



West Virginia Weatherization Assistance Program

**State of West Virginia
Development Office
PY2020-2021 DRAFT**

PART I - MASTER FILE
PY 2020 - 2021



State of West Virginia Development Office

U.S. Department of Energy Program Year: 2020-2021 State Plan Master File

V. MASTER FILE

V.1. Eligibility

The West Virginia Weatherization Assistance Program (WV WAP) will ensure that every dwelling weatherized meets both client eligibility and building eligibility requirements as detailed in *Sections V.1.1 and V.1.2*.

V.1.1 Approach to Determining Client Eligibility

Definition of Income Used to Determine Eligibility:

The WV WAP will determine eligibility of a dwelling unit based on the amount of household income and the conformity of that income to criteria established by the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, 42 U.S.C. 8621. All subrecipients in the WV WAP will use 200% of the poverty guidelines and definition of poverty as stated in DOE WPN 20-3 Poverty Income Guidelines and Definition of Income, dated February 13, 2020, and published in the Federal Register January 17, 2020 as updated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2), effective January 15, 2020. The WV WAP data management system calculates a twelve (12) month income period needed to create an annualized income equivalent for comparison to the poverty guidelines. Annualized income may be calculated using less than twelve (12) months of income information. At least one (1) month of recent income is necessary for the database management system to calculate the annualized income for eligibility determination. In addition, family units that have received cash assistance payments under Title IV or XVI of the Social Security Act, or applicable State or local law paid during the twelve-month period preceding application, will be eligible for weatherization pursuant to 10 CFR Part 440.22.

Eligibility Procedures:

The State of West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) has established an extensive intake/application process involving obtaining information from prospective program participants before a decision can be made on their eligibility for weatherization assistance. Each applicant must provide all the items outlined as “mandatory data fields” in the application

process/form. All prospective applicants will be required to identify and provide verification of the amount and source of the total income for their household in compliance with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2019 poverty guidelines as identified in the Federal Register. WVDO will use the Definition of Income provided in DOE WPN 20-3 Poverty Income Guidelines and Definition of Income regarding cash receipts, exclusions, proving eligibility, and consideration of child support. Additional data fields included in the state data management system require the collection and reporting of household demographic and residence specific information including whether the applicant rents or owns his/her home, among other information. All applicants are required to sign their application and certify to the validity of the information provided. Falsification of an application is subject to ineligibility.

WVDO developed *WVWPN 13-9 - WAP Application and Review Queue Management Policy* which provides specific and detailed guidance on how the subrecipients are to utilize the various functions of the database management system. This ensures there is consistency among the WV WAP Network on how a client proceeds through the various stages of the weatherization process, including the intake process. This policy will remain in effect for PY 2020 – 2021.

Income Verification Procedures:

The eligibility documentation is maintained in the database management system and may be supplemented with a physical client file. All eligibility documentation is to be reviewed for compliance by the subrecipient prior to weatherization services being provided, and then entered into the database management system for eligibility calculation. If one (1) year or more has lapsed between the date of application and the date weatherization services is scheduled to begin on a particular job, the income of that client must be re-verified as per WV WAP and DOE requirements. WVDO provides a secondary review of eligibility documentation and process by selecting a sample of weatherization dwellings during the monitoring process. WVDO issued *WVWPN 13-5 – Amended Income Eligibility Policy* on June 28, 2019, to provide updated uniform guidelines on the definition of income and determining income eligibility. WVDO also provides to the WV WAP Network the Poverty Income Guidelines and Definition of Income document as revised by DOE each program year to supplement the *Income Eligibility Policy*.

All fifty-five (55) counties of West Virginia are eligible for weatherization services and are intended to be served by the WV WAP. Any West Virginia resident who meets client eligibility requirements and whose dwelling meets building eligibility requirements (also in compliance with 10 CFR 440.18(e)(2)(iii) regarding “Reweathering”) would be eligible to receive weatherization services. As per DOE requirements and 10 CFR 440.16(b), priorities are given to certain sectors of the eligible population. The WV WAP has also incorporated some priority features to enhance the DOE required priority eligible population categories and allow for reasonable, efficient, and effective implementation of the WAP, including all funding sources. These priorities and the process followed are described in *Section V.3 Priorities*.

Qualified Aliens Eligibility for Benefits:

The steps in the application/intake process detailed in the previous *Eligibility Procedures Section* ensure DOE weatherization services shall only be provided to eligible populations. These same procedures and parameters including income eligibility are utilized for West Virginia's Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) Weatherization services.

V.1.2 Approach to Determining Building Eligibility

Reweatherization:

The WV WAP has procedures in place to comply with DOE regulations and 10 CFR 440.18(f)(2)(iii) regarding "Reweatherization." Prior to any weatherization activity, a unit must be evaluated to determine whether previous weatherization services were provided after **September 30, 1994**. If services have been provided *after this date* with DOE funds, the unit is not eligible for additional weatherization services with DOE funds.

The following actions must be taken on each unit prior to weatherization services to ensure the homes that have received weatherization services after September 30, 1994, are not reweatherized:

1. Each client's address must be entered into the data management system to identify whether the client's home has been weatherized during or after 2007 (length of WV WAP historical records with searchable addresses);
2. Each client's name must be entered into the data management system's "Old Weatherization Data" module to check if the client has previously been reported as a completion during 1996 to 2007 (length of WV WAP historical records with client names only). If the client's name is found in the data management system as having had weatherization services, the subrecipient will verify with the client if they are living at the same address as when they received weatherization services in the past. If the client verifies that this is the same address, then the dwelling is ineligible for weatherization services.
3. A secondary verification occurs as each client must be asked whether their home has been weatherized after September 30, 1994.
4. If a dwelling passes the first two (2) verification steps, a third verification step is performed as a visual inspection of each home must be completed by an auditor to identify whether previous weatherization measures have been performed. If the home was completed after September 15, 2011, subrecipients are required to place standardized tags on specified areas of dwellings after completing the weatherization process. This procedure is outlined in the *WAP Weatherized Unit Tagging Procedure as Amended February 9, 2012*.

5. If there is no documented, verbal, visual, or physical evidence of previous weatherization services, the subrecipient may proceed with weatherization services on the dwelling.
6. Subrecipients may provide services to a dwelling unit previously weatherized **prior to September 30, 1994**, as noted in the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009, and *DOE WPN 20-1, Application Instructions Section V.1.2*. A reweatherized unit falls into the category of time indicated above and described under 10 CFR 440.18(f)(2)(iii). DOE gives subrecipients the flexibility to revisit those homes weatherized prior to September 30, 1994, that may not have received the full complement of weatherization services, including the use of an advanced energy audit or addressing health and safety concerns.
7. The DOE-issued *Weatherization Program Notice 12-7 Disaster Planning and Relief* allows for additional work to be done on homes due to natural disasters. In the event of a declared Federal or State disaster, allowable expenditures under WAP include:
 - The cost of incidental repairs to an eligible dwelling unit if such repairs are necessary to make the installation of weatherization materials effective.
 - The cost of eliminating health and safety hazards, elimination of which is necessary before the installation of weatherization materials (10 CFR 440.18(d)(9); 10 CFR 440.18(d)(15).
 - To the extent that the services are in support of eligible weatherization (or permissible “Rewaterization”) work, such expenditure would be allowable.

In the event of a declared Federal or State disaster, weatherization crews may return to a unit reported as a completion to DOE that has been “damaged by fire, or act of God to be reweatherized, without regard to date of weatherization” as per 10 CFR 440.18(f)(2)(ii). Local authorities must deem the dwelling unit(s) salvageable as well as habitable and if the damage to the materials is not covered by insurance or other form of compensation.

- Debris removal from a dwelling unit that is not to be weatherized would not be an allowable cost.
- Weatherization personnel can be paid from DOE funds to perform functions related to protecting the DOE investment. Such activities include: securing weatherization materials, tools, equipment, and weatherization vehicles, or protection of local subrecipient weatherization files, records and the like during the initial phase of the disaster response.
- Using DOE funds to pay for weatherization personnel to perform relief work in the community as a result of a disaster is not allowable.

- Local agencies may use weatherization vehicles and/or equipment to help assist in disaster relief provided the WAP is reimbursed according to the *DOE Financial Assistance Regulations*, 10 CFR Part 600 and 2 CFR 200.

WAP rules require that priority be given to identifying and providing weatherization assistance to elderly persons, persons with disabilities, families with children, high residential energy users, and households with high energy burdens as per 10 CFR 440.16(b). However, it would be permissible to consider households located in the disaster area as a priority as long as the households are eligible and meet one (1) of the priorities established in regulation and are free and clear of any insurance claim or other form of compensation resulting from damage incurred from the disaster.

As referenced in #4 above, WVDO developed and implemented a *Weatherized Unit Tagging Procedure* policy on September 15, 2011, (amended on February 9, 2012) to identify dwellings as “Weatherization Completions” and maintain compliance with DOE’s *Reweathering Policy*. WV WAP’s *Weatherized Unit Tagging Procedure* requires the placement of a permanent and standardized tag on each completed dwelling unit including the following information:

- a. Subrecipient Name
- b. West Virginia Weatherization Assistance Program
- c. Sequential Number
- d. “DO NOT REMOVE” indication
- e. Initials of subrecipient Quality Control Inspector and date of Quality Control Inspection (indicated in permanent marker)

There are specific locations in the dwelling outlined in the policy where the subrecipients are to attach the tags in an effort to make as permanent as possible. The subrecipient is to attach two (2) tags in different locations in each dwelling in case one (1) would become detached. The subrecipient must also maintain a picture of the tag and its location in the dwelling unit as a Portable Document Format (PDF) in the data management system. Failure to adhere to the policy could result in the dwelling unit not being deemed as a “Completion” and in turn all associated costs could be disallowed. The procedure implemented also maintains sufficient accountability of the subrecipient (and specific Quality Control Inspector) providing the weatherization services on a particular dwelling.

Eligible Structures:

Subrecipients shall ensure that weatherization services are being provided to low-income persons that live in standard types of housing, i.e., single-family, rentals, manufactured housing, and multifamily buildings. Subrecipients will exercise caution when approaching non-traditional type dwelling units including, but not limited to, shelters and apartments over businesses WVDO will seek guidance from the WV DOE Project Officers as necessary if the WV WAP approaches a non-traditional dwelling. Weatherization of non-stationary campers and trailers that do not have a mailing address associated with the eligible applicant will not be allowed, even if utilizing a post office box. For procedures regarding structures that require deferral of services due to the structure being deemed at least temporarily ineligible, refer to the *Deferral Process* in a following segment of this section.

WVDO will disallow partial weatherization of a dwelling if turned in as a completion. A dwelling will only be deemed a completion if all measures called for from the audit have been completed, the unit has been reviewed and signed off on by a certified Quality Control Inspector, and all required documents are uploaded into the database management system. The Quality Control Inspector signature date will constitute the date of completion with no further work allowed on the dwelling. All required documents must be uploaded into the database management system on or prior to the Quality Control Inspection form date.

If in very rare and extreme circumstances, a client does not allow a subrecipient to complete the Quality Control Inspection in order to deem the dwelling as a completion, or the crew must halt weatherization for unforeseen circumstances with the client/dwelling (crew safety concern, death of a client, dwelling is vacated and/or sold, etc.), the subrecipient must notify WVDO. In cases where weatherization work was started but cannot be completed, signed and dated documentation must be entered into the client file as to why the weatherization work was stopped. Allowable expenses can be submitted, but the dwelling will not be counted as a completion. This option will be extremely rare in occurrence and only approved if all reasonable options to complete weatherization work including the final Quality Control Inspection have been attempted. WVDO will also pursue all other possible remedies including non-DOE funding sources for work performed, if allowable.

Historic Preservation

WVDO is currently working with the WVSHPO to agree on a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for Approval by the NEPA. The goal is to have the PA agreed upon and in place by the start of the PY 2020 (July 1, 2020)

As noted in DOE Weatherization Program Notice 10-12, DOE in coordination with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), has developed a Prototype Programmatic Agreement (PA) to address historic preservation requirements for the WAP. The WV WAP is evaluating all National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 reviews utilizing guidelines set forth in a Letter of

Understanding with the West Virginia Division of Culture and History State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). All measures that fall outside the WAP, exempt from NHPA Section 106 review are being approved by West Virginia SHPO (WVSHPO). WVDO has one (1) staff member trained to perform Historic Preservation reviews, approvals, and to provide guidance to WV WAP subrecipients. One WVDO staff member has completed Section 106 Essentials and will be trained to complete reviews during the Program Year.

WVDO will continue to work very closely with our WVSHPO and to utilize the Prototype PA to overcome the challenges before us while still meeting all guidelines of the NHPA. This relationship has built a strong partnership that proves advantageous to our respective organizations and also to the West Virginia families that we strive to serve.

West Virginia's State Energy Program (SEP) Office has not been able to negotiate a SHPO PA and consequently our state does not have an official DOE Historic Preservation PA. As a result, beginning in PY 2010, our state Weatherization Program Office worked with WVSHPO to negotiate, draft and agreed to a one (1) year Letter of Understanding for Historic Preservation Section 106 review compliance for weatherization activities. In subsequent years, renewed letters were executed. The current Letter of Understanding is still in effect for Program Year 2019 and expires March 31, 2020. WVDO will begin the renewal process prior to application for the Program Year 2020 DOE State Plan application.

Rental Units:

The WV WAP may provide weatherization to rental units, including multiple dwelling units (MDUs). The WV WAP has procedures that address the protection of renters' rights as per 10 CFR 440.22(b)(3) and 440.22(c)-(e). No rented dwelling unit can be weatherized without first obtaining the written permission of the owner (or his/her agent) of the dwelling unit. Completion of the "Weatherization Rental Release and Agreement" form is mandatory for multifamily rental units only.

The "Weatherization Rental Release and Agreement" form is designed to assure the following:

1. That the benefits of weatherization assistance shall reside primarily with the low-income tenants;
2. For a period of two (2) years from the date of signature on the "Weatherization Rental Release and Agreement" form, the rent shall not be raised because of the increased value of dwelling unit(s) due solely to weatherization assistance provided under this program;
 - Should a rental increase occur and the tenant perceive it to be due solely to the weatherization services provided, the tenant would notify the applicable subrecipient who would then contact WVDO, or the tenant may contact WVDO directly.

- WVDO will instruct the tenant to file a written complaint with WVDO detailing the situation and the perceived reason for the rent increase.
 - WVDO will work with the subrecipient and make contact with the landlord and notify that a complaint has been filed and provide the landlord with a copy of the complaint. The landlord will have the opportunity then to appeal the complaint.
 - WVDO will obtain all pertinent information applicable to the dwelling and the weatherization services received and will review all of the information provided, seeking guidance from DOE and/or legal counsel as needed.
 - WVDO will work to resolve the situation in a way agreeable to all parties. WVDO encourages the use of alternative dispute resolution procedures including arbitration.
3. That no undue or excessive enhancement shall occur to the value of the dwelling unit;
 4. That no landlord contributions are allowed for single-family housing;
 5. That if an owner of the dwelling unit qualifies for WV WAP, no landlord contribution is expected; and
 6. For multifamily buildings, that a landlord outside the poverty guidelines of the WV WAP understands the requirements set forth by the “Weatherization Landlord Owner Investment” form which mandates a landlord contribution of twenty-five percent (25%) of the total cost of the various weatherization measures to the subrecipient performing the work.

In the event that all possible negotiations with the landlord have been attempted yet the landlord refuses contribution, the dwelling may still be weatherized with proper documentation and approval from WVDO.

All multifamily units will follow the established client prioritization protocols as established in single-family weatherization, unless otherwise determined by WVDO. Multiple dwelling units are defined as buildings containing five (5) units or more and can be weatherized if sixty-six percent (66 %), (fifty percent (50%) for duplexes and quadraplexes) of the occupants qualify for weatherization assistance pursuant to Federal Regulation 10 CFR 440.22. Weatherization services provided to multifamily dwelling units will also be supported by WVDO’s *Multiple Dwelling Unit Policy and Guidance* implemented in February 25, 2011, which was updated to adhere to DOE WPN 16-5 Multifamily Weatherization and WPN 16-6 Weatherization of Rental Units. The “West Virginia Multifamily Owner Agreement” which is similar to the owner agreement described above, but is adapted for multifamily units, which adheres to DOE WPN 16-5.

Deferral:

The WV WAP developed and implemented a WV WAP *Deferral Policy* on August 21, 2012, to assist in the decision to defer weatherization assistance on an eligible dwelling in attempt to standardize the procedure throughout West Virginia. As per the policy, a deferral does not mean that weatherization assistance will never be available, but that work must be postponed until the problems at the home can be resolved. Subrecipient crews and contractors are expected to pursue all reasonable options on behalf of the client, within program guidelines. After an on-site visit has been conducted, if conditions warrant and the subrecipient determines that the home meets one (1) or more of the following deferral conditions, a letter must be sent to the client outlining the conditions present at the dwelling and the justification for deferral. The reason for deferral must be selected and documented in the database management system and the database management system automatically generates the deferral letter with the proper justification to be submitted to the client.

Possible deferral conditions include but may not be limited to the following:

- a. Structurally unsound dwelling that is not suitable and adaptable to weatherization services, and the WAP does not have the resources to do necessary repairs;
- b. Electrical or plumbing hazards that cannot be resolved prior to or as part of weatherization services;
- c. The presence of raw sewage around or in any part of the dwelling;
- d. The presence of a dead animal, or animal feces, in an area where program staff must install weatherization measures;
- e. Excessive debris and clutter in and around the dwelling that limits access to the dwelling and areas within the dwelling:
 - Clutter Image Rating: Living Room – Dwelling deferred with rating of ≥ 4
 - Clutter Image Rating: Bedroom – Dwelling deferred with rating of ≥ 4
 - Clutter Image Rating: Kitchen – Dwelling deferred with rating of ≥ 4
- f. Pets unchained or running loose that would be distracting or unsafe to program staff;
- g. The client is uncooperative, abusive, or threatening to the crew, or there is an apparent threat of violence or abuse to any program worker, or any household member during the weatherization process;
- h. The presence or use of any controlled substance in the dwelling during the weatherization process;

- i. Environmental hazards, such as serious moisture problem, known excessive radon, friable asbestos, excessive lead paint, or other environmental hazards that cannot be resolved prior to or as part of the weatherization services;
- j. Evidence of substantial infestation of rodents, insects, bats, or other harmful/objectionable animals that are difficult to control;
- k. Major remodeling is in progress, limiting the proper installation of weatherization measures;
- l. Substantial standing water in or around the crawl space or basement area limiting the proper completion of weatherization measures;
- m. Dwelling resident has a medical condition that prohibits the installation of insulation and/or other weatherization measures;
- n. No cost-effective or appropriate health and safety measures can be done to the house resulting in minimal energy savings;
- o. Customer in arrears with utility vendor, gas service has been shut off, or electric service has been shut off;
- p. Client refusal of primary energy conservation measure ($SIR \geq 2$);
- q. Client refusal of health and safety measure(s) necessary for client safety;
- r. Income verification needed;
- s. Updated utility information needed; and
- t. Other conditions not listed above that prohibit complete weatherization.

There are several steps detailed in the WV WAP *Deferral Policy* outlining the subrecipient and/or client's responsibilities after the aforementioned deferral letter is generated in order to possibly complete weatherization for a client that was originally deferred. These steps involve allowing the client to correct the identified issues or barriers to weatherization and providing the subrecipient with documentation that issues have been addressed. There is also a procedure in place in the event that issues are not addressed, or no response is received from the client. Once reasons for deferral are resolved, the application is re-activated within the data management system. Depending on the timing of the correction of deferral issues, eligibility criteria including income verification and prioritization status may need refreshed. The WV WAP Deferral Policy outlines the timing parameters in more detail. All applicable steps must be followed and all required documentation retained.

V.1.3 Definition of Children

In terms of prioritizing households including children, the State of West Virginia has defined “children” as those eighteen (18) years old and under in compliance with 10 CFR 440.3.

1.4 Approach to Tribal Organizations

In accordance with Federal rule, the State of West Virginia recommends that tribal organizations not be treated as local applicants eligible to submit an application to operate a Weatherization Assistance Program. In accordance with 10 CFR 440.16(f), low-income Native Americans will receive benefits equivalent to assistance provided to other low-income persons within the State as eligible individual applicants under program guidelines.

V.2 Selection of Areas to be Served

The method used to select each area to be served by a weatherization project will be as follows:

1. All fifty-five (55) counties in West Virginia will be served by the WV WAP.
2. Selection of weatherization subrecipients or qualified entities is made pursuant to 10 CFR 440.15.
3. Subrecipients in the State operate the WAP in service areas designated by specific counties, barring any unforeseen circumstances necessitating service area alteration. Subrecipients may contract with one another in efforts to more efficiently and effectively provide weatherization services to all counties within a subrecipient’s service area.
4. In the event that WVDO determines that a subrecipient fails to meet WV WAP Grant Agreement requirements, options include (but are not limited to) allocating the funds to other eligible subrecipients or qualified entities in the State.

Redistribution Provision: As necessary through the administration and management of this award, WVDO may move funds between cost categories, functions, and activities to fully expend the monies during the budget period, which could include moving funds between subrecipients. All budget alterations or revisions will be in accordance with 2 CFR 200.308(e) and all other applicable Federal rules and regulations. Parameters and criteria outlining situations in which a subrecipient would have an allocation reduced, receive an additional allocation, or need to move funds within their own budget are laid out in the subrecipient WV WAP Grant Agreements, following all applicable Federal rules and regulations.

V.3 Priorities

The WV WAP will give priority to identifying and providing weatherization assistance to elderly persons (60 years of age or older), persons with disabilities, and households with children (18 years of age or younger). Priority can also be given to households with a high-energy burden which has two (2) components to its definition. Clients can be considered high energy burden if:

- a. Fifteen percent (15%) or more of the household income is utilized to pay for energy usage; and/or
- b. Clients are eligible for the Energy Crisis Intervention Program (ECIP), an emergency heat services component of the LIHEAP funding the WV WAP receives from the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR).

Priority can also be given to clients considered high energy users. Clients will be considered high energy users if \$2,100 or more is expended by the client on residential energy annually, which will be calculated within the database management system utilizing utility bill information.

These priorities are weighted the same with regards to the points they receive except for ECIP eligibility allowing for comprehensive weatherization services to be provided within a reasonable amount of time from when the client received emergency heat services, increasing the efficiency and cohesiveness between the programs.

Another factor considered when prioritizing clients in order to have a reasonable and equitable system is the time spent on the Waitlist; however, clients only receive one (1) point per year and therefore it will be ensured that time on the Waitlist does not outweigh other factors within the prioritization system.

The WV WAP has also incorporated priority features to enhance the DOE required priority eligible population categories and allow for reasonable, efficient, and effective implementation of the WAP. Such prioritization features allow for consideration of timing of services provided by other funding sources.

There are utility funds that supplement the WV WAP, and Federal and non-Federal resources are blended in order to serve more low-income clients as well as in some cases provide services in addition to those the traditional WAP is able to provide. There are situations in which clients eligible for certain utility program funding may receive additional priority in order for the utility funds to be expended effectively and within the proper time periods. This allows the WV WAP to continue to obtain these funds for future program years.

Finally, there could be instances in which clients are given priority as part of a multifamily project completion. Clients in an identified eligible multifamily dwelling may not all be at the top of the prioritization list, and therefore additional priority could be given to the clients in

order for the project to be completed. However, WVDO requires advance planning from subrecipients for the completion of multifamily dwellings and ensures that multifamily projects do not supplant services provided to single-family dwellings, which are the large majority of completions for the WV WAP.

WVDO has developed a point system to rank clients using the aforementioned prioritization criteria in the data management system that tracks all clients, dwellings, and weatherization work. The WV WAP subrecipients must adhere to this prioritization list and point system within the data management system unless otherwise directed or approved by WVDO. WVDO may modify the prioritization system throughout the Program Year within the parameters of the program in instances including, but not limited, to adjusted rules and regulations or additional funding sources identified. The intent of the prioritization system will always remain consistent on serving low-income clients as efficiently and effectively as possible, working to reduce energy costs, as well as to expending all funding sources within the proper timeframes and in compliance to all applicable rules and regulations. Subrecipients do not have the ability to manipulate or alter the prioritization system or criteria without written approval from WVDO.

WVDO implemented *WAP Priorities for Service Delivery* on July 1, 2014, which will remain in place for PY 2019 – 2020. WVDO modified the database management system to ensure clients are being prioritized properly and effectively. The database management system only allows those clients highest on the priority list (based on the previously described point system) to be selected for service by a particular subrecipient, unless otherwise approved by WVDO. The system allows for a reasonable “pool” of high priority clients a subrecipient must select from so that there is flexibility built into the system, while also ensuring all clients served are high priority clients. Due to the number of high priority clients that will be available for a subrecipient to select from, WVDO does not anticipate any issue with all counties in West Virginia being provided weatherization services in an efficient and effective manner throughout the year. However, this process will be monitored throughout the year by WVDO and adjusted if necessary.

Subrecipients shall ensure that weatherization services are being provided to low-income persons that live in standard types of housing, i.e., single-family, rentals, manufactured housing, and multifamily buildings. Housing type is not a recognized priority and is not factored into the WV WAP prioritization process. WVDO will monitor the system through completion and deferral review to ensure eligible clients are not discriminated against due to housing type.

V.4 Climatic Conditions

West Virginia is the 41st largest of the 50 United States with a total area of 24,230 square miles. Within its boundaries, elevations reach as high as 4,863 feet above sea level (Spruce Knob in Pendleton County) and as low as 240 feet above sea level (Potomac River on the Virginia border).

The International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) has defined two (2) distinct climate zones that cover West Virginia. These climate zones help approximate the performance of a building within each zone due to the effects of heating- cooling demand, precipitation, and relative humidity.

Due to the variations in climate throughout the state, each energy audit shall be adjusted to most accurately model the climactic conditions of the individual location. Likewise, each energy audit shall indicate the model climate used represented as locations included in the DOE approved auditing software (the Weatherization Assistant software as described in V.5.2 *Auditing Procedures*). At the present time, Zone 1 is identified as Charleston, WV, and Zone 2 is identified as Elkins, WV, in the DOE approved auditing software. These two (2) zones are utilized by all WV WAP subrecipients, with one (1) exception; the subrecipient that covers the four (4) counties in the northern panhandle of West Virginia (Brooke, Hancock, Ohio, Marshall) uses Zone 3 identified as Pittsburgh, PA, as that location more closely fits the subrecipient's local climate profile.

A rough map of the IECC climate zones and the additional zone is included as an attachment with this application.

Cooling Degree Days (CDD) and Heating Degree Days (HDD) data is submitted as an attachment to the application. A summary of the data for all three (3) zones is as follows:

Zone 1 – Charleston, WV:

CDD – 1011

HDD - 4718

Zone 2 – Elkins, WV:

CDD – 307

HDD – 6438

Zone 3 – Pittsburgh, PA:

CDD – 740

HDD – 5637

Based on the cooling degree days and dual climate zones, the WV WAP has included specific cooling measures under certain circumstances as detailed under *Section V.7 Health and Safety*.

The HDD and CDD data used for analysis was obtained from the link below.

- National Climatic Data Center (using information from the NOAA)
<http://ggweather.com/normals/>

V.5 Type of Weatherization Work to Be Done

V.5.1 Technical Guides and Materials

All measures and incidental repairs performed on client homes will meet the specifications, objectives and desired outcomes outlined in the Standard Work Specifications (SWS) for Home Energy Upgrades. WVDO partnered with Community Housing Partners Energy Solutions Training Center (CHP) to develop the WV WAP Standard Work Specifications (WV WAP SWS) utilizing the “Deck of Cards” model. This document functions as a combination standards and field guide. These field standards meet or exceed the minimum standards outlined in the national SWS. The document references the appropriate SWS for the procedure being described and clearly states with narrative and photographs the required specifications for that procedure. It functions as in-field instructional reference guide for program supervisors and technicians and has replaced all previous field guides or standards.

WVDO submitted the WV WAP SWS for Single Family Site Built and Manufactured Housing on November 1, 2018 and resubmitted the corrected versions per DOE on January 9, 2019. WVDO received DOE approval on the same date (January 9, 2019). WVDO also received DOE approval for two (2) SWS Variance Requests on that date. DOE approved the WV WAP SWS for Single Family Site Built and Manufactured housing for three-years, making the renewal date January 9, 2022. Both documents were released to the subgrantees and WVDO conducted a webinar on January 22, 2019 to review changes, updated format, and the approved variances.

A link to both documents is provided:

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/0ehankm1lbdjvm0/Copy%20of%202017%20Master%20Key.xlsx?dl=0>

WVDO develops and distributes West Virginia Weatherization Program Notices (WV WPN) and West Virginia Weatherization Bulletins (WV WxBulletin) to provide additional guidance on specific requirements and major program updates and/or changes. These notices are in supplement to DOE Weatherization Program Notices and are the basis of the WVDO Field and Administration Guide (F&A Guide) which continues to be updated when new WV WAP Policies are distributed and/or new DOE guidelines mandate programmatic or field/technical changes. weatherization policy, field/technical, monitoring, and training topics that are relevant and important to the day-to-day operations at the subrecipient level. In July 2018, WVDO started conducting Technical Development Council (TDC) meetings. The TDC members include subgrantee Energy Auditors, Quality Control Inspectors, and WVDO Field/Technical staff. Topics are determined from monitoring findings, DOE policy or news releases, training/conference notifications, etc.

The specifications for work to be inspected are referenced in the subrecipient DOE WAP Grant Agreement. Contractors hired by the subrecipient must have agreements that include the same

technical requirements referenced above. The work of the contractor must be consistent with all WV WAP standards and requirements.

Additional training as necessary on WV WAP SWS is provided to subrecipients as detailed in *Section V.8.4 Training and Technical Assistance* to ensure consistent compliance throughout the network.

All weatherization work is being performed in accordance to the DOE-approved energy audit procedures and 10 CFR 440 Appendix A.

Other Renewable Energy Systems:

Assistance under the WAP may be provided for renewable energy systems. Any renewable energy system measures implemented by a subrecipient must have WVDO written approval prior to work being performed. A site-specific Weatherization Assistant energy audit must be included as part of the client file which will be reviewed by WVDO as part of the approval process.

Because the total average cost per unit exceeds the renewable measures allowance, the major effects of the regulation are to provide criteria and a procedure for integrating renewables into the WAP, and to establish a process for evaluating petitions to use new or innovative renewable energy systems in the WAP.

10 CFR 440.21(c)(1)(i-iv) specifies performance and quality standards criteria for renewable energy systems. Paragraph (c)(2) establishes a procedure for submission and action on petitions by manufacturers requesting the Secretary of Energy to certify a new technology or system as an eligible renewable energy system.

Approved renewable energy systems will be listed in Appendix A of Part 440, Standards for Weatherization Materials.

V.5.2 Energy Audit Procedures

<u>Unit Types</u>	<u>Audit Procedures and Dates Most Recently Approved by DOE</u>
Single-Family	National Energy Audit Tool (NEAT) approved by DOE November 15, 2016.
Multifamily	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1-5 Units, individually heated/cooled, garden style apartments - NEAT audit with 3 or less stories- Small MDU less than 25 units, individually heated/cooled - NEAT audit Sampling*- MDU greater than 25 units – DOE Project Officer Approval
Mobile Home	Manufactured Home Energy Audit Tool (MHEA) approved by DOE November 15, 2016

**Audit Sampling:* To ensure a true representation of the building, an audit(s) must be completed on apartments with different configurations and heat loss characteristics (ex: 1 bed. bottom floor, 1 bed. middle floor, 1 bed. top floor, 2 bed. bottom floor). An audit of at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the total number of units in each building must be conducted. Each audit must include photo documentation of existing conditions (ex: insulation levels, venting, etc.).

WV WAP uses the Weatherization Assistant software as its energy audit tool. The Weatherization Assistant energy audit software was developed by Oak Ridge National Laboratory specifically for the use for the Weatherization Assistance Program. There are two (2) components to the Weatherization Assistant software: The National Energy Audit Tool (NEAT) for single family houses and the Manufactured Home Energy Audit (MHEA) for mobile homes.

As per 10 CFR 440.21(i), WVDO submitted the Weatherization Assistant audit procedures to DOE for approval for use in the WV WAP for another five (5) years on February 17, 2016. WV WAP received approval from DOE on November 15, 2016, for the Weatherization Assistant audit.

As per 10 CFR 440.21(h), WVDO included within the submittal of audit procedures the DOE determined list of general heat waste (GHW) reduction weatherization materials from DOE WPN 13-5 and plan to incorporate the usage of the identified GHW materials as guided by DOE WPN 13-5 and any other applicable DOE guidance. Based on GHW costs and effects on individual and cumulative SIRs, WVDO is evaluating not to include the GHW in the audit.

Each subrecipient must have at a minimum of one (1) Home Energy Professional (HEP) Certified Energy Auditor with a good working knowledge of NEAT and MHEA or an approved contract in effect with another subrecipient with a Certified EA to perform energy audits. WVDO will continue to offer the training and certification to subrecipients during PY 2020 – 2021 to enhance the number of Certified EAs statewide, and for overall improvement of the audit process.

For multifamily units, until MulTEA is implemented and subrecipient auditors can acquire accredited training, WVDO has a procedure in place, *Multiple Dwelling Unit Policy and Guidance*. As mentioned in *Section V1.2.*, WVDO's *Multiple Dwelling Unit Policy and Guidance* has been revised as guided by DOE WPN 16-5 Multifamily Weatherization and WPN 16-6 Weatherization of Rental Units. WVDO will continue to seek input and guidance from the DOE Project Officer on the *Multiple Dwelling Unit Policy and Guidance* on an "as need" basis.

Multifamily units are defined as buildings containing five (5) units or more and can be weatherized if sixty-six percent (66%), (fifty percent (50%) for duplexes and quadraplexes) of the occupants qualify for weatherization assistance pursuant to Federal Regulation 10 CFR 440.22. The majority of eligible units in West Virginia are considered to be primarily garden style apartments, with less than twenty-five (25) units per structure, three (3) stories or less where the units are individually heated and/or cooled and have exterior access. Hence, these dwellings will be the focus of the WV WAP's multifamily weatherization efforts. Each

multifamily unit (including those that have less than five (5) units) must meet the previously mentioned audit procedures and all other procedure and documentation requirements set forth in the WV WAP *Multiple Dwelling Unit Policy and Guidance*. Prior to commencing weatherization of the building, WVDO must review and approve of the project. A minimum twenty-five percent (25%) audit sampling must be completed on apartments with different configurations and heat loss characteristics for each building to be weatherized.

Due to increased and more complicated requirements and procedures, any multifamily project *greater* than twenty-five (25) units would have to be submitted for review and approval to the DOE Project Officer prior to commencing weatherization.

V.5.3 Final Inspection

Quality Control Inspectors (QCIs) working for, or contracted by the WV WAP must possess the knowledge, skills, and abilities in the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) Job Task Analysis (JTA) for Quality Control Inspectors. This applies to all individuals who perform an evaluation and sign off on work performed in homes, including subrecipient final inspectors and WVDO monitoring staff.

Certified subrecipient QCI's are required to perform a final inspection of each dwelling unit before it can be reported as a completion. The final inspection must be performed by the certified QCI using the WV WAP mandated "QCI form" (attachment to application) and certify that the work has been completed in a professional manner and is in accordance with the priority determined by the audit procedures required by 10 CFR 440.21. To be in compliance with DOE WPN 15-4, during PY 2020 – 2021, only those who possess the Home Energy Professional (HEP) QCI certification may perform inspections and sign off on work performed in homes. All subrecipients have demonstrated QCI competency by receiving certification as a HEP QCI.

The credentials of each subrecipient QCI are maintained in the database management system. WVDO will review the system periodically to ensure QCI credentials remain up-to-date as well as during the annual monitoring process. WVDO has set up or reviewed/approved all training and certifications of QCI staff (as described in *Section V.8.4 Training and Technical Assistance Activities*) thereby ensuring the validity of all credentials. WVDO will continue to either set up any additional certifications for the Weatherization Network, or review and approve that the proper certification is sought and obtained and all procedures followed prior to reimbursement for any training/certification expenses.

WVDO revised the standardized QCI form in 2016, which was based on DOE's example of a quality assurance document, modified to meet the needs of the WV WAP. The form was revised again in October 2018 to include additional space for notes/comments and radon.

The form and the associated policy provide uniform guidelines and practices for final inspections of units at the subrecipient level to ensure such are performed correctly and thoroughly prior to being submitted as a completed unit. Signatures are required on the form

certifying the unit had a final inspection and met all required standards. The inspection includes an assessment of the Weatherization Assistant audit performed and confirms that measures called for on the Work Order were appropriate signifying the proper SIR.

In regards to DOE WPN 15-4 compliance, WVDO ensures through the monitoring process described in *Section V.8.3 Monitoring Activities* that work performed by the subrecipient meets the criteria outlined in the WV WAP SWS.

If during the monitoring process it is discovered a subrecipient QCI is not inspecting units using the standards adopted by the State and consistent with the WV WAP SWS, WVDO will initiate a Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) process with the subrecipient, also described in *Section V.8.3 Monitoring Activities*. WVDO will work with the subrecipient to identify the best course of action to address whatever deficiencies may exist in the Quality Control Inspection process including both internal steps a subrecipient can take, as well as external training and technical assistance WVDO can provide or obtain. Depending on the nature and severity of the issues found, WVDO may take disciplinary or punitive actions including but not limited to the monitoring of any job a subrecipient is attempting to turn in as a completion, disallowing of costs/completions, and repayment of funds.

Due to staffing limitations of certain subrecipients, the WV WAP instituted a combination of the two (2) DOE Prescribed QCI Policies of Independent QCI and Independent Auditor/QCI. At this time, not all subrecipients have the staff to have a separate Auditor and QCI. For such subrecipients, WVDO will increase the monitoring efforts of completed dwelling units as per DOE WPN 15-4. For subrecipients that have an independent QCI, WVDO will monitor at least five percent (5%) of completed dwelling units. For subrecipients that have an Auditor that also performs the functions of QCI, WVDO will monitor at least ten percent (10%) of completed dwelling units. This percentage will increase based on issues identified and/or capacity of WVDO staff. WVDO will work with the subrecipients and make all reasonable efforts with the funding available to train and certify enough staff to separate the Auditor and QCI duties at the subrecipient level where it is possible to do so. As stated in *Section V.8.4 Training and Technical Assistance Activities*, WVDO will continue to offer additional QCI training and certifications as funding allows throughout the PY. Except for extremely extenuating circumstances, the QCI will not have performed any other work on the completed dwelling unit. WVDO will utilize the monitoring process to ensure the integrity, impartiality, and quality of the inspection process.

V.6 Weatherization Analysis of Effectiveness

WVDO performs a variety of analysis of the WV WAP (statewide, subrecipient specific, objective/measure/process specific, etc.) at different times throughout a program year. Some data collection and analysis is performed on a routine basis for general oversight purposes; however, WVDO also investigates specific issues as they arise using different tools and database reports. Program production, goal attainment, and expenditure rates are tracked on a monthly basis for each subrecipient at the State level on a statistical analysis tool. These statistics are analyzed periodically, and the appropriate feedback and technical assistance is provided to those subrecipients not meeting goals, benchmarks, or compliance expectations. The

subrecipients use the same statistical analysis tool for tracking their own production and expenditures to further ensure routine evaluation of local programs and reevaluation of goals when necessary.

A monthly “Dashboard” outlining the status of the weatherization program statewide was developed by WVDO and is submitted to the Weatherization Network after all reports have been submitted, data reviewed, and funding requests approved. This spreadsheet displays a wide range of summary information including expenditure numbers, health and safety percentages, completion data, and average job cost. WVDO developed supplemental spreadsheets to the “dashboard” which breaks down information in a more detailed manner. It provides a detailed line item breakdown of expenditures per funding source and average job cost. It also displays dwelling type served and fuel type served.

WVDO works to establish production and expenditure benchmarks and includes as necessary and feasible in the subrecipient WAP Grant Agreements to increase accountability and ensure proper program management.

The WV WAP utilizes the database management system to track all weatherization work performed on any dwelling. The database management system coupled with the aforementioned statistical analysis tool and other statistical spreadsheets facilitate a review/analysis process essential for program management and oversight. The review process in various forms including desk-top review, serve as routine procedures to ensure compliance, as well as an initial monitoring process to confirm that measures are performed and tracked according to program standards, and that diagnostic and health and safety tests are performed and documented correctly. This process allows for the identification of trends that may convey a training or technical assistance need, or specific jobs that may need to be monitored due to documentation of measures.

As mentioned in the *State Plan Annual File*, during PY 2015 – 2016, WVDO developed and implemented a system to estimate annual energy savings for all funding sources as per 440.14(c)(4). The process entails utilizing data from the “Weatherization Assistant Recommended Measures Output Report.” The WV WAP has the capability to compare productivity and associated energy savings data from the individual subrecipients and has the capability to analyze by measure. In PY 2019 – 2020, the WV WAP will continue to collect program year data and WVDO will pursue any additional development needed of the database management tool reporting capabilities to be able to utilize the data effectively in the future. WVDO performs a review of the Weatherization Audit Tool usage by each subrecipient during monitoring visits to ensure material and fuel costs are up to date in the “Setup Libraries” ensuring the system is performing accurate cost effectiveness evaluation.

As stated in section *V.8.3 Monitoring Activities*, WVDO also tracks the most significant deficiencies of subrecipients in a “Root Cause Analysis” spreadsheet that displays trends of the subrecipients’ performance over a period of several years. This analysis is another contributing factor to the identification of training and technical assistance activities and priorities. For PY

2020 – 2021, WVDO will continue to track Strengths, Weaknesses, Best Practices, and Other Needs for more efficient analysis from more information readily available and organized. The collection and analysis of the data, and the improvement of tools and processes each year keeps WVDO on a path of continuous improvement with regards to support, guidance, and oversight which in turn will keep the subrecipients on the same path regarding the weatherization services provided and management of the program.

During the monitoring process, WVDO confirms the subrecipient has internal evaluative processes in place to facilitate improvement as needed (ex: Quality Control Inspector) to identify issues internally at the subrecipient level. This subrecipient process can assist WVDO in identification of training and technical assistance needs. Also, as discussed in *V.8.3 Monitoring Activities*, WVDO also ensures through the monitoring process that identified deficiencies are corrected through a Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) and WVDO follows up and verifies the correction through desk-top monitoring or on-site follow-up visits as necessary.

A final piece of analysis of a segment of the WV WAP is performed by a third party as part of evaluation of one (1) of the utility/leveraged programs that supports the WV WAP. As discussed in the *State Plan Annual File*, one (1) of the programs that has supplemented the WV WAP since 2012 is funding received from American Electric Power (AEP) for comprehensive weatherization services for customers within AEP's service territory. A third-party company is brought in to evaluate the program each year by analysis of data, surveys of participants and program managers, and site visits of a sample of dwellings served by the program.

V.7 Health and Safety

The *WV WAP Health and Safety Plan* is included as an attachment. A "Material Identification Chart" is also included as an attachment as part of the *WV WAP Health and Safety Plan* which assists in identification of health and safety, incidental repair, and ancillary materials/measures.

V.8 Program Management

V.8.1 Overview and Organization

The division of WVDO in which the WV WAP – in addition to the other programs listed in the paragraph below operates is West Virginia Community Advancement and Development (WVCAP). WVDO is an agency under the West Virginia Department of Commerce.

WVDO administers the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG); Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG); Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA); Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP); LIHEAP Application Intake; West Virginia's Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) program; the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); Disaster Recovery (DR) funds; West Virginia's Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF); Neighborhood Stabilization Project (NSP); the Flex-E Grant; Main Street; ON TRAC; Neighborhood Investment

Program (NIP); Community Participation Program; Waste Coal funds; Local Economic Development/ Certified Development Communities (LED/CDC) grants; and Intergovernmental Review, as well as participates in Broadband development initiatives.

The WV WAP and these other programs are currently overseen by the Interim Director - WVCAD. The WVCAD division's programs and functions are subdivided among four (4) units/groups – *Sustainability, Infrastructure, Compliance, and Resiliency*. The *Compliance Unit* subsumes the monitoring functions of several programs contained in the other three (3) units, including the monitoring functions of the WV WAP. An organizational chart of WVCAD is provided as an attachment.

With this arrangement, WV WAP staff straddle two (2) of the three (3) units/groups of WVCAD – *Sustainability and Compliance*. In the *Sustainability Unit*, WV WAP staff include a Program Manager supervised by a non-WAP Sustainability Manager, and an assistant whose primary duties include Historic Preservation reviews and Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) approvals and records upkeep. In the *Compliance Unit*, WV WAP staff include an Assistant Manager/Monitor (1) and three (3) additional monitoring staff supervised by a non-WAP Compliance Manager. The Database Systems Specialist position is vacant; those duties related to the WV WAP. Administrative staff assist with filing and forwarding subrecipients' training requests.

The WV WAP is not responsible for the State Energy Program, which is administered by the West Virginia Division of Energy (WVDOE). WVDOE is also a division under the West Virginia Department of Commerce.

The WV WAP is administered utilizing all applicable Federal rules and regulations including 10 CFR Part 440 as well as any additional rules and regulations that come into effect due to the Federal implementation of the OMB Circular 2 CFR 200 - Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 CFR 200.); DOE specific regulations codified in Part 910 of 2 CFR and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) specific regulations codified in 45 CFR Part 75; all applicable provisions of Treasury Circular Number 1075, and State of West Virginia Executive Order 12372 (Intergovernmental Review Procedure); and all other state rules and regulations that apply including West Virginia Purchasing Procedures. The WV WAP also follows all DOE specific guidance as provided through DOE WPNs and WAP Memorandums. The WV WAP incorporates these requirements as applicable into subrecipient WAP Grant Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding, as well as into any operations manuals or guidance created.

V.8.2 Administration Expenditure Limits

For PY 2020 – 2021, the statutory ten percent (10%) of administrative funds will be divided evenly between the subrecipients and WVDO. As per DOE guidance, the State Plan includes a redistribution provision to enable the Grantee to actively manage the grant and move funds as necessary to fully expend the monies during the budget period which could include moving

funds between subrecipients. All budget alterations or revisions will be in accordance with all other applicable Federal rules and regulations.

A separate budget category is permitted by DOE for financial audits. The cost of these audits was previously charged to the already over-burdened administrative cost category and sometimes resulted in financial audits of less than adequate quality. WVDO is providing relief to the subrecipients by allowing these charges to be covered by a separate category, if the subrecipients meet the threshold contained in 2 CFR 200. These costs will be actual costs of the weatherization portion of the audit.

V.8.3 Monitoring Activities

Introduction

Monitoring is one of the most significant and intricate procedures undertaken by WVDO. WVDO must adhere to multiple funding bodies' guidelines as well as construct and adhere to state-specific guidelines and protocols structured in a way to facilitate successful and functional program management throughout the State of West Virginia. Monitoring is one of the many tools utilized by WVDO in an effort to continually improve the capabilities and effectiveness of the various subrecipients. Monitoring is a systematic process of gathering and evaluating information, as well the physical visitation of sites, in order to support and assess the subrecipients and their programs in terms of performance, capacity, and compliance. As a Pass-through entity of Federal dollars, WVDO ensures that grant funds are expended in accordance with applicable law, including regulations contained in 10 CFR part 440 specifically 10 CFR 440.23(a); 2 CFR 200 specifically 2 CFR 200.331, 2 CFR 910 and 45 CFR Part 75; DOE WPNs including DOE WPN 15-4, and WPN 16-4, and other policies and procedures that DOE may issue. The WV WAP Monitoring Plan will include the following areas:

Approach

WVDO will conduct a monitoring of each subrecipient at least once a year, provide a written report to the subrecipient, and maintain both electronic and physical files related to monitoring which are accessible to DOE during its monitoring visits. The monitoring tools utilized by WVDO are based off tools and templates provided by DOE through *WPN 16-4 Updated Weatherization Assistance Program Monitoring Guidance* and *WAP Memorandum 015 - Weatherization Financial Toolkit – 2 CFR 200 Regulations and Procurement Procedures*. WVDO has revised monitoring tools and forms to reflect the updated guidance as well as WV WAP SWS references. WVDO has also developed a monitoring module of the database management system to be used for formation of monitoring reports, QIPs, and other monitoring process aspects.

WVDO will also conduct periodic off-site, desk-top monitoring utilizing the database management system used to track all weatherization work, at times coupled with the

statistical management tool and related analytical spreadsheets used to track production, expenditures, and other performance indicators. This process will serve as a pre-monitoring activity as well as routine review and oversight as needed. The desk-top monitoring activity is utilized to confirm that measures are performed and tracked according to program standards, and that diagnostic and health and safety tests are performed and documented correctly. It is also used to ensure all documentation for a client and dwelling are maintained and completed properly and accurately. This process allows for the identification of trends that may convey a training need, or specific jobs that may need to be monitored due to documentation of measures. The development of the database management system over the last several programs years greatly increased WVDO desk-top monitoring capabilities to increase efficiency and effectiveness of monitoring, as well as to reduce expenses. WVDO will continue to use these enhanced capabilities for the current Program Year.

The monitoring performed by WVDO will be broken down into three (3) components which may be performed at different times if necessary and may have differing frequency depending on quality of subrecipient performance in each focus area. The monitoring will include the following focus areas and details:

Programmatic and Management Monitoring

- Subrecipient Production Analysis and Review (ensuring benchmark and yearly goal completion)
- Financial/Administrative Components
- Inventory (Equipment and Materials)
- Warehouse
- Rolling Stock
- Eligibility processes and compliance
- "Reweathering" compliance
- Compliance with all WVDO mandated forms, processes, and policies
- Database management system usage and reporting
- Reporting and funding requests
- Client Files and related documentation
- Health & Safety Components (Safety meetings/Lead Safe Work [LSW] Practices, documentation/Warehouse & Vehicle Safety/Health and Safety percentage)
- Energy Education
- Training & Technical Assistance
- Procurement Practices
- Client Prioritization methods
- Utility (leveraged) fund usage, documentation, and reporting
- Insurance coverage
- Subrecipient personnel qualifications/certifications and associated work performed
- Subrecipient internal corrective action procedures (for reduction of deficiencies)

Field/Technical Monitoring

- Program Overview (Client File Review, Work Orders, Documentation of measures, etc.)
- Compliance with all WVDO mandated field/technical forms, processes, and policies (ex: Quality Control Inspection form and process)
- Rental unit/Multifamily documentation and process compliance
- Energy Audits (Process and Documentation - Weatherization Assistant Audit Program Libraries, inputs/usage, adherence to guidance, etc.)
- Weatherization of Units (all work performed on dwellings – HVAC, shell measures including insulation and air sealing, baseload measures, etc.)
- Zonal and Pressure Diagnostics on all dwelling types
- Health & Safety (HVAC, LSW compliance, ASHRAE 62.2 2016 ventilation requirements, mold/moisture, electrical, etc.)
- Final Inspections/Quality Control process and documentation
- Client interaction and client education process

Field monitoring incorporates all new DOE mandated regulations, e.g., ASHRAE 62.2-2016 (and any applicable updates when implemented), Zonal Pressure Diagnostic standards, and Combustion Appliance Zone testing compliance. Also, in compliance with DOE WPN 15-4, all field monitoring inspections will be performed by a certified HEP QCI and the monitoring inspection form will include a signature of the monitor(s), to supplement the client file and subrecipient QCI form.

Field monitors will utilize DBA FACS Pro as the monitoring tool. DBA FACS Pro is programmed to randomly pull clients to increase transparency for monitoring visits through the Monitoring/Training Module.

Fiscal Monitoring

- Financial Policies and Procedures
- Cash Management
- Procurement policies and practices
- Financial management of Material Inventory
- Financial management of Property and Equipment
- Contracts/Sub-awards
- Payables/Receivables/Expenses Management
- Invoicing and Reporting accuracy
- Review of Funding Requests and specific line items/expenses for accuracy and proper documentation
- Bank records and reconciliation
- Financial Statements

- Internal Controls
- Financial Management of utility (leveraged) funds
- Single Audits (See A-133 Financial Audits (2 CFR 200 Subpart F))

A-133 Financial Audits (2 CFR 200 Subpart F)

WVDO will verify when the audit was submitted to the Federal Clearinghouse (FAC), and note this on the “Annual Audit Chart,” maintained by the WVDO Fiscal Compliance Monitor. If the subrecipient did not submit the audit to the FAC by the deadline as per Federal regulations, WVDO mails a reminder letter to the subrecipient.

The WVDO Fiscal Compliance Monitor will review all audits using the “WVDO Pass-through entity Audit Review Checklist.” An “Audit Review Summary” is completed for the audit, and maintained on WVDO’s shared drive. Depending on the results of the review, WVDO forwards to the subrecipient either (1) a letter indicating no findings, or (2) a letter requesting a Corrective Action Plan (CAP). The subrecipient has six (6) weeks to submit a CAP if applicable.

If a subrecipient has not submitted the CAP within the deadline, the CAP “Reminder E-mail” will be forwarded to the Executive Director. Upon receipt of the CAP, WVDO will review and forward to the subrecipient either the (1) “CAP Acceptance E-mail” or (2) another correspondence requesting modification to the CAP. As per 2 CFR 200, as a Pass-through entity, WVDO is required to follow-up/issue a management decision for Federal award findings related to the programs WVDO administers.

Currently, all WAP subrecipients expend more than \$750,000 in Federal funds in a fiscal year and thus are required to have a Single Audit.

Desk-Top Review

WVDO will also conduct periodic off-site, desk-top monitoring utilizing the database management system used to track all weatherization work, at times coupled with the statistical management tool and related analytical spreadsheets used to track production, expenditures, and other performance indicators. This process will serve as a pre-monitoring activity as well as routine review and oversight as needed. The desk-top review activity is utilized to confirm that measures are performed and tracked according to program standards, and that diagnostic and health and safety tests are performed and documented correctly. It is also used to ensure all documentation for a client and dwelling are maintained and completed properly and accurately. This process allows for the identification of trends that may convey a training need, or specific jobs that may need to be monitored due to documentation of measures. The development of the database management system over the last several programs years greatly increased WVDO desk-top review capabilities to increase efficiency and effectiveness of monitoring, as well as to reduce expenses. WVDO will continue to use these enhanced capabilities for the current Program Year.

Desk-Top Review Schedule

Desk-top review will be performed on a quarterly basis. Desk-top monitoring will be conducted through the DBA FACS Pro Monitoring/Training Module. Field Monitors will choose a single item to review. Examples of desk-top review items include: Deferrals, QCI Form completion, Income verification, etc. Jobs will be chosen at random by the DBA FACS Pro Monitoring Module and the reviewing monitor(s) will be on a rotating quarterly basis.

Subrecipients will receive e-mail notification once the desk-top review has been completed. The notification will have instructions on how to respond to the monitoring. The individual issues will be addressed per subrecipient with required actions for compliance if applicable.

Monitoring Staff

Monitoring will be performed by several WVDO staff members with differing credentials and areas of expertise to effectively monitor all the various components of the WV WAP as outlined above. Monitoring staff members may monitor more than one (1) component. The monitoring process and the different components are managed and overseen by a Compliance Manager. The WV WAP Manager reviews and approves each report. The current WVDO monitors are as follows:

Programmatic and Management Monitors (Administrative Monitors):

- 1 Weatherization Assistance Program Manager
- 1 Weatherization Assistant Administrator

Qualifications: The qualifications of the Programmatic and Management Monitors (Administrative Monitors) include extensive experience with the weatherization program (both at the Pass-through entity level and subrecipient level) as well as certifications and education that benefit the monitoring team as they oversee and evaluate the subrecipient management of the weatherization program. The staff members have experience in management and finance/accounting.

Field Monitors (Technical Monitors):

- 2 Weatherization Specialists (Field/Technical)
- 1 Weatherization Specialist (Field/Technical – In Training)

Qualifications: The qualifications of the Field Monitors (Technical Monitors) include extensive experience with the weatherization program as well as extensive building science knowledge. The Field/Technical monitors have several BPI certifications (including HEP QCI), Weatherization Assistant Training Certificate, as well as multiple WV WAP specific certifications that are now superseded by HEP or other state/national certifications, but still provide a strong foundation of knowledge; (Energy Auditor, Quality Control Inspector, multiple HVAC certifications) as well as attendance to regional and national energy conferences. The Field Monitor in training is currently attending trainings at Community Housing Partners (CHP) in Christiansburg, VA, to prepare for Energy Auditor and Quality Control Inspector Certification testing. He is currently

attending subrecipient Field/Technical monitorings as an observer. This individual has an extensive background in construction, HVAC, and has a Journeyman's Electrician License. As previously stated, all field monitoring inspections will be performed by a certified HEP QCI at the Pass-through entity level.

Fiscal/Financial Monitors:

- 1 Weatherization Assistance Program Assistant Manager
- 1 Compliance Unit Manager

Qualifications: The qualifications of the Fiscal/Financial Monitors include education (bachelor's and master's level) and experience in the accounting, finance, and management fields, as well as knowledge of Federal financial requirements. Some of the monitoring staff experience is specifically with the Weatherization Assistance Program both on the Pass-through entity and subrecipient levels. The Fiscal/Financial monitors will also utilize WVDO's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and experienced accounting staff as additional resources during the monitoring activities as needed.

WVDO staff have received multiple 2 CFR 200 Uniform Guidance trainings, with the Weatherization Program Manager attending a refresher OMB Uniform Guidance training in Dublin, OH, in April 2018. The Weatherization Program Manager and Weatherization Assistant Administrator will attend 2 CFR 200 Uniform Guidance training/refresher in Program Year 2019. WVDO will continue to seek additional training on the new regulations if/when necessary. WVDO will pursue additional certifications as identified and/or needed as the Program Year progresses.

Monitoring Expenditures:

Monitoring staff members will be paid out of the Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) budget category with the exception of the Fiscal Monitor and WAP Manager who will be paid out of the Administrative budget category given the nature of their work in relationship to the organization and other programs they work within. A percentage of the Fiscal Monitor will be paid out of the T&TA budget category. WVDO has budgeted \$25,000 out of DOE funds for travel expenses related to monitoring activities. These funds will be supplemented by LIHEAP funds.

Monitoring Schedule:

The monitoring schedule will follow a basic plan of one (1) or two (2) Programmatic, Field, and Fiscal monitoring visits performed per month for the twelve (12) subrecipients. This varies throughout the year due to when WVDO starts the monitoring process for the Program Year. In coordinating the monitoring schedule WVDO also considering holidays, subrecipient leave time, etc.; therefore, some months have one (1) visit, and some have two (2).

WVDO will strive to set the monitoring schedule for the Program Year within the first quarter (July-September) of the DOE grant cycle. WVDO will disseminate a preliminary schedule to the

Weatherization Network and ask subrecipients to confirm the proposed monitoring dates for their organization or ask for different dates if conflicts exist.

If conflicts arise after the final monitoring schedule is set for the Program Year, WVDO asks that subrecipients inform WVDO as soon as possible. At a minimum, subrecipients must notify WVDO within 48 hours of the receipt of the official monitoring notification.

WVDO avoids scheduling visits during back-to-back weeks when possible so that WVDO monitoring staff can work to finalize reports and adequately prepare for the next visit. This plan is only tentative as visits to a subrecipient could increase if there are serious deficiencies identified. The scheduling of the subrecipients will depend in part on when their last visit occurred as well as reasonably taking into consideration geographic location and time of the year. Also, any subrecipients that had major or repeated deficiencies identified from the PY 2018 – 2019 monitoring process and have not had a follow-up visit (due to deficiencies being identified toward the end of PY 2018 – 2019) will be first priority in PY 2019 – 2020, with additional reviews scheduled as necessary until deficiencies are corrected.

Pre-Monitoring Procedures

WVDO will provide timely notification of monitoring to subrecipients and complete some parts of the monitoring prior to arriving onsite for monitoring. Those activities include:

- Distribution of official notifications of monitoring at least thirty (30) days prior to on-site monitoring by e-mail to Executive Director/CEO, CFO/Finance Director, and WAP Coordinator. Official notifications will direct the subrecipient how to prepare for the review and WVDO's expectations. The subrecipient should confirm receipt of the notification and respond within 48 hours if the dates for monitoring need to be changed for any reason.
- During the week before the scheduled on-site visit, the WVDO monitoring team will confirm arrival times and arrange any necessary logistics.
- An assigned field/technical monitor will contact the subrecipient with a job monitoring pool to schedule jobs to be monitored at least one (1) week prior to on-site monitoring.
- Monitors will conduct desk-top reviews of relevant information to increase efficiency on-site.

Visit

A typical visit can be expected to require three (3) to five (5) days on-site. The on-site visit process will include the following:

- An entrance interview during which any concerns or questions about the review can be discussed between WVDO and subrecipient staff.

- Requests of documentation for review including, but not limited to, subrecipient policies and procedures, program documents, client files, and financial records.
- Conducting interviews with program staff regarding program operations and job functions.
- Conducting interviews with administrative and fiscal staff.
- Inspecting completed weatherized dwelling units.
- Inspecting Weatherization assets including but not limited to warehouse(s), material inventory, tools, equipment, and vehicles.
- Offering a daily update to the subrecipient regarding the progress of the review and issues that have already been found.

The staffing and credential make up of a subrecipient will determine the number of completed dwelling units needing to be visited by WVDO as per DOE WPN 15-4. For subrecipients that have an independent QCI, WVDO will monitor at least five percent (5%) of completed dwelling units. For subrecipients that have an Auditor that also performs the functions of QCI, WVDO will monitor at least ten percent (10%) of completed dwelling units. This percentage will increase based on issues identified and/or capacity of WVDO staff. WVDO will also review units “in progress” beyond the five (5) or ten (10) percent completed units respectively, in order to assess: quality and compliance; appropriate and allowable materials; appropriateness and accuracy of energy audits; final inspections; safe work practices, such as lead safe weatherization protocols; and other factors that are relevant to on-site work.

An important continued focus of WV WAP subrecipient monitoring for PY 2020 – 2021, will be the supplemental components to the Weatherization Program, including but not limited to the Utility Partnership programs, LIHEAP components including the Energy Crisis Intervention Program (ECIP), the Electrical Upgrade Component, and the Weatherization Related Home Repair Component. These projects provide additional funding for the WV WAP, enable additional work to be done on a large percentage of weatherized homes, and make possible the weatherization of some homes that may have had to be deferred because of necessary repairs that are outside the scope of the DOE WAP. WVDO will also monitor any other components that are developed and approved as additional appropriate LIHEAP measures. Monitoring of the supplemental components will be part of the standard monitoring process (unless determined necessary to do otherwise) focusing on the correct utilization, tracking, and accountability of the supplemental component funds. WVDO will take advantage of desk-top monitoring opportunities as appropriate for additional components of the WV WAP.

Upon the completion of each monitoring visit of any of the three (3) components, an Exit Conference is held between the members of the subrecipient (as selected by the subrecipient management) and the monitoring staff to discuss strengths, weaknesses, deficiencies, call-backs, and monitor recommendations. As per DOE WPN 16-4, within thirty (30) days after each visit, WVDO will prepare a written report for the subrecipient that describes the current monitoring assessment (identification any deficiencies, recommendations, commendations, and best practices) and any corrective actions as part of a QIP, if applicable. A draft of this report is provided during the Exit Conference and then finalized by WVDO staff following the

visit. A subrecipient typically has thirty (30) days to respond with a QIP unless the nature and severity of findings deem a more expedient response. If the subrecipient does not respond within the required time limit, the subrecipient is notified and disciplinary or punitive actions may be taken if the subrecipient does not comply with the requirement to submit a QIP.

Process of Corrective Action, Discipline and/or Removal of a Subrecipient from the WAP

WVDO has a system in place to review each QIP provided by the subrecipients either approving of the plans made or requiring additional information or actions. Regardless of monitoring focus, WVDO follows up with each subrecipient to ensure that the corrective actions outlined in the plan have been implemented either through a subsequent monitoring visit and/or desk-top review, or requiring the submission of documentation confirming the corrections. WVDO will offer and provide training and technical assistance if requested and appropriate response to a QIP. If a subrecipient's response is to contest an identified deficiency, WVDO will either sustain or revise its initial deficiency and provide additional guidance or instructions.

WVDO increases visits (both the number of units reviewed and the frequency of monitoring visits) to the subrecipient until it can be assured deficiencies are resolved. If necessary, WVDO has implemented a system of monitoring every potential job prior to submission as a completion for a subrecipient if sustained compliance cannot be demonstrated. If significant deficiencies are discovered, such as health and safety violations, poor quality installation of materials, major measures missed, then the subrecipient must take appropriate corrective action(s) to resolve the outstanding issues in a timely manner. If health and safety issues are found that present an immediate danger to people in the home, the subrecipient must immediately resolve the issues.

If subrecipient noncompliance or repeated unresolved deficiencies (based on a minimum of two (2) monitoring visits at a subrecipient) will be reported to the DOE Project Officer. Sensitive or significant noncompliance deficiencies, such as waste, fraud, or abuse must be reported to DOE immediately by WVDO.

Once the deficiencies are corrected and procedures are put in place to prevent reoccurrence, WVDO will resume the original percentage sampling of that particular subrecipient's work in subsequent monitoring visits.

If repeated monitoring and technical assistance do not correct identified noncompliance issues or if a subrecipient continuously fails to respond to an identified deficiency, WVDO will begin the process of disciplinary action which will include the imposition of additional requirements. Subrecipients will be informed of the nature of additional requirements, the reason why additional requirements are being imposed, the actions needed to remove the additional requirement, and the time allowed for completing the actions, if applicable.

Depending on the type of noncompliance issues, actions and additional requirements may include but are not necessarily limited to:

- Withholding disbursement of grant funds until noncompliance issues are corrected
- Disallowing completions that do not meet program standards
- Placing the subrecipient on an “At Risk” status
- Suspending part or all of the program for the subrecipient
- Asking the subrecipient to voluntarily relinquish the program
- Removing part or all of the program from the subrecipient
- Requiring payments as reimbursement rather than advance payments
- Requiring all weatherized dwelling units to be inspected by a third party before being turned in for completions
- Requiring additional, more detailed reporting
- Establishing additional prior approvals

Once the noncompliance issue that caused WVDO to take disciplinary action and impose additional requirements is resolved, WVDO will promptly remove the additional requirements. The subrecipient will be notified of the removal in writing.

If a subrecipient wishes for WVDO to reconsider the imposition of additional requirements, the subrecipient must provide in writing within two (2) weeks of being informed of additional requirements the following:

- Detailed reason why WVDO should reconsider imposing additional requirements
- Evidence that the issue of noncompliance has been satisfactorily resolved
- A plan to prevent similar issues of noncompliance going forward

Within thirty (30) days of receiving the above information from a subrecipient, WVDO will either sustain or remove the additional conditions and disciplinary actions imposed.

WAP Grant Award Termination

If WVDO determines that all remedies for noncompliance and training and technical assistance opportunities have been exhausted in an effort to correct an issue of noncompliance, or definitive waste, fraud, or abuse were uncovered during the course of monitoring, the subrecipient’s WAP grant awards will be terminated. WVDO will provide the subrecipient with written notification of termination and cause of termination.

If a subrecipient wishes to contest a termination action, they must provide WVDO with information and documentation showing that the cause of termination had been remedied or conditions as understood by WVDO that caused the termination were not accurate within one (1) week of being informed of the termination action. WVDO will respond in thirty (30) days either sustaining or reversing the termination action.

Tracking & Analysis

The subrecipient monitoring process from notification to final approval and confirmation of corrective actions is tracked by WVDO to final resolution in a “Monitoring Log.” WVDO also tracks the most significant deficiencies in a “Root Cause Analysis” spreadsheet to evaluate and analyze trends of the subrecipients’ performance. In PY 2016 – 2017, WVDO added the tracking of Strengths, Weaknesses, Best Practices, and Other Needs for more efficient analysis from more information readily available and organized. This process continues to allow for the identification of training and technical assistance needs and is an evaluative tool used to keep both WVDO and the subrecipients on a path of continuous improvement.

V.8.4 Training and Technical Assistance Approach and Activities

Training & Technical Assistance (T&TA) funding is used to pay salary, travel, and operational costs for WVDO staff to provide monitoring/T&TA to subrecipients. Subrecipient expenses for participation in T&TA activities (including special conference attendance) will be funded from DOE T&TA and/or other funds including LIHEAP. T&TA activities are intended to maintain or increase the efficiency, quality, and effectiveness of the WAP at all levels and are designed to maximize energy savings, minimize production costs, improve program management and field “quality of work,” and/or reduce the potential for waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement.

WVDO assesses training needs regularly as part a constant process as the PY progresses. This process and the related training plan are flexible and WVDO incorporates information from the

process into the training plan as needed. WVDO assesses T&TA needs of its subrecipients through these avenues:

- WVDO monitoring efforts
- Internal trend analysis
- Training Needs Assessment Surveys
- Prompts in subrecipient grant applications
- Communication with national experts regarding new technologies and/or standards/practices
- Communications with DOE Project Officer
- Guidance as provided by the Department of Energy (DOE) including industry-wide initiatives and future program requirements (certifications, health and safety implementation, etc.)
- Monitoring visits from the DOE Project Officer, DOE contracted representatives, or the Office of Inspector General

Overview

The WV WAP supports subrecipients to seek appropriate trainings pursuant to achieving required certifications and to enhancing their credentials and skill in work practices associated with weatherization work. Trainings and certifications have and will continue to be provided by Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC) accredited and certified Weatherization Training Centers (WTCs) within close proximity to West Virginia. There are no IREC WTCs within the State of West Virginia; in several proximal states, there are either IREC-accredited WTCs or IREC-certified individuals who are not attached to WTCs. The WV WAP is prohibited from encouraging subrecipients to choose one (1) vendor among equivalent potential vendors of the State of West Virginia. Therefore, the emphasis in helping subrecipients to plan trainings will be in providing timely notifications of training opportunities offered by a variety of relevant entities; asking subrecipients to choose the providers whom they deem will best meet their training needs; and then helping subrecipients to schedule trainings which meet them.

Training and certification will continue to be offered to the Weatherization Network in PY 2020 – 2021 for recertifications as well as for additional staff. Training priorities have been identified in concert with subrecipients via several mechanisms as bulleted above. In particular, the WV WAP is paying attention to subrecipient needs for HEP Energy Auditor (EA) and Quality Control Inspector (QCI) certification and recertifications, and CEUs as the program enters PY 2020 – 2021. CAZ and Duct Testing are some of the trainings planned for gaining CEUs toward QCI.

Other major areas of focus this Program Year: In addition to the effort at training, certifying and recertifying EAs and QCIs as described above, there are several other planned areas of focus for training and credentialing subrecipient staff. Four (4) other areas of first priority include: (1) Providing continued guidance on the ASHRAE 62.2-2016 ; (2) Keeping up Lead Renovator Certifications and Lead Renovator Refresher Certifications; (3) Providing guidance on the revised WV WAP Standard Work Specifications (WV WAP SWS) functioning as the West Virginia Weatherization Standards/Field Guide, changes and updates; and (4) Helping subrecipients to establish training and testing dates for HVAC Technician and Electrical licenses pursuant to W. Va. Code 21-16-1, *et seq.*, and W. Va. Legislative Rule 42-34-1, *et seq.*

Four (4) areas of second priority include: (1) Providing ongoing training and recertification of Energy Educators; (2) Providing training in the use of Weatherization Assistant 8.9 for effective NEAT and MHEA analyses; (3) Connecting subrecipients to HVAC Advanced trainings; and (4) Statewide trainings on the new DBA FACS Pro Application.

Ongoing training priorities which are regularly needed for the continuance of expert provision of weatherization services, but which at the time of writing are less urgent, fall into two (2) general categories – other Home Energy Professional (HEP) certifications and New Hire/Basic Weatherization trainings. (A) In the first category, in addition to the HEP EA and QCI designations already discussed, the other two HEP certifications conferring industry and DOE recognition of competencies for energy upgrade professionals are (1) HEP Retrofit Installer/Technician, and (2) HEP Crew Leader. Several subrecipients have attended Retrofit

Installer/Technician and other subrecipients plan to do so in the upcoming PY 2020 – 2021. Fewer have attended Crew Leader; yet depending on funds availability, the WV WAP will continue to support efforts toward subrecipient staff achieving Crew Leader certification as part of the full suite of four HEP certifications that designate someone as a Home Energy Professional (HEP). (B) In the second general category of ongoing training priorities, trainings in basic building and weatherization techniques include a collection of New Hire Requirements (including online offerings, such as Retrofit Installer Technician and HVAC Fundamentals), various basic weatherization (including online offerings), and Builders Boot Camp.

Descriptions:

HEP QCI/HEP EA

As previously mentioned, WVDO will be offering additional HEP QCI training and certification opportunities as well as HEP EA training and certification as funding allows. WVDO understands that some subrecipients need more than one (1) certified QCI due to size, service territory, and jobs requiring completion, and/or crew make-up.

As of May 1, 2020, all program personnel (Pass-through entity and subrecipient) performing inspections on completed dwelling units were HEP QCI Certified. All eleven (11) subrecipient weatherization providers have at least one (1) HEP QCI Certified staff, and several had more than one (1).

WVDO continues to assist in the coordination and funding of the HEP EA certification given the and recertification provided in DOE WAP Memorandum 036 released May 16, 2018. WVDO will also fund opportunities during PY 2020 – 2021 for Pass-through entity and subrecipient staff to retain their current HEP certifications by obtaining Continuing Education Units (CEUs).

ASHRAE 62.2-2016

ASHRAE 62.2-2016 continues to be an issue found in PY 2018-2019 subrecipient monitoring. Other subrecipients have likewise identified it as a germane topic for updated training. Moreover, in the most recent monitoring visit by a U.S. DOE Field Monitor in PY 2016 – 2017 (November 2016), the Field Monitor determined multiple instances of misunderstandings by clients and subrecipient staff about proper equipment to meet the ASHRAE 62.2-2013 standard; its proper installation; and its proper use.

The WV WAP will seek appropriate resources for providing this training to subrecipients, as well as review monitoring reports to determine which subrecipients may need additional targeted assistance in implementing ASHRAE 62.2-2016 standards.

Lead Renovator and Lead Renovator Refresher Certifications

In order to become a certified lead renovator, subrecipient staff must complete training from an EPA-accredited training provider. These trainings were developed to educate professionals in home and other fields about the lead safe work standards contained in U.S.C. 2681 et seq., and 40 CFR 745.80 et. seq., and the EPA 2008 Lead-Based Paint Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule (amended in 2010 and 2011).

Recertification is required every five (5) years. Currently, the WV WAP requires that each subrecipient have at least one EPA Lead Renovator certified staff person. All eleven (11) subrecipients have certified lead renovators on staff. Several subrecipients have identified these trainings as priorities for PY 2020 – 2021.

State Weatherization Standards

The WV WAP Network will be utilizing the DOE approved WV WAP SWS during PY 2020 – 2021. Any additional variances identified will be sought utilizing the proper DOE approval process. The WV WAP will undertake a review and survey of priority work practices in the SWS to be addressed in trainings from which subrecipients could maximally benefit. Also, based on individual subrecipient requests, specific focal areas for WV WAP SWS training; technical assistance; or clarification will be provided as needed.

WVDO will document the verification of receipt and usage of the WV WAP SWS by the subrecipient as required by DOE WPN 15-4, using the subrecipient WAP Grant Agreements.

HVAC Technician Certification Class 1:

During the 2015 West Virginia State Legislature, an addition to the existing state requirements for HVAC businesses and technicians was added (W. Va. Code 21-16-1, *et seq.*, and W. Va. Legislative Rule 42-34-1, *et seq.*). As of January 1, 2016, all individuals working on heating systems were required to have a HVAC Technician License from the West Virginia Commissioner of Labor. Individuals in West Virginia who engage in the business of installing, erecting, testing, repairing, servicing or altering heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment or systems to heat, cool or ventilate residential structures, are required to have an HVAC Technician License when the project exceeds \$1,000.

With this new State requirement, the former administering agency, WVOEO, decided to re-certify the subrecipient HVAC Technicians, using the West Virginia Contractors Licensing Board regulations. Normally, individuals seeking to obtain an HVAC Technician Certification are required to sit for an HVAC exam. However, the West Virginia Contractors Licensing Board grandfathered (or opted out of the exams) those applicants who presented satisfactory evidence of having at least two thousand hours (2,000) of experience and/or training working on HVAC systems and at least six thousand hours (6,000) of experience and/or training in HVAC

systems and related work which includes other sheet metal industry tasks. The opting out period expired on July 1, 2016.

Those individuals who do not have the required hours can register as an HVAC Technician in Training. Subrecipients must have a 1:1 ratio of Certified HVAC Technicians to Technicians in Training Class 2. Once a Technician in Training has the required hours, unless she/he is still within the opting out phase, the individual must pass the HVAC exam.

All subrecipients were contacted in September 2015 and had at least one (1) person who could be grandfathered in (or opted out). WVDO coordinated with subrecipients to apply for both HVAC Technician and Technician in Training Licensing with the West Virginia Commissioner of Labor. HVAC certifications are renewed every year through the West Virginia Commissioner of Labor. Since September 30, 2016, it is mandated that HVAC work cannot be performed by subrecipient staff who do not have the proper West Virginia HVAC Technician or Technician in Training certification.

Certification will continue throughout the PY 2019 – 2020 as new HVAC Technicians in Training Class 2 are hired, and current ones become eligible to apply for HVAC Technician Class 1. Unfortunately, there is a wait period for available slots for testing seats, which has become problematic for some subrecipients. The WV WAP will continue the conversation with necessary entities to try to reduce the wait time.

Client Education

Energy Education of clients is one of the most important weatherization processes to ensure the maximum effectiveness of installed weatherization measures. Each subrecipient has identified at least one (1) Energy Educator, several whose certifications have expired however; various subrecipients have identified Client Education as a priority in PY 2019 – 2020. In 2015, the former administering agency, WVOEO, began an effort to recertify all Energy Educators through online training provided by an IREC-accredited WTC. This effort is continuing. This course is designed to assist the student in acquiring adult education skills to establish an effective means of communication between the Energy Educator and the client. The online Client Education course prepares students to develop a strategy for effective client education from pre-approval to quality assurance. Videos and documents are presented to use with clients to ensure that they get the information they need during the client education process. After each topic is presented, a short self-quiz follows each section and feedback is given. A final test consisting of a single multiple choice-true/false exam is given at the end of the course. For certification, the student must pass this final exam. After passing the certification test, the Energy Educator will work with clients to effect change in poor energy conservation habits.

The Energy Educator utilizes a tabletop easel with energy saving and maintenance tips for weatherization measures. The process is intended to be interactive between the Energy Educator and client. A key element of the process is a "contract" called the Energy Savers Partnership Plan, where the client agrees to do certain actions to conserve energy in their

home. WV WAP has also received materials and guidance from utilities partners to improve the client energy education process.

Energy Educator Certification will continue to be on an as needed per person basis. An Energy Educator must renew their certification every five (5) years.

Healthy Homes Specialist

It has long been known that there is a connection between health and housing. The DOE Weatherization Plus Health initiative is a national effort to enable the comprehensive, strategic coordination of resources for energy, health, and safety in low-income homes. One (1) subrecipient has continued the Healthy Homes program, and one (1) WVDO staff member has renewed the certification. Healthy Homes Specialists must renew their certification every two (2) years and therefore WVDO will monitor the one (1) subrecipient to ensure certifications are retained by staff, if necessary/requested during this Program Year.

Approach

In PY 2020 – 2021, WVDO continues the “as needed, per person” approach as subrecipients anticipate hiring new staff throughout the year; as current certifications and licenses expire at different times throughout the year; and as subrecipients demonstrate and express different specific deficiencies and needs for improvement.

WVDO will make available trainings to the Weatherization Network during the entire year. Subrecipients have requested more flexibility in scheduling training when needed in order to better accommodate production. Instead of a series of set classes, which sometimes takes crews away from production for longer periods that may burden an organization, subrecipients will have the ability to fit trainings into their respective schedules. WVDO will set time frames for completions of required certifications for subrecipients to continue operating the WV WAP and to ensure that subrecipients plan and meet expectations during the year. WVDO also tracks all required licenses needed by subrecipients to properly perform work within the WV WAP (West Virginia HVAC Electrician License, West Virginia Single Family Dwelling Electrician License, EPA Section 608 Refrigerant Transition Technician Certification, HVAC Contractor License, etc.) and WVDO will ensure that all subrecipients remain current with all WV WAP required licenses.

Attendance for all trainings is mandatory for the appropriate program personnel unless extenuating circumstances exist, and approval is received from WVDO.

WVDO will continue to use a previously implemented *Subrecipient Training Request and Reimbursement Policy*, which establishes uniform guidelines for internal WVDO documentation and tracking of training; technical assistance; workshops; certifications; and licenses within the WV WAP, as well as the funding or reimbursement process for said trainings, as applicable.

Trainings will be determined through direct discussions between the WV WAP staff and subrecipients, assessment, monitoring, internal analysis and requests from subrecipients. All requests for training from subrecipients will be submitted utilizing the WVDO website by submitting a “Subrecipient Training Request Form.”

Trainings will be presented in various venues and settings including traditional classroom settings, on-site/hands-on opportunities, and online/web-based sessions.

Subrecipients are required to submit a list designated by quarters of any anticipated WAP-related T&TA needed to meet standards as part of the 2020 – 2021 Grant Application process. This list will ensure at the beginning of the Program Year that an estimated needs list is captured for the subrecipient for proper planning throughout the year. WVDO will monitor each quarter for PY 2020 – 2021 to ensure trainings are scheduled and attended as submitted in the Grant Application.

WVDO reviews these planning/needs lists and incorporates them into a “Training Event Status Tracking Log” and a “Training Plans and Funds Snapshot,” for the purpose of forecasting subrecipient training needs and priorities for PY 2020 – 2021. Both are updated weekly and, in conjunction with the original planning lists, provide a sound basis for timely discussions with subrecipients about needs, adjustments, and scheduling relevant trainings. A “Training Tracking Chart” has been developed to track each subrecipient’s staff member in a spreadsheet format.

Expirations of certifications and licenses are primarily tracked during program monitoring of subrecipients and in subrecipient grant applications. Also, at any time, in its database management system shared with subrecipients, WV WAP staff can generate a table showing this information for any subrecipient or subrecipient staff member. This chart tracks expiration dates on certifications/licenses, and requests from subrecipients on trainings, certifications/licenses and other information needed to plan for upcoming trainings. This chart is updated on a regular basis, as requests for training, certifications/licenses become due, or findings are documented in monitoring reports, and is compared to the database management system that tracks trainings and certifications as entered by subrecipients.

Requested/planned training during the subrecipient application process must be completed as planned barring extenuating circumstances. The “Training Tracking Chart” is reviewed and WVDO and subrecipients work together to complete the requested trainings in a timely manner. In this way, certification renewals should not lapse, and funds are spent by the end of the Program Year.

Training Time Line for PY 2020 – 2021

As has been the practice for several program years, WVDO will continue to pursue an “as needed, per person” approach as subrecipients anticipate hiring new staff throughout the year, and as current certifications and licenses expire at different times during the year.

WVDO will make available trainings to the weatherization network during the entire year, utilizing WTCs and other sources. These trainings/certification and renewals are:

- HEP BPI Quality Control Inspector
- HEP BPI Energy Auditor
- HEP BPI Retrofit Installer/Technician
- HEP BPI Crew Leader
- Initial Lead Renovator Certification
- Lead Renovator Refresher Recertification
- EPA section 608 Training
- ASHRAE 62.2-2016 New Rule
- NREL/BPI and WV WAP SWS
- HEP CEUs
- Healthy Homes Specialist CEUs/Recertification
- DBA FACS Pro App

Trainings are available throughout the PY, but there is still a need for benchmarks, assessment, and adjustments, to ensure that subrecipients are receiving the necessary training/certifications to operate a weatherization program. Records of trainings, certifications, and licenses are kept in the data management system and supplemented with the information from the *Training Event Status Tracking Log*. The WV WAP staff intend to make a concerted effort to engage in direct conversations with subrecipients to determine and adjust training needs throughout the Program Year.

During the First Quarter of the Program Year, a combination of funding will be utilized for T&TA. DOE funding will be used; however, LIHEAP funding will also be used for training costs, as approved by West Virginia DHHR, West Virginia's LIHEAP Grantee. The combination funding will support the trainings listed above and these additional trainings:

First Quarter – July 1 through September 30, 2020

- HEP BPI Quality Control Inspector Recertification
- HEP BPI QCI CEUs (CAZ, Duct testing)
- HEP BPI Energy Auditor Certification/ Recertification
- HEP EA CEUs (i.e., Building Analyst)
- DBA FACS Pro App
- ASHRAE 62.2-2016
- Lead Renovator Certification
- Lead Renovator Refresher Recertification
- NREL/BPI and WV WAP SWS
- HVAC Technician Class 1
- HVAC Technician in Training Class 2
- WV WAP State Plan PY 2019 – 2020 Meeting

- Weatherization Assistant 8.9 software for NEAT/MHEA

Second Quarter & Third Quarter – October 1 through December 31, 2020 & January 1 through March 31, 2021*

- Energy Educator
- Continued training on DBA FACS Pro App
- HEP BPI Energy Auditor Certification/ Recertification
- New Hire Requirements
- Retrofit Installer/Technician
- West Virginia HVAC Electrician License
- West Virginia Single Family Dwelling Electrician License
- West Virginia Journeyman’s Electrician License
- West Virginia Apprentice Electrician License
- Heating Unit Inspection
- Respirator Fit testing
- Healthy Homes Specialist CEUs/Recertification

*An assessment of the success of Quarter 1 training, regarding scheduling and implementation efforts will determine the objectives for Quarters 2 & 3.

Fourth Quarter – April 1 through June 30, 2021

The Final Quarter activities will continue with trainings and certifications on an as-needed, per person/subrecipient basis.

Credentials/Certifications/Licenses

WVDO places great emphasis on maintaining workforce credentials for both WVDO and subrecipient staff. Credentials, certifications, licenses, and certificates are all tracked for WVDO and subrecipient staff in the database management system. Credentials, certifications, licenses, and certificates are reviewed and training, continuing education, re-testing, etc., is planned and performed as necessary to ensure WVDO and subrecipient staff maintain all necessary credentials.

WVDO has implemented an internal *Standard Operating Procedure-WV WAP Training Policy* to establish uniform procedures for documentation and tracking of certifications, licenses, training, technical assistance and workshops within the WV WAP, as well as the funding or reimbursement process for said trainings as applicable.

WVDO Weatherization Specialists must maintain proficiency on new methods and techniques pertinent to the WAP. WVDO Weatherization Specialist staff must maintain levels of knowledge aligned with the Weatherization industry as well as State and National Standards

and are also furnished with all State and Federal regulations as they are updated and released. At this time, two (2) WVDO Weatherization Field Specialists are currently certified as HEP QCIs and BPI Certified with Building Analyst and Envelope Professional certifications as well. The third WVDO Weatherization Field Specialist on staff is expected to have the necessary credentials to take the EA and QCI certification examinations during the 2020 – 2021 Program Year.

The WV WAP understands the direction that the DOE WAP is moving with regards to the requiring of national certifications. The WV WAP participated in the NREL/BPI Pilot Program that was implemented in partnership with WV WAP and DOE. The WV WAP had workers tested on QCI Certifications as well as EA Certifications. As funding allows, the WV WAP will continue to pursue HEP Certifications for subrecipient workers as the incorporation of DOE WAP curricula, certifications, and standards have been incorporated into HEP Certifications. WVDO feels the partnership between DOE/WAP and NREL/BPI is a great step toward standardization and high-quality service delivery in the Weatherization and Energy Efficiency industries.

The following are the current defined WV WAP certifications:

1. HEP EA Certification
2. HEP QCI Certification
3. Energy (Client) Educator Certification
4. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Accredited Lead Renovator Certification (and Recertification as applicable)
5. HVAC Technician Certification

The following certifications are under consideration as requirements in the future for the respective weatherization staff positions in addition to the certifications listed above:

1. HEP Retrofit Installer Technician Certification
2. HEP Crew Leader Certification

In addition to the HEP-level certifications and other required certifications, the WV WAP will periodically coordinate licensing testing through the West Virginia Fire Marshal's Office, the West Virginia Contractors Licensing Board, as well as EPA certification testing venues for the following:

1. West Virginia HVAC Electrician License
2. West Virginia Single Family Dwelling Electrician License
3. West Virginia Journeyman's Electrician License
4. West Virginia Apprentice Electrician License
5. EPA Section 608 Refrigerant Transition Technician Certification
6. HVAC Technician License
7. HVAC Technician in Training License

All weatherization programs must also have a West Virginia Residential Contractors License at the subrecipient level, obtained through the West Virginia Contractors Licensing Board. Special projects are constantly being undertaken to ensure that the WV WAP keeps up with state-of-the-art energy conservation and management techniques. The following are additional Tier 2 trainings that will be offered throughout the year as needed, several having already been discussed earlier as priorities for PY 2020 – 2021, especially with regards to the implementation of the *WV WAP Health and Safety Plan*:

1. ASHRAE 62.2 -2016
2. Combustion Appliance Zone (CAZ) Training
3. Lead Safe Work Practices Training
4. OSHA Confined Spaces in Construction Standard Course
5. Healthy Homes
6. Weatherization Assistant Training
7. Duct Blaster
8. Infrared Camera Training
9. Database Management Training
10. Utility Program Training
11. Administrative/Programmatic/Financial Training
12. WV WAP Policy and Procedure Training

There are certain trainings that are mandatory for compliance with rules and regulations in performance of the WAP. Currently, each subrecipient must have a certified QCI inspect all completed units, either in-house or through working with another subrecipient. As DOE mandates, additional certifications, trainings will be made available to the subrecipients for compliance.

If a subrecipient does not have such due to losing an employee or another circumstance, then attending one (1) of those trainings would be mandatory or the functions must be contracted out to a subrecipient with certified staff. There is also a requirement that each subrecipient has a certified EPA Lead Renovator on staff as well as staff who have attended periodic mandatory trainings regarding new requirements with health and safety related measures (ASHRAE/CAZ, etc.) and have electrician's licenses to perform those functions. As noted earlier, after September 30, 2016, it is required that HVAC work not be performed by subrecipient staff who do not have the proper West Virginia HVAC Technician or Technician in Training certification.

Non-compliance with regards to any mandatory training without the written approval from WVDO due to extenuating circumstances could result in a subrecipient not able to perform certain functions with their staff until the requirements are met.

Technical Assistance

The WV WAP will continue to utilize the traditional approaches of on-site program, administrative, fiscal, and in-field technical assistance based on monitoring findings and/or

needs of particular subrecipients. T&TA activities are intended to maintain or increase the efficiency, quality and effectiveness of the WAP at all levels. Activities will be designed to maximize energy savings, minimize production costs, improve program management and crew/contractor “quality of work,” and/or reduce the potential for waste, fraud, abuse and mismanagement.

Technical assistance will continue at this time to be provided by WV WAP Specialists. The WV WAP Specialists also perform subrecipient monitoring, so their familiarity with each subrecipient’s operation enables focused attention to specific technical assistance needs of particular subrecipients. The combination of monitoring report findings, discussions at staff meetings, peer exchanges, subrecipient feedback, Technical Development Council meetings, and research of state-of-the-art energy conservation techniques all help to determine the focus of the technical assistance.

Energy Savings:

As mentioned in the *State Plan Annual File*, during PY 2015 – 2016, WVDO developed and implemented a system to estimate annual energy savings for all funding sources as per 440.14(c)(4). The process entails utilizing data from the “Weatherization Assistant Recommended Measures Output Report.” Data has been collected, and WVDO can compare the productivity and associated energy savings data from the individual subrecipients and has the capability to analyze by measure. In PY 2017 – 2018, the WV WAP collected a full program year of data and, in PY 2020 – 2021, WVDO will continue to pursue any additional development needed of the database management tool reporting capabilities to be able to utilize the data effectively in the future. This data can contribute to identifying areas of training or technical assistance needed for the work being performed in the field.

Pass-through entity Assessment:

Training needs have been identified and are continuously evaluated. Field Monitors will attend trainings and conferences at regional and national levels commensurate to the job duties. Current WV WAP staff have likewise received ongoing relevant training.

In addition to training new hires, another top priority is to attend trainings to keep in compliance with any new DOE regulations or guidance and to assist subrecipients to do the same. After that is met, then trainings are scheduled by the greatest need, i.e., the number of subrecipients that need a particular training. At the same time, WVDO will evaluate how many HEP certifications have been obtained to be in compliance, and how many more could be obtained with available funding. WVDO assesses periodically both the needs of the subrecipients as well as funds that are available to meet those needs and will plan accordingly. WVDO also makes assessments at the end of a grant cycle (DOE or LIHEAP), evaluating the amounts budgeted for training during the previous grant cycle relative to what was provided, and comparing to anticipated training needs and funding available for the new grant cycle.

V.9 Energy Crisis and Disaster Response Plan

V.9.1 Energy Crisis

The WV WAP utilizes LIHEAP WAP funds to operate the Energy Crisis Intervention Program (ECIP). The intent of ECIP is to provide emergency heat during the winter heating season. The program addresses non-operable or severely malfunctioning and unsafe heating systems. Any household that is eligible for WAP is eligible for ECIP services. Any household that receives the emergency heating system repairs or replacements from ECIP must apply for regular WAP services. ECIP provides emergency assistance within 48 hours to ensure the household will have heat. Weatherization services will be provided by the end of the program year, unless conditions exist that deems the dwelling ineligible for weatherization services at that time. During the LIHEAP Weatherization Application and Award process, the subrecipients are provided updated ECIP guidance.

V.9.2 Disaster Response Plan

The WV WAP Disaster Response Plan is addressed in *Section V.1.2 Approach to Determining Building Eligibility (#7)* and is in accordance with DOE WPN 12-7 *Disaster Planning and Relief* and all applicable Federal regulations.



West Virginia Weatherization Assistance Program

**State of West Virginia
Development Office**

PART II - ANNUAL FILE PY 2020 - 2021



**State of West Virginia
Development Office**

**U.S. Department of Energy
Program Year: 2020 - 2021
State Plan Annual File**

IV.1 SUBRECIPIENTS

Subrecipients are listed with the following information provided for each:

- Name
- Organization type
- DUNS number
- Contact information including e-mail address
- Phone and Fax numbers
- Address including County and Congressional District
- Tentative dollar amount
- Tentative units
- County served
- Congressional District served

IV.2 SELECTION of SUBGRANTEES

Per 42 U.S.C. § 6864(b)(4) and 10 CHR 440.15, the West Virginia Weatherization Assistance Program (WV WAP) conducts a public hearing during the State Plan process. The public, Community Action Agencies, or other public or nonprofit entities can attend and state their interest in becoming a WV WAP provider. WVDO subrecipients are selected on the basis of public comment which is received during the public hearing. Also considered is the potential applicants' and/or current subrecipient's experience in assisting low-income persons, not only through weatherization, but through all low-income assistance programs offered throughout their service areas. WV WAP applicants/subrecipients must also demonstrate the capacity to operate a timely and effective weatherization program. Preference is given to Community Action Agencies that are currently administering an effective weatherization program under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. WV WAP has chosen its subrecipients from qualifying Community Action Agencies throughout the state. WV WAP considers the subrecipient's experience and performance in weatherization or housing renovation activities.

IV.2 WAP PRODUCTION SCHEDULE:

Average Unit Costs, including Reweatherization – Subject to DOE Program Rules	
VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT AVERAGE COST PER DWELLING UNIT (DOE RULES)	
A. Total Vehicles & Equipment (\$5,000 or more) Budget	\$0
B. Total Units Weatherized	347
C. Total Units Reweatherized	0
D. Total Dwelling Units to be Weatherized and Reweatherized (B+C)	347
E. Average Vehicles & Equipment Acquisition Cost per Unit (A divided by D)	\$0
AVERAGE COST PER DWELLING UNIT (DOE RULES)	
F. Total Funds for Program Operations	\$2,655,792
G. Total Dwelling Units to be Weatherized and Reweatherized (from line D)	347
H. Average Program Operations Costs per Unit (F divided by G)	\$7,654
I. Average Vehicles & Equipment Acquisition Cost per Unit (from line E)	\$0
J. Total Average Cost per Dwelling (H plus I)	\$7,654

Total Units (excluding re-weatherized): **347**

Reweatherized Units: **0**

IV.3 ENERGY SAVINGS

The West Virginia Weatherization Assistance Program (WV WAP) will utilize the WAP algorithm to calculate projected energy savings for the purpose of this application. The estimated energy savings for PY 2020 – 2021 is 10,167 MBtu.

The West Virginia Development Office has implemented a system to estimate annual energy savings for all funding sources as per 440.14(c)(4). The process entails utilizing data from the “Weatherization Assistant Recommended Measures Output Report.” Since PY 2017 – 2018, the WV WAP has been able to collect data to compare/report energy savings data. WVDO will continue to pursue any additional development needed of the database management tool reporting capabilities to utilize the data effectively.

Energy Savings		
DOE Program	Amount	Line
Total DOE State Weatherization Allocation	\$3,947,952	(a)
Total Cost associated with Administration, T&TA, Financial Audits, and Insurance AND H&S (Separate Line)	\$1,292,160	(b)
Subtract the amount entered in line (b) from line (a), for a total Federal (DOE) funds available to weatherize homes	\$2,655,792	(c)
State Average Cost per Home	\$7,654	(d)
Divide the amount entered on line (c) by the amount entered on line (d), for Total Estimated Homes to be Weatherized	347	(e)
Multiply (e) by 29.3 MBTU for Total Annual Estimated Energy Savings resulting from DOE appropriated funds	10,167	(f)

The PY 2020 – 2021 energy saving calculations uses the most recent Metaevaluation of the National Weatherization Assistance Program (ORNL/CON-493).

IV.4 DOE-Funded Leveraging Activities:

WV WAP will continue to pursue non-Federal resources to supplement the Program through the development or continuation of leveraging projects and partnerships. The WV WAP expects at least a dollar return for every dollar invested in leveraging project activity. Weatherization leveraging activities in WV WAP since 2002 have consistently and successfully produced a greater number of dollars leveraged than expended every year on leveraging activities.

WVDO will have a staff member that will continue to participate in leveraging activities. For PY 2020 – 2021, WVDO plans to utilize **0.27652 percent (\$10,917)** of the annual formula DOE allocation for leveraging activities.

Planned activities may include the following objectives as needed to increase the scope of weatherization services to low-income West Virginia households:

- Increased facilitation in the development of utility/WAP projects and partnerships, including supporting representation activities in the West Virginia Public Service Commission if needed for new partnerships. WVDO staff will continue to be involved in technical assistance, planning, and rules development of any negotiated projects or partnerships. Expansion or altering of certain weatherization-utility partnership activity may be negotiated between the utility companies and the local weatherization providers, with WVDO made fully aware of any changes made in this manner, providing input as needed.

- Continued facilitation of the expansion of potential subrecipient leveraging activities by:
 - Assisting subrecipients and West Virginia Community Action Partnership (WVCAP) through the negotiation of partnerships, agreements, and other arrangements;
 - Presentation of arguments and associated activities before state or local agencies, as contained under Section 142 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (amended in 2005) and providing training and technical assistance support to WVCAP and subrecipients as part of their active participation in utility rate proceedings and process in West Virginia as applicable; and
 - Continued contact with both the utility industry and the private energy service company network to continuously improve programs.

- Continue to provide support and leadership to subrecipients and WVCAP offering tools and resources to assist in weatherization outreach, possibly including fall Energy Awareness activities. Such potential activities may involve:
 - Support in holding leveraging-related meetings;
 - Preparation of statewide weatherization statistical documents;
 - Preparation of public information/energy efficiency data; and
 - Technical assistance in the organization of weatherization site demonstrations at the local subrecipient level to illustrate program technology for policymakers and other partners.

It is anticipated that continued leveraging activities will enable the WV WAP to enhance and expand comprehensive low-income weatherization services and be viewed as a leader in energy conservation technology and a viable partner in conservation projects.

Listed below are the identified funding sources outside of DOE funding for the WV WAP at this time. However, it is a goal of the WV WAP to continue to pursue funding to support and build upon the weatherization program in the State of West Virginia. This pursuit may include but not be limited to grants, foundation funds, and other non-federal partnerships.

Current non-DOE Funding Supporting WV WAP

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP): The WV WAP will continue to utilize Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) funds in the operation of the weatherization program. WVDO has worked with the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR), the LIHEAP Grantee, to identify allowable measures and costs that could be supported by LIHEAP funding outside of DOE regulations and requirements. As per LIHEAP IM 1999-11, Weatherization Grantees “may use some, all or none of the statutory and regulatory provisions that apply to the Department of Energy’s Low-Income Weatherization Assistance Program when spending LIHEAP funds on weatherization activities, provided the grantee administers both programs.” Therefore, WVDO works with DHHR to construct the LIHEAP agreement to provide more flexibility within the program and the ability to address issues that may not be able to be addressed with DOE funding due to certain restrictions.

Currently, the most notable exceptions of LIHEAP funding are the three (3) Supplemental Components: Electrical Upgrade, Weatherization Related Home Repair, and the Energy Crisis Intervention Program (ECIP) which historically have been approved measures of the Grant Agreement WVDO has with DHHR. DHHR has also approved additional funds for Health and Safety measures through LIHEAP funding. The WVDO monitors subrecipient Health and Safety spending monthly to keep the WV WAP Network from spending excessive funding on Health and Safety related issues.

The WV WAP is again seeking additional LIHEAP funding through DHHR for weatherization services. The WV WAP is proposing that these funds not include all DOE rules and regulations in order to address client issues that are outside the scope of DOE funds. This includes additional Home Repair flexibility in attempts to reduce the deferral rate of the WV WAP by being able to address larger scale repair issues of dwellings to make them eligible to receive weatherization services. Working with DHHR, the WVDO will continue to be diligent to include proper standards for these funds to ensure appropriate quality for measure installation.

Utility Programs

Through participation of rate-case energy advocacy intervention activity at the Public Service Commission of West Virginia, the WVCAP worked and advocated for utility-weatherization leveraging partnership initiatives administered by WVDO. These have been continuing partnerships that have not required additional rate case intervention. The current partnerships are as follows:

Dominion Hope Gas: The Dominion Hope Targeted Gas Energy Efficiency Program (TGEEP) is also managed in conjunction with the WAP. The intent of the program is to improve the overall efficiency and safety of the heating system by repair or replacement, thereby reducing the energy consumption of the customers served. Currently no other measures are approved as part of the program. The program typically receives \$100,000 per year from the utility company.

AEP dba Appalachian Power Company and Wheeling Power Company (APCO): The APCO low income weatherization program is a comprehensive utility funded residential energy efficiency program that encompasses all the major areas of the DOE WAP (insulation, air sealing, HVAC, baseload reduction, and limited health and safety measures). For PY 2020 the allocation is \$796,875. This program, as well as the other non-WAP energy efficiency programs Appalachian Power Co. operates in WV, is evaluated yearly by a third-party contracted by the utility company.

FirstEnergy Corporation dba Mon Power Company and Potomac Edison Company: As of February 25, 2011, Allegheny Energy and its subsidiaries, merged and became part of the FirstEnergy family of companies headquartered in Akron, Ohio. In West Virginia, FirstEnergy will continue to utilize Potomac Edison Company for the service area in the eastern panhandle, and the Mon Power Company in the north-central service area of the state. The former Allegheny Power programs are now FirstEnergy programs.

- **FirstEnergy EEP:** First Energy Electric Efficiency Partnership: The FirstEnergy Electric Efficiency Partnership is a very basic utility program that was started over 10 years ago in WV. The program focuses on measures that will impact the consumption of electricity in the homes of WAP clients that are electric customers of First Energy Corporation in West Virginia. The program reimburses for costs of electric heating systems up to \$500, 50% of costs of electric water heaters, 50% of air sealing and insulation costs, and 100% of cost of various baseload measures. Typically, this partnership receives \$100,000 per year.
- **TrAILCo EEP+:** The Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line Company (TrAILCo) Electric Efficiency Partnership provide funds to the two West Virginia WAP Community Action Agency (CAA) subrecipients serving FirstEnergy customers in the six-county area through which the TRAILCo corridor passes. The program operates to supplement the DOE WAP funds to provide customers a more comprehensive and aggressive focus on baseload energy usage and energy efficiency measures than is defined and permitted by the DOE WAP. The TrAILCo program further invests in long range lowering of utility costs by allowing the installation of Energy Star appliances such as washing machines, air conditioners, water heaters and other appliances that have the potential to reduce energy costs for the household. The program also allows the replacement of high cost, low-efficiency heating systems with high-efficiency systems including Energy Star heat pumps. The TrAILCo program also allows for the installation of standard weatherization measures to better serve a greater number of clients more effectively and efficiently and stretch the federal weatherization dollars further. This program's original budget was \$500,000 per year for 5 years, split between the two CAAs. The program is no longer receiving funds from FirstEnergy, but is still in operation due to carry-over funds from previous years.

IV.5 Policy Advisory Council:

The Policy Advisory Council (PAC) historically meets at least once a year with periodic updates sent to members if major changes occur. A PAC meeting is scheduled during the WV WAP State Plan process to solicit input from the PAC Committee on the development of the program for PY 2020 – 2021.

Policy Advisory Council Members:

NAME	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT INFORMATION	REPRESENTING
Steve Gilman	PRIDE Community Services Inc.	steve.gilman@loganpride.com	WV WAP Network
Ann McDaniel	WV Statewide Independent Living Council	ann.meadows@wvsilc.org	Disabled West Virginians

Gaylene Miller	Senior State Director, AARP	gmiller@aarp.org	Elderly
Mary Chipps	Executive Director, WV Community Action Partnership	mchipps@suddenlinkmail.com	Community Action Agencies
Jacqueline Roberts	Public Service Commission; Consumer Advocate Division	jroberts@cad.state.wv.us	Consumers in West Virginia
Tammy Stafford	EE & Consumer Programs Manager, Appalachian Power	tcstafford@aep.com	Utility Sector

The WV WAP PAC has excellent representation in areas relevant to eligible applicants, energy efficiency/leveraging activities, and subgrantee execution of weatherization services. WVDO and the PAC are always open and considering if the addition of further representatives would be beneficial to the PAC.

The PAC works to advise state weatherization staff on issues, challenges, and future direction of the program. The council is composed of members of associations and organizations serving the citizens of West Virginia. PAC members, by their leadership roles in the larger community, bring added value from an outside perspective to the program. The committee can also be an advocate for the general public about the Weatherization Assistance Program, low-income energy needs, and energy efficiency. The PAC will advise WV WAP staff on policy based on their knowledge, perspective, and sensitivity to their particular constituency.

IV.6 State Plan Hearings:

An announcement of the Public Hearing was posted for three (3) consecutive days, at least ten (10) days prior to the Public Hearing in eight (8) major newspapers throughout the state. The Public Hearing was announced April 13, 2020, and WVDO held the Public Hearing on April 28, 2020.

The following newspapers advertised the hearing:

- Bluefield Daily Telegraph
- Charleston Newspapers
- Dominion Post (Morgantown)
- The Herald Dispatch (Huntington)
- Parkersburg News and Sentinel
- Register-Herald (Beckley)
- The Journal (Martinsburg)
- Wheeling Newspaper, Inc.

The “Public Hearing Notice” that appeared in the newspapers is included as an attachment. WVDO also attached evidence that each newspaper published the announcement as back-up documentation.

A court reporter was retained to provide a transcript of the Public Hearing and WVDO will provide the written transcript upon receipt.

IV.7 Miscellaneous:

“Recipient Business Officer”

Name: Jennifer Ferrell – Interim Director, WV Community Advancement and Development

Email: Jennifer.L.Ferrell@wv.gov

Phone: 304 – 558 – 2234

“Recipient Principal Investigator”

Name: Mark Adams – Weatherization Manger

Email: Mark.A.Adams@wv.gov

Phone: 304 – 558 – 2234

**WV Development Office Weatherization Assistance Program
Department of Energy Budget Narrative
July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021**

A. Personnel

	Position	Percent of time on grant	Salary	Grantee Supplied Funds
1.	Weatherization Manager	46%	\$56,160	\$26,003
2.	Weatherization Assistant Administrator	47.5%	\$49,926	\$23,715
3.	WVDO Accounting Auditor IV	7.5%	\$70,934	\$5,320
4.	Program Specialist (Field)	50%	\$54,606	\$27,303
5.	Program Specialist (Field)	50%	\$43,500	\$21,750
6.	Program Specialist (Field)	10%	\$52,000	\$5,200
7.	Compliance Manager (Monitoring Coordinator)	10%	\$54,030	\$5,403
8.	Sustainability Manager	12.5%	\$55,541	\$6,943
9.	WVDO Accountant II	9%	\$38,530	\$3,468
10.	WVDO Accountant II	9%	\$35,000	\$3,150
11.	New Program Specialist (Field)	50%	\$40,000	\$20,000
12.	WVDO Administrative Secretary	7.5%	40,566	\$3,042
13.	Weatherization Manager – Leveraging	2.5%	\$56,530	\$1,413
14.	Program Specialist (Field) – Leveraging	11%	\$52,000	\$5,720
15.	WVDO Accountant/Auditor II	7.5%	\$54,003	\$4,050
16.	WV CAD Director	4%	\$89,000	\$3,560
			TOTAL	\$166,041

A. Personnel

1. Weatherization Manager – Administer, manage, and coordinate the WV Weatherization Assistance Program
2. Weatherization Assistant Administrator – Assist in management and administration of the WV Weatherization Assistance Program, includes some monitoring and training and technical assistance
3. WVDO Accounting Auditor IV – Oversee fiscal operations at WV Development Office
4. Program Specialist (Field) – Monitoring and Training and Technical Assistance
5. Program Specialist (Field) – Monitoring and Training and Technical Assistance
6. Program Specialist (Field) – Monitoring and Training and Technical Assistance
7. Compliance Manager (Monitoring Coordinator) – Assists WV Development Office Program Managers with monitoring tracking and compliance
8. Sustainability Manager – Manage and oversee the Sustainability Division of the WV Community Advancement and Development Office
9. WVDO Accountant II – Payment and tracking of agency funding requests and other bills
10. WVDO Accountant II – Payment and tracking of agency funding requests and other bills
11. New Program Specialist (Field) – Monitoring and Training and Technical Assistance
12. WVDO Administrative Secretary – General secretarial duties for agency/management

13. Weatherization Manager – Leveraging – Assists with Utility Programs in coordination with WV WAP
14. Program Specialist (Field) – Leveraging – Oversees Utility Programs in coordination with WV WAP
15. WVDO Accountant/Auditor II – Payment and tracking of agency funding requests and other bills. Assists Accounting Auditor IV with processing of payments
16. WV CAD Director – Manages and oversees the WV Community and Development Division of the WV Development Office

B. Fringe Benefits

<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Justification</u>
Fringe Benefits	\$66,416	See below \$166,041 @ 40%
Total	\$66,416	

The basis for computation of rates for fringe benefits of State employees includes Federal and State regulations, personnel policies, and past experience. Fringe benefits to be paid from this grant include:

- Social Security match - 7.65% of the gross salary as per federal regulation
- Workers' Compensation – calculated at .64% of gross salary
- Unemployment Compensation – paid on reimbursement basis
- Health Insurance – Carrier Rate - Depends on salary, type coverage (single or family), optional life, and choice of plan, as per personnel policies and state options (approx. 14.21%)
- Retirement Fund – calculated at 14% of gross salary

WVDO is using 40% for budgeting purposes in this grant year, based on average fringe benefit costs from the previous grant year.

C. Travel

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Justification WAP Specific Supplies</u>
Subgrantee Monitoring	11	\$25,000	50% split with DHHR WAP (\$50,000)
Conference Attendance	2	\$6,000	50% split with DHHR WAP (\$12,000)
Total		\$31,000	Monitoring = 11 Community Action Agencies, 44 trips (4 monitors x 11) Lodging, Meals & Incidental WV WAP Strategic Planning Meetings = 2 meetings/3 staff Lodging, Meal & Incidentals WVDO Staff – Technical Development Council Meetings = 3 meetings/3 staff Lodging, Meals & Incidentals WVCAP Conference = 1 Conference/5 staff Registration, Lodging, Meals &

			WV Department of Energy Lodging, Meals & Incidentals
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D. Supplies

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Justification WAP Specific Supplies</u>
General Office Supplies – Historical – Includes computers	Varies	\$7,400	50% split with DHHR WAP (\$14,800)
Total		\$7,400	

Contractual Costs

<u>Subrecipient/Contractor</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Service Area Counties</u>
CASE of WV	\$330,902	Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers
CHANGE, Inc.	\$195,287	Brooke, Hancock, Ohio, Marshall
Coalfield CAP	\$399,0489	Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Mingo
Community Resources, Inc.	\$424,816	Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood
Eastern WV CAA, Inc.	\$350,567	Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Morgan, Pendleton
Mountain CAP	\$164,095	Braxton, Lewis, Upshur, Webster
MountainHeart CS	\$147,143	Fayette, Wyoming
Nicholas CAP	\$57,638	Nicholas
North Central WV CAA, Inc.	\$734,020	Barbour, Greenbrier, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker
PRIDE Community Services	\$150,194	Logan, McDowell
Southwestern CAC	\$436,683	Cabell, Lincoln, Mason, Putnam, Wayne
WV Community Action Partnership - DBA FACS Pro Sub-grant Annual Fee	\$20,000	50% split between DOE and DHHR–Total WAP Share \$40,000 (Actual Cost)
WV Community Action Partnership - DBA FACS Pro Sub-grant Upgrades/Wx App Subgrantee Training	\$30,000	50% split between DOE and DHHR – Total \$60,000 – Historical Data – Including upgrades to WAPLINK
	\$200,000	Required certification trainings and 2020 WVDO WV WAP Conference
Total	\$3,640,394	

All WV Weatherization Assistance Program subrecipients are Community Action Agencies. All subrecipients utilize direct-hire crew labor.

DBA FACS Pro is the Network tracking/reporting software used to track clients from Intake/Application to Job Completion.

E. Other Operations

Name	Cost	Justification – WAP Associated Costs
Office Space – Weatherization – Yearly Rate	\$3,000	DOE share of WVDO office space - \$6,000 x 50% split with DHHR. Includes office space in Huntington, WV and Charleston, WV
Telecommunications – Historical Rate	\$5,000	DOE share of WVDO office system, phones, cell phones - \$10,000 x 50% split with DHHR
Office of Technology – Historical Rate	\$5,000	DOE share of WVDO Office of Technology charges - \$10,000 x 50% split with DHHR
Insurance – Yearly Rate	\$5,000	DOE share of WVDO office insurance - \$10,000 x 50% split with DHHR
Public Hearings and Associated costs	\$1,600	Public Hearing associated costs, court reporter - \$1,600 x 100% (1 Public Hearing & Transcript)
Upgrades to Existing Field Equipment	\$1,000	DOE share of Equipment maintenance/repair - \$2,000 x 50% with DHHR
Computer Upgrades	\$1,000	DOE share of Computer Upgrades - \$2,000 x 50% share with DHHR
Vehicle Maintenance/Repairs	\$4,000	DOE share of vehicle maintenance/repairs - \$8,000 x 50% share with DHHR
Advertising – Public Hearings - Transcript	\$1,600	Public Hearing Advertisements, posting costs, court reporter, transcript - \$1,600 x 100% DOE - To run in 8 newspapers statewide
Miscellaneous	\$3,000	DOE share of Miscellaneous - \$6,000 x 50% with DHHR, Covers any purchases, unexpectedly needed throughout grant year
Commerce Marketing	\$500	Wx cost for website maintenance
Total	\$36,700	

WEST VIRGINIA
WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

2020 – 2021 STATE PLAN

ATTACHMENTS

1.0 – GENERAL INFORMATION

The primary goal for the WV WAP is to implement cost-effective weatherization procedures to conserve energy and to assess and correct related health and safety hazards for the well-being of clients, their dwellings, and weatherization personnel.

With more advanced diagnostics and installation techniques utilized in the WV WAP, it is increasingly necessary to take steps to ensure that program measures do not cause or exacerbate health and safety problems for workers or clients.

Each home weatherized must be individually assessed to determine the existence of potential hazards to weatherization personnel or clients. When conditions within the home are such that the health and safety of the client, crew, or subcontractor will be jeopardized prior to providing assistance, weatherization must not proceed until such problems are remedied. In some cases, mitigation of problems may be beyond the scope of the Weatherization program. In these instances, the client must be notified in writing and referred to alternative resources for resolution of the problem.

In those instances where the existing conditions are perceived to pose a threat to the client, crew or contractor's health and safety, the WV WAP allows for deferral of weatherization work until the identified condition is made acceptable. The WV WAP Deferral Policy is described in *Section V.1.2 Approach to Determining Building Eligibility*.

2.0 – BUDGETING

The WV WAP will budget Health and Safety in a separate category and thereby exclude such costs from the average unit cost calculations. This separate category will also allow these costs to be isolated from energy efficiency costs in program evaluation.

3.0 – HEALTH AND SAFETY EXPENDITURE LIMITS

For the 2020 – 2021 Program Year, the West Virginia WAP would request to utilize up to **15 percent (15%)** of our 2020 – 2021 Program Operation funds for Health and Safety Expenditures. WV WAP uses its data management system to implement a limit on Health and Safety costs charged to DOE on a per job basis. Any Health and Safety costs over 15 percent (15%) will be charged to Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) funding, as approved from the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR), the LIHEAP Grantee.

Health and Safety costs are recorded in the data management system and tracked separately at the subrecipient level for accounting purposes, as well as in the Weatherization Assistant auditing software and reported as a separate line item on the WV WAP “Monthly Progress Report.” A list of materials that are allowable charges to Health and Safety has been developed and distributed. (See *WV WAP Materials Chart Attachment*). Subrecipients cannot add additional materials to this list. In this way, WVDO can monitor the Health and Safety costs on

each job. The Health and Safety costs reported on the WV WAP “Monthly Progress Report” are reviewed monthly and WVDO works with the subrecipients to bring them into or remain in compliance. WVDO also tracks the Health and Safety costs in the statistical analysis tool and other various spreadsheets as discussed in *Section V.6 Weatherization Analysis of Effectiveness*.

WVDO has worked with the utility companies and scopes of work have been adjusted so that the WV WAP can use certain utility funding to cover particular Health and Safety costs (specified in the Scopes of Work/Program Designs of the utility program), to lessen the burden on the DOE funds. At this time, not all utility partnerships allow for Health and Safety costs in their programs, but WVDO will continue to pursue this option in the future.

4.0 – INCIDENTAL REPAIR MEASURES

Incidental Repairs means those repairs necessary for the effective performance or preservation of weatherization materials. Such repairs include, but are not limited to, minor roof repair, framing or repairing windows and doors which could not otherwise be caulked or weather-stripped, and providing protective materials, such as paint, used to seal materials installed under this program. Incidental repairs must be justified in the client file with an explanation for their need and relationship to a specific energy conservation measure (ECM) and included in the Savings-to-Investment Ratio (SIR) of the group of ECMs. The WV WAP has developed a spreadsheet identifying allowable measures to be installed under Health and Safety and allowable measures to be installed as incidental repairs. (See *WV WAP Materials Chart Attachment*)

5.0 – DEFERRAL/REFERRAL POLICY

The WV WAP developed and implemented a WV WAP *Deferral Policy* on August 21, 2012, to assist in the decision to defer weatherization assistance on an eligible dwelling in attempt to standardize the procedure throughout West Virginia. As per the policy, a deferral does not mean that weatherization assistance will never be available, but that work must be postponed until the problems at the home can be resolved. Subrecipient crews and contractors are expected to pursue all reasonable options on behalf of the client, within program guidelines. After an on-site visit has been conducted, if conditions warrant and the subrecipient determines that the home meets one (1) or more of the following deferral conditions, a letter must be sent to the client outlining the conditions present at the dwelling and the justification for deferral. The reason for deferral must be selected and documented in the database management system and the database management system automatically generates the deferral letter with the proper justification to be submitted to the client.

Possible deferral conditions include but may not be limited to the following:

- a. Structurally unsound dwelling that is not suitable and adaptable to weatherization services, and the WAP does not have the resources to do necessary repairs;

- b. Electrical or plumbing hazards that cannot be resolved prior to or as part of weatherization services;
- c. The presence of raw sewage around or in any part of the dwelling;
- d. The presence of a dead animal, or animal feces, in an area where program staff must install weatherization measures;
- e. Excessive debris and clutter in and around the dwelling that limits access to the dwelling and areas within the dwelling:
 - Clutter Image Rating: Living Room - Dwelling deferred with a rating of 4 or Greater
 - Clutter Image Rating: Bedroom - Dwelling deferred with a rating of 4 or Greater
 - Clutter Image Rating: Kitchen - Dwelling deferred with a rating of 4 or Greater
- f. Pets unchained or running loose that would be distracting or unsafe to program staff;
- g. The client is uncooperative, abusive, or threatening to the crew, or there is an apparent threat of violence or abuse to any program worker, or any household member, during the weatherization process;
- h. The presence or use of any controlled substance in the dwelling during the weatherization process;
- i. Environmental hazards, such as serious moisture problem, known excessive radon, friable asbestos, excessive lead paint, or other environmental hazards that cannot be resolved prior to or as part of the weatherization services;
- j. Evidence of substantial infestation of rodents, insects, bats, or other harmful/objectionable animals that are difficult to control;
- k. Major remodeling is in progress, limiting the proper installation of weatherization measures;
- l. Substantial standing water in or around the crawl space or basement area limiting the proper completion of weatherization measures;
- m. Dwelling resident has a medical condition that prohibits the installation of insulation and/or other weatherization measures;
- n. No cost-effective or appropriate health and safety measures can be done to the house resulting in minimal energy savings;
- o. Customer in arrears with utility vendor, gas service has been shut off, or electric service has been shut off;

- p. Client refusal of primary energy conservation measure ($SIR \geq 2$);
- q. Client refusal of health and safety measure(s) necessary for client safety;
- r. Income verification needed;
- s. Updated utility information needed; and
- t. Other conditions not listed above that prohibit complete weatherization.

There are several steps detailed in the WV WAP *Deferral Policy* outlining the subrecipient and/or client's responsibilities after the aforementioned deferral letter is generated in order to possibly complete weatherization for a client that was originally deferred. These steps involve allowing the client to correct the identified issues or barriers to weatherization and providing the subrecipient with documentation that issues have been addressed. There is also a procedure in place in the event that issues are not addressed, or no response is received from the client. Once reasons for deferral are resolved, the application is re-activated within the data management system. Depending on the timing of the correction of deferral issues, eligibility criteria including income verification and prioritization status may need refreshed. The WV WAP Deferral Policy outlines the timing parameters in more detail. All applicable steps must be followed and all required documentation retained.

6.0 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION FORM(S)

Forms for Hazard Identification and notification can be found on the WVCAD website here;

[HTTP://WVCAD.ORG/SUSTAINABILITY/WEATHERIZATION-ASSISTANCE-PROGRAM](http://WVCAD.ORG/SUSTAINABILITY/WEATHERIZATION-ASSISTANCE-PROGRAM)

7.0 – HEALTH AND SAFETY CATEGORIES

7.1 – AIR CONDITIONING AND HEATING SYSTEMS

Air Conditioning - Research indicates that of all people who die of heat stroke, about 80 percent (80%) are age 50 or older. Deaths attributed to lung disease, diabetes and hypertension increase more than 50 percent (50%) during heat waves. Heat stroke occurs 12 to 13 times more frequently in people age 65 and older than in younger persons. It is also an accepted medical fact that infants and children up to 4 years of age are very sensitive to the effects of high temperatures and rely on others to regulate their environment.

Considering preventable deaths may illuminate the need for allowing air conditioning measures. While there are no statistics devoted specifically to that category in West Virginia, the next two (2) paragraphs are devoted to understanding the health risks in our state that relate to the statements above.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics, in 2015 there were 1,628 deaths in West Virginia due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease. 1,079 West Virginians died from stroke, and 784 people in West Virginia died from diabetes. The CDC reports that in 2014, 12.0 percent (12.0%) of adult West Virginians were diagnosed with non-pregnancy related diabetes.

While hypertension is the most prevalent cause of stroke and kidney failure, hypertension must be recognized as part of a bigger disease conglomerate almost always accompanied by obesity, diabetes, kidney disease or many other co-existing problems involving lifestyle and/or genetics. The West Virginia Department of Health & Human Resources Division of Health Promotion and Chronic Disease 2013 report shows over 40 percent (40%) of West Virginia adults have been told by a health care professional that they have hypertension which was ranked second highest nationally at that time. The same report goes on to state that more than 40 percent (40%) who had their cholesterol checked were told they had high cholesterol. This is of 78.7% that had the cholesterol checked in the past five years (50.76%), which puts them at greater risk for developing heart disease and stroke.

Air conditioning is the number one (1) protective factor against heat-related illness and death effecting people with health issues such as those stated above. **Therefore, air conditioning system replacement, repair or installation is allowed to be categorized as Health and Safety in homes with occupants under 4 years old, over 65 years old and/or where there are “at-risk” occupants.** Air conditioning system replacement, repair or installation must be attempted through cost justification as an ECM first before using Health and Safety funding. Where this measure can be justified by the approved NEAT/MHEA audit, replacement, repair or installation is not to be included in Health and Safety. New replacement units must be ENERGY STAR rated and have an efficiency rating of at least:

- Central AC or Heat Pump Cooling Efficiency = 13 SEER
- Heat Pump Heating Efficiency = 7.7 HSPF
- Window and wall mount air conditioners = 10 EER

Heating Systems - Heating system repair, replacement, or installation is allowed of red-tagged, inoperable, or nonexistent heating systems where climate conditions warrant. Repair and replacement of inoperable or unsafe combustion appliances is allowed, including the installation of direct vent-sealed combustion appliances. Direct vent-sealed combustion appliances may be installed to resolve Combustion Appliance Zone (CAZ) problems. Repair and cleaning must

be considered before replacement. Correction of venting is allowed when testing indicates a problem.

7.2 - ASBESTOS – ALL

7.2A – ASBESTOS - IN SIDING, WALLS, CEILINGS, ETC.

Removal of siding is allowed when performing energy conservation measures. All precautions must be taken to not damage siding. Asbestos siding should never be cut or drilled. It is recommended where possible to insulate through home interior. The client will be informed that suspected asbestos siding is present and what precautions will be taken.

7.2B – ASBESTOS - IN VERMICULITE

When vermiculite insulation is found in an attic, unless testing proves otherwise, take precautionary measures as if the vermiculite contains asbestos. Encapsulation by an appropriately trained asbestos control professional is allowed. Removal is not permitted. Blower door testing should be done with pressurization rather than depressurization.

Assess whether vermiculite is present. Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986 (AHERA) certified prescriptive sampling is allowed by a certified tester.

Clients should be instructed not to disturb suspected asbestos containing material.

7.2C – ASBESTOS - ON PIPES, FURNACES, OTHER SMALL COVERED SURFACES

Subrecipients will assume asbestos is present in covering materials. Encapsulation is allowed by an AHERA asbestos control professional and should be conducted prior to blower door testing. Removal may be allowed by an AHERA asbestos control professional on a case-by-case basis. AHERA testing is allowed by a certified tester. Clients should be instructed not to disturb suspected asbestos containing material.

7.2D – BLOWER DOOR TESTING IN DWELLINGS WITH SUSPECTED ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS (ACM)

Where the presence of asbestos or other potentially hazardous material is known or suspected, all **relevant state and federal (EPA) guidelines must be followed to ensure worker and occupant safety.** Blower door depressurization tests may not be performed in homes ***where there is a risk of asbestos becoming airborne and being drawn into the dwelling.*** Respirators with filter cartridges must be worn when working in areas where exposure to airborne particulates is a risk.

Although Building Performance Institute standards (BPI Technical Standards for the Building Analyst Professional v1/4/12mda.) do not specifically prohibit pressurization, the emphasis is on the risk of asbestos becoming airborne. Blower door activities in the presence of damaged ACM (friable asbestos) pose a risk of causing the fibers to become airborne. Proper precautions should be taken to avoid risk of causing asbestos particles to become airborne, this is it recommended that no blower door testing take place where friable asbestos is present.

Once the ACM is properly repaired, sealed or removed by a properly licensed and qualified professional, then blower door testing may proceed.

7.5 – BIOLOGICALS AND UNSANITARY CONDITIONS

The detection and remediation of mold, odors, viruses, bacteria, unsanitary conditions, and rotting wood is often beyond the scope of the Weatherization Assistance Program and may be a reason for deferral. Since workers often encounter these conditions, they try to remedy the situation if possible and take precaution to not exacerbate any potential problem. Factors such as cleaning agents, paints and turpentine, gasoline, sewage, animal waste, and excessive dust can sometimes be addressed to allow weatherization work to occur. Auditors will inform the client of observed conditions.

7.6 – BUILDING STRUCTURE AND ROOFING

WV WAP crews often encounter homes in poor structural condition. In some cases, WAP services must be deferred until the dwelling is made safe and able to weatherize. When possible, subrecipients can coordinate their efforts with other programs to enable and enhance services. Homes with conditions that require more than incidental repair should be deferred unless repairs can be made with non-DOE funds.

The auditor will perform a visual inspection to ensure that access to areas necessary for weatherization are safe for entry and performance of assessment, work, and inspection. The client will be notified of structurally compromised areas.

7.7 – CODE COMPLIANCE

The correction of pre-existing code compliance issues is not an allowable cost other than where weatherization measures are being conducted.

As per DOE WPN 17-07:

“Correction of pre-existing code compliance issues is not an allowable cost other than where weatherization measures are being conducted. State and local (or jurisdiction having authority) codes must be followed

while installing weatherization measures. Condemned properties and properties where “red tagged” Health and Safety conditions exist that cannot be corrected under this guidance should be deferred.” Testing required: “Visual inspection. Local code enforcement inspections”, the subrecipient personnel should also “Inform client of observed code compliance issues” according to the guidance.

7.8 – COMBUSTION GASES

Proper venting to the outside for combustion appliances, including gas dryers is required. Correction of venting is allowed when testing indicates a problem.

Subrecipients will be required to conduct combustion safety testing when combustion appliances are present. The subrecipient must also upload pre and post draft/combustion tapes to the client file in DBA FACS Pro.

Subrecipients will conduct inspection and testing of Combustion Appliance Zones (CAZ) and confirm adequate clearances and test naturally drafting appliances for draft and spillage under worst case conditions before and after air tightening and inspect gas cooking appliances for safe operability.

Subrecipients will provide the client with combustion Safety and Hazards information, including the importance of using exhaust ventilation when cooking and the importance of keeping burners clean to limit the production of Carbon Monoxide (CO).

- **Appliances and Water Heaters** - Poorly functioning water heaters that may pose a health concern may be replaced on a case-by-case basis. Installation of one (1) water heater per dwelling is allowed. Repair, replacement and installation of moisture control appliances, such as dehumidifiers, condensate pumps and sump pumps are allowable on a case-by-case basis. Documentation must be maintained to justify replacement of water heaters and moisture control appliances. Replacement and installation of other appliances for health and safety reasons is not allowed. Repair and cleaning for other appliances is allowed.

7.9 – ELECTRICAL

Electrical - Other than Knob-and Tube Wiring - Minor electrical repairs are allowed where health and safety of the occupant is at risk. Upgrades and repairs are allowed when necessary to perform specific weatherization measures.

Auditors will perform a visual inspection. Voltage drop and voltage detection testing are allowed.

Electrical – Knob-and Tube Wiring - Minor upgrades and repairs necessary for weatherization measures and where the health or safety of the occupant is at risk are allowed.

Where live knob-and-tube wiring exists, the following conditions must be met in order to install attic insulation:

- Wiring insulation must be intact and complete with no exposed areas and connections.
- S-type fuses that match the size of the wiring must be installed if they do not already exist. Any modification of the electrical panel must have prior written permission from the client. The subrecipient may wish to contract with a licensed electrician where questionable safety conditions exist.
- When installing cellulose or fiberglass, there must be a minimum of 1" clearance from the wiring. Precaution must be taken to prevent the possible drifting of the product, which could result in contact with the wiring.

The presence of knob-and-tube wiring, overloaded circuits, live bare wires, asbestos siding, or untreatable moisture in the wall cavities will be allowable reasons for not insulating exterior walls. If the problems can be corrected within reasonable means, the walls may be insulated.

7.10 – FORMALDEHYDE, VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs), FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, AND OTHER AIR POLLUTANTS

Crew awareness of potential problems with formaldehyde and volatile organic compounds is important when addressing air sealing. Crews are instructed to remove any VOCs when possible and to give client education regarding the potential dangers. If removal cannot be performed or is not allowed by the client, the unit must be deferred.

7.11 – FUEL LEAKS

Auditors will inspect and test for gas or oil leakage at connections of natural gas, propane piping, or oil systems. If leaks are found, immediate action will be taken to notify occupant to help ensure leaks are repaired. If the Auditor determines an immediate need for repair, he will notify the client and the proper personnel in order to remedy the leaks. Leaks will be documented and become a part of the Audit report. The report will specify repair for leaks and replacement for hazardous or damaged gas or oil connectors and pipes. Severe natural gas and LP gas leaks, procedures defined in NFPA National Fuel Gas Code Appendix E. Oil leaks will be repaired by qualified personnel.

NFPA National Fuel Gas Code Appendix E Emergency Procedures:

Where an investigation discloses a concentration of gas inside of a building, it is suggested the following immediate actions should be taken:

1. Clear the room, building or area of all occupants. Do not reenter the area until it has been determined to be safe.
2. Use every practical means to eliminate sources of ignition. This includes, but is not limited to: matches, lighters, operating electrical switches or devices, opening furnace or other appliance doors and operating telephones.
3. If possible, cut off all electric circuits at a remote source to eliminate operation of automatic switches in the danger area. Safety flashlights designed for use in hazardous atmospheres are recommended for use in such emergencies.
4. Notify all personnel in the area and the gas supplier from a remote telephone away from the leak.
5. Ventilate the affected portion of the building by opening windows and doors.
6. Shut off the supply of gas to the areas involved.
7. Investigate other buildings in the immediate area to determine if there is escaping gas.

7.12 – GAS OVENS / STOVETOPS / RANGES

Subrecipients or contractors will follow the BPI Technical Standards (ANSI/BPI - 1200-S-2017 (7.10)) when addressing gas/propane ovens.

Range tops and ovens produce moisture and oxides of nitrogen. Excess moisture is not good for the durability of the home (possibly contributing to mold problems) and NOX is not healthy. These combustion appliances are capable of producing CO, which is a health hazard. In all cases a carbon monoxide detector is recommended and homeowners should use exhaust ventilation when using these appliances. New appliances may require an extended warm up period to reach steady state.

1. Remove any items/foil in or on oven.
2. Make sure self-cleaning features are not activated, set oven to highest setting.
3. Test oven for CO in the flue, before dilution air.
4. After 5 minutes of operation, check for steady state:
 - **Level I Action - 100 ppm to 300 ppm** as measured you must install a carbon monoxide detector and recommendation for service must be made to the consumer.

- **Level II Action - Greater than 300 ppm** as measured - the unit must be serviced prior to work. If greater than 300 ppm after servicing, exhaust ventilation must be provided with a capacity of 25 CFM continuous or 100 CFM intermittent.

***Continually monitor ambient CO levels during test.**

Since all gas cooktops generate CO and it is difficult to simulate an actual operating condition for these appliances during the course of a typical house inspection, specific action levels for these burners are not specified by BPI. However, technicians must specify appropriate measures to mitigate potentially dangerous CO production of these units. ASHRAE exposure limits for CO shall be referenced when making recommendations for CO control in these areas. The recommended ASHRAE limit for 24-hour exposure of 9 ppm shall be applied to building occupants. In most cases, it will not be possible to effectively test for this condition, however the following measures shall be recommended whenever gas cooktops exist in the home:

- If burners do not ignite properly or do not burn cleanly, a clean and tune of the appliance shall be recommended.
- If the appliance is located in a confined space and mechanical ventilation is not readily available, mechanical ventilation shall be recommended.

Ventilation provided for unvented gas ovens must provide a minimum capacity of 25 cfm continuous airflow or 100 cfm intermittent.

7.13 – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DISPOSAL

[LEAD, REFRIGERANT, ASBESTOS, MERCURY (INCLUDING CFLs/FLUORESCENTS), ETC.]

Subrecipients or contractors will establish a program of regulation for the disposal of hazardous materials and waste in accordance with local, state, (Hazardous Waste Management Act - Chapter 22 Article 18.) and federal standards (CFR title 40 CFR 260-273).

7.14 – INJURY PREVENTION OF OCCUPANTS AND WEATHERIZATION WORKERS

Minor repairs may be done when weatherizing a home in order to prevent injury to weatherization workers and to occupants. These repairs may only be done to the extent of ensuring safety.

7.15 – LEAD BASED PAINT

Subrecipients or contractors will follow EPA's Lead; Renovation, Repair and Painting Program (RRP) which includes becoming a certified lead renovation firm. In addition to RRP, weatherization requires all weatherization crews working in pre-1978 housing to be trained in Lead Safe Weatherization (LSW). Deferral is required when the extent and condition of lead-based paint in the house would potentially create further Health and Safety hazards.

Testing is allowed. Job site setup and cleaning verification is required by a Certified Renovator.

Each subrecipient or contractor must give notification to the occupants of homes to be weatherized regarding the potential hazards of lead paint and lead paint dust if the home was built prior to 1978. The EPA's publication "Renovate Right: Important Lead Hazard Information for Families, Child Care Providers and Schools" must be given to an adult occupant of the affected home prior to beginning weatherization. For occupied homes, the weatherization staff, crew, or contractor must have an adult tenant or homeowner sign an acknowledgement after receiving the pamphlet. As an alternative to delivery in person, the subrecipient or contractor may mail the lead hazard information pamphlet to the owner and/or tenant. The pamphlet must be mailed at least seven (7) days before renovation. Mailing must be documented by a certificate of mailing from the post office.

WVDO developed and implemented a *Lead Safe Work Policy* on July 27, 2012, including standardized forms and processes to supplement information available from DOE and the EPA (This policy was amended August 16, 2013). The policy provides additional information and guidance on LSW, proper practices, and documentation requirements.

LSW includes weatherization worker protection, general LSW practice standards, and lead dust containment standards.

1. Level 1 Containment:

- a. Level 1 containment is required in pre-1978 homes when less than 6'2" of interior painted surface per room or 20'2" of exterior painted surface will be disturbed.
- b. Level 1 containment consists of methods that prevent dust generation and contains all debris generated during the work process. The containment establishes the work area which must be kept secure.
- c. Measures that may fall within this guideline include:
 - i. Installing or replacing a thermostat
 - ii. Drilling and patching test holes
 - iii. Replacing HEPA filters and cleaning HEPA vacuums
 - iv. Changing furnace filter(s)
 - v. Removing caulk or window putty (interior)
 - vi. Removing caulk or window putty (exterior)
 - vii. Removing weather-stripping

2. Level 2 Containment:

a. Level 2 containment is required when weatherization activities will disturb more than 6'2" of interior surface per room or 20'2" of exterior surfaces in homes built prior to 1978. Level 2 containment consists of methods that define a work area that will not allow any dust or debris from the work area to spread. Level 2 containment requires the covering of all horizontal surfaces, constructing barrier walls, sealing doorways, covering HVAC registers with approved materials, and closing windows to prevent the spread of dust and debris.

b. Measures requiring Level 2 containment may include:

- i. Drilling holes in interior walls
- ii. Drilling holes in exterior walls, removing painted siding
- iii. Cutting attic access into ceiling or knee walls
- iv. Plane a door in place
- v. Replacing door jambs and thresholds
- vi. Replacing windows or doors
- vii. Furnace replacements

c. Additionally, Level 2 containment must ALWAYS be used where any of the following is conducted (even if the activities will disturb less than the hazard levels within the Level 1 category):

- i. Window replacement
- ii. Demolition of painted surface areas
- iii. Using any of the following: Open-flame burning or torching; machines to remove paint through high-speed operation without HEPA exhaust control; or operating a heat gun at temperatures at or above 1,100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Note: The use of a drill, reciprocating saw, or other power tool is considered a "machine" for removing paint. Examples include: Cutting a hatch inside the dwelling or interior drilling of holes for the installation of insulation require Level 2 containment.

3. There must be adequate documentation in the client file to demonstrate that LSW measures were performed when necessary. Documentation should include photos of the site and containment set up, as well as a listing of materials used and measures taken. Quality Control Inspector must also certify that LSW procedures were used and properly implemented.

4. WV WAP will adhere to EPA lead safe rules as written in the *Lead; Renovation, Repair, and Painting Program Final Rule* (LRRPP Final Rule), as directed by DOE.
5. Weatherization of HUD program housing stock, including HUD Section 8, is infrequent in West Virginia. These units will only be weatherized if the owner provides a "Certificate of Lead-Based Paint Compliance" (copy must be in client file) that documents abatement or control of any lead paint hazard has been addressed and will agree that the local subrecipient will not be liable for any lead hazards, provided the safe work practices generally outlined above are employed.
6. In cases where the subrecipient cannot safely weatherize a home due to lead paint hazards, the subrecipient may defer the work. Such deferral will be considered by WVDO on a case-by-case basis. Subrecipients may not weatherize dwellings where there are cases of documented or suspected lead poisoning. Additionally, subrecipients will not weatherize homes where there is an extraordinary lead paint hazard with no means to abate the hazard, including insufficient funds or insufficient training to properly address the hazard.

7.16 – MOLD AND MOISTURE

The Weatherization Assistance Program is not a mold remediation program. The use of DOE funds for the removal of mold and other related biological substances is not an allowable weatherization expense. Mold testing is not an allowable cost. If necessary, Weatherization Assistance Program services may need to be deferred until the existing mold problem can be corrected or referred to another program for funding of remedial action.

All homes will be inspected for previous and existing moisture problems using the WV WAP "Mold and Moisture Assessment Findings Form" to document existing mold and moisture related problems in homes.

Moisture, mold, and mildew can seriously affect the health and safety of the client and crew. Steps must be taken to alleviate moisture problems. The WV WAP will ensure that regular weatherization work is performed in a manner that does not contribute to the increase of any mold problems, and when the work is performed properly, can alleviate many mold conditions.

- **Drainage** - Auditors will conduct a visual inspection. Major drainage issues are beyond the scope of the Weatherization Assistance Program. Homes with conditions that may create a serious health concern that require more than simple repair should be deferred.

7.17 – PESTS

- Pest removal is cause for deferral unless other funds are available, or the cost is considered when running NEAT or MHEA. Screening of windows and points of access is allowed to prevent pest intrusion.
- Auditors will assess the presence and degree of infestation and risk to workers.
- Auditors will inform clients of the observed condition and associated risks.

7.18 – RADON

- In zones 1 & 2 according to the EPA's *Map of Radon Zones*, each dwelling must receive a copy of the EPA's *A Citizen's Guide to Radon* and be informed of the related risks. Additionally, each client must sign the Radon Informed Consent form prior to receiving weatherization services. This form must be retained in the customer's file.
- Whenever conditions permit, exposed dirt must be covered with a vapor permeable ground cover.
- In dwellings where radon may be present, precautions should be taken to reduce the likeliness of making radon concentrations higher. Precautions may include general weatherization procedures, e.g., sealing foundation penetrations, covering open sump pits, isolating the basement from the conditioned space, and ensuring crawl space venting is in place or installed, etc.
- Radon mitigation is not an allowable Health & Safety cost
- Radon abatement is not an allowable activity with DOE funds; major radon problems are deferred and referred to the appropriate local environmental agency.

7.19 – SAFETY DEVICES: SMOKE AND CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

If smoke alarms are inoperable or non-existent, at least one (1) alarm must be installed in each weatherized dwelling on each floor. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for locating and installing the alarm(s). If existing hard-wired smoke alarms are inoperable or broken, they must be replaced with comparable units. Replacement of operative smoke alarms is not an allowable expense. Typically, alarms are installed where the clients spend the most time, such as near bedrooms.

An approved CO alarm will be installed in all homes where functional CO detector/warning equipment does not already exist. CO detectors will comply with UL 2075. Single-station CO alarms will comply with UL 2034 and will be installed in accordance with local code and the manufacturer's installation instructions. If an entire multi-family building is to receive weatherization services, a CO alarm should be installed in each unit of the complex.

Providing fire extinguishers is allowable only when solid fuel is present. Subrecipient will provide the client with verbal and written information on use of smoke/CO detectors and fire extinguishers where allowed.

7.20 – OCCUPANT HEALTH AND SAFETY CONCERNS AND CONDITIONS

WV WAP subrecipients are required to take all reasonable precautions against performing work on dwellings that will subject clients to health and safety risks. Before beginning work on the dwelling, the subrecipient must take into consideration the health concerns of each occupant, the condition of the dwelling, and the possible effect of work to be performed on any particular health or medical condition of the occupants. When a person's health is fragile and/or the work activities would constitute a health or safety hazard, the occupants at risk will be required to leave the home during these work activities.

When a person's health may be at risk and/or the work activities could constitute a health or safety hazard, the occupant at risk will be required to take appropriate action as previously identified, based on severity of risk. Temporary relocation of at-risk occupants may be allowed on a case by case basis. Failure or the inability to take appropriate actions must result in deferral.

Procedure for Identifying Occupant Health Concerns

- When a person's health may be at risk and/or the work activities could constitute a Health and Safety hazard, the occupant at risk will be required to take appropriate action based on the severity of the risk.
- The at-risk occupant should reveal they have known or suspected health concerns during the initial application for weatherization services.
- The at-risk occupant should be provided with known risks of the weatherization process.
- Subrecipient contact information should be provided to the occupant so that the occupant can easily provide information about health issues or concerns.
- Failure or the inability to take appropriate actions must result in deferral of the weatherization work.

Documentation for identifying occupant health concerns will include:

- Client's name and address;
- Dates of the audit/assessment and when the client was informed of a potential; health and safety issue;
- Clear description of the problem;
- Statement indicating if, or when weatherization could continue; and
- Client(s) signature(s) indicating that they understand and have been informed of their rights and options.

7.21 – VENTILATION AND INDOOR AIR QUALITY

A complete review of the current version of ASHRAE minimum ventilation standards was completed including effective methods for full compliance to ASHRAE 62.2-2016. Training will occur throughout the Program Year.

Weatherization trained personnel will calculate the ventilation requirements for each home utilizing the current ASHRAE spreadsheet or Residential Energy Dynamics (RED) online tool to ensure adequate indoor air quality. Continuous and/or intermittent ventilation fans will be installed based upon spreadsheet calculations. The ASHRAE 62.2-2016 standard was released in 2016 and implemented by the WV WAP for Program Year 2017 – 2018. WVDO weatherization specialist field/technical monitors will monitor to this standard for PY 2020 – 2021.

For homes that require added ventilation, subrecipients must implement a ventilation strategy that meets the requirements of the current ASHRAE standards. Subrecipients are required to evaluate any pre-existing mold and moisture conditions, potential spot ventilation needs and pre and post fan flow rates. If whole-house ventilation requirements are **less than or equal to 15 CFM**, then additional ventilation is not required. If the Energy Auditor's pre-site evaluation determines that due to existing conditions the threshold ventilation is warranted, it will be allowed.

If the whole-house minimum ventilation requirement is **greater than 15 CFM**, a system supplying the design ventilation airflow must be installed. The subrecipient Quality Control Inspector will verify that fan flow rates have been met based on design requirements.

Implementing ASHRAE 62.2 will not be required where acceptable indoor air quality already exists. Existing ventilation systems will not be updated if found to be adequate and in good operating condition.

Subrecipients will provide clients with information on function, use, and maintenance of ventilation systems and components. Subrecipients will provide a disclaimer that current ASHRAE 62.2 does not account for high polluting sources or guarantee indoor air quality.

7.22 – WINDOW AND DOOR REPLACEMENT, WINDOW GUARDS

Replacement, repair or installation of windows or doors is not an allowable Health and Safety cost but may be allowed as an efficiency measure if justified by the NEAT or MHEA audit. If window and door replacement, repair or installation is limited in scope such as less than three (3) windows and only one (1) door. The measures may be included as infiltration reduction (NEAT) and general air sealing (MEHA) as long as the SIR is greater than one (1) for the measure.

7.23 – WORKER SAFETY (OSHA, ETC.)

Weatherization personnel must follow applicable OSHA standards and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and take precautions to ensure the health and safety of themselves and other personnel. SDS must be posted wherever workers may be exposed to hazardous materials.

Subrecipients must perform assessments to determine if crews are practicing and utilizing safe work practices and that all workers receive training specific to hazards that the worker can reasonably expect to encounter on a particular job site.

- Subrecipients are also required to have bi-monthly safety meetings.
- All auditors, crews, and contractors must use and understand the importance of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE).
- OSHA 10 training for all current weatherization personnel. OSHA 30 for all crew leaders is not required but considered a best practice.
- Confined spaces – such as crawl spaces and attics – are not designed for continuous occupancy and are difficult to exit in the event of an emergency. People working in confined spaces face life-threatening hazards including toxic substances, electrocutions, explosions, and asphyxiation. See 29 CFR 1926, Subpart AA from OSHA for details in addressing confined spaces. The subrecipient is required to have a written plan in place regarding confined spaces which is available upon request.

CLIENT EDUCATION

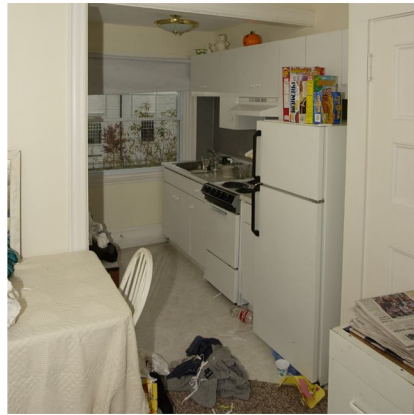
As mentioned in *Section V.8.4 Training and Technical Assistance Approach and Activities*, Energy Education is one of the most important weatherization processes to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the weatherization measures and each subrecipient has at least one (1) certified Energy Educator. The Energy Education process, educational materials used, and forms utilized (described in *Section V.8.4*) will encompass all weatherization measures installed, including any Health and Safety related information or issues identified/ corrected, or those that could be encountered if the integrity of measures is altered, measures are removed, made not to function or damaged, or proper maintenance is not performed as instructed. WVDO has added an additional client file document requirement that has a client sign-off that includes (but is not limited to) whether client education took place and all education/maintenance information necessary was communicated. This form supplements current client education documents which also includes client and subrecipient sign-offs.

Clutter Image Rating Scale: Kitchen

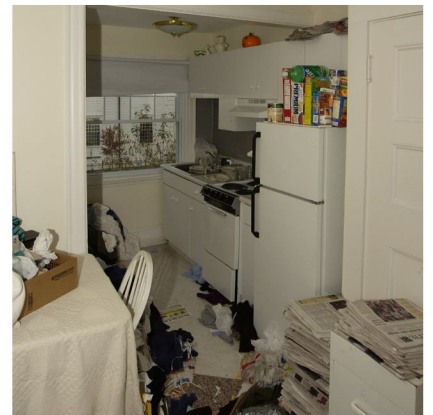
Please select the photo below that most accurately reflects the amount of clutter in your room.



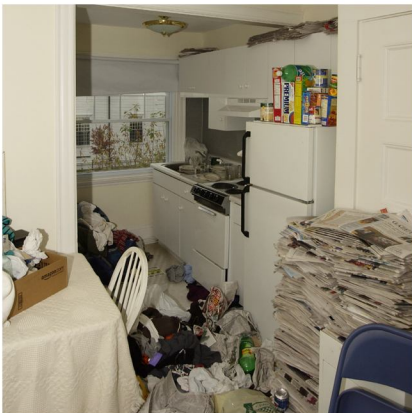
1



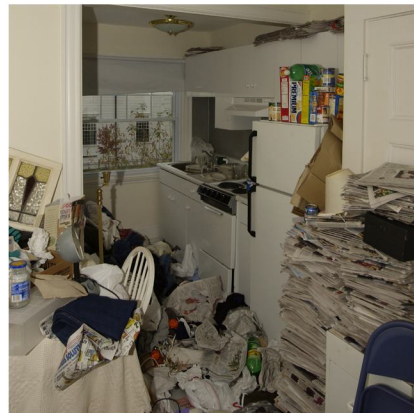
2



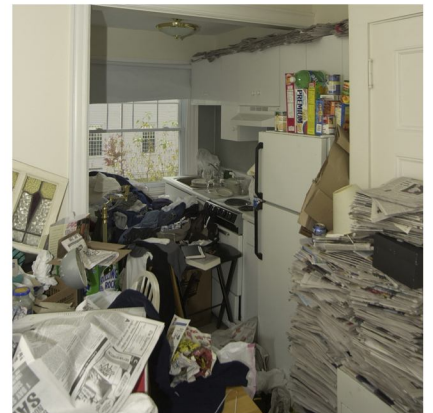
3



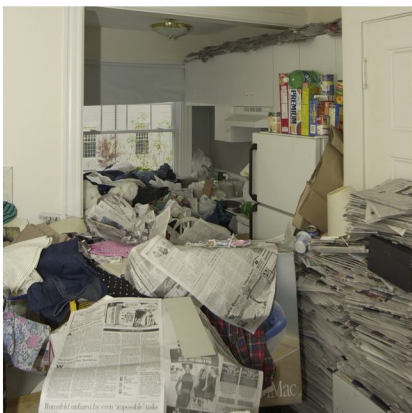
4



5



6



7



8



9

Clutter Image Rating: Living Room

Please select the photo below that most accurately reflects the amount of clutter in your room.



1



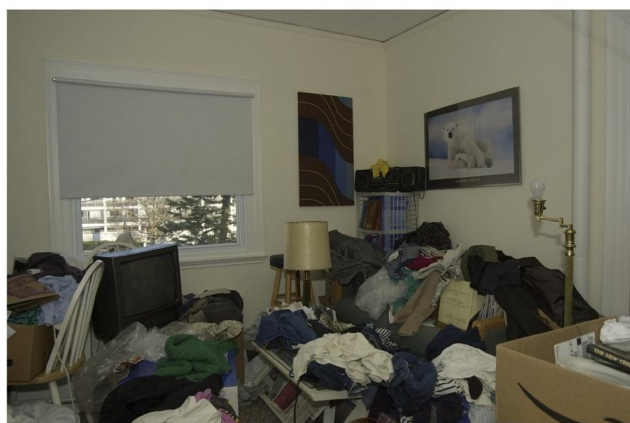
2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

Clutter Image Rating: Bedroom

Please select the photo that most accurately reflects the amount of clutter in your room.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

Updated Materials Additions, Edits and Classifications to the previous Materials Chart 5-11-16

(Updated Materials Additions, Edits and Classifications **highlighted in blue** on the **Materials Chart**)

Heating ECM:

Direct materials for Energy Conservation Measure:

- No updates

Ancillary Items (Cost must be included in SIR for associated individual ECM):

These items are usually needed to complete a new system or replacement installation. Most often, existing or leftover parts of the old system being replaced are in insufficient condition or do not meet the new system manufacturer or industry standards. Not using new upgraded parts could result in the voiding the warranty of a new system. These items would be included in the cost of the Heating ECM.

- whip kit
- electrical disconnect
- pipe insulation (suction and condensate line)
- floor protection for gas direct vent space heater
- electric heat strip (new heat pump)
- refrigerant lines
- refrigerant
- brazing rods

Incidental Repair Measure (IRM) (Cost must be included in the SIR for the whole unit package of ECM)

The following are associated with the direct materials for Energy Conservation Measure heating system repair. The items are necessary for the effective performance or preservation of the ECM heating system repair and are necessary to ensure the lifetime of the ECM of heating system repair.

- prefabricated metal duct
- blower motor
- contactor
- fan switch
- limit
- transformer
- coil cleaner
- filter grills
- floor register
- furnace filter
- oil nozzles

Cooling ECM:

Direct materials for Energy Conservation Measure:

As with heating, and mentioned as a Standard for Conformance in Appendix A, there is significant energy savings that result from cooling system clean/tune and cooling system repair. If you can't

condition air properly, the system must run longer cycles or the occupants will add additional appliances (costs) to get the same comfort level at additional costs. Labor is the biggest cost of these measure but the return in energy savings is plenty enough to justify the measures being performed.

- cooling system clean/tune
- cooling system repair

Ancillary Items (Cost must be included in SIR for associated individual ECM):

As with heating systems, these items are usually needed to complete a new system or replacement installation. Most often, existing or leftover parts of the old system being replaced are in insufficient condition or do not meet the new system manufacturer and/or industry standards. Not using new upgraded parts could result in the voiding the warranty of a new system. These items would be included in the cost of the Cooling ECM.

- breaker
- whip kit
- electrical disconnect
- filter grill
- pipe insulation (suction line)
- brazing rods

Incidental Repair Measure (IRM) (Cost must be included in the SIR for the whole unit package of ECM)

The following are associated with the direct materials for Energy Conservation Measure cooling system repair. The items are necessary for the effective performance or preservation of the cooling system repair ECM and are necessary to ensure the lifetime of the ECM of cooling system repair.

- prefabricated metal duct
- blower motor
- contactor
- transformer
- fan switch
- limit
- a-coil
- coil cleaner

Duct Sealing ECM:

Direct materials for Energy Conservation Measure:

When there are one or more sections of duct too damaged to repair or are completely missing, it is more cost effective to replace duct sections with prefabricated duct, whether purchased from a manufacturer or fabricated onsite. Replacement of ducts are allowed in Appendix A Heating and Cooling System Repairs and Tune-Ups/Efficiency Improvements.

- prefabricated metal duct

Ancillary Items (Cost must be included in SIR for associated individual ECM):

- No updates

Incidental Repair Measure (IRM) (Cost must be included in the SIR for the whole unit package of ECM)

- No updates

Duct Insulation ECM:

Direct materials for Energy Conservation Measure:

Although foil faced duct wrap and vinyl duct wrap are already listed on the Materials Chart as direct materials for Energy Conservation Measure and appear as Heating and Cooling System Repairs and Tune-Ups/Efficiency Improvements, the minimum R-value is not indicated. The WV WAP SWS specifies that ducts that run through unconditioned spaces must be insulated to a minimum of R8.

- foil faced duct wrap - R8
- vinyl duct wrap - R8

Ancillary Items (Cost must be included in SIR for associated individual ECM):

- No updates

Incidental Repair Measure (IRM) (Cost must be included in the SIR for the whole unit package of ECM)

- No updates

Attic Insulation ECM:

Direct materials for Energy Conservation Measure:

- No updates

Ancillary Items (Cost must be included in SIR for associated individual ECM):

There are times that ceiling cavities and shed roofs must be accessed and blown from the interior of a house. The access holes must be sealed to form an air tight barrier from the inside to keep the insulation from migrating to the inside of the dwelling. These items will be included in the cost of the Attic Insulation ECM.

- ceiling plugs
- foam insulation board (when insulating knee walls)
- house wrap or fabric (when insulating knee walls)
- furring strips (when insulating knee walls)
- foam insulation board blocking (when insulating knee walls)

Incidental Repair Measure (IRM) (Cost must be included in the SIR for the whole unit package of ECM)

There have been numerous incidents where jobs have been deferred due to minor roof leaks. The addition of this item is necessary for the effective performance or preservation of the Attic Insulation ECM and are necessary to ensure the lifetime of the Attic Insulation ECM.

- minor roof repair of leaking roof (ONLY when insulation is required)

Dense Pack (Wall) ECM:**Direct materials for Energy Conservation Measure:**

- No updates

Ancillary Items (Cost must be included in SIR for associated individual ECM):

Two-part foam is often used to seal around and hold blocking in place at the top and bottom balloon as with knee walls and is used to seal random bypasses that would allow cellulose to migrate into crawlspaces, basements and attics.

- Two-part foam

Incidental Repair Measure (IRM) (Cost must be included in the SIR for the whole unit package of ECM)

There are times when roof leak damage to sidewall can result in the referral of a job because the situation would make dense pack side wall insulation ineffective. The addition of this item is necessary for the effective performance or preservation of the Dense Pack (Wall) insulation ECM and are necessary to ensure the lifetime of the Dense Pack (Wall) insulation ECM.

- minor roof repair of leaking roof that may create moisture/mold issue in new wall insulation (ONLY when insulation is required)

Non-Dense Pack ECM:**Direct materials for Energy Conservation Measure:**

- No updates

Ancillary Items (Cost must be included in SIR for associated individual ECM):

- No updates

Incidental Repair Measure (IRM) (Cost must be included in the SIR for the whole unit package of ECM)

There have been numerous incidents where jobs have been deferred due to minor roof leaks. The addition of this item is necessary for the effective performance or preservation of the Non-Dense Pack ECM and are necessary to ensure the lifetime of the Non-Dense Pack ECM.

- minor roof repair of leaking roof (ONLY when insulation is required)

Floor Treatment ECM:**Direct materials for Energy Conservation Measure:**

- No updates

Ancillary Items (Cost must be included in SIR for associated individual ECM):

- No updates

Incidental Repair Measure (IRM) (Cost must be included in the SIR for the whole unit package of ECM)

There have been times the entire floor hasn't been insulated or jobs have been deferred due to plumbing leaks. The addition of this item is necessary for the effective installation, performance or

preservation of the Floor Treatment ECM and are necessary to ensure the lifetime of the Floor Treatment Pack ECM.

- plumbing leak repair (when floor is insulated)

Energy Improvement ECM:

Direct materials for Energy Conservation Measure:

Boiler distribution pipe insulation should have been listed on the original Materials Chart. Boiler distribution pipe insulation is in Appendix A under Thermal Insulating Materials for Pipes, Ducts, and Equipment Such as Boilers and Furnaces.

- boiler distribution pipe insulation-preformed

Ancillary Items (Cost must be included in SIR for associated individual ECM):

- No updates

Incidental Repair Measure (IRM) (Cost must be included in the SIR for the whole unit package of ECM)

There have been times that pipes haven't been insulated due to plumbing leaks. The addition of this item is necessary for the effective installation, performance or preservation of the pipe insulation ECM and are necessary to ensure the lifetime of the pipe insulation ECM.

- water leak repair (only when pipes are insulated)

Other Health & Safety

Health & Safety Measure (Separate cost justification, not included in SIR)

When running dryer exhaust and bathroom exhaust through unconditioned areas, the R-value of the duct shall be insulated to a minimum of minimum of R8.

- R8 exhaust vent duct

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTION FORM**

Subrecipient : _____

Job #: _____

Inspection Date: _____

Client Name: _____

☐ Owner ☐ Renter

Physical Address: _____

Zip Code: _____

Year of Construction: _____

Pre-1978 Home: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Housing Type:

☐ Site Built ☐ Mobile Home ☐ Mobile Home w/add-on ☐ Multi-family ☐ Double Wide

Primary Fuel Type:

☐ Natural Gas ☐ Propane ☐ Electric ☐ Oil ☐ Solid Fuel Other: _____

DBA FACS Pro FILE REVIEW *WV WPN 15-19*

YES NO N/A

Notes:

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Eligibility Determination present? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Input Report | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Energy Audit Recommended Measures Report | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. DBA FacsPro Job Summary | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Total Job Cost:
DOE/DHHR Investment: \$ _____
Utility Investment: \$ _____ Total Job Investment: \$ _____ | | | |
| 6. Daily Material In/Outs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Utility Partnership Documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Weatherization Assistant Work Order | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Lead Safe Work Documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Mold/Moisture Form Documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. CO Warning Statement | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Hold Harmless Form Documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. State Historic Preservation Documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. Client Education Documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Refrigerator Data / Replacement Justified | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. Pre & Post Combustion Safety Tests/Tapes | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. Pre & Post Blower Door Results (@CFM 50)
Pre #: _____ Post #: _____ QCI verified#: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. Customer Satisfaction Form Signed/Dated | | | |
| 19. HVAC Sizing Documentation | | | |
| 20. Radon Informed Consent Form | | | |
| 21. Solid Fuel Appliance Condition Report | | | |
| 22. WX Tag Documentation (Tag # _____) | | | |
| 23. Photo Documentation | | | |
| 24. FACS Pro Attachments are complete | | | |
| 25. Insulation Certificate Documentation | | | |
| 26. Other (Describe): _____ | | | |

ON-SITE WORK ASSESSMENT

	YES	NO	N/A	
HEATING, VENTILATION, AIR CONDITIONING				Comments – HVAC
1. Heating System Replacement <i>WV WAP SWS 5</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Air Conditioning Replacement <i>WV WAP SWS 2.2</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Heating System Tune-Up	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Air Conditioning Tune-Up	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Distribution System Modifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Ducts <i>WV WAP SWS 3.16, 4.16</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Thermostat Anticipator Reading Verified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Filter Installed and one left with client	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Measures(s) were Properly Justified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Ventilation Requirements Verified and Comply with ASHRAE 62.2 2013 <i>WV WAP SWS 6</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. CAZ Testing Verified, Documentation is Complete	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Work Meets WV WAP SWS Installation Standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ATTIC <i>WV WAP SWS 3.10, 2.06, 2.04</i>				Comments – Attic Work
1. Attic Insulation Installed: <i>WV WAP SWS 4</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Coverage R-value	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Insulation Certificate Completed & Posted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Heat Source/ Vent Damming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Junction Box Markers Present	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Attic Access Insulated and Secured	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Attic Air Sealing was Performed <i>WV WAP SWS 3.10</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Measure(s) were Properly Justified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Work Meets WV WAP SWS Installation Standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SIDEWALLS & KNEEWALLS <i>WV WAP SWS 2.06, 3.11, 4.11</i>				Comments - Sidewalls
1. Walls Insulated by WAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Plugs, Patching, & Painting appropriate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Measure(s) were Properly Justified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Work Meets WV WAP SWS Installation Standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SUBSPACE <i>WV WAP SWS 2.04, 2.05, 3.14, 3.13, 4.13, 4.14</i>				
1. Bandboard Insulation added by WAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Floor Insulation added by WAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Basement Wall Insulation added by WAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Vapor Barrier added; Coverage & Secure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Measure(s) were Properly Justified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Work Meets WV WAP SWS Installation Standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
WINDOWS/DOORS <i>WV WAP SWS 3.12</i>				Comments – Windows/Doors
1. Number of Windows Replaced: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Number of Storm Windows Installed: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Number of Doors Replaced: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Door Weather-stripping/Thresholds/Sweeps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Pre/Post Photo Documentation Completed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Measure(s) were Properly Justified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Work Meets WV WAP SWS Installation Standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

OTHER MEASURES WV WAP SWS 7

	YES	NO	N/A	Comments – Other Measures
1. Water Heater Replacement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Water Heater Treatment (Tank Wrap)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Pipe Insulation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Low Flow Shower heads	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Lighting - CFLs Installed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Refrigerator Replacement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
a. Metering/Justification/other documentation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Smoke Detectors WV WAP SWS 2.03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Carbon Monoxide Detector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Other H&S Measures _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Other Energy Related Repairs _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Air Sealing Measures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Other (Describe): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Measures were Properly Justified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Work Meets WV WAP SWS Installation Standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Weatherization Assistant 8.9 Audit

1. All IRMs are justified in the client file with an explanation for their need and relationship to the specific energy conservation measure (ECM) or group of ECMs.

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

2. ECMs are all justified with a SIR >1. *Exception: Air Sealing DOE WPN 13-5 Attachment 1*

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

3. Ancillary items are charged to the appropriate ECM.

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

4. Are materials charged appropriately according to the current WA Materials Chart?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

Does this unit need additional attention from the Subrecipient? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(*Add comments on additional pages if necessary, ** A check in the yes box requires completion of the Required Corrective Action(s) Page)

Notes:

REQUIRED CORRECTIVE ACTION(s)

All corrections must be completed and signed off by the crew leader. When corrections are completed the Quality Control Inspector (QCI) must sign off affirming that required deficiencies were addressed to WV WAP SWS, state policy and all relevant building codes. If job was inspected and all corrections were made on the final day of job, crew leader (CL) and QCI must sign Work Order to verify completion. Final day inspections must reflect corrections cited by QCI. Report must be included in client file.

Last Revised 10/4/2018

CL

QCI

Corrections

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

*****Crew Leader Signature is only required if corrections are made*****

Crew Leader Name (Print): _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** / /

QCI Name (Print): _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** / /

☐

WX tags has been correctly initialed, dated and posted in the correct locations.

☐

I hereby confirm that this job is considered complete, that all measures have been properly justified, all documentation is complete, properly uploaded into the database system and the job can be reported as a completion.

PY 2020-2021 DOE Subrecipient Information

Agency:	Address:	Award
CHANGE, Inc.	3158 West St. Weirton, WV 26062	\$ 195,287
Coalfield Community Action Partnership, Inc.	PO Box 1406 Williamson, WV 25661	\$ 399,049
Community Action of Southeastern West Virginia, Inc. (CASE)	355 Bluefield Avenue, Bluefield, WV 24701	\$ 330,902
Community Resources, Inc.	1037 Market Street, Parkersburg, WV 26101	\$ 424,816
Eastern WV Community Action Agency, Inc.	228 Clay Street. Moorefield, WV 26836	\$ 350,567
Mountain CAP of West Virginia, Inc.	26 North Kanawha St. Buckhannon, WV 26201	\$ 164,095
MountainHeart Community Services, Inc.	PO Box 1509 Oceana, WV 24870	\$ 147,143
Nicholas Community Action Partnership, Inc.	1205 Broad St. Summersville, WV 26651	\$ 57,638
North Central WV Community Action Association, Inc.	1304 Goose Run Rd. Fairmont, WV 26554	\$ 734,020
PRIDE Community Service, Inc.	PO Box 1346 Logan, WV 25601	\$ 150,194
Southwestern Community Action Council, Inc.	540 Fifth Ave. Huntington, WV 25701	\$ 436,683
	Total Award	\$ 3,390,394

SUBRECIPIENT COUNTIES

SUBRECIPIENT	COUNTIES
CHANGE	Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio (4)
CASE	Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers (4)
Coalfield	Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Mingo (4)
CRI	Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood (11)
Eastern	Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Morgan, Pendleton (8)
Mountain CAP	Braxton, Lewis, Upshur, Webster (4)
MountainHeart	Fayette, Wyoming (2)
Nicholas	Nicholas (1)
North Central	Barbour, Greenbrier, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker (10)
PRIDE	Logan, McDowell (2)
Southwestern	Cabell, Lincoln, Mason, Putnam, Wayne (5)