

DOE's Furnace Rule Harms Americans

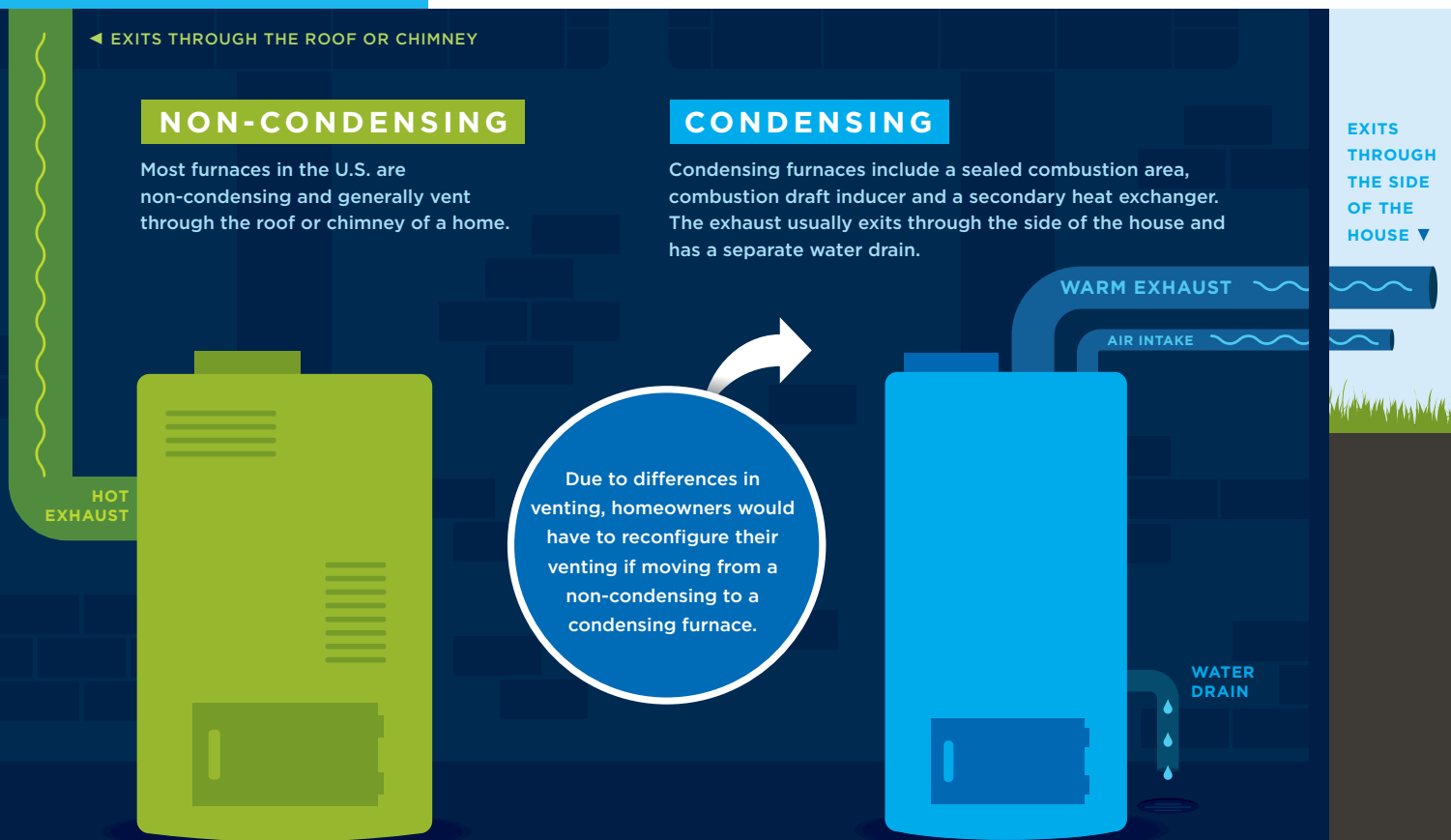


A final rule from DOE will eliminate non-condensing furnaces and affect 55% of U.S. households.

This elimination will drastically increase costs for families and increase greenhouse gas emissions.

But there is a solution.

DOE should adopt new standards to identify condensing and non-condensing furnaces as two separate product classes.



DOE should rescind their final rule, which has unacceptable, harmful impacts for both consumers and the environment. New standards should identify condensing and non-condensing furnaces as two separate product classes.

DOE's final rule would increase costs to:

30%

of senior-only households

39%

of mobile homes would be impacted

26%

of low-income households

25%

of senior-only mobile households

27%

of small business consumers

20%

of low-income mobile households

Real Impacts for Families and the Environment



Structural Modifications

Condensing furnaces cannot be connected to the existing venting in a home; they require a new venting system and possible relocation of the equipment. *These modifications may not be possible if a homeowner can't access an external wall, as in rowhouses, apartments, or condominiums.*



Under DOE's furnace rule, many customers will be physically unable to replace their existing gas furnace.

Increased Costs

These changes would require homeowners to make costly structural modifications to their home. Replacing a furnace costs \$4,500, on average, for the equipment alone. Further, many customers will be physically unable to replace their existing gas furnace due to costly ventilation changes.

27.2%

of homeowners are low-income



Increased Emissions



Increased Energy Usage



Increased Operating Costs

Reduced Energy Efficiency, Increased Emissions

Cost and installation challenges could lead to stranded equipment or repairs to equipment past its useful life. As it stands, the DOE rule will cause operating costs, energy usage and emissions to go up. These challenges are likely to result in consumers being forced to fuel switch. Fuel switching will lead to reduced energy efficiency and increased greenhouse gas emissions as consumers move to less-efficient electric applications.