

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Energy and Natural ResourcesThe meeting was called to order by Representative David J. Heinemann at  
Chairperson3:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on February 3, 19 83 in room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

## Committee staff present:

Ramon Powers, Research Department  
Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes' Office  
La Nelle Frey, Secretary to the Committee

## Conferees appearing before the committee:

Robert Harder, Secretary, Social and Rehabilitation Services.  
Susan Rodgers, Social and Rehabilitation Services.

Robert Harder prefaced his presentation on the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) with a brief historical statement of how Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) got involved in energy assistance in Kansas. The historic overview traced the low-income assistance program from its inception in 1977 when it was known as the Special Crisis Intervention Program through the present-day program known as LIEAP (see attachment 1). Dr. Harder said that SRS administers LIEAP and the Division of Income Maintenance within SRS is responsible for implementation of the program. He then proceeded to present committee members with a thorough statistical comparison of LIEAP for fiscal years 1981, 1982, and 1983, illustrating the program's development and activity over this three-year period of time (see attachment 2).

In response to questions from committee members regarding LIEAP, Dr. Harder said that in most instances LIEAP funds do not fully cover recipients' utility bills. He stated that LIEAP recipients also must make two utility payments out of the last three before SRS will make a LIEAP payment. He compared program eligibility for LIEAP for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 which was determined by the total gross household income based upon a percentage of the poverty income guidelines. For a family of four, this equalled the following dollar amounts: 1982--150% of poverty level, or \$13,708 annual income; 1983--125% of poverty level, or \$11,624 annual income. He concluded his presentation on LIEAP by introducing SRS staff members Kathy Valentine and Phil Gutierrez who are responsible for implementing LIEAP. Ms. Valentine provided committee members with a handout on LIEAP application activity (see attachment 3).

Dr. Harder then outlined the purpose of the Weatherization Program and provided an historical accounting of its development as a small weatherization program in 1974 to the \$3-million program of 1983 (\$1.5 million from LIEAP funds and \$1.5 million from the Department of Energy). He stated that the Weatherization Program is administered by SRS and implemented by the State Economic Opportunity Office (SEOO) within SRS. He elaborated on the program by presenting an overview containing statistical information and graphic illustrations of the number of Kansas citizens benefiting from the program as well as expenditures for weatherization (see attachment 2).

Dr. Harder then introduced SRS staff member Susan Rodgers who is responsible for the implementation of the Weatherization Program. Miss Rodgers stated that approximately 70% of the LIEAP recipients are in the Weatherization Program. She noted that currently there are over 2,000 pending applications for weatherization assistance. She said we need to weatherize 10,000 homes per year to effectively respond to weatherization needs because there are 70,000 to 80,000 low-income homes in Kansas still needing to be weatherized. She suggested that if SEOO had the \$2.2 million in supplemental federal funding from the oil overcharge, in addition to the \$3 million already allocated to the Weatherization Program, they could weatherize 10,000

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Energy and Natural Resources,  
room 519-S Statehouse, at 3:30 ~~xx~~/p.m. on February 3, 1983.

homes this year.

Representative Ron Fox made a motion that the chairman of the House Energy and Natural Resources Committee write a letter to Governor Carlin asking that the \$2.2 million in supplemental federal funding from the oil overcharge money be dedicated to the state's Weatherization Program. Representative Kathryn Sughrue seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously passed.

At the conclusion of the SRS presentation, Representative Keith Farrar expressed his desire to have the "Deep Horizons" bill introduced as a committee bill. Representative Fred Rosenau made a motion that the "Deep Horizons" bill be introduced as a committee bill and that it be referred back to the committee for hearing and action. Representative Harold Guldner seconded the motion. The motion passed. Representative Ben Foster voted "no".

There being no further business before the committee, the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

The next meeting of the committee will be held at 3:30 p.m. on February 7, 1983.

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Rep. David J. Heinemann, Chairman

Date February 3, 1983

GUESTS

HOUSE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

| NAME                   | ADDRESS | ORGANIZATION                      |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Serpy Conrad           | Topeka  | KGE                               |
| Lee Stanton            | "       | KPL                               |
| George A. Duggan       | "       | Ks. Dept. on Aging                |
| Kathy Valentine        | "       | Dept. of S.R.S. - LEAP            |
| Philip P. Litherley    | "       | SRS "                             |
| <del>Quinn Adams</del> | "       | <del>ADO-ADO</del>                |
| Robert H. ...          | "       | SRS                               |
| Kymme Holt             | Topeka  | KCC                               |
| Jan Johnson            | "       | Budget                            |
| Paul Johnson           | "       | Public Assistance Coalition of KS |

The Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS)

Energy Assistance. In Kansas, funding of two programs to help the poor and elderly pay their increased energy costs, were initiated in 1977. Following the harsh winter of 1976-1977, Congress appropriated funds for and the Community Services Administration (CSA) administered a "Special Crisis Intervention Program" (SCIP). The sum of \$2,120,000 was received by Kansas to assist low-income families and individuals with unpaid heating bills and hardships caused by payment of high heating costs. The Governor designated the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) as the state administering agency with the State Economic Opportunity Office (SEOO) as the unit within SRS to implement the program.

For FY 1978 Congress again made available funds for low-income families and individuals to pay for heating bills in the form of the Emergency Energy Assistance Program (called SCIP II by the SEOO). A total of \$3,333,000 was available for Kansas

In FY 1979 the Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP III) was funded by Congress. CSA allocated \$2,217,000 to Kansas for program administration and implementation. These funds were allocated to the seven Community Action Agencies (CAAs), one limited purpose agency and nine SRS area offices within those counties not covered by CAAs.

For FY 1981, the Energy Crisis Assistance Program has been replaced by the "Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP)." This program is authorized under Title III of the Home Energy Assistance Act of 1980, Public Law 96-223. The State received \$15,005,729. The Governor designated the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) as the state administering agency with the Division of Income Maintenance within SRS to implement the program.

The funds were used to provide assistance to low income eligible households to help meet the cost of home energy. Two and one-half percent was set aside for winter weather-related emergencies. A summer emergency assistance phase initiated to utilize funds not expended for winter emergencies. Funds remaining from the winter phase were used to assist households with summer medical cooling needs.

Program eligibility was determined by the total gross household income based upon 125 percent of the CSA poverty income guidelines for a single member household or upon the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard for two or more member households. The adjusted gross income was used for the self-employed.

Payments for home energy assistance were in the form of certified fuel/energy coupons for households that paid their energy cost directly to a fuel vendor and in the form of a warrant if the household's energy cost was included in their rent. The coupons contained the name and address of the recipient household and the cash value of the benefit level. The amount of the benefit to which a household was entitled was determined by a sliding benefit formula. This formula was based upon the household's income, the type of household fuel used, cost of fuel, and the climate of the region where the household is located. (The highest benefit amounts were paid to households with the lowest income and the highest energy costs.)

Only households that were totally or partially responsible for the payment of energy costs, either directly to a fuel supplier, or as a portion of rent, were eligible for the LIEAP.

Office of the Secretary  
February 3, 1983

Attachment 2  
House Energy &  
Natural Resources  
February 3, 1983

STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

RCH

M E M O R A N D U M

FROM: Robert C. Harder

DATE : 2 February 1983

TO : Members of Energy and  
Natural Resources Committee

SUBJECT: LIEAP and Weatherization

Enclosed is information outlining the work SRS has been doing related to LIEAP and Weatherization.

RCH:mao

STATE OF KANSAS  
COMPARISONS OF LOW INCOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

FISCAL YEAR 1981

FISCAL YEAR 1982

FISCAL YEAR 1983

1. Allocation

\$15,005,729 before Indian set-aside  
14,920,497 after Indian set-aside

\$16,002,468 before Indian set-aside  
15,973,668 after Indian set-aside

\$16,905,842 before Indian set-aside  
16,862,161 after Indian set-aside

2. Households Served

Winter heating phase 52,292  
Winter emergency phase N/A  
Summer cooling phase 13,164  
Summer emergency phase 4,237

Winter heating phase 61,058  
Winter emergency phase 7,117  
Summer cooling phase 18,206  
Summer emergency phase 522

At 1-21-83, 35,590 applications  
for assistance had been received  
in the winter heating phase

3. Actual Expenditures-Benefits

Winter heating phase \$ 9,268,965  
Winter emergency phase 0  
Summer cooling phase 1,947,349  
Summer emergency phase 398,356  
Total \$11,614,670

Winter heating phase \$ 8,142,518  
Winter emergency phase 1,134,464  
Summer cooling phase 2,077,767  
Summer emergency phase 57,961  
Total \$11,412,710

At 1-21-83, \$6,214,930 in winter  
heating benefits had been  
obligated

4. Average Benefits

Winter heating phase \$177  
Winter emergency phase N/A  
Summer cooling phase 148  
Summer emergency phase 94

Winter heating phase \$134  
Winter emergency phase 159  
Summer cooling phase 114  
Summer emergency phase 96

Winter heating phase(\$186 to date)

5. Household Definition

Federally defined as an individual  
or group of individuals who are  
living together as one economic  
unit and who share heating energy  
costs

Same as 1981

Same as 1981 and 1982

FISCAL YEAR 1981

FISCAL YEAR 1982

FISCAL YEAR 1983

6. Income Eligibility Guidelines

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bureau of Labor Statistics Lower Living Standard (households of 2 or more)</li> <li>b. 125% of the CSA poverty income guidelines (households of one)</li> <li>c. Adjusted gross used for the self-employed</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Can not exceed the greater of: 60% of the State median income <u>or</u> 150% of poverty level</li> <li>b. Adjusted gross used for the self-employed</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Can not exceed 125% of poverty level</li> <li>b. Adjusted gross used for the self-employed</li> <li>c. Household members 65 and over receive a 10% income disregard</li> </ul> |
|---|--|--|

7. Proof of Income

Determined utilizing the simplified eligibility and prudent person concepts that are used for the ADC program

Same as 1981 with additional requirement for applicants to verify income and other information on a random sampling basis

Proof of income required with application for all household members other than recipients of ADC, GA, SSI and SSA.

8. Energy Vulnerability Requirement

Vulnerable to the rising cost of heating energy (federal requirement)

Vulnerability not required, but recommended by the State

Vulnerability not required, but recommended by the State

Vulnerable to the rising cost of heating energy

Vulnerable to the rising cost of heating energy

Proof of payment on primary heating fuel bill required in two of past three months

9. Application Requirement

Application required for everyone

Same as 1981

Same as 1981 and 1982

FISCAL YEAR 1981

FISCAL YEAR 1982

FISCAL YEAR 1983

10. Special Cooling Phase Requirements

Medical need required federally for cooling phase

Although the federal requirement was eliminated, Kansas used the following criteria for eligibility:  
 a) regular cooling phase--for the elderly, blind & disabled,  
 b) emergency assistance cooling phase--for the medically needy  
 Households could receive assistance in only one of these two phases

Medical need not required federally; disability or aged requirements will probably be used, depending on availability of funds

11. Owners/Renters

Treated equally

Treated equally

Treated equally

12. Priorities

Priority given to the elderly and handicapped in the form of special treatment relating to ease of application and access to assistance in completing the application.

Same as 1981 in winter phases  
  
 Elderly, blind and disabled were the only populations eligible for summer cooling; medically needy for summer EA

Same as 1981 and 1982

13. Outreach

Office staff conducted many outreach activities in local offices; toll free informational phone number; news releases, articles, radio and TV spot announcements, public meetings; helping agencies such as Red Cross, churches, Community Action Agencies, Area Agency on Ageing network, ethnic community organizations, SRS Homemaker Services and many others

Same as 1981

Same as 1981 and 1982



FISCAL YEAR 1981FISCAL YEAR 1982FISCAL YEAR 198314. Benefit Determination

Based on: Household income, geographic location, size and type of house, type and cost of fuel. Households with the lowest income, in the coldest regions of the state, with large single dwelling houses, using the most expensive forms of fuel will receive the highest benefits.

Same as 1981; an adjustment was made to the benefit tables to compensate for recent increases in fuel costs

Same as 1981; another adjustment was made to the benefit tables to again compensate for increases in fuel costs during the past year

15. Maximum Benefit

\$750 (all eligible phases)

\$750 (all eligible phases)

\$750 (all eligible phases)

16. Eligibility Determinations-Time Limitations

Federally required within 45 days

Efficient and timely benefits required federally; State recommended 45 days

Same as 1982

17. Payment Method

Winter: Coupons if paying utilities directly; cash if utilities are a part of rent

Summer: Cash warrant to household for utility assistance; payment to vendor for emergency assistance

Winter: Coupons if paying utilities directly; cash if utilities are a part of rent; emergency assistance was paid as a warrant to the vendor

Summer: Same as 1981

Winter: Two party warrant made payable to the recipient and his/her primary heating fuel vendor

18. Appeals

Subject to ADC appeal procedures

Same as 1981

Same as 1981 and 1982

1. Application Periods

Winter phase-12-1-80 to 3-31-81  
 Summer phase- 7-15-81 to 8-31-81  
 Summer EA phase-7-15-81 to 8-31-81

Winter phase-12-1-81 to 2-28-82,  
 extended to 3-31-82  
 Winter EA phase-2-1-82 to 3-31-82  
 Summer phase-7-1-82 to 8-31-82  
 Summer EA phase- 8-11-82 to 9-15-82

Winter phase-12-1-82 to 2-28-83  
 Subsequent phase application  
 periods to be determinated

20. Set Asides

a. \$85,232 Indian Tribes  
 b. 2.5% for emergencies and  
 medical cooling allowed federally  
 c. 7.2% for administration allowed  
 federally

a. \$28,800 Indian Tribes  
 b. A "reasonable" amount allowed  
 for energy crisis intervention  
 c. 10% for administration allowed  
 federally  
 d. 10% for Social Services allowed  
 federally  
 e. 15% for Weatherization allowed  
 federally

a. \$43,681 Indian Tribes  
 b. A "reasonable" amount allowed  
 for energy crisis intervention  
 c. Same as for 1982  
 d. Same as for 1982  
 e. Same as for 1982

21. Indian Tribes-Self Administered Programs

Two tribes administered their own  
 program

Three tribes expressed an interest  
 in administering their own program;  
 only one tribe actually administered  
 a program

Two tribes administered their  
 own programs

22. Building Operator Phase

Required federally

Not required federally and not  
 recommended by the State

Same as 1982

2. Emergencies

- |  |  |              |
|--|--|--------------|
| a. Up to 3.0% allowed for federally defined emergencies  | Reserve a "reasonable" amount  | Same as 1982 |
| b. Federal funds for Emergency Crisis Intervention Program (ECIP) were separate and allocated by CSA | Emergencies not federally defined, but refer to energy crisis intervention |              |
| c. Title IVA emergency funds were separate   |  |              |

24. Weatherization

- |   |   |                 |
|---|---|-----------------|
| a. Weatherization set-aside not allowed federally                                   | a. Set-aside of up to 15% allowed federally for weatherization or other energy related home repairs | a. Same as 1982 |
| b. Referral to Weatherization Program was performed                                 | b. Referral to Weatherization Program was performed   |                 |
| c. Printout of eligible LIEAP recipients was provided to the Weatherization Program | c. Printout of eligible LIEAP recipients was provided to Weatherization Program                     |                 |

25. Monitoring

- |   |  |              |
|---|--|--------------|
| Federally defined and implemented by regional office staff for fiscal and program aspects | Federally defined fiscal aspects and an independent audit required | Same as 1982 |
|---|--|--------------|

26. Staff

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Temporary staff: Area allocations of 60 technicians, 17 supervisors, and 20 clerks. Was very insufficient. | Temporary staff: Areas were given allocations totaling \$893,452 and they could determine what types of staff to utilize | Temporary staff: Areas were given allocations totaling \$500,240 initially; more will be allocated for summer phase |
|--|--|---|

FISCAL YEAR 1981

FISCAL YEAR 1982

FISCAL YEAR 1983

27. Transferability of Funds

Funds remaining from FY 1981 could not be carried over to FY 1982

Up to 25% of remaining FY 1982 funds could be carried over to FY 1983

Up to 25% of remaining FY 1983 funds could be carried over to FY 1984

28. Fiscal Overview

|                             | <u>FY 1981</u> | <u>FY 1982</u> | <u>FY 1983 Projected</u> |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Allotment*                  | \$ 14,920,497  | \$ 15,973,668  | \$ 16,862,161            |
| Benefits-Winter Phase       | - 9,268,965    | - 8,142,519    | - 11,808,351             |
| Benefits-Winter Emergency   | - 0            | - 1,134,464    | - 0                      |
| Building Operators Benefits | - 310,000      | - 0            | - 0                      |
| Benefits-Summer Cooling     | - 1,947,349    | - 2,077,767    | - 0                      |
| Benefits-Summer Emergency   | - 398,356      | - 57,961       | - 500,000                |
| Administration Expenses     | - 777,045      | - 1,214,334    | - 1,367,594              |
| Social Service Set-Aside    | - 0            | - 1,496,250    | - 1,686,216              |
| Weatherization Set-Aside    | - 0            | - 1,500,000    | - 1,500,000              |
| Balance                     | \$ 2,218,782   | \$ 350,373     | \$ 0                     |

\*After Indian Set-Asides

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES  
STATE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY OFFICE

Weatherization Assistance Program

- I. Purpose
- II. History
  - A. General
  - B. Data
- III. Weatherization Services With 1983 Funds
- IV. 1982 Cost Per Home: Savings
- V. Coordination
- VI. OPERATION VOLUNTEER

## WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM

### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Weatherization Program is well stated in Public Law 94-385, the legislation from where it originates.

SEC. 411 (a) The Congress finds that --

- (1) dwellings owned or occupied by low-income persons frequently are inadequately insulated;
  - (2) low-income persons, particularly elderly and handicapped low-income persons, can least afford to make the modifications necessary to provide for adequate insulation in such dwellings and to otherwise reduce residential energy use;
  - (3) weatherization of such dwellings would lower utility expenses for such low-income owners or occupants as well as save thousands of barrels per day of needed fuel; and
  - (4) States, through community action agencies established under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and units of general purpose local government, should be encouraged, with Federal financial and technical assistance, to develop and support coordinated weatherization programs designed to ameliorate the adverse effects of high energy costs on such low-income persons, to supplement other Federal programs serving such persons, and to conserve energy.
- (b) It is, therefore, the purpose of this part to develop and implement a supplementary weatherization assistance program to assist in achieving a prescribed level of insulation in the dwelling of low-income persons, particularly elderly and handicapped low-income persons, in order both to aid those persons least able to afford higher utility costs and to conserve needed energy.

## II. HISTORY

### A. General

The State Economic Opportunity Office first became involved in energy conservation, principally weatherization, in 1974 when the Community Services Administration started a small weatherization program. The SEOO provided technical assistance to the Community Action Agencies on these projects which were funded directly from CSA to CAAs. Funds available for weatherization were initially very limited and the work on homes of the low-income was rather elementary, with caulking and weatherstripping used to combat air infiltration and windows were covered with plastic.

Funding was soon increased by CSA and instructions issued which included procedures for effective and economical weatherization based upon individual dwelling conditions and heating index by area. The SEOO was concerned that low-income families in much of the State could not receive weatherization assistance, as much of Kansas is not served by CAAs. The SEOO applied for and received funds from CSA to start a Balance-of-State weatherization program, working directly with cities and towns not located in areas served by CAAs. As the program grew and developed it evolved into one with grants from the SEOO to Regional Planning Commissions who carry on weatherization projects with various member communities, with the planning commissions responsible and reporting to the SEOO of SRS.

In 1977 the U.S. Department of Energy started a program of Weatherization Assistance to Low-Income Families. Prior to the inception of this program DOE asked Governors of the States to designate the department or agency which would handle the program for the State. In Kansas Governor Bennett designated the Department of SRS. Within SRS the SEOO administers the DOE program. SEOO/SRS was selected to administer the DOE program because of its experience and record of involvement and assistance with CAA projects and the operation of the CSA funded Balance-of-State program.

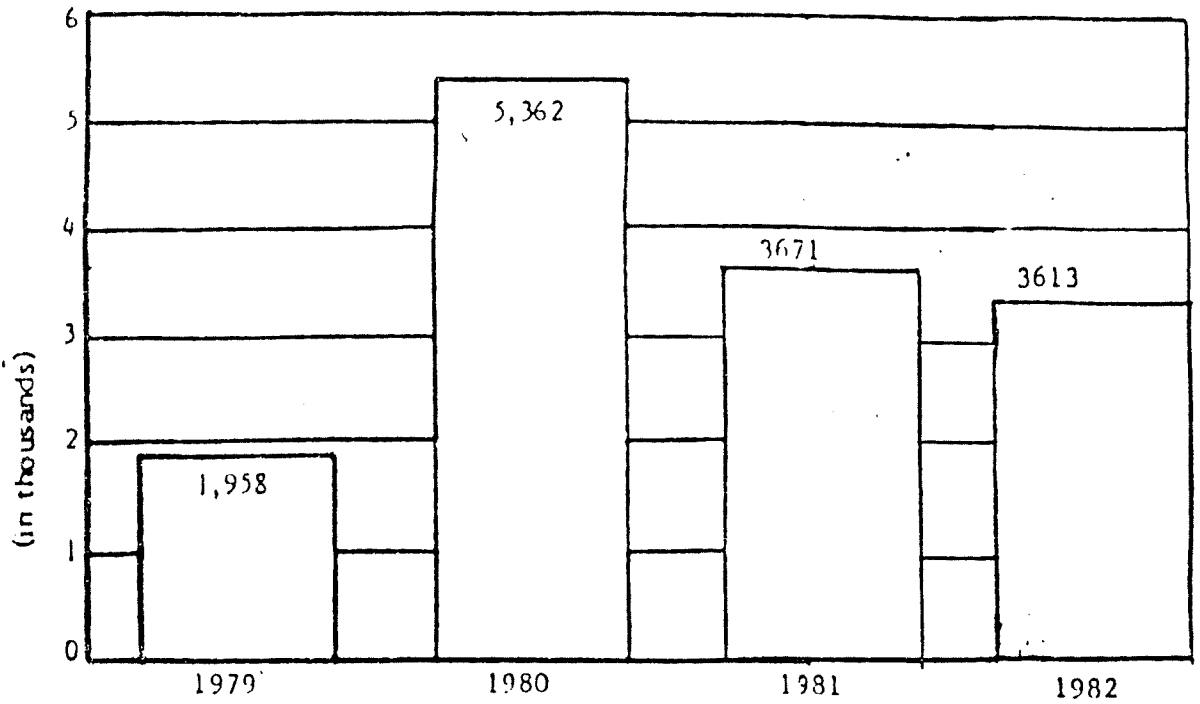
DOE continues to fund the program to this date. Beginning in 1982, Congress allowed States to set aside up to 15% of its LIEAP grant for weatherization. In 1982 and again in 1983, Kansas LIEAP set aside \$1.5 million for the Weatherization Program. This matched the approximately \$1.5 million that DOE granted to Kansas for the Weatherization Program in 1982 and again in 1983.

II. HISTORY  
B. Data

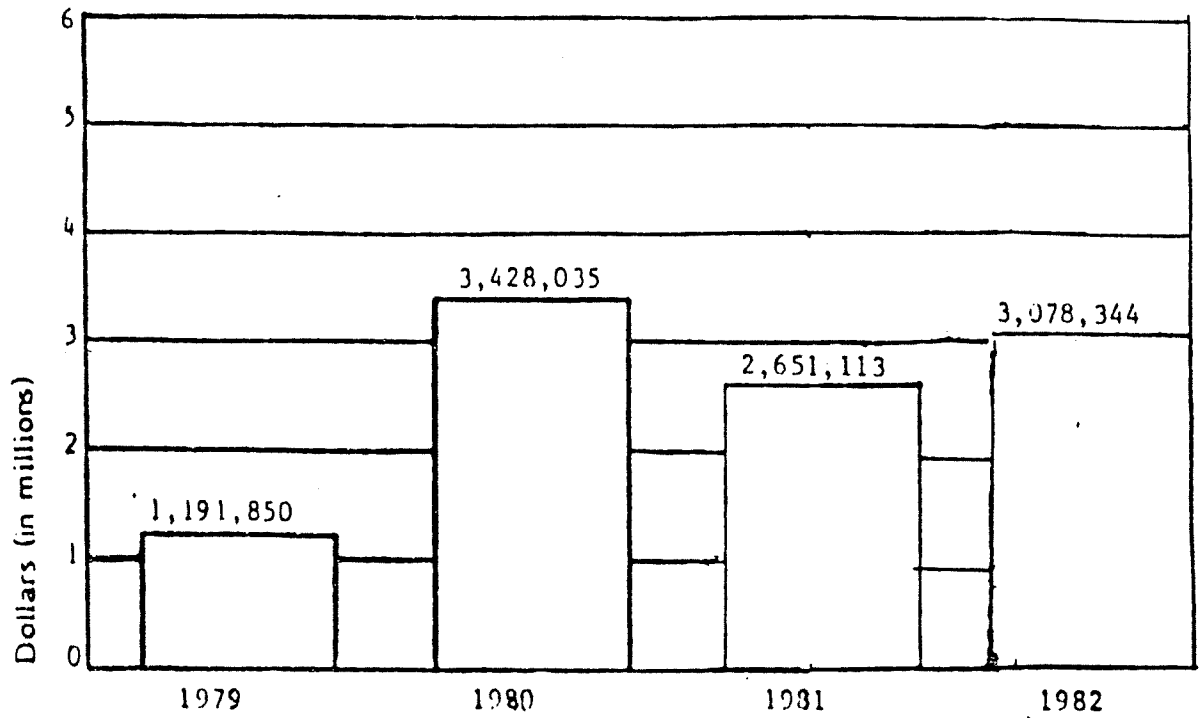
Following, are some graphic illustrations which present data on: homes weatherized, expenditures, county weatherization totals, expenditures by category, and clients served as well as eligibility criteria. Each illustration is self-explanatory.



Number of Homes  
Weatherized in 1979-1980-1981-1982



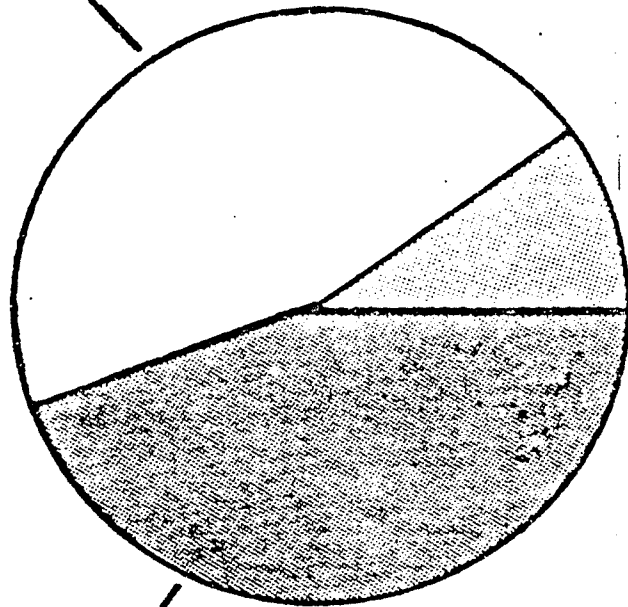
Total Weatherization  
Expenditures in 1979-1980-1981-1982



Total Expenditures for Weatherization Services, 1982

Program  
Support - Sub-grantee

\$1,395,523  
(45.3%)



Weatherization  
Materials - Sub-grantee

\$1,350,241  
(43.9%)

OTHER

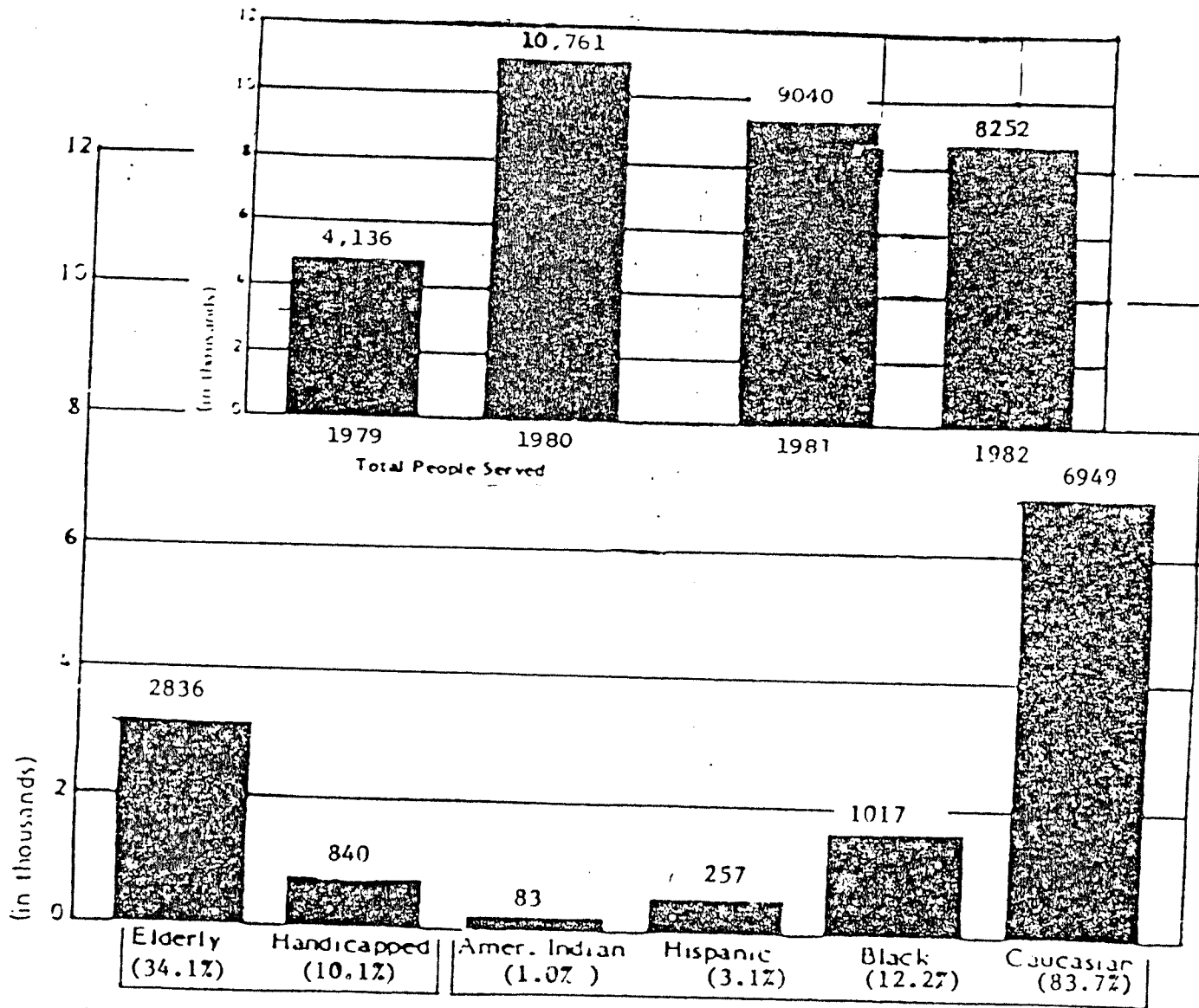
|                     |           |      |
|---------------------|-----------|------|
| Sub-grantee Admin.  | \$144,089 | 4.7% |
| Sub-grantee T&TA    | 44,717    | 1.4% |
| Liability Insurance | 2,995     | .1%  |

|                |                |             |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Grantee Admin. | <u>140,779</u> | <u>4.6%</u> |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|

|       |           |       |
|-------|-----------|-------|
| Total | \$332,580 | 10.8% |
|-------|-----------|-------|

1982

Number of People Receiving Weatherization Services



1982 PRIORITY GROUPS

1982 ETHNIC GROUPS

WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM

Client Eligibility

An eligible dwelling is one occupied by a family unit:

- A. Whose income is at or below 125 percent of the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;  
or
- B. Which contains a member who has received cash assistance payments under Title IV or XVI of the Social Security Act or applicable State or local law during the 12-month period preceding the determination of eligibility for weatherization assistance.

Priority shall be given to residences of those persons 60 years or older and those persons that are deemed handicapped according to the approved standards of Department of Energy, or its successor in function.

### III. WEATHERIZATION SERVICES WITH 1983 FUNDS

The estimated amount of weatherization funds available for the calendar year of 1983 is expected to be \$1,500,000 from the Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP), \$479,450 from the State Energy Conservation Program (SECP), and \$1,509,769 from the Department of Energy (DOE). We have fourteen (14) subgrantees who serve all counties in Kansas with priorities set by the State Economic Opportunity Office to serve the elderly and handicapped low income persons in Kansas.

Before any work is performed on a home, there is a priority list established by the State Economic Opportunity Office as to what is to be done to each home.

These priorities are:

1. General heat waste: caulking, weatherstripping, etc.
2. Exposed floors: skirting, patching foundations
3. Uninsulated ceilings: add cellulose insulation
4. Single glass windows: add storm windows
5. Partly insulated ceilings: add more insulation

Quality control is maintained first by the supervisor of the work crew and second by the final inspector. The final inspector makes sure that the work he indicated to be done in his pre-inspection was satisfactorily completed. The final inspector will demand, if necessary, that the crew or the private subcontractor, whoever was suppose to do the work originally, returns and does the job right.

The SEOO also monitors the quality of work by subgrantee agencies. Each agency has a minimum of 10 homes per year that are inspected by the SEOO monitor. The SEOO points out any problems or substandard work and follows up on them.

#### IV. 1982 COST PER HOME: SAVINGS

The attached illustration shows a breakdown of costs for the 3613 homes weatherized in 1982. The figure of \$799 is higher than the true cost per home which is about \$735. Expenditures on the 1366 homes in progress as of December 31, 1982 are included in the \$799 figure and due to record keeping methods cannot be separated out.

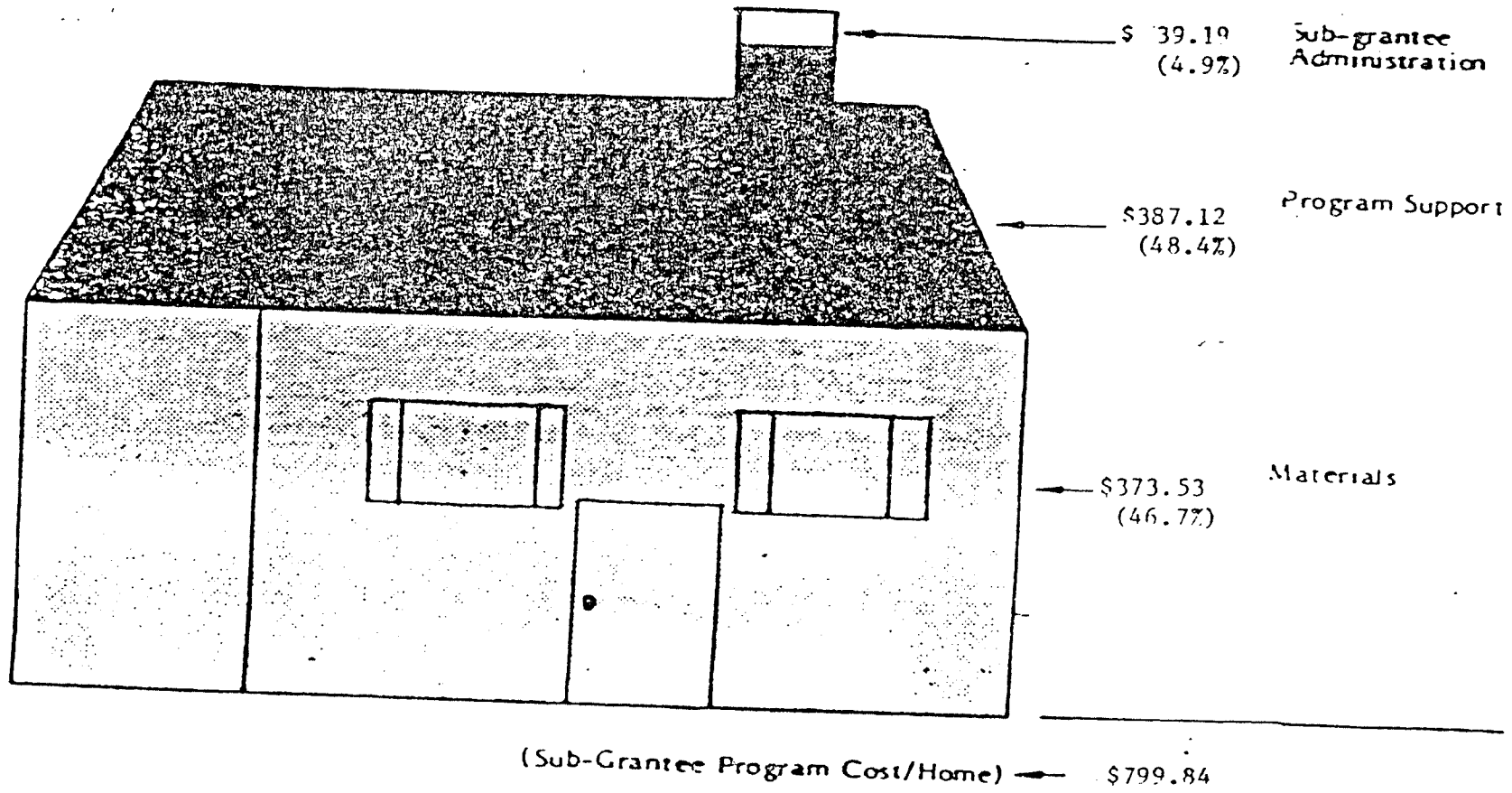
Based on a June, 1981 study prepared by the Consumer Energy Council of America for the National Council of Senior Citizens, fuel savings for the Kansas Weatherization Program are 21%. That is, an average home after weatherization services would use 21% less fuel.

The following formula developed in conjunction with the Kansas Energy Office indicates that cost savings per year for such a home would amount to \$228.11.

- 1) Number of BTU's used per home per heating season =  $(1100 \times 17) \times 5200 \div .6$   
= 162,066,666 BTU's  
1100 = Average number of sq. ft. per home  
17 = BTU's used per sq. ft.  
5200 = Heating Degree Days  
.6 = Efficiency factor of average furnace
- 2) Fuel savings (of 21%) in heating season =  $162,066,666 \times 21\%$   
= 34,034,000 BTU's saved
- 3) Cost savings in heating season =  $34.03 \times \$5.19/\text{MCF}$   
=  $\frac{\$139.18}{\$176.62}$
- 4) During the cooling season, a weatherized home saves 37% of the heating season totals
  - (i) BTU's saved in cooling season =  $34,034,000 \times 37\%$   
= 12,592,580 BTU's
  - (ii) Cost savings in cooling season =  $\$139.18 \times 37\%$   
= \$ 51.49
- 5) Amount and cost of fuel savings per year per home
  - (i) BTU's saved per home =  $34,034,000 + 12,592,580$   
= 46,626,580
  - (ii) Cost savings per home =  $\$176.62 + \$51.49$   
= \$228.11

1982

# SUB-GRANTEE PROGRAM COST/HOME



## V. COORDINATION

Weatherization assistance has been and will continue to be coordinated to the greatest extent practicable with other programs. This will include coordination with HUD community development programs and home rehabilitation wherever possible. There are coordinated efforts with the Farmers Home Administration on its Section 504 home repair program where the needs cannot be met by the weatherization program alone. Also, there will continue to be coordination with the Health and Human Services (HHS) Low Income Energy Assistance Program, the Kansas Corporation Commission Home Energy Audit Program, the Kansas Energy Office and Kansas State University - Energy Extension Service on the State Energy Conservation Program.

When LIEAP benefits are mailed out, a stuffer indicates that if the client is interested in having weatherization services, he should fill out the card and return it to the SE00. Through January 31, 1983, more than 750 cards have been sent in.

LIEAP also provides a computer list of clients by county to the appropriate weatherization subgrantee. This method has been used in 1981 and 1982. Subgrantees then do mail outs or other outreach to take applications. Currently, 2,352 pending applications are on file at subgrantee agencies representing a 5 through 8 month waiting list.



## VI. OPERATION VOLUNTEER

OPERATION VOLUNTEER was a September, 1982 project of SRS which relied on volunteers to do caulking and weatherstripping on eligible homes. The project was a huge success, with 1,547 volunteers working on 2,157 homes during the month.

SRS Area Offices were instrumental in helping the Weatherization Program Subgrantees recruit volunteers, and do client outreach. Client outreach focused on Medical Assistance Only recipients, often called the poorest of the poor. Over 2,100 Medical Assistance Only clients registered to have their homes weatherized.

A great deal of positive publicity resulted from OPERATION VOLUNTEER. Some focused on the need of clients; others on the types of volunteers. Governor Carlin and Representative Glickman were two of the more notable volunteers.

All homes which were caulked and weatherstripped by volunteers were placed on subgrantee's lists to receive the other Weatherization Program services. OPERATION VOLUNTEER served to inspire coordination among SRS, Weatherization Program subgrantees and other state and local agencies working on energy issues.

