating, assembling, integrating, and summarizing the results of

all state-level evaluations of the Program that have become available since 1990.

## **Results**

...The metaevaluation developed a regression-based national estimate of 1996 savings; it indicated that average savings in homes using natural gas as the primary heating fuel were 31.2 Mbtu, which was 33.5% of natural gas space heating consumption. The 1996 savings constituted a reduction of 23.4% of consumption of natural gas for all end uses.

(These findings) compared to the reduction of 13.5% reported by the National Evaluation (which also) reported 1989 gas savings of 17.3 Mbtu, 18.3% of space heating consumption.

With the increased energy savings, the value of annual avoided energy costs per gas-heated household also increased ...and the benefit/cost ratio for the program rose from 1.61 to 2.40. (*EOS note: That's at 1996 prices!*)

## **Recent Analysis- Excerpts:**

- Weatherization of about 7.5 million homes has resulted in average 2006 savings (or avoided bills) of \$460 for the majority. This figure is in contrast to the predicted usage of the same home without the upgrades; the figures are adjusted to the actual temperatures through January 2006 and to the prices forecast by Dept. of Energy in its February Short Term energy Outlook.

## **ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY STUDIES**

See the full study at [www.opportunitystudies.org](http://www.opportunitystudies.org)

**Current Signers: (37) Sanders, Boehlert, Grijalva, Oberstar, Kildee, Kucinich, Schwartz, Markey, Langevin, Boucher, Van Hollen, Owens, Boswell, Doyle, Sherrod Brown, Ruppertsberger, Evans, Lynch, Blumenauer, Larson, Hooley, Maloney, Pomeroy, Michaud, Collin Peterson, McDermott, Holden, McCollum, Lipinski, Higgins, Israel, Cleaver, McCarthy, Neal, Stupak, Clay, and Pallone.**

## **SUPPORT THE LOW-INCOME WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

*Please co-sign Letter to the Appropriators*

Dear Colleague:

Please join us in co-signing the attached letter to the Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee in support of the Low-Income Weatherization Assistance Program. Specifically, the letter urges the appropriators to provide no less than the current funding level of \$242 million for this important program.

The Weatherization program improves the energy efficiency of low-income homes, thereby greatly reducing energy costs for those least able to afford them. Through this program, low-income families have seen their energy bills reduced by 31% and energy consumption by over 20%. At this year's fuel prices, weatherized homes will have winter natural gas bills that are more than \$400 lower and heating oil bills that are about \$500 lower than they would have been without Weatherization investments.

These savings can be used for other important family needs such as food, clothing, housing and other basic necessities of life. The nation and other utility customers also benefit by the reduction in demand for precious oil and gas supplies.

About 5.3 million homes have been weatherized by this program alone, and the local delivery agencies have leveraged nearly as much from non-federal funds as from the DOE program each year. However, there are about 20 million households still eligible for weatherization services, and most community action agencies already have waiting lists that will take one to four years to complete.

Weatherization is one of the real, proven success stories among the government's programs to change the lives of low-income families and it has never been sovaluable as it is in today's energy market.

If you would like to co-sign this letter please contact Warren Gunnels in the office of Rep. Bernard Sanders at 5-4115, Eben Carle in the office of Sherwood Boehlert at 5-3665 or Rachel Kondor in the office of Rep. Raul Grijalva at 5-2435.

Sincerely,

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Bernard Sanders  
Member of Congress

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Sherwood Boehlert  
Member of Congress

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Raul Grijalva  
Member of Congress

The Honorable David L. Hobson  
Chairman  
Committee on Appropriations  
Subcommittee on Energy and Water  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Peter J. Visclosky  
Ranking Member  
Committee on Appropriations  
Subcommittee on Energy and Water  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Hobson and Ranking Member Visclosky,

We are writing to urge your Subcommittee to provide funding for the FY 2007 Department of Energy Weatherization Assistance Program at no less than the current level, \$242 million.

We do not support the Budget request to reduce Weatherization funding; millions who cannot afford the energy that their dilapidated older housing units require need help immediately. Weatherization changes energy bills permanently and significantly. The savings, measured in either scarce household dollars or volumes of gas and oil conserved, multiply with each passing year. Their value increases directly as prices go up. The nation's energy priorities should include immediate savings and relief from high bills, as well as sound long term energy research.

Weatherization has won its bipartisan support by delivering proven energy results. The Department has documented that, year after year, it reduces home heating bills by an average of 31% and year-round usage by over 20%. In the face of the Department of Energy prediction that energy bills will continue to rise, the program's value will also rise, and the protection afforded to the poor will actually grow over time.

At this year's fuel prices, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, weatherized homes will have winter natural gas bills that are more than \$400 below the amount they would have been without Weatherization. In addition, homes that heat with fuel oil will, on average, save over \$500 on heating alone through the Weatherization program.

About 5.3 million homes have been weatherized by the DOE program, and we estimate another 2 to 3 million have been weatherized by the Community Action Agencies using Department of Energy techniques, and funds from LIHEAP or utility programs. However, there are about 20 million households still eligible for weatherization services, and most local agencies already have waiting lists that will take one to four years to complete.

Your Subcommittee is known for its support of commercializing the fruits of government research. The Weatherization program has tested emerging technologies and created markets for them; national laboratories have created software tools and new protocols to support decisions about what investments to make in a home. The training for this program is moving taxpayer-funded building efficiency technology directly to local homebuilding markets.

Local Weatherization programs have ramped up staffing and contracting and have intensified training ever since the Congress provided a significant program increase in FY 2002. Several major utility-funded programs have been initiated and coordinated with the Weatherization network's DOE-funded work. The capacity and the reliability of the DOE program attract these other funders.

Should the funding for the Weatherization Assistance Program drop below the current level, the new capacity, equipment and, more important, the trained workforce will no longer be fully utilized; private investment that depends on the DOE program delivery capability will be lost.

We support the plan passed by both Houses in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 that more than doubles Weatherization funding and we hope your Subcommittee will, at the very least, maintain its operations until it can be fully funded. We appreciate your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,