



**BUILDING  
PERFORMANCE**  
ASSOCIATION



# WIND RIVER RESERVATION ENERGY EFFICIENCY & WEATHERIZATION

**Assessment and Program  
Recommendations**

Prepared by the Building Performance Association (BPA)  
for the Eastern Shoshone Housing Corporation in  
cooperation with AnnDyl Policy Group, Energize Wind  
River, and Remotely



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## Executive Summary

THIS REPORT PRESENTS A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY LANDSCAPE ACROSS THE WIND RIVER RESERVATION, HOME TO THE EASTERN SHOSHONE TRIBE. THIS REPORT IS BASED ON HOUSING-LEVEL SURVEY DATA COLLECTED AS PART OF THE ENERGIZE WIND RIVER PROGRAM AND ANALYZED FOR BOTH INDIVIDUAL HOMES AND AGGREGATED COMMUNITY-WIDE CONDITIONS. THE REPORT HIGHLIGHTS POTENTIAL SOURCES OF FEDERAL FUNDING TO SUPPORT RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY UPGRADES AND PRESENTS A PLAN TO DEVELOP A LOCAL TRIBAL WORKFORCE TO IMPLEMENT DOZENS OF HOME ENERGY UPGRADES EACH YEAR.

The housing dataset includes 32 survey entries representing 29 unique residential addresses. Of these, 22 entries contain completed submissions with modeled energy outputs, while the remaining entries reflect partial or preliminary information. The dataset includes a mix of permanent housing units as well as nonpermanent structures such as recreational vehicles (RVs) and campers, reflecting the full range of housing conditions present on the reservation.

Analysis of completed survey data indicates substantial opportunity to improve housing conditions, reduce household energy burden, create local employment, and advance energy resilience through weatherization, targeted electrification, and renewable energy strategies. For program planning and budgeting purposes, this report assesses a conservative value of approximately \$2,000–\$3,000 per household<sup>1</sup> per year in potential energy cost reduction following comprehensive, weatherization-first upgrades.

Improving housing energy performance supports not only affordability, but also the safety of elders, the health of children, and the long-term ability of families to remain in their homes. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Home Energy Rebate pathways provide an opportunity to secure significant federal funding to deliver immediate and long-term energy savings benefits while maintaining Tribal control and household choice.

Importantly, this work can be performed by trained community members, creating a sustainable local workforce and keeping investment dollars within the reservation. By developing a local workforce, the Eastern Shoshone Tribe can further capture the benefits of energy savings upgrades through support for local jobs.

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<sup>1</sup> Modeled savings across completed survey entries range from approximately \$1,200 to over \$6,000 per year. Higher modeled values are treated as upper-bound cases and are not used as program-wide planning assumptions.



## Housing Dataset Overview (Data-Driven Baseline)

This assessment is based on housing survey data collected through the Energize Wind River program and analyzed in coordination with the Eastern Shoshone Housing Corporation. The dataset includes:

- 32 total survey entries
- 29 unique residential addresses
- 22 completed submissions with modeled energy outputs
- 10 incomplete or preliminary entries

The dataset represents a planning and pilot baseline, not a comprehensive housing census. As additional homes are surveyed during early implementation (recommended in Year 1), all calculations, targets, and production assumptions in this report can be refined.

### Data Completeness and Interpretation

Not all survey fields are populated across all entries. Several building-characteristic fields including insulation levels, equipment age, and square footage are reported only for a subset of homes. Percentages and averages presented in this report are calculated using non-missing responses only, and sample sizes are noted where relevant.

Modeled energy savings values are used in this report for program planning, prioritization, and funding alignment. They should not be interpreted as guaranteed household outcomes and will vary based on final scope, eligibility, installation quality, and household energy use.

### Non-Permanent Housing Structures

Survey entries with minimal building detail (often lacking insulation data, square footage, or mechanical system information) are understood to represent non-permanent housing structures, including RVs, campers, or similar temporary dwellings.

These entries are intentionally included in the dataset to reflect the full spectrum of housing conditions on the Wind River Reservation. However, non-permanent structures require distinct intervention strategies and are not assumed to be eligible for standard U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) envelope measures. Where appropriate, these units may instead be addressed through alternative approaches such as energy access improvements, load reduction strategies, or housing stabilization efforts.



## Home Types (Reported Responses Only)

Among survey entries that reported housing type:

- Mobile or manufactured homes represent the most common housing type, representing 50% of the sample.
- Standalone single-family homes represent a large share as well, at 45%.
- Non-permanent structures (RVs and campers) are excluded from envelope-based condition averages.

This distribution is consistent with rural housing patterns and underscores the importance of flexible, housing-type-specific program design when implementing weatherization and energy efficiency measures.

## Heating Fuel

Among survey entries that reported primary heating fuel:

- Electric resistance heating is the most commonly reported primary heating source (50%) and it may be a good candidate for heat pump technologies that yield substantial savings.
- Propane (25%) and wood (15%) remain as significant heating fuel sources, posing logistical delivery challenges as well as indoor air quality impacts.
- Natural gas use (10%) is limited and not consistently available across the reservation.

This fuel mix exposes households to higher and more volatile energy costs compared to communities with widespread natural gas infrastructure and reinforces the value of weatherization-first strategies and targeted electrification measures designed to reduce reliance on high-cost fuels.

## Water Heating Fuel

Reported water heating fuels are predominantly electric, with smaller shares of propane and natural gas. This pattern suggests strong potential for high-efficiency water heating upgrades, including heat pump or on demand water heaters, when paired with appropriate electrical and envelope improvements.

## Insulation Conditions

Across homes with reported insulation data, the following trends are observed:

- Wall insulation is frequently minimal or standard, with limited high-performance insulation reported.
- Floor insulation is often absent or below recommended levels.
- Attic insulation levels are commonly light or missing altogether.



These conditions confirm that building envelope improvements—particularly air sealing and insulation—represent the most cost-effective first step for reducing energy burden, improving comfort, and enabling successful electrification.

## Energy Efficiency Conditions (Individual & Aggregated)

### What the Data Shows (Aggregate)

The housing survey dataset includes 22 completed submissions with modeled energy outputs. These modeled results provide insight into the relative scale and distribution of potential energy cost reductions across surveyed homes and are used to inform program design and prioritization.

Across completed submissions, modeled results indicate that many homes have the potential for meaningful reductions in annual energy costs following comprehensive upgrades. As noted above, for program planning and budgeting, this report adopts a conservative working assumption of approximately \$2,000–\$3,000 per household per year in potential energy cost reduction after weatherization and targeted electrification.<sup>2</sup>

At the same time, modeled results show a wider range of outcomes depending on baseline conditions, fuel type, and upgrade scope. Some homes exhibit modeled savings below this range, while others show modeled savings exceeding \$3,500 per year. Higher modeled values are retained in this report for transparency and context but are treated as upper-bound cases rather than program-wide assumptions.<sup>3</sup>

### Common Upgrade Needs (Observed in the Sample)

Across homes with completed survey responses, several upgrade needs appear consistently:

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<sup>2</sup> The Remotely tool leverages ClearlyEnergy's Automated Energy Model (AEM) to find potential annual cost saving for a home. The AEM estimates household energy consumption using basic home characteristics along with user-provided details about the home's major appliances, building envelope components, light specifications, and thermostat settings. These inputs are combined with localized NOAA weather data and utility rate data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) to approximate current annual energy use and utility cost. The AEM then calculates projected utility cost after efficiency improvements are performed, including HVAC upgrades, weatherization, installation of updated ENERGY STAR appliances, and switching to more efficient lighting, and compares these projected post retrofit utility costs to the baseline estimate. The difference between modeled baseline costs and projected costs post retrofit produce the estimated annual costs savings (\$/year) for each retrofit category. Estimated savings only reflect operational costs and do not include expenditure associated with purchasing or installing new systems or other home upgrades.

<sup>3</sup> Modeled savings across completed submissions range from approximately \$1,200 to over \$6,000 per year. Outcomes vary by home and are influenced by baseline inefficiencies, fuel costs, and the ability to stack multiple measures.



- Building envelope deficiencies, including air leakage, under-insulated floors, limited attic insulation, and health and safety measures.
- High operating-cost heating systems, particularly electric resistance, propane, and wood-based systems.
- Electrical readiness needs, including panel capacity, wiring upgrades, ventilation, and safety improvements.

These conditions reflect structural and historical underinvestment, rather than household choice or behavior, and are consistent with housing conditions observed in other rural and Tribal communities. All electrification and renewable energy measures should be voluntary and household-directed. System sizing and technology selection would be informed by household needs, cultural preferences, and long-term resilience considerations.

### Homes Without Reliable Electrical Service (Community-Informed Opportunity)

Several survey entries reflect homes with limited, unreliable, or informal electrical service. These homes represent a critical opportunity for cost-reduction and energy access strategies, including:

- Weatherization-first retrofits (air sealing and insulation to reduce energy demand).
- Solar photovoltaic (PV) systems paired with battery storage, designed in consultation with households to reflect site conditions, safety considerations, and household priorities.

### Comparison to Other Wyoming Communities

When compared to non-tribal communities in Wyoming, homes on the Wind River Reservation generally exhibit the following characteristics shown in the table below.

Indicator	Wind River Reservation	Typical Wyoming Community
Average home age	Older	Mixed/newer
Insulation levels	Below average	Moderate to good
Heating fuel mix	High-cost fuels common	Natural gas dominant
Household energy burden	Higher	Lower

These differences contribute to disproportionately higher energy costs relative to income for many households on the Wind River Reservation and reinforce the equity case for targeted investment in energy efficiency and housing improvements.



Existing WAP efforts have historically underinvested on the Wind River Reservation and have focused attention outside of that territory.

## **Target Funding Pathways: DOE WAP and IRA HOMES/HEEHR**

Strategic investment in a tribally led weatherization and electrification program – leveraging DOE WAP and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Home Energy Rebate pathways – would deliver immediate and long-term benefits. Braiding multiple funding streams can maximize impact while maintaining Tribal control and household choice through targeted deployment of each program.

### **DOE Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)**

The DOE WAP provides whole-house energy upgrades for income-qualified households. WAP is administered by the Wyoming Department of Family Services (DFS), with an annual budget of approximately \$1.6 million across the state, and leverages additional funds for weatherization from the state’s Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). DFS subgrants with two non-profit community action agencies (CAAs) to deploy WAP funding; these agencies may in turn contract with local contractors to perform WAP services. WAP establishes standardized audit procedures, installation protocols, health and safety requirements, and quality control processes.

Current DOE WAP program requirements cap costs for each home at approximately \$8,497 per residence; this funding often does not cover the full cost of all beneficial efficiency upgrades.

**Eligibility and Application Process:** Households up to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are eligible in Wyoming. To access WAP services, households must apply via the DFS portal; as the DFS also administers the federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, applicants for energy bill funding are automatically considered for WAP as well. DFS prioritizes applications based upon a priority point system, whereby priority is given to elderly, disabled and homes with children under five.<sup>4</sup>

A primary limitation in accessing WAP funds will be competition for the statewide budget with other projects across the state. For purposes of this analysis, we assume the Wind River Reservation will receive funding/allocation of no more than 5-10 projects per year (up to \$85,000 in project funds). This level of allocation will likely require dedicated engagement and coordination with the DFS to ensure consistent allocation at this level across 3-5 years.

### **IRA Section 50121: Whole-Home Energy Efficiency Rebates (HOMES)**

Section 50121 of the IRA appropriates money for the Home Owner Managing Energy Savings (HOMES) rebate program. The HOMES program provides performance-based rebates for whole-home energy savings.

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<sup>4</sup> [Weatherization Assistance Program \(WAP\) - Wyoming Department of Family Services](#)



- Home upgrades with modeled energy savings of greater than 20% are eligible for rebates of up to \$2,000 (including multifamily on a per-unit basis, up to 100 units);
- Home upgrades with modeled energy savings of greater than 35% are eligible for rebates of up to \$4,000 (including multifamily on a per-unit basis, up to 100 units);
- Low-income households may qualify for substantially higher support levels; Wyoming has not yet announced their low-income project caps. Many states have authorized low-income project rebates of up to \$12,000 - \$16,000.

The Wyoming HOMES program will be administered by the Wyoming Energy Authority; the Authority received a total allocation of \$34.6 million to administer the HOMES program through 2031. Wyoming submitted its application to the U.S. DOE for its HOMES program, but has not yet received approval to launch, pending a DOE review and anticipated streamlining of the program requirements. Contact Patrick Millin for more information: 307-631-6652; [patrick.millin@wyo.gov](mailto:patrick.millin@wyo.gov).

**Eligibility and Application Process:** Households up to 80% of Area Median Income are eligible for higher incentive values; all other households are eligible for the base incentive rebate value. The Wyoming Energy Administration will establish application procedures upon program launch.

Unlike WAP, the HOMES rebate is expected to be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis until funds run out. If the Eastern Shoshone Housing Corporation is ready and positioned to submit a high volume of applications following opening of the program, it can help ensure that available funds flow to the Wind River reservation. The HOMES program is expected to be open to both individual homeowners as well as multifamily building owners (which may include the Eastern Shoshone Housing Corporation). Having a dedicated staff member for outreach and coordination to facilitate individual households in accessing the rebates could significantly help accelerate participation across the reservation.

## **IRA Section 50122: High-Efficiency Electric Home Rebate (HEEHR) – State Allocation**

Section 50122 of the IRA appropriates money for the HEEHR program. This program supports point-of-sale rebates for high-efficiency electric equipment, including heat pumps, heat pump water heaters, electrical panels, wiring, and ventilation improvements. Depending on income and costs, households may receive up to \$14,000 per home across eligible measures:

- \$8,000 for a heat pump for space heating;
- \$1,750 for a heat pump water heater;
- \$4,000 for electric panel upgrades;
- \$2,500 for electrical wiring upgrades;
- \$1,600 for insulation, air sealing, and ventilation upgrades;
- \$840 for electric stoves; and
- \$840 for heat pump dryers.



The Wyoming HEEHR program will be administered by the Wyoming Energy Authority; the Authority received a total allocation of \$34.5 million to administer the HOMES program through 2031. Wyoming submitted its application to the U.S. DOE for its HEEHR program, but has not yet received approval to launch, pending a DOE review of the program. Contact Patrick Millin for more information: 307-631-6652; [patrick.millin@wyo.gov](mailto:patrick.millin@wyo.gov).

**Eligibility and Application Process:** Households up to 80% of Area Median Income are eligible for rebates up to 100% of project cost (up to the specific appliance amounts); Households up to 1500% of Area Median Income are eligible for rebates up to 50% of project cost (up to the specific appliance amounts). The Wyoming Energy Administration will establish application procedures upon program launch.

Unlike WAP, the HEEHR rebate is expected to be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis until funds run out. If the Eastern Shoshone Housing Corporation is ready and positioned to submit a high volume of applications following opening of the program, it can help ensure that available funds flow to the Wind River reservation. The HOMES program is expected to be open to both individual homeowners as well as multifamily building owners (which may include the Eastern Shoshone Housing Corporation), including any planned new construction. Having a dedicated staff member or subcontractor for outreach and coordination to facilitate individual households in accessing the rebates could significantly help accelerate participation across the reservation.

## **IRA Section 50122: High-Efficiency Electric Home Rebate (HEEHR) – Tribal Allocation**

The HEEHR program also included \$200 million in reserved funding for Tribal governments across the country; this included:

- \$456k for the Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, and
- \$620k for the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation.

While the initial DOE application deadline of DATE has passed, it is anticipated that the DOE may revise the application deadline following the strategic review of the program. Notably, unlike state programs, the DOE guidance specifically allows Tribal governments to collaborate on joint implementation of the programs across multiple governments.

## **Utility Energy Efficiency Programs**

The local electric distribution cooperative, High Plains Power (HPP), does not currently offer any energy-efficiency rebates or incentives. Tri-State, a cooperative which provides electricity generation and transmission to HPP, currently offers an on-bill repayment program for participating cooperatives to help customers fund electrification projects. HPP does not currently participate in the Tri-State on-bill program; this is an opportunity to engage with HPP and Tri-State to encourage the deployment of an on-bill program, which would provide a reliable



mechanism to reduce up-front costs of various electrification upgrades for residents of the Wind River Reservation.

### **Bill Savings and Green Financing**

Energy efficiency upgrades on the Wind River Reservation offer an opportunity for significant annual energy bill savings – though up-front costs often pose a barrier to unlocking these savings, even for measures which pay for themselves within a short timeframe. In addition to the utility-led on bill financing program mentioned above, various entities offer energy efficiency or electrification financing mechanisms that leverage bill savings to cover the cost of the financing. The Eastern Shoshone Housing Corporation may consider engaging with these entities to establish relationships to enable preferential financing of energy upgrades:

- The Native Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) received \$400 million in Greenhouse Gas reduction Fund funding under the Inflation reduction Act; the Trump Administration has worked to cancel this previously awarded funding, and the funds are currently frozen due to ongoing litigation.

### **Braiding Funds**

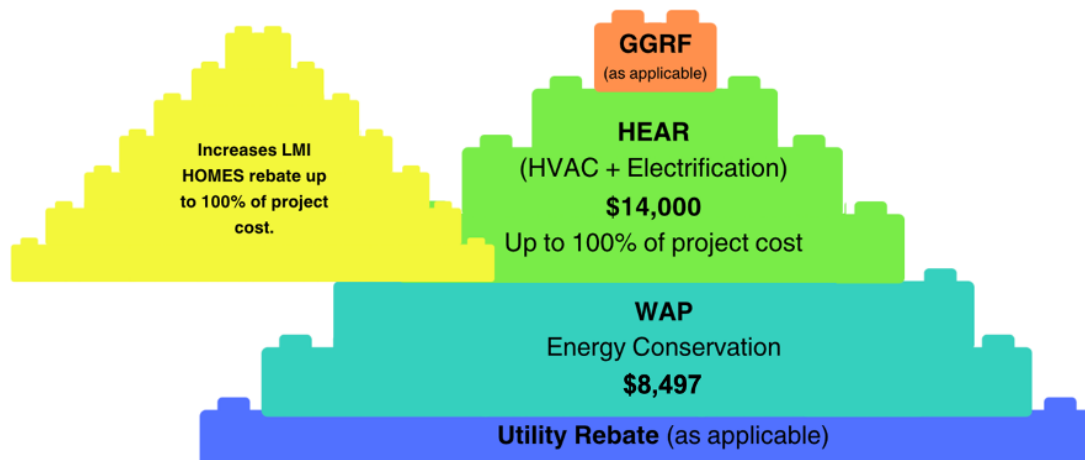
A typical whole-home project for insulation, air sealing, and HVAC upgrades with a heat pump on the Wind River Reservation could cost between \$16,000 - \$30,000. By braiding funding across different sources, the Eastern Shoshone Housing Corporation can maximize the impact of federal funding:

- Utilize HEEHR funding for heat pumps (\$8,000) in any home currently served by propane or electric resistance for space heating.
  - Utilize HEEHR funding for electrical wiring and panel upgrades (up to \$6,500) for any house served by propane which requires new electrical to support heat pumps [electric resistance homes are assumed to have sufficient electric capacity].
- Utilize HEEHR funding for heat pump water heaters (up to \$1,750) for any home currently served by electric resistance, gas, or propane water heating.
- Utilize WAP funding for eligible homes (up to \$8,497) to the maximum extent possible given Wyoming funding allocations.
  - For homes served by WAP where the cost cap does not fully cover the project costs, separate a distinct portion of the project (e.g. air sealing or wall insulation) from the WAP project scope and leverage up to \$1,600 in HEEHR insulation and air sealing rebates (not applicable if the home has already met the HEEHR cap of \$14,000)
  - For homes not served by WAP, leverage HOMES rebate funding for insulation and air sealing. Given that the heat pump and HPWH rebates under HEEHR are generally more generous, the modeled savings of the home would need to meet at least 20% after the heat pump upgrades to qualify.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Wyoming has not yet announced the rebate levels for low-income projects, which are expected to exceed the \$4,000 for 20% / \$8,000 for 35% energy savings thresholds. The final low-income values could make HOMES more advantageous than the HEEHR heat pump rebates in certain circumstances.





Source: AnnDyl Policy Group: [Policy Brief: The Residential Capital Stack - AnnDyl](#)

## Workforce Development & Job Creation

In addition to the direct benefits to the community through reduced energy bills from the various federal programs, the Eastern Shoshone Housing Corporation can further secure benefits for the Tribe by developing a local workforce to conduct the weatherization and home energy upgrades, ensuring that federal dollars also support Tribal jobs. This proposed program is intentionally designed for a tribally led delivery model that prioritizes employment, training, and skill-building for community members.

## Implementation Plan

A phased implementation plan allows the program to scale responsibly, beginning with pilot delivery and workforce training, followed by steady-state production and long-term sustainment.

At steady state, the program could support more than a dozen local jobs, including auditors, HVAC and insulation installers, electricians, supervisors, trainers, and administrative staff.

## Production Assumption (Used for Planning)

A conservative cold-climate production benchmark is that one weatherization crew (1 lead + 3–4 technicians) completes approximately 45–55 homes/year (whole-home envelope + basic mechanical scope), depending on travel distance and readiness conditions.

Staffing Year 1 (pilot + build systems):

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The community coordinator/navigator and grants administrator should help identify the optimal set of funding for each project.



- 1 Energy Auditor/Quality Control Inspector (QCI)
- 1 Community Outreach Coordinator/Intake Specialist
- 1 Weatherization Crew, 4 full-time equivalent (FTE): crew lead + 3 crew members
- 1 Program Manager/Admin/Finance/Grants Manager

Future years:

The program can continue to grow the staff as project funds allow, particularly to bring subcontracted trades in-house and improve overall program management and quality assurance. Additional skills to consider as the program expands include:

- 2-3 HVAC technicians
- 1-2 electricians
- 1 Training/Safety Coordinator (can be combined with senior supervisor)
- 2 Community Coordinators/Intake/Admin
- 1 Finance/Grants specialist
- 1 Program Director

### Training Pathway (Grant-Ready)

- Building Performance Institute (BPI) Building Analyst and Envelope Professional
- DOE WAP-required technical standards and quality control
- Heat pump installer support training (partner with regional HVAC contractors)
- Electrical training for panel/wiring upgrades (apprenticeship model)

## Costs, Tools, & Equipment to Form a Weatherization Agency

Startup and operating cost estimates presented in this report are intentionally conservative and aligned with DOE WAP and IRA delivery requirements. These costs support program compliance, quality assurance, worker safety, and long-term sustainability.

### Core Tool & Equipment List

**Diagnostics:** blower door kits, IR cameras, pressure pans, manometers, CO/combustion analyzers, smoke pencils, hygrometers.

**Install equipment:** insulation blowers (cellulose/fiberglass), dense-pack accessories, air sealing kits, duct sealing tools, ventilation fans.

**Safety:** respirators + cartridges, Tyvek suits, HEPA vacuums, lead-safe tools, fall protection, first aid kits.

**Field operations:** ladders, small scaffold, generators, jobsite lighting, enclosed tool storage, moisture meters.



## Startup (Year 1) Estimated One-Time Costs

Category	Quantity/Notes	Estimated Cost
Program launch, policies, QA/QC systems, accounting	Setup + grant compliance + data systems	\$180,000
Vehicles	3 field vehicles (2 vans + 1 pickup)	\$210,000
Diagnostic equipment	2 blower doors, 2 infrared (IR) cameras, combustion analyzer, manometers, CO monitors	\$95,000
Insulation equipment	2 insulation blowers, hoses, dense-pack tools	\$70,000
General tools + ladders + scaffolding	Power tools, hand tools, ladders, small scaffold	\$60,000
Safety + personal protective equipment (PPE)	Respirators, fit testing, fall protection, first aid	\$35,000
IT + field tablets	Intake + audits + photo documentation	\$25,000
Training + certification	Auditor/QCI + crew training	\$85,000
	<b>Total Year 1 Startup Cost</b>	<b>\$760,000</b>



## Annual Operating Budget (Year 1)

Category	Notes	Annual Cost (Range)
Wages + benefits	~ 7 FTE	\$700,000– \$1,000,000
Materials + consumables	air sealing, insulation, ventilation, small repairs	\$200,000
Subcontracting	HVAC/electrical, specialized work	\$500,000
Fleet + fuel + insurance	vehicles, maintenance	\$100,000
QA/QC + monitoring	inspections, rework reserve	\$50,000
Admin + reporting	grant compliance, data	\$50,000
	<b>Total Annual Operating Cost</b>	<b>\$1.6–\$1.8 million</b>



## Project Revenue (Year 1)

Category	Quantity/Notes	Estimated Cost
WAP	5-10 projects	\$42,000– \$85,000
HEEHR	50 Projects, assume average project value of \$12,000	\$600,000
HOMES	40-45 projects (additive to HEEHR for households not covered by WAP, assume rebate value of \$8,000 for 20% savings)	\$360,000
	<b>Year 1 Project Revenue</b>	<b>\$1,045,000</b>
Low/zero-interest financing based on annual bill savings	50 households with annual bill savings of \$2,000-\$3,000 each; 7-year loan pegged at value of bill savings	\$700,000– \$1,200,000
	<b>Year 1 Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$1,750,000– \$2,250,000</b>



In Year 1, project revenue from federal grants alone is unlikely to fully cover the direct costs of the projects; finding mechanisms to capture the energy and bill savings to fund the remainder of the project costs will be important to closing the revenue gaps to support full time salaries and operating costs for workers.

- On-bill financing – if it could be available through HPP and Tri-State – would be an ideal mechanism to cover the remaining project costs, reducing up-front costs to households, leveraging energy savings for short-term financing costs, and then delivering long-term energy savings once the loans are fully paid off.
- If on-bill financing is not available, direct arrangements with financial institutions to provide bulk financing for multiple projects can help streamline delivery and reduce financing costs.

In future years, the program could grow to support additional crews and personnel, particularly through expanded use of the HEEHR rebate program and expansion to provide services to the Northern Arapahoe residents of the Wind River Reservation and market-rate services off the reservation in the local communities of Lander, Dubois, Thermopolis, and elsewhere.

## **Electrification, Solar, & Battery Opportunities (Weatherization-First)**

Electrification measures including cold-climate heat pumps and heat pump water heaters are most effective when paired with envelope improvements. Solar and battery systems are prioritized for homes without reliable electrical service and are designed to enhance safety, resilience, and energy sovereignty.

All electrification and renewable energy measures remain voluntary and household-directed.



## **Appendix A: Final Inspection Data Report**

See “Appendix A - Shoshone Final Inspection Data Report.xlsx” file.

