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The Weatherization Assistance Program: An Overview

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Introduction to WAP

- Overview of Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)
 - History & Mission
 - Flow of Funds
 - The WAP Network
 - The Process
 - WAP Results



Statutory Purpose

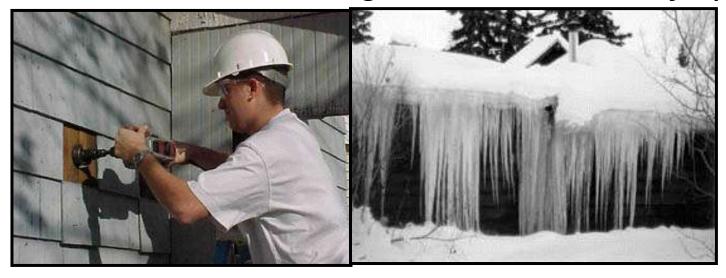
...to develop and implement a weatherization assistance program to increase the energy efficiency of dwellings owned or occupied by low-income persons, reduce their total residential energy expenditures, and improve their health and safety, especially low-income persons who are particularly vulnerable such as the elderly, the handicapped, and children.

Title 42 of the U.S. Code, Chapter 81, Subchapter III, Part A, 6861



Mission

To reduce energy costs for low-income families, particularly for the elderly, people with disabilities, and children, while ensuring their health and safety





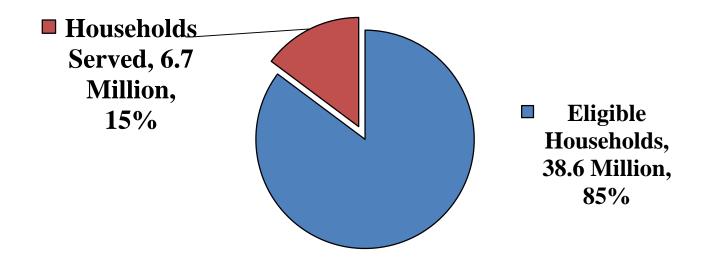
History

- Legislated DOE program in 1976
- Highly decentralized service delivery network
- Developed and field-tested advances in residential energy efficiency for 30+ years
- Operates in every state, District of Columbia, among Native American tribes, U.S. Territories



Why Weatherization?

- Low-income families often choose between heat and other necessities
- Over 30 million households currently eligible for Weatherization services

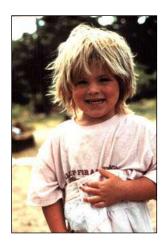




Why Weatherization?

- Low-income households typically spend 15% of their total income in energy vs. 3.3% for other households
- www.homeenergyaffordabilitygap.com
- Low-income families often choose between heat and other necessities
- Gateway for workforce training for new, green economy
- WAP reduces our dependence on foreign oil









Housing Stock

Services delivered to single-family, multi-family,

and mobile homes

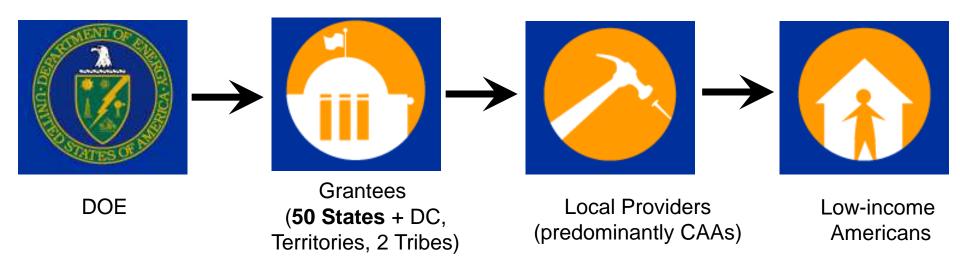








WAP Funding



- DOE provides core program funding to states
- States can leverage funds such as LIHEAP (HHS), utilities, and others
- States contract with local agencies to deliver program services



WAP Funding

- WAP is the largest residential energy efficiency program in the nation
- Most states also receive LIHEAP funding
- DOE rules allow leveraging to expand WAP services
- Substantial utility involvement in several states
- RGGI supporting efforts in some NE states



WAP Funding

- DOE funding typically defines WAP service delivery network and infrastructure
- DOE program and rules are basis for defining WAP
- Other funding sources may have some variations or flexibility



WAP Network

- Network of app. 1000 agencies reach every county in every state across the nation
- Approx. 75% of local agencies are CAA's
 - Some local agencies have direct hire crews that do Wx work, others utilize contractors



Community Action Agencies

- Nonprofit private and public organizations established under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to fight America's War on Poverty
- Because each CAA is governed locally, each provides a different mix of programs and services

CAA – Typical Services

Community Coordination - 94% - includes referrals
 Emergency Services - 91% - Food Pantries, energy assistance homeless shelters,

domestic violence

- Education 89% Head Start, youth mentoring , literacy, Adult Basic Education
- Food and Nutrition 84% Meals on Wheels, congregate feeding, food banks
- Family Development 68% Day care, case management, counseling, support
- Training/Employment 63% Job readiness, job training, and job creation
 Income Management 53%
- **Budget Counseling/Transportation 49%** -Rural transportation systems, ondemand transportation
- Housing 46% Self-help housing, homeownership, rental assistance, Weatherization, other housing programs
- Economic Development 39% -Business planning and loans, water and sewer
- Health Care 29% Health Clinics, WIC, prescription assistance



The WAP Process

- Client Intake
 - Application and income verification
 - Approval process
- Audit/Estimate of the home
 - Diagnostic testing
 - Determination of most cost-effective measures
 - Determination of health and safety measures
 - Work Order for crew or contractor





The Process, continued

- Installation of Measures
 - As per Work Order
- Client Education
 - Insure client knows what was done on the home, why, and maintenance tips
 - Educate on other tips to save energy in the home







The Process, continued

- Quality Control Post Work Inspection
 - Every completed unit must have an agency inspection before it is reported
 - Insure correct measures were done professionally and effectively as per audit and Work Order
 - Insure combustion safety and indoor air quality
 - Insure accountability of materials used



Energy Audit

- Energy professionals trained to conduct comprehensive energy analysis
- Various inputs of measurements and conditions
- Calculations and listing of measures in terms of energy payback – SIR's, ranked in order of descending priority



Energy Audit

- Diagnostic tests to help identify and remediate inefficiency and health and safety problems
- Visual inspection, instrument testing of building and mechanical systems and appliances
- Engaging the client so they know what to expect
- Generation of Work Order and materials needed

How has the WAP evolved since the 1970's?

Early Weatherization Program

- Lower cost jobs
- Similar measures on all jobs
- More focus on storm windows, exterior measures

Modern Program

- Advanced diagnostic techniques and computerized energy audits to provide most cost effective measures
- Advanced installation techniques, such as densepack sidewall insulation and mobile home insulation
- Increased focus on health and safety



Typical WAP Measures

Heating and/or cooling system diagnostic testing, repair,

tune-ups, and replacements

- Duct sealing and insulation
- Reducing air infiltration to acceptable levels
- Attic insulation
- Dense pack sidewall insulation
- Other measures as identified, including electric baseload measures
- Advanced mobile home insulation techniques



Technical Basics

Whole House Weatherization / House as a System

A house is a system of interdependent parts.

- The operation of one part affects many others
- When they all work together, the house is comfortable, safe, efficient, and durable

A house will experience problems when its house parts don't work together properly.

Many are invisible and develop slowly



Technical Basics

- As houses become more airtight, there is more potential for IAQ problems
- The tighter a house is, the more influence individual components have on the others
- All pollutants inside the pressure boundary will eventually be dispersed over the entire area
- Altering a building or its mechanicals can have unexpected consequences



Diagnostic Tools: Blower Door

- Blower door test identifies air leakage
- Measures air leakage
- Exaggerates leakage so it can be more easily detected





Diagnostic Tools: Blower Door

- Gauges indicate level of air leakage
- Used with other devices to locate leaks







Diagnostic Tools: Pressure Pan and Digital Manometer

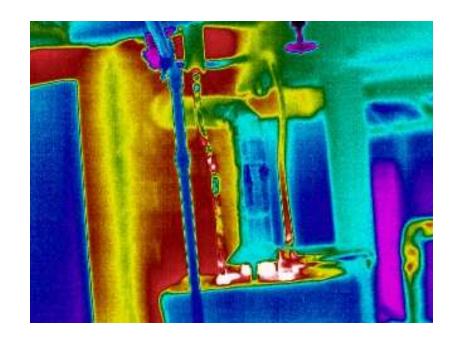
- Leaky ducts can increase costs by 10-30%
- While blower door runs pressure pan placed over air register





Diagnostic Tools: Infrared Camera

- Illustrates heat loss
- Guides air sealing and insulation
- Helps to educate clients
- Quality control for insulation and other measures





Diagnostic Tools: Combustion Analyzer

- Tests heating system for efficiency and safety
- Analyzes composition of flue gases
 - Indicates inefficient combustion, hazardous by-products (e.g., carbon monoxide)





Proven Results

- Average annual energy savings = \$437* first-year savings per household, with savings year after year
- Savings average 35% of consumption
- Returns \$1.80 in energy-related benefits for every \$1 invested in the program
- Reduces carbon dioxide emissions by 53 metric tons over life of measures for every home weatherized
- Decreases national energy consumption by the equivalent of 24.1 million barrels of oil annually

^{*} Updated February 2010 based on 20-year EIA annual price projections discounted to present value.



Other Results and Outcomes

- Value Of Non-Energy Benefits \$4,082 over the life of the measures.
- Societal Benefit/Cost Ratio 2.5 TO 1
- Supports local economies and small businesses with the purchase of supplies and materials.
- Diagnostic approach and program technology has influenced residential energy efficiency in all housing stock and income brackets
- WAP viewed as major employer of the "Green Workforce" and as a gateway to "Green Economy"



Success Story

- Gracie A. lived in a house in Virginia where temperatures barely rose above 40 degrees.
- A carbon monoxide test was done, and deadly levels of carbon monoxide were detected.
- A Weatherization team installed a sealed combustion heater as and reinsulated her house.



WAP assistance resulted in her health improving immediately.



WAP and the Recovery Act



Pre-Recovery Act

- FY09: \$450M
 FY07: \$205M
- FY08: \$227M FY06: \$243M

Recovery Act (FY 2009 - 11)

- \$5 Billion
- Huge Increase in Production
- Large Increase in Work Force
- Statute amendments including Increase of Training and Technical Assistance Funds



ARRA WAP Production

- More than 650,000 homes occupied by low-income families received energy efficiency services with ARRA funds.
- This work will decrease home energy use as well as reduce monthly energy bills and improve health.





ARRA Jobs and Training

- ARRA WAP was the second largest job creator and sustains an estimated 15,000+ jobs with countless more supported by program spending
- WAP is a leader in creating the green workforce
- Training centers across the country teaching the latest diagnostic techniques and skills to conduct home energy audits and state-of-the-art efficiency retrofits
- This training can be applied beyond the low-income Weatherization Program



WAPTAC

<u>www.waptac.org</u>

- 'Virtual' library of DOE WAP
- Serves as institutional memory of WAP
- Central repository for presentation materials, photos and videos of work in progress, site demonstrations, news articles, and other documentation to support WAP operations.

HOME NEWS & EVENTS ASK AN EXPERT MESSAGE BOARD CONTACT US





WAP Basics Rules & Guidance Technical Tools Public Information Best Practices Training Resources Wx Plus Health Contacts

Welcome to WAPTAC

Our Mission: To reduce energy costs for low-income families, particularly for the elderly, people with disabilities, and children, by improving the energy efficiency of their homes while ensuring their health and safety.

What is WAP?

The U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) was created in 1976 to assist low-income families who lacked resources to invest in energy efficiency. WAP is operated in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Native American tribes, and U.S. Territories. Funds are used to improve the energy efficiency of low-income homes using the most advanced technologies and testing protocols available in the housing industry. The energy conservation resulting from the efforts of state and local agencies helps our country reduce its dependence on foreign oil and decrease the cost of energy for families in need while improving the health and safety of their homes.

What is WAPTAC?

The WAPTAC website contains a 'virtual' library of all rules, regulations, policies and procedures required by DOE's weatherization program. The site is a central repository for presentation materials, photos and videos of work in progress, site demonstrations, news articles, and other documentation to support WAP operations. WAPTAC.org serves as the institutional memory of the Program.





















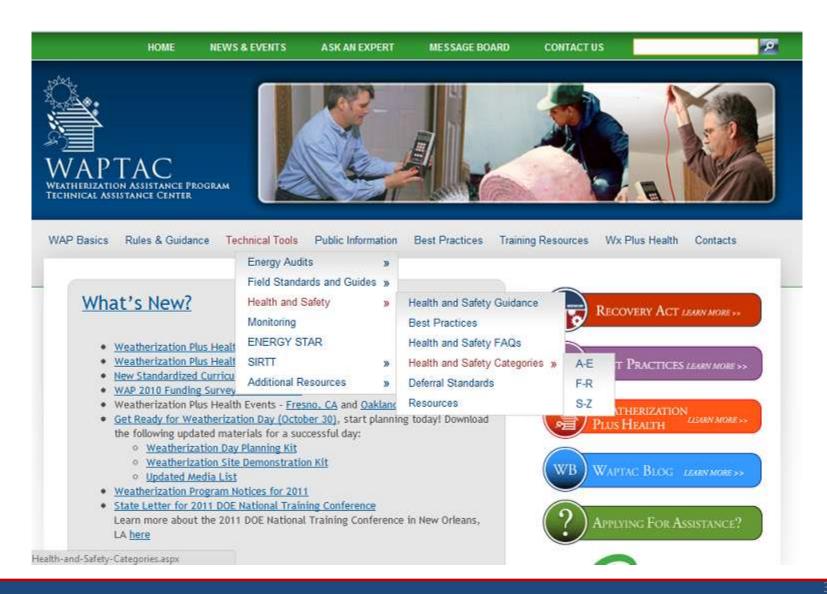












NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR STATE COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMS



Health and Safety Categories: A-E

A-E | F-R | S-Z

- · Air Conditioning and Heating Systems
- Appliances and Water Heaters
- Asbestos In siding, walls, ceilings, etc.
- Asbestos In vermiculite
- Asbestos On pipes, furnaces, other small covered surfaces
- Biological and Unsanitary Conditions
- Building Structures and Roofing