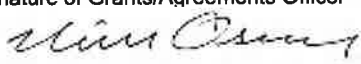


ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT

1. Award No. E-EE0009971		2. Modification No.		3. Effective Date 07/01/2022		4. CFDA No. 81.042	
5. Awarded To ALASKA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION Attn: Christie Wilcheck P.O. BOX 101020 ANCHORAGE AK 995101020				6. Sponsoring Office Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy EE-1 U.S. Department of Energy 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W. Washington DC 20585		7. Period of Performance 07/01/2022 through 06/30/2027	
8. Type of Agreement ☒ Grant ☐ Cooperative Agreement ☐ Other		9. Authority 117-58 Infrastructure Investment and Job 109-58 Energy Policy Act 2005		10. Purchase Request or Funding Document No. 22EE002415			
11. Remittance Address ALASKA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION Attn: ALASKA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION P.O. BOX 101020 ANCHORAGE AK 995101020				12. Total Amount Govt. Share: \$18,386,814.00 Cost Share : \$0.00 Total : \$18,386,814.00		13. Funds Obligated This action: \$2,758,022.00 Total : \$2,758,022.00	
14. Principal Investigator		15. Program Manager Jonny M. Muckey Phone: 202-287-1809		16. Administrator Golden Field Office U.S. Department of Energy Golden Field Office 15013 Denver West Parkway Golden CO 80401			
17. Submit Payment Requests To Payment - Direct Payment from U.S. Dept of Treasury		18. Paying Office Payment - Direct Payment from U.S. Dept of Treasury				19. Submit Reports To See Attachment 2	
20. Accounting and Appropriation Data 5461-2022-31-200835-41020-1004759-0000000-0000000-0000000							
21. Research Title and/or Description of Project TIL: WAP - Alaska							
22. For the Recipient				23. For the United States of America			
24. Signature of Person Authorized to Sign				25. Signature of Grants/Agreements Officer 			
26. Name and Title		27. Date Signed		28. Name of Officer Nicholas C. Oscarsson		29. Date Signed 08/05/2022	

CONTINUATION SHEET

REFERENCE NO. OF DOCUMENT BEING CONTINUED

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NAME OF OFFEROR OR CONTRACTOR

ALASKA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION

ITEM NO. (A)	SUPPLIES/SERVICES (B)	QUANTITY (C)	UNIT (D)	UNIT PRICE (E)	AMOUNT (F)
	DUNS Number: Not Available In addition to this Assistance Agreement, this award consists of the items listed on the Cover Page of the Special Terms and Conditions. Project Period and Budget Period: 07/01/2022 to 06/30/2027. In Block 7 of the Assistance Agreement, the Period of Performance reflects the beginning of the Project Period through the end of the current Budget Period. The Special Terms and Conditions for this award contain specific funding restrictions. Please review the Maximum Obligation term for additional information. Funding for all awards and future budget periods is contingent upon the availability of funds appropriated by Congress for the purpose of this program and the availability of future-year budget authority. DOE Award Administrator: Denise McCracken Email: denise.mccracken@ee.doe.gov Phone: 240-562-1485 DOE Project Officer: Jon Muckey E-mail: jon.muckey@ee.doe.gov Phone: 202-287-1809 Recipient Business Officer: Jimmy Ord E-mail: jord@ahfc.us Phone: 907-330-8446 Recipient Principal Investigator: Mimi Burbage E-mail: mburbage@ahfc.us Phone: 907-330-8192 Electronic signature or signatures as used in this document means a method of signing an electronic message that- (A) Identifies and authenticates a particular person as the source of the electronic message; (B) Indicates such person's approval of the information contained in the electronic message; and, (C) Submission via FedConnect constitutes electronically signed documents. Continued ...				

CONTINUATION SHEET

REFERENCE NO. OF DOCUMENT BEING CONTINUED
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NAME OF OFFEROR OR CONTRACTOR
ALASKA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION

ITEM NO. (A)	SUPPLIES/SERVICES (B)	QUANTITY (C)	UNIT (D)	UNIT PRICE (E)	AMOUNT (F)
	ASAP: YES Extent Competed: NOT COMPETED Davis-Bacon Act: YES PI: Burbage, Mimi Fund: 05461 Appr Year: 2022 Allottee: 31 Report Entity: 200835 Object Class: 41020 Program: 1004759 Project: 0000000 WFO: 0000000 Local Use: 0000000				

BUDGET INFORMATION - Non-Construction Programs

1. Program/Project Identification No. EE0009971		2. Program/Project Title Weatherization Assistance Program: Bipartisan Infrastructure Law	
3. Name and Address Alaska Housing Finance Corp P.O. Box 101020 Anchorage, AK 995101020		4. Program/Project Start Date 07/01/2022	5. Completion Date 06/30/2027

SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY

Grant Program Function or Activity (a)	Federal Catalog No. (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1. Federal	81.042	\$ 0.00		\$ 18,386,814.00		\$ 18,386,814.00
2.						
3.						
4.						
5. TOTAL		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 18,386,814.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 18,386,814.00

SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES

6. Object Class Categories	Grant Program, Function or Activity				Total (5)
	(1) GRANTEE ADMINISTRATI ON	(2) SUBGRANTEE ADMINISTRATI ON	(3) GRANTEE T&TA	(4) SUBGRANTEE T&TA	
a. Personnel	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 360,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 360,000.00
b. Fringe Benefits	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 260,100.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 260,100.00
c. Travel	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 231,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 231,000.00
d. Equipment	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
e. Supplies	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,000.00
f. Contract	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,758,022.00	\$ 296,900.00	\$ 2,045,560.00	\$ 17,483,714.00
g. Construction	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
h. Other Direct Costs	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 50,000.00
i. Total Direct Charges	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,758,022.00	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 2,045,560.00	\$ 18,386,814.00
j. Indirect Costs	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
k. Totals	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,758,022.00	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 2,045,560.00	\$ 18,386,814.00
7. Program Income	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

BUDGET INFORMATION - Non-Construction Programs

1. Program/Project Identification No. EE0009971		2. Program/Project Title Weatherization Assistance Program: Bipartisan Infrastructure Law	
3. Name and Address Alaska Housing Finance Corp P.O. Box 101020 Anchorage, AK 995101020		4. Program/Project Start Date 07/01/2022	5. Completion Date 06/30/2027

SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY

Grant Program Function or Activity (a)	Federal Catalog No. (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5. TOTAL		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 18,386,814.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 18,386,814.00

SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES

6. Object Class Categories	Grant Program, Function or Activity				Total (5)
	(1) PROGRAM OPERATIONS	(2) HEALTH AND SAFETY	(3) VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	(4)	
a. Personnel	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 360,000.00
b. Fringe Benefits	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 260,100.00
c. Travel	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 231,000.00
d. Equipment	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 0.00
e. Supplies	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 2,000.00
f. Contract	\$ 9,906,586.00	\$ 2,476,646.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 17,483,714.00
g. Construction	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 0.00
h. Other Direct Costs	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 50,000.00
i. Total Direct Charges	\$ 9,906,586.00	\$ 2,476,646.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 18,386,814.00
j. Indirect Costs	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 0.00
k. Totals	\$ 9,906,586.00	\$ 2,476,646.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 18,386,814.00
7. Program Income	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 0.00

U.S. Department of Energy
WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (WAP)
WEATHERIZATION ANNUAL FILE WORKSHEET

(Grant Number: EE0009971, State: AK, Program Year: 2022)

IV.1 Subgrantees

Subgrantee (City)	Planned Funds/Units
Alaska Community Development Corp (Palmer)	\$5,792,645.00 412
Interior Weatherization (Fairbanks)	\$5,647,084.00 413
Rural Community Action Program (Anchorage)	\$5,747,085.00 412
Total:	\$17,186,814.00 1,237

IV.2 WAP Production Schedule

Weatherization Plans		Units
Total Units (excluding reweatherized)		937
Rewatherized Units		300
Average Unit Costs, Units subject to DOE Project Rules		
VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT AVERAGE COST PER DWELLING UNIT (DOE RULES)		
A	Total Vehicles & Equipment (\$5,000 or more) Budget	\$0.00
B	Total Units Weatherized	937
C	Total Units Reweatherized	300
D	Total Dwelling Units to be Weatherized and Reweatherized (B + C)	1,237
E	Average Vehicles & Equipment Acquisition Cost per Unit (A divided by D)	\$0.00
AVERAGE COST PER DWELLING UNIT (DOE RULES)		
F	Total Funds for Program Operations	\$9,906,586.00
G	Total Dwelling Units to be Weatherized and Reweatherized (from line D)	1,237
H	Average Program Operations Costs per Unit (F divided by G)	\$8,008.56
I	Average Vehicles & Equipment Acquisition Cost per Unit (from line E)	\$0.00
J	Total Average Cost per Dwelling (H plus I)	\$8,008.56

IV.3 Energy Savings

Method used to calculate savings: ☒ WAP algorithm ☐ Other (describe below)			
	Units	Savings Calculator (MBtus)	Energy Savings
This Year Estimate	1237	29.3	36244
Prior Year Estimate	174	29.3	5098
Prior Year Actual	180	29.3	5274
Method used to calculate savings description:			
WAP ALGORITHM....			

IV.4 DOE-Funded Leveraging Activities

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N/A

IV.5 Policy Advisory Council Members☒ Check if an existing state council or commission serves in this category and add name below

Anesha Wallace	Type of organization: Other Contact Name: Anesha Wallace Phone: 9077297262 Email: aneshawallace@gmail.com
Kimberly Carlo	Type of organization: Indian Tribe Contact Name: Phone: 9073475439 Email: kimberlycarlo@yahoo.com
Marquam George	Type of organization: Other Contact Name: Trainer and Consultant-retired UAS.. Phone: 9072094444 Email: marquam.george@gmail.com
Mr. Todd Hoener	Type of organization: Other Contact Name: Consultant on Home Performance and Baseload Phone: 9073889960 Email: tmhoener@gmail.com
Phil Kaluza	Type of organization: Contact Name: Energy Professionals and At Large Phone: 9073606337 Email: pkaluza@g-mail.com
Richard Green	Type of organization: Contact Name: Building Supplier Rep and Homebuilders Association Phone: 9074525050 Email: rgreen@sbsalaska.com
Susan Marshall	Type of organization: Unit of State Government Contact Name: Susan Marshall Phone: 9074194296 Email: susan.marshall@alaska.gov
Toy Owen	Type of organization: Contact Name: WX network rep. Phone: 9076944413 Email: toyir@gci.net

IV.6 State Plan Hearings (Note: attach notes and transcripts to the SF-424)

Date Held	Newspapers that publicized the hearings and the dates the notice ran
09/14/2022	The Public hearing was advertised in compliance with procedure. Changes to the Plan were read into the record which was professionally transcribed. Testimony was recorded by the transcriber. Subgrantee agency representatives attended the Public Hearing by teleconference. The plan was approved in a vote taken following the public hearing. The plan was advertised in the statewide Anchorage Daily News September 1, 2022 and was available on the AHFC website for the same period of time. Lorraine DeAsis downloaded the plan from the website to make a response to us. I attached her email as Item 29 under Attachments to the SF424. About a week after the Public Hearing is over, AHFC takes down the link to the draft plan. Once the new plan is approved we will put it on the web site.

IV.7 Miscellaneous

BIL BUDGET: If funds become available for readiness funding to be added to the BIL grant or other funds, or the average cost per unit changes, we will adopt those changes without further public hearing.

ALASKA SPECIFIC NOTE regarding budget limitations: Currently under the formula grant Alaska provides \$10,000 AC/U for road connected communities and \$20,000 for remote rural communities. We make up the difference with state funds. The AHFC Research and Rural Development Department (R2D2) is doing all that it can to try to procure adequate state funds to be able to ensure the higher AC/U. Because of the extreme inflation of costs associated with construction this year, these amounts are barely enough to be able to do a basic weatherization job. The \$8,000 AC/U that comes with the BIL money is barely sufficient to work in Anchorage let alone in other areas of the state. I am only including this statement so that it is understood the challenges that we face with providing services with this amount of money. Also, I am fairly certain that we will be extending the BIL period of performance past the five years noted, depending on the level of Formula Funding that also comes about during that time frame.

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NEW REQUIREMENTS WITH BIL:

1. Davis Bacon-Work on large multifamily buildings (5 plex and above) will comply with the Davis Bacon pay ranges, reporting and monitoring requirements.
2. Buy America-if working on publicly owned buildings such as Public Housing, Buy America provisions apply and must be documented in procurement processes.
- 3 The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)requirements must be followed when weatherizing units. Most weatherization falls under categorically exempt activities but we are keeping informed and participating in national meetings regarding all of these initiatives.
4. Historic preservation-we have an agreement with the state SHPO office and are in compliance. The WOM outlines the process.
5. Five Year Plan- see attached spread sheet on unit completion estimates and startup activities.
6. All grants issued under the BIL will be independent grants from the Formula funds. Monitoring, reporting and tracking will be independent of other weatherization grants, at minimum tracking by specific budget codes.
7. We are prioritizing workforce development at AHFC as well as helping our agencies. This is a challenging task in the current economy and we continue to work on it for all of our programs. we will be working closely with our national partners, training centers, DOE, NASCSP and EOW to maximize the outcomes as we work to expand our workforce.
8. Equity and Justice- we are keeping informed about how Justice 40 data may be collected. A large part of our state is severely disadvantaged especially our remote rural and road connected rural areas. In Anchorage we have large areas of very low income populations. We feel that our focus on the lowest income households ensures that we are meeting the goals of this initiative, but we will be following the lead of DOE as it works on developing a reporting protocol.
9. Fuel switching-we are actively working with DOE on a protocol for fuel switching and have received approval for the process. We will be submitting examples that come from the field for review in the next phase. The fuel switch plan will be attached to the SF424.

REVIEW OF PLAN: Compliance with network and PAC review of the state plan. Prior to writing the plan, the Program Manager discusses specifics with each of the agency directors to collect their concerns and suggestions. On April 7, 2022 a teleconference was held with all the agencies to outline the 2022 process for writing the BIL state plan. Also discussions were held with each of the agency directors individually about suggestions or concerns.

WOM: The Alaska Weatherization Operations Manual (WOM) , Field Guide and State Plan can be accessed at <https://www.ahfc.us/efficiency/research-information-center/manuals-forms-and-workbooks/weatherization-operations-manual>.

The WOM is available in entirety on the AHFC website but there have been some minor changes made to these three chapters for the current update that might be relevant to DOE. Section 1 is overall operations using both state and DOE funds, Chapter 5 are our technical standards, and Chapter 9 is the DOE rules and regulations.

CHANGES TO THE PLAN: If further directives are issued from DOE regarding new requirements that must be included to receive a grant from DOE, and unless the change is so substantive that implementation would really differ from the what is proposed, then these changes will be adopted without further public hearing or PAC approval. No further public hearings shall be convened to approve any of these changes, unless there is a major change that significantly impacts the program, all documents will be finalized prior to the start of the program year.

If funding changes prior to or during the course of the PY, adjustments to the budget distribution will be made without further public hearing. Units have been distributed more or less evenly to the subgrantees in this plan. In reality the DOE units may be distributed to areas where the need is greater or the presence of qualifying families is larger. AHFC reserves the right to distribute DOE funds as is most effective for the operation of the program. Funding to all areas follows the historical distribution based on a number of factors including climate data, household need, population, etc.

SPECIFICS TO 2022:

1. Covid 19 is continuing to affect materials procurement, shipping, timelines and deliverables, such as job completions and QCI monitoring. We have been able to complete all assigned units despite this fact.
2. Field Guide and AkWarm Approval are both updated, approved and aligned.
4. Updated WOM 2022 is on website.
5. Review and update of Chapter 5 of the WOM will occur to align with the Field Guide in some areas and to make sure there are no conflicts between documents.
6. Fuel switching protocols have been initially approved by DODE. Continuing to work on this.
7. Addressing the allowance of water heaters as a H&S or ECM improvement in both the Master File and the H&S plan.

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(Grant Number: EE0009971, State: AK, Program Year: 2022)

KEY PERSONNEL:

Recipient Business Officer-Jimmy Ord, Acting Director Research and Rural Development Division, AHFC. 907-330-8446 jord@ahfc.us

Recipient Principal Investigator-Mimi Burbage, Program Manager Wx, AHFC. 907-330-8192. mburbage@ahfc.us

DEFINITIONS:

1. SWS- Standard Work Specifications-Standard created by NREL (National Renewable Energy Laboratory) to guide all measures undertaken with federal weatherization dollars.
2. QCI- Quality Control Inspectors-The Certification required of all inspectors who inspect DOE completed units, both from the agencies and from the state.
3. WOM- Weatherization Operations Manual from the State of Alaska.
4. EOW- Energy OutWest. EOW western region peer exchange network. EOW operates independently as a non-profit and is focused on training and technical issues in the delivery of weatherization services.
5. HPC- Home Performance Coalition, now known as BPA
6. Building Performance Association
7. BPC- Building Performance Center Bellingham
8. COVID- referencing pandemic virus needing protocols specifically to protect workers and clients

HEALTH AND SAFETY: The updated Health and Safety Plan (H&SP) is attached this document. We are requesting 25% for H&S. Also added Section 7.25 Allowable Fuel Switch to the Health and Safety Plan and also water heaters.

COMPETITIVE BID EVALUATION PROCESS FOR SUBGRANTEES: In the summer of 2020 we issued a Solicitation of Qualification (SOQ) that was used to identify qualified agencies that will be eligible to receive funding in the 2021 Program Year through the 2026 Program Year. This SOQ will be used for selecting qualified agencies to receive all funds that are dedicated to weatherization and residential rehabilitation.

QCI -Every three years we will provide training to grantee and agency staff, to ensure that assessors and inspectors will be in line with QCI expectations and to provide backup in the event of turnover. This will focus on Energy Auditor and QCI inspector classes and certification. Training for CEU's will continue in state or with BPC Bellingham, Minnesota, CHP or other sanctioned training center or for existing QCI inspectors. QCI inspectors will be utilized for large multifamily inspections and as training programs become available for QCI multifamily inspections we will incorporate them into our continuing training for QCI inspectors. Now that travel is allowed again, we will be participating in national conferences.

ALASKA FIELD GUIDE-We have an approved Alaska Field Guide for actual use in the field and with the crews. The guide continues to be a work in progress as we streamline formatting and will continue to make improvements to the individual specification pages, updating photos, and adding new ones when needed. Training is ongoing for the agencies in the specifics and the use of the field guide. All agencies have participated in review of the Field Guide during development so there is a collaboration of effort that will ensure adoption and application in the field. The Field Guide was approved in 2021 and is aligned with the AkWarm approval.

SUBGRANTEE RESPONSIBILITY: All DOE subgrantees shall comply with the requirements outlined within this plan as well as all Federal rules, regulations and guidance governing the DOE Weatherization Program. The technical requirements, including the Alaska Standards and the Alaska SWS document, will be included in any grants to the sub-grantee agencies. There are representatives from each of the agencies on the Alaska team that will be continuing to work on the Field Guide and SWS. The acceptance of the grant by the Subgrantee will indicate acceptance of all requirements, including the one to pass the technical standards onto the subcontractors.

Subgrantee agencies and vendors must comply and pass through to other contractors the approved energy audit procedures, the 10CFR 440 Appendix A, the Alaska Field Guide and WOM Standards in all the work that they do utilizing DOE funds. It must also flow through all initiatives and protocols listed above that were part of the BIL package such as justice 40, NEPA, SHPO, etc.

AVERAGE COST PER UNIT: The average cost per unit is \$8009 according to DOE guidance. If the average cost per unit is changed during the course of the period of performance or at the start of the program year, Subgrantee funding may be recalculated to allow for a different average cost per unit and the number of completions required modified if necessary. No further public hearing will be required to change the average cost per unit. Subgrantees will be notified in writing of any change.

RENEWABLES: The renewable adjusted average (\$3815) is part of the total allowable average cost per unit. AHFC will allow expenditures on renewable within the guidelines established by DOE. Renewables are not a part of the current Alaska plan. Permission from the State Program Manager must be in place before proceeding with any projects involving renewables. No further public hearing will be required to change the average cost per unit for renewables. Subgrantees will be notified in writing of any change.

POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEE: The PAC sometimes will meet twice a year, once in January to approve the state plan and possibly once in spring (February to May) in Juneau to focus on planning, collaboration, education and funding for the continuation of the program. The January meeting is mandatory for approval of the state plan and members will be allowed to travel to the meeting or participate by Webinar. The PAC includes:

1. Susan Marshall LIHEAP) is the manager of the LIHEAP program. She has been invaluable in coordinating LIHEAP funds with weatherization. She works with fuel assistance program and tribal heating assistance programs as well. Susan works through the LIHEAP program to serve tribes, and prioritizes homes with young children, seniors and disabled.

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2. Marquam George (TRAINING) is recently retired from the University but has provided training and educational consultation with Southeast agencies. He has designed and implemented successful programs under the weatherization umbrella for crew training and apprenticeships in our Southeast Native villages. Marquam has kept ties with the university network statewide which is very important for us.

3. Richard Green (LOGISTICS) represents materials providers and logistics coordination, an important skill while working in both urban and rural Alaska. He also represents Seniors especially in the Fairbanks area. He is instrumental in helping to bring in the most current new products and to assist the agencies in improving technical application.

4. Todd Hoener (UTILITIES). He is a widely known trainer in lighting and baseload applications and has worked continuously for the last thirty years on projects in our Native Communities and on the remote road connected systems. He brings an expertise in the renewable industry while having a hands on knowledge of weatherization (former manager of the weatherization program for Tanana Chiefs Conference). He continues to work in the energy efficiency in residential housing field. He works with Senior programs in his area.

5. Phil Kaluza (RENEWABLES AND HEALTHY HOMES). He has worked with many native villages and Housing Authorities to improve ventilation options where the use of ventilation system is a challenge due to high electrical costs (up to \$.90/kwh real cost) and where the need for innovative client education is needed. Phil continues research on heat pumps and also has helped to design monitoring systems to assist us in measuring the effectiveness of our work in the homes.

6. Anesha Wallace (HEALTH CORPORATION). She has worked for Southcentral Foundation which is the primary health organization that oversees public health concerns in all the remote communities as well as the cities, including the Alaska Native Medical Center (Anchorage hospital). Anesha grew up in Tanana, AK. and worked with the weatherization program at AHFC in the past so she is very familiar with the program. Anesha is Alaska native and works with children and elders in her Native arts programs.

7. Toy Owen (Retired State Program Manager/Agency Program Director). Toy spent many years involved in the establishment and implementation of the weatherization program. He has spent most of his life in Alaska and understands the unique conditions that are presented in working towards exemplary outcomes in weatherization and rehab.

8. Kimberly Carlo. Kimberly Carlo (consultant) just finished working at Interior Regional Housing Authority for over ten years in charge of all housing programs including weatherization for Interior Villages. She lives in Fairbanks and she has family in Fort Yukon which is one of the largest villages so she is very able to represent native and low income people in both areas of the state. She has just been appointed to the Board of IRHA which targets low income families with high priority needs. Kimberly is very knowledgeable about housing needs throughout the state as well as barriers to efficiency and what works and what does not.

All of our board members have spent lifetimes working with the disadvantaged in the state. They work to improve the lives of children, the disabled, and the elderly.

RESOURCES: DOE rules and guidance are found on line at www.wapiac.org and are part of the compliance with any grant that AHFC issues containing DOE funds. DOE funds are subject to compliance with all applicable DOE and Federal rules. DOE is maintaining the website for all guidance and updates at <http://energy.gov/eere/wipo/weatherization-program-guidance>.

SHPO: The SHPO agreement was renewed by amendment until 2030. We have two agreements currently. One is for DOE funds and the other is for State funds. There is very little difference but we will negotiate both once the approved agreement is issued by DOE.

TECHNICAL DIAGNOSTIC TESTING REQUIREMENTS: For all DOE homes, we will be running the required diagnostic testing as defined by the Quality Control Inspection (QCI) process) with the exception of the duct pressurization testing. This test will not be required by the state of Alaska but is allowed if an agency wants to conduct one. For the most part the duct systems are either inside the building envelope or will be brought in side during the weatherization work. Duct sealing is considered a priority where needed and pressure pan testing remains a requirement.

All diagnostic testing, assessments, and inspections will be covered by DOE funds. For a full review of diagnostic testing, protocols will be found in the WOM- Section 5. If there is a need to add or exempt certain tests to stay in compliance or to make the program more effective, we reserve the right to make changes to the plan, through the Alaska Standards-Chapter 5.

ACSI (American Consumer Satisfaction Index)-Alaska ranked very well in almost every category of the ACSI the study. AHFC distributed the study to all Subgrantee agencies as soon as it was released. AHFC will be meeting with the Subgrantee agencies for a half day following the Public Hearing and a discussion of ACSI will be included in that meeting. All Subgrantee agencies will be questioned as to how further improvements can be made. We regularly conclude all of our Subgrantee meetings in all critical discussions regarding the development of technical documents and policies, distribution of funds, guidance and program changes, administrative updates and changes, etc. A follow-up meeting will be scheduled in the fall to continue this.

INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS: Below is a copy of the attachment to the grants that specifies insurance. We do not choose to track insurance and audit costs separately. This is reviewed annually by Risk Management and updated as needed and attached to the grant agreements.

ARTICLE 7. INSURANCE The apparently successful Grantee must provide the required insurance certificates as described below within ten (10) working days of Notice of Intent to Award. AHFC will not sign a grant agreement or contract, issue a notice to proceed, or make any payment absent the required insurance certificates.

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Without limiting Grantee's indemnification, it is agreed that Grantee will purchase at its own expense and maintain in force at all times during the performance of services under this Grant, the following policies of insurance.

AHFC Risk Management reserves the right, but not the obligation, to review and revise any of the following insurance requirements, based on insurance market conditions which may affect the availability or affordability of coverage; or based on changes in the scope of work or specifications that apply to this Grant. In addition, AHFC Risk Management reserves the right, but not the obligation, to review and reject any insurance policies failing to either meet the necessary criteria or that have been provided by an insurer in poor financial condition or legal status.

The requirements contained herein, as well as AHFC Risk Management review or acceptance of insurance maintained by Grantee is not intended to, and shall not in any manner, limit or qualify the liabilities or obligations assumed by Grantee under this Grant.

Insurance policies required to be maintained by Grantee will name AHFC as additional insured for all coverage except Workers' Compensation and Professional Liability/E&O insurance.

The Grantee and its subcontractors/subgrantees agree to obtain a waiver, where applicable, of all subrogation rights against AHFC, its officers, officials, employees and volunteers for losses arising from work performed by the Grantee and its subcontractors/subgrantees for AHFC. However, this waiver shall be inoperative if its effect is to invalidate in any way the insurance coverage of either party.

Where specific limits are shown, it is understood that they will be the minimum acceptable limits. If the Grantee's policy contains higher limits, AHFC will be entitled to coverage to the extent of such higher limits. The coverages and/or limits required are intended to protect the primary interests of AHFC, and the Grantee agrees that in no way will the required coverages and/or limits be relied upon as a reflection of the appropriate types and limits of coverage to protect Grantee against any loss exposure whether a result of this Grant or otherwise.

Failure to furnish satisfactory evidence of insurance or lapse of any required insurance policy is a material breach and grounds for termination of the Grant.

A. Workers' Compensation Insurance: The Grantee will provide and maintain, for all employees of the Grantee engaged in work under the Grant, Workers' Compensation Insurance as required by AS 23.30.045. The Grantee shall be responsible for ensuring that any subcontractor/Subgrantee that directly or indirectly provides services under this Grant has Workers' Compensation Insurance for its employees. This coverage must include statutory coverage for all States in which employees are engaging in work and employer's liability protection for not less than \$100,000 per occurrence. Where applicable, coverage for all federal acts (i.e., USL & H and Jones Acts) must also be included.

B. Commercial General Liability Insurance: The Grantee will provide and maintain Commercial General Liability Insurance with not less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence limit, and will include premises-operation, products/completed operation, broad form property damage, blanket contractual and personal injury coverage. Coverage shall not contain any endorsement(s) excluding or limiting contractual liability nor providing for cross liability.

C. Automobile Liability Insurance: The Grantee will provide and maintain Automobile Liability Insurance covering all owned, hired and non-owned vehicles with coverage limits not less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence bodily injury and property damages. In the event Grantee does not own automobiles, Grantee agrees to maintain coverage for hired and non-owned liability which may be satisfied by endorsement to the CGL policy or by separate Business Auto Liability policy.

D. Umbrella or Excess Liability: Grantee may satisfy the minimum liability limits required above for CGL and Business Auto under an umbrella or excess Liability policy. There is no minimum per occurrence limit under the umbrella or excess policy; however, the annual aggregate limit shall not be less than the highest per occurrence limit stated above. Grantee agrees to endorse AHFC as an additional insured on the umbrella or excess policy unless the certificate of insurance states that the umbrella or excess policy provides coverage on a pure "true follow form" basis above the CGL and Business Auto policy.

E. Professional Liability Insurance: The Grantee will provide and maintain Professional Liability Insurance covering all errors, omissions or negligent acts of the Grantee, its subcontractors/sub grantees, or anyone directly or indirectly employed by them, made in the performance of this Grant which results in financial loss to the State. Limits required are \$1,000,000.

F. Contractors' Pollution Legal Liability (or equivalent) Insurance: The Grantee will provide and maintain Contractors' Pollution Legal Liability Insurance covering all errors, omissions or negligent acts of the Grantee, its contractors, or anyone directly or indirectly employed by them, made in the performance of this Agreement. Limits required are not less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence.

G. Certificates of Insurance: Grantee agrees to provide AHFC with certificates of insurance evidencing that all coverages, limits and endorsements as described above are in full force and effect and will remain in full force and effect as required by this Grant. Certificates shall include a minimum thirty (30) day notice to AHFC of cancellation or non-renewal.

H. Information for Insurance Agents/Brokers. The Grantee is strongly encouraged to provide its insurance agent/broker with a copy of the insurance provisions of this Grant in order that the Grantee may timely obtain and maintain the required insurance and/or bonding.

BRAIDING FUNDS: With the exception of DOE WAP Formula grant funds, Alaska will try to utilize funds from other sources to augment these funds.

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This worksheet should be completed as specified in Section III of the Weatherization Assistance Program Application Package.

V.1 Eligibility

V.1.1 Approach to Determining Client Eligibility

Provide a description of the definition of income used to determine eligibility

AHFC can determine each program year whether to base household eligibility on median income as determined by the Low Income Heating Assistance Program or the Department of Energy Percent of Poverty or other DOE approved methodology. This Program Year, AHFC will base income on 200% of Poverty unless a new methodology or percent of poverty is released allowing higher income clients. We find that many high priority clients are somewhat over-income and cannot qualify, but, they also cannot afford to implement energy savings and health and safety measures on their homes. This category will include a large percentage of the working poor who have been negatively affected by Covid 19 and are in need of assistance. We will chose whatever method allows us to include the largest number of clients.

Eligibility is determined by subgrantees when a client applies to the program. Clients are assisted in the application process. Calculating income and considering proof of income for DOE eligible clients meets 10 CFR 440 requirements and is detailed further in the Alaska WOM. DOE eligibility process are noted in Chapter 9. The system of priorities that is required by DOE comprises the first three levels of the state program so those that are the highest priority with the lowest of income are served first. AHFC through the Alaska Weatherization Operations Manual (WOM) includes a detailed set of instructions and many template forms for determining income and eligibility, for verifying ownership and income, and, for verifying number of household residents.

The Alaska Program also works with the Department of Health and Social Services to obtain the list of eligible LIHEAP clients to help identify those that are automatically eligible, to streamline their application process, but to also verify that they are recipients of either of those programs.

WPN 22-5 extended categorical income eligibility to HUD means-tested programs. WAP Grantees and Subgrantees may certify that applicants have met the income requirements of HUD means-tested programs through mechanisms including, but not limited to, applicant documentation, interagency lists of recipients, shared system databases, etc. Method of verification of eligibility must be included in the client file. If other automatic qualifiers are determined they will be adopted by the AHFC program immediately. It is our intention to simplify the intake process and to serve as many families as possible.

Describe what household eligibility basis will be used in the Program

Income determination methods are documented thoroughly in the Alaska WOM (Sec. 1)
Alaska uses the DOE definitions and priorities for its top tier clients.

1. The household includes a resident who is elderly, disabled, or a child under 6 years old, and the total household unit income is less than or equal to the income limits published by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) that are current as of April 1st of the program year.
2. The household includes a child who is 6-18 years old, and the total household unit income is less than or equal to the income limits published by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) that are current as of April 1st of the program year.
3. Other households with total household unit income that is less than or equal to the income limits published by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) that are current as of April 1st of the program year.

High energy user and high energy burden. Although these categories have become a priority for some programs from DOE, we decline to include them at this time. First of all, it is very difficult to get confirmed household usage records from many of the utilities. In most of hte bush this information is not tracked and fmailies often buy fuel one 5-20 gallon container at a time. Even delivered fuels are not really tracked to the homes. Also, those clients that have tried to implement energy savings practices before we even get to the home would be penalized under such a system. Those clients are the ones that are most likely to value and maintain the weatherizaiton work that goes into the home. Because of the lack of good hard utility data, we do not track this in our systems right now. My personal feeling is that due to the high prices of fuel throughout Alaska, everyone faces a high energy burden. Our current priorities really serve the most disadvantaged first as it is so I feel that we are achieving the same goal.

The eligibility process follows the DOE regulations and is outlined in great detail in the WOM (Sec. 1)

Describe the process for ensuring qualified aliens are eligible for weatherization benefits

Grantees are directed to review guidance provided by Health and Human Services (HHS) under the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

V.1.2 Approach to Determining Building Eligibility

Procedures to determine that units weatherized have eligibility documentation

Currently, a dwelling unit is eligible for DOE funds if it has never been weatherized. or, if it the previous weatherization date was more than 15 years ago. Households with elderly,

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handicapped, and children under six years will be given priority. Funding for reweatherization shall not exceed the allowed number of units of the total grant allocation noted in the Annual File. Subgrantees have the option of adopting a policy for further priority ranking, subject to approval, in writing, by AHFC. WOM Section 1.

Eligible buildings must comply with 10 CFR 440. Must be a residential unit (owned or rented) that is currently lived in; and, the household must comply by income or be automatically eligible with LIHEAP or SSI. Multifamily buildings of any size must follow the requirements for owner authorization and contributions (if any). May be a shelter and comply with 10 CFR 440.

If a building incorporates mixed use (i.e. commercial and residential), no DOE funds will be used to address issues in common areas or commercial areas. To consider a mixed use building for eligibility under state weatherization, the building must comply as described in the WOM Section 1-page 33.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION: The Programmatic Agreement (PA) between DOE, AHFC and SHPO specifies exempt activities and structures from having to meet the requirements of the Historic Preservation office prior to commencing work. The SHPO PA will be attached to the WOM. All homes outside of those exempted must meet SHPO requirements. WOM Section 4.

Describe Reweatherization compliance

No unit can receive DOE weatherization funding if it was previously weatherized less than fifteen years **ago from the completion date**. Annually a (not to exceed) percentage of units are selected that could be completed as re-weatherized units. AHFC allocates a percentage of the budget to re-weatherization due to the fact that the severe climate and the condition of the housing stock for low income high priority clients often needs to be reconsidered if work was done over 15 years ago. These are some of the oldest housing stock and have experienced severe deterioration as well as are in great need of current advanced energy savings retrofit measures. Often the poorest clients reside in these units. The technology utilized in the assessment, installation and inspection processes has dramatically changed over the past two decades which really helps to target high priority areas of heat loss and health and safety.

Dwelling units weatherized (including dwelling units partially weatherized) under this part, or under other Federal programs (in this paragraph referred to as 'previous weatherization'), may not receive further financial assistance for weatherization under this part until the date that is 15 years after the date such previous weatherization was completed. This paragraph does not preclude dwelling units that have received previous weatherization from receiving assistance and services (including the provision of information and education to assist with energy management and evaluation of the effectiveness of installed weatherization materials) other than weatherization under this part or under other Federal programs, or from receiving non-Federal assistance for weatherization. The inclusion of "other Federal programs" includes all Federal funds including LIHEAP, HUD, or USDA "weatherization" activities.

The Weatherization Program by definition is a highly complex and detailed technical approach to identifying measures designed to save energy and eliminate H&S problems in the home. It begins with a comprehensive assessment of the home that includes building diagnostics, energy modeling, in depth client interviews and assessments of behavior, HVAC diagnostics, a visual inspection of all insulated areas that can be accessed, foundation and other structural inspections, ventilation compliance with ASHRAE, etc. All possible eligible measures are entered into a computer model which will list each one in order of cost effectiveness. Only those meeting a SIR of one or above are allowed to be considered for installation. Weatherization is not an emergency program or a home repair program. The primary measures completed under weatherization include air leakage reduction, insulation, ventilation, HVAC repair and replacement, duct sealing, Ground Vapor Barriers, CO detectors and smoke detectors. No other program in Alaska has this focus or has the diagnostics to effectively and safely complete the measures recommended. Other programs often focus on accessibility measures for handicap compliance, structural measures, water and septic, among other things. No one requires the diagnostics that we do for weatherization.

The AHFC database and data collection system for weatherization and our Energy Rebate Program contains information back to over 30 years ago in terms of homes completed. We also have the energy modeling system called AkWarm collected for most of those units. The information on the homes that were completed long ago is minimal and in some cases non-existent but we do know what homes and when they were done. The information collected in the last fifteen years is much more thorough. Despite the retention period for DOE funds being three years, we have kept this data base to give us good information about the homes that have been worked on and also knowing that it would help in tracking re-weatherization. Most all Federal agencies follow the same retention period of three years and for legal reasons most agencies do destroy files after that period of time. Currently there is no statewide data base of all homes that have been worked on for any reason by any Federal agency. I think it would be next to impossible to compile such a data base given all the interagency confidentiality rules, lack of information over three years old, etc.

AHFC will add language to the WOM that the Subgrantee must examine all submitted paperwork by the clients to determine if they have received weatherization services in the past and they must cross check the Wx.Online database. A question must be added to the application that asks the client if they have received weatherization work in the past 15 years by any agency. If so, the Subgrantee can determine if the work falls under the definition of weatherization or not. If the client did receive weatherization services during that time frame, then they must be denied and told to reapply after the fifteen year waiting period from the time they received services. Otherwise they will be allowed to continue through the application process.

Describe what structures are eligible for weatherization

The WOM and the 10 CFR 440 detail eligible dwelling units but they include single family rentals and owner occupied, mobile homes, large and small multifamily buildings, and shelters. WOM Section1.

Describe how Rental Units/Multifamily Buildings will be addressed

The extensive policy on Rental Units in the WOM is covered in Section 1. AHFC has detailed Landlord Tenant Agreements that can be found in Section 2 Administrative and Eligibility Forms. Any changes to DOE compliance with rental policies will be incorporated without further public hearing.

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If a five plex or larger is qualified for weatherization, all DOE rules including Davis Bacon will be applied. Any large multifamily building chosen for weatherization must be approved by the AHFC Program Manager who will consult with DOE regarding the project.

Describe the deferral Process

If a unit is declared to be unsafe for work, it will be deferred for a specific period of time until the appropriate improvements to health and safety hazards can be completed by the owner or other funding. Once that is done, the unit can then be reconsidered for work. WOM Section 1. If improvements take longer then the client will have to reapply and update their information prior to being served. Deferrals must be tracked and the information provided to AHFC upon request. Agencies can use e DOE tracker or a simple spread sheet, including client name, address, client number, date of assessment, reason for deferral and whether or not the deficiency was corrected and the home weatherized. Reporting of deferrals may be required during the course of the grant and subgrantees will be advised of the proper method of reporting.

Referral: Although we are very aware of all the other funding sources that might be used on a home and our agencies do their best to interface with RD-USDA funds, HUD funds, etc. we are often the program of last resort. Our agencies also work with churches and other non profits such as Access Alaska, Native Corporations, Tribal Groups etc. to find funds to deal with situations that might cause a deferral. AHFC and the subgrantees will do our best to refer clients to other services.

V.1.3 Definition of Children

Definition of children (below age): 6

V.1.4 Approach to Tribal Organizations

☐ Recommend tribal organization(s) be treated as local applicant?

If YES, Recommendation. If NO, Statement that assistance to low-income tribe members and other low-income persons is equal.

Historically the State of Alaska has exceeded service to Native Americans on a population basis

The State of Alaska selects service grantees based on a competitive process and to date no tribes have applied. This current year DOE funds equal less than 20% percent of overall funds allocated to weatherization services. Other funds (with more flexibility) are distributed to the DOE grantees and to other agencies most of which are Native Regional Housing Authorities serving in their designated areas. Other funds are issued to agencies on April 1st at the start of the construction season and most of the rural projects are winding down by fall.

The situation is very different in Alaska from the reservation status that most tribes have in the rest of the states. The Native population in rural Alaska is concentrated in 200+ very small remote communities and then a large share of the Native population has migrated to the urban centers, particularly Anchorage, where they are served equally by the appropriate agencies.

All low income people in Alaska are equally eligible for weatherization services. Four of the regions served comprise all of the area not connected by road and are primarily populated by Native American people. Remote communities are served one or two at a time per region to provide cost effective services in those areas. The weatherization services will be made available to all residents of a targeted community and priority clients will be served first. All eligible residents of a targeted community, who apply and are qualified at the time of the initial intake, must be served before moving on to another community.

Under the state program, some regional native housing authorities receive weatherization grants to work in their areas. They are required to serve all eligible applicants in their areas regardless of race or tribal affiliation by date of application and priority status. All were vetted through a competitive five-year process, the weatherization SOQ process. If a client is not a high priority, he/she may eventually be served but only after other higher priority clients. Subgrantee agencies differ slightly with their individual policies but all follow the overall State and Federal guidelines. Grantees with DOE funds must follow Section 9 of the WOM which is DOE only rules.

V.2 Selection of Areas to Be Served

SERVICE AREAS: Three agencies with long histories of service to the DOE weatherization program will be allocated funds to serve in those areas where they are working with AHFC state funds. This includes some if not all of the road connected areas of the state including Fairbanks, Anchorage, Matanuska Valley, Richardson Highway, Cordova, Valdez, rotating communities in Southeast Alaska, and possible units in Northern, Western, and Bristol Bay where logistics have those grantees serving at this time. Funds will be allocated to areas where they can best be expended within the allowable time frame and with the best use of the funds in mind. All units must meet the standards of the Alaska Field Guide and the WOM Standards.

REGIONS TO BE SERVED a) The WAP (Alaska uses this to reference the road connected program) which serves five designated regions which compose 88 percent of the population and 90 percent of the dwelling units in the state. The Enhanced Weatherization program serves four other regions comprising 12 percent of the

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population and 10 percent of the dwelling units, in an area over 400,000 square miles in size. The regions are:

ROAD CONNECTED REGIONS WAP:

Fairbanks North Star Borough and adjoining road system;
Southcentral Alaska
Municipality of Anchorage
Southeast Alaska
Juneau

ENHANCED WEATHERIZATION (EWX) PROGRAM REGIONS (This is the rural remote program)

Northern
Western
Interior
Bristol Bay/Aleutians)

The state uses an allocation formula that establishes the basic funding per region based on a variety of factors and updated with census information renewal. The State reserves the right to reallocate the funds in this plan or any new funds or reductions in funds based on the following criteria:

1. demonstrated need in a planned service area,
2. ability of the subgrantee to perform under the terms of the grant; or
3. other extenuating circumstances (i.e. natural disaster or other delaying work in an area)

With written approval of the Program Manager, a given area of the state may be served on a one time basis (for a specific number of units) by an AHFC DOE weatherization subgrantee, working outside of their service district area without further public process:

V.3 Priorities

Priority one clients include elderly, disabled, and families with children under six. Priority 2 clients should include families with children from the age of six and not exceeding eighteen years of age. Priority 3 are all other eligible by income clients. WOM Section 1. This process is reviewed at the time of Annual Program Monitoring.

AHFC and weatherization subgrantees and contractors do not and shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion (creed), gender, gender expression, age, national origin (ancestry), disability, marital status, sexual orientation, or military status, in any of its activities or operations. These activities include, but are not limited to, hiring and firing of staff, selection of volunteers and vendors, and provision of services. We are committed to providing an inclusive and welcoming environment for all members of our staff, clients, volunteers, subcontractors, vendors, and clients

V.4 Climatic Conditions

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN ALASKA

The state of Alaska is so huge geographically that there exist many microclimates each with its own set of challenges for weatherization.

The primary driving forces are temperature, Heating Degree Days (HDD), precipitation and wind. In the regions served by the WAP, the average annual heating degree days range from 7,000 to 15,381. The temperatures by communities range from +104 to -80 degrees Fahrenheit. Cooling degree days are not a consideration in the WAP. In the regions to be served by the Enhanced Weatherization EWX (remote rural), the average annual heating degree days range up to 20,297 and the lowest recorded temperature is -72 degrees Fahrenheit. Some areas in the state experience hurricane strength winds regularly (including parts of Anchorage.)

Rain and Snow. The Gulf of Alaska has heavy rains with some areas having over 100 inches a year. Snow accumulation can be ten feet or more in colder parts of the Gulf. Most of coastal Alaska has heavy winds and blowing snow in the winter. Interior and western Alaska have from 10 to 20 inches of rain per year. They may have up to 10 or more feet of snowfall per year.

Delivering weatherization services to rural Alaska remote villages is on a timing cycle that starts the year prior. Assessments must be done in the winter, materials consolidated and ordered by early spring, shipment by barge from Seattle to the remote villages begins in late spring and goes until August. Once the materials are in place, the work starts in a very intense and concentrated manner in an effort to complete the village over several months before the hardest weather conditions set in.

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Urban/road connected areas are served over a longer period but there are areas which cannot be worked in from about November until April because of the climate conditions. These areas include the Richardson and Parks Highway, road connected areas out of Fairbanks, and parts of the Kenai Peninsula will be inaccessible due to snow and ice. The Anchorage and outlying area is served almost year around, but Fairbanks itself shut down for close to six weeks last year due to bitterly cold temperatures.

V.5 Type of Weatherization Work to Be Done

V.5.1 Technical Guides and Materials

STANDARDS OF WORK SPECIFICATIONS (SWS): The Field Guide and the Alaska SWS are a work in progress and we will be updating according to requirement. The Field Guide was approved this year and is good until May 3, 2026.

Chapter 5 of the Weatherization Operations Manual (WOM) is a detailed set of standards governing all measures to be implemented regardless of the funding used. All DOE work will first reference the Alaska Field Guide that illustrates the appropriate SWS. We are now working on a cross walk between the SWS, Field Guide and Chapter 5 for consistency to provide further consistency.

The Weatherization Operations Manual 2022 (WOM) will be available at the AHFC website for subgrantee agencies April 1, 2022. The current Alaska Field Guide is also available on the AHFC website as well.

To access both the WOM and the Alaska field Guide go to www.ahfc.us.
Search "Manuals"
Scroll down to see the current WOM and the Field Guide, for 2022.

We will continue to provide any helpful publications, forms and charts to the QCI inspectors and either offer specific training for credit under contract or allow travel and registration to eligible training in Bellingham at the BPC or other accredited training center.

DOE APPROVED MEASURES: DOE funds must be expended on energy conservation measures that meet or exceed an SIR of one or above as determined by AkWarm and adhered to Appendix A. At least one ECM (Energy Conservation Measure) must be installed prior to expending on H&S items when using DOE funds. We continue to work with providing technical assistance manuals and training in the technical side of measure determination, AkWarm use, and the use of audit and inspection tools. The WAP uses an Alaska specific home energy assessment (AkWarm) as the audit tool. AkWarm determines those measures which will be implemented to specifically save energy. AKWarm is required to be used on all dwellings weatherized. Section 5 of the Ak. WOM details the state standards for implementation of measures. The Ak Field Guide is the reference needed for the implementation of measures using DOE funds in the field. Each DOE job must have at least one Energy conservation measure with an SIR of one or above.

APPENDIX A MATERIALS: Appendix A is a part of the DOE requirements. It lists all of the approved materials that are allowed to be implemented under DOE weatherization. Appendix A is included in the Alaska WOM that all subgrantees use as guidance in implementation of the program.

APPROVED WEATHERIZATION MATERIALS NOT LISTED IN APPENDIX A (WPN 16-7):

* Eligible for other funds. ** Eligible for other H&S funds.

*** Fluorescent Lamps and Fixtures (approved 7/29/1994, WPN 94-5)**

Compact fluorescent lamps UL 542, Edition 9 (2005);

UL 1993, Edition 4 (2012);

Energy Star criteria for CFLs – Lifetime Requirement.

Fluorescent lighting fixtures UL 1598, Edition 3 (2008) (R2012);

NFPA 70-2014;

Energy Star criteria for Light Fixtures – Lifetime Requirement.

Currently allowed in AkWarm

*** LED Lamps and Fixtures (first approved for OR 5/14/2014)**

Portable Electric Luminaires UL 153, Edition 13 (3/3/2014)

Light Emitting Diode (LED) Equipment for Use in Lighting Products

UL 8750, Edition 1 (R3/3/2014)

Lamp holders UL 496, Edition 13 (R 11/25/2013)

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Currently allowed in AkWarm

Refrigerators

Refrigerator/freezers (does not include freezer-only units) AHAM HRF-1-2008; UL 250-993(R2013).

Replaced units must be disposed of properly per Section 8, Clean Air Act 1990, as amended.

**** Replacement Electric Water Heaters** (approved 10/6/2000, WPN 00-5)

Electric (resistance) storage tank water heaters UL 174, 11th Edition (2004)(R2015)

Requesting waiver for use of DOE funds

Replacement Water Heaters (approved 4-11-2001, WPN 01-11)

Heat pump water heaters 10 CFR 430, Appendix E to Subpart B;

UL 1995, Edition 4 (2014).

Gas fueled water heaters:

Rated = 75 kBtu/hr ANSI Z21.10.1-2014/CSA 4.1-2014;

10 CFR 430, Appendix E to Subpart B.

Rated > 75 kBtu/hr ANSI Z21.10.1-2014/CSA 4.3-2014;

10 CFR 430, Appendix E to Subpart B.

Oil fueled water heaters UL 732, Edition 5 (1995) (R2013)

Have added to the H&S plan 2022 and are requesting as an ECM with calculation procedures.

Acronyms:

AHAM – Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers

ANSI – American National Standards Institute

ASTM – ASTM International (formerly American Society for Testing and Materials)

IEEE – Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

NFPA – National Fire Protection Association

SRCC – Solar Rating and Certification Corporation

UL – UL (formerly Underwriters Laboratories)

The following is the status of our current efforts for baseload analysis in AkWarm:

Current Lighting Analysis: AkWarm has the capacity to allow users to identify electrical components for replacement assessment; currently, if users choose to calculate miscellaneous baseload measures they must itemize all electrical loads in the dwelling to calculate an accurate energy reduction level, savings to investment ratio, and breakeven costs. As a result of decreased purchase cost for LED bulbs, replacement of existing incandescent bulbs has been determined cost effective in nearly all scenarios; historically, lighting upgrades have been focused on primary use fixtures and areas identified as potential hazards due to poor lighting, from both a dwelling and occupant perspective. LED replacement lights for both incandescent and end of life CFL are allowed without calculating SIR.

Current Refrigerator Analysis: AkWarm has the capacity to allow users to identify electrical components for replacement assessment; currently, users must itemize all electrical loads in the dwelling to calculate an accurate energy reduction level, savings to investment ratio, and breakeven costs. As this practice can be labor intensive, an external analysis tool has been used to determine replacement eligibility outside of the AkWarm Home Energy Rating calculation; the tool is available at <http://www.energytools.com>.

Analysis of Electrical Loads: AHFC's contractor for the AkWarm software completed an enhancement project to allow the software to accept partial electrical load itemization. Based on these entered loads and basic information concerning proportion, overall usage level, and occupancy load, the software will be upgraded to allow a user to enter only the

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loads that are to be included in the energy reduction analysis. Data from concerning average usage in varying communities is intended to be incorporated to account for geographic disparities. This allows for calculation of electrical retrofits to align with the current methodology for shell and mechanical system retrofit; loads identified for retrofit will be included in the Improvement Options Report, showing all data currently included for other proposed improvements. This feature is especially important for commercial audits and may be used for residential as well.

Acronyms:

AHAM – Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers
ANSI – American National Standards Institute
ASTM – ASTM International (formerly American Society for Testing and Materials)
IEEE – Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
NFPA – National Fire Protection Association
SRCC – Solar Rating and Certification Corporation
UL – UL (formerly Underwriters Laboratories)

DOE REQUIREMENTS AND PASS THROUGH: For specific measures see the State of Alaska Weatherization Operations Manual at www.ahfc.us and the Alaska Field Guide. Common measures include air sealing, attic insulation, floor insulation, heating system clean and tunes and replacements, moisture control and ventilation, and energy efficient lighting. There are literally hundreds of details in the WOM Section 5 and the Field Guide about these measures and others. The actual grants that are signed by the agencies have all required materials for DOE compliance referenced or attached. Agencies must pass these onto their subcontractors and maintain verification that each subcontractor has received and is implementing the Standards and the Field Guide. All subgrantee agreements and vendor contracts will contain language which clearly documents the SWS specifications for work quality. Field and file monitoring by AHFC will check to see that the language is included in subcontractor agreements and that they are being used. The weatherization grants list these documents and their location in the attachments for access by the subgrantees which are signed by the authorized signatories for each agency.

All subgrantees are required to use blower doors, heating system analyzers during the analysis of each home, whenever applicable; and are encouraged to use infrared cameras, monoxers, Duct Blasters and other testing equipment where applicable, while performing home energy assessments. The QCI protocols must be followed for interim and final inspections. Heating system diagnostic test procedures and improvements are performed as outlined in the WOM Sec. 5.

The average cost per dwelling unit for materials and program support expenditures will not exceed the prescribed average cost per home when utilizing Department of Energy weatherization program funds. Subgrantees will determine the amount of money spent per unit using AHFC resources (remaining within the average established by AHFC), after determining a cost effective weatherization plan for each home. (This average cost is determined statewide. The number of required units for each subgrantee is determined by the Program Manager based on the average cost per unit.)

All homes declared as complete under the DOE WAP program need to receive a minimum investment of at least one major measure (with an SIR of 1 or more). Justification must be provided in the file if this is not achieved. The AHFC Program Manager determines if justification is allowable and how it needs to be documented.

Costs of providing manuals and reference materials for all of the following (plus other related skill and certification programs and licensing will be allowed under the DOE weatherization program.

CERTIFICATION: The following requires certification:

QCI-(Quality Control Inspectors)-for final inspection of all DOE funded units

Energy Auditor for QCI inspectors compliance at renewal

RRP (Renovation Repair and Painting)-All workers on site or at least one supervisor where part time crews are hired. Checked on site inspections and at annual file review.

Lead Firm-Required for all subgrantees. Checked at time of Annual Program Monitoring and on-site monitoring.

OSHA 10 and 30-for appropriate crew and field supervisors.

Asbestos informational

Mold informational

INFORMATIONAL AND AWARENESS: (AHFC is constantly updating access to informational materials concerning the following (not limited to):

ASHRAE 62.2 2016

Mold and Asbestos Awareness: All workers within 6 months of hire. On-line or taught in house.

Radon-A Citizens Guide to Radon

Healthy Homes

OSHA 10-for all permanent crew.-recommended

OSHA HCP-all requirements on SDS

OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard-required

OSHA Confined Space

OSHA Lockout Tagout

Other relevant OSHA

CERTIFICATION OF USE OF AK WOM AND THE AK FIELD GUIDE. The signed grant with the subgrantee agencies is certification that they will utilize these references and other pertinent DOE and state documents and that they will be passed to the subcontractors as well. The WOM and the field guide are distributed by email and accessible on line to be downloaded by the subgrantees. During the annual Program Monitoring, we check to see that the current WOM is in the office and that the agencies are utilizing the current rules and regulations in the operations of their programs. We also check to see that the subgrantee contracts have included the pass through language concerning the use of the AK Field Guide and the WOM. In the field we check to see that the Field Guide is being referenced. We bring the Field Guide with us for reference during the inspections as well.

PASSTHROUGH LANGUAGE CURRENTLY IN GRANTS:

Attachment A Article 7: Each party to this grant Agreement is subject to the standard provisions governing third party relationships as described in 15AAC 154.745. Grantees

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using weatherization funding may contract for services without prior AHFC approval. All State of Alaska technical and program requirements must be accepted and agreed upon by third party contractors.

Attachment D-details the State Plan, the AK Field Guide, DOE rule and all the overriding CFR.

Attachment D-Article 2 Certifying Statement: The agency _____ has copies of and has read the above referenced materials and will conduct the Weatherization Assistance Program in accordance with all applicable rules, regulations and laws pertained therein. _____ (Signature) _____ (Date)

Field guide types approval dates

Single-Family: 5/3/2021

Manufactured Housing: 5/3/2021

Multi-Family: 5/3/2021

V.5.2 Energy Audit Procedures

Audit Procedures and Dates Most Recently Approved by DOE

Audit Procedure: Single-Family

Audit Name: AKWarm (Alaska)

Approval Date: 8/20/2020

Audit Procedure: Manufactured Housing

Audit Name: AKWarm (Alaska)

Approval Date: 8/20/2020

Audit Procedure: Multi-Family

Audit Name:

Approval Date:

Comments

Computerized Energy Audit Software (AKWarm)

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation has developed a combination Weatherization/Home Energy Rating Software known as AKWarm. The software has been reviewed by the Department of Energy in accordance with 10 CFR 440.21(g). All energy conservation measures will have a savings-to-investment ratio of one or greater, proving cost effectiveness as measured by AKWarm.

Airsealing measures could include the addition of weatherstrip and door sweep, caulks and foams used specifically, drywall applied to seal a wall or ceiling to establish a pressure boundary or encapsulate insulation, and other measures designed to reduce air leakage.

The WAP uses AkWarm as its computerized analysis tool for all residential assessments. AkWarm determines those measures which will be implemented to specifically save energy. All homes must receive an AkWarm pre and post energy analysis. All DOE units will be inspected as proscribed by DOE Rule.

AHFC developed the ARIS data base and to date there are a total of 85000 unique identifiers (housing units) in the data base. Since 2008 we have completed through energy rebates and weatherization approximately 45,000 units that we have a pre and post rating for in this data base. We also have another several thousand new units that were given a rebate if they met the 5 star plus rating.

AkWarm itself has been continually improved as a tool for housing analysis and currently is being considered for use as a marketing tool for an energy efficiency determination for homes that are being sold.

Currently every DOE job must have at least one energy conservation measure of an SIR of one or above. All energy conservation measures installed using DOE funds must meet the SIR of one or above. Eligible funds may be used to buy down the cost of the measures. See WOM, Sec 9.

DOE guidance regarding non energy benefits and H&S measures will be considered in the implementation of the Alaska weatherization program.

FUEL SWITCH USING DOE FUNDS: (WPN 19-4 Attachment 5)

Alaska will allow fuel switch with DOE funds. This policy has received approval to proceed from DOE. Included is a methodology to calculate SIR in these cases. The plan and forms are attached to the SF424.

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V.5.3 Final Inspection

STANDARD MONITORING PROCEDURES:

All homes completed with DOE funds must receive a QCI inspection from the agency inspector. Each client file must include a form that certifies that the unit had a final inspection and that all work met the required standards. This form must be signed by the QCI inspector. The final QCI will include an assessment of the original audit and confirm that the measures called for on the work order were appropriate and in accordance with the AKWarm audit procedures and protocols approved by DOE. Missed opportunities or deviations from the original audit shall be documented in the final QCI report.

The final inspector from the agency on the job must be someone other than the job supervisor and or the assessor ideally. The final inspector must also be QCI certified (unless extenuating circumstances allow a waiver in writing by the AHFC Program Manager). If the supervisor/crew chief and the final inspector are one and the same, a separate request must be filed with the AHFC Program Manager to allow this and increase the number of units inspected by the state. This may be the issue in remote and rural areas of Alaska where travel costs prohibit multiple people going into an area to do a separate inspections.

AHFC has provided training and certification to inspectors from each agency. AHFC will continue to monitor the credentials of QCI inspectors and track the continuing education for all the QCI inspectors. AHFC will provide the appropriate continuing education QCI classes and or authorize agencies to utilize T&TA funds to complete this task through attendance at qualified conferences and/or training.

AHFC will provide follow-up inspections and review and/or verification of diagnostic testing and submitted data on a minimum of five percent (5%) of DOE units that are inspected by a QCI agency inspector. If anomalies or problems are found, AHFC will meet with the subgrantee agency to determine a solution. Since each agency has had multiple QCI inspectors trained, there will be other options for the agencies if one inspector is found to be doing non-compliant inspections. If the QCI inspector does not meet the requirements of the SWS and QCI, AHFC will not accept any inspections from that inspector and will discuss a course of action with the subgrantee agency to ensure compliance on all inspections.

In some cases, the agency assessor may need to perform the final QCI inspection. If that scenario happens, the agency must contact AHFC to let them know that the assessor and the QCI inspector are the same person in specific service district areas of the state due to logistics, costs or other extenuating circumstances. Once approved by AHFC, the state will conduct a total of ten percent (10%) of QCI follow up inspections in this area.

Upon the final inspection, any deficiencies are reported to the subgrantee and must be addressed by the agency. If an agency continues to demonstrate problems, more site visits will be scheduled increasing the overall percentage of units inspected. The final inspection by the subgrantee also must include client education instruction on the long term maintenance of any given installed measure if it appears that the client needs further education.

Continued training may be provided. BPC in Bellingham Washington may be providing that training and certification. They are the closest IREC certified training entity. Continued QCI certification will be provided by them as well.

No dwelling unit is reported to DOE as completed until all feasible, affordable and practical weatherization measures have been installed and the Subgrantee or any authorized representative has performed a final inspection (s) including any mechanical work performed and certified that the work has been completed in a workmanlike manner and in accordance with the priority determined by the audit procedures required by 10 CFR 440.21.

MONITORING UNDER COVID 19 CONDITIONS: Currently we are monitoring under our standard procedures to complete the required QCI percentage of 5% units inspected. But in the event that COVID or other Health threats surface we have this policy in place. All COVID protocols per the State of Alaska, local municipality and the subgrantee agencies are as follows. Some are actively continuing to be used. That basically means that appropriate PPE will be worn by inspectors and interactions with clients will be socially distanced. If travel is involved by plane there are many local restrictions including testing and quarantine that will be taken into consideration. Currently we are working on completing our inspections as usual but we may have to defer or present a method of remote monitoring to DOE if the infection rates do not significantly reduce in the near future. DOE jobs will be submitted as complete if the agency is able to provide a final inspection. State inspections may be deferred or at times conducted at the same time as the agency inspection. AHFC is preparing to field monitor remotely for the duration of the pandemic if QCI is not able to be completed in the field. If approved this method will be implemented without further public hearing.

V.6 Weatherization Analysis of Effectiveness

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT PROJECTS

The active subgrantees are Interior Weatherization, Alaska Community Development Corporation, and Rural CAP. Long term AHFC monitoring of each of these subgrantees shows that the weatherization work has been of high quality and has met program requirements. Alaska uses client satisfaction forms to evaluate quality of work. Client feedback is examined and used for program improvement.

Effectiveness of subgrantee: Site monitoring includes at least five but usually ten percent (or more) of completed homes and include a thorough client interview to

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determine outcomes, crew behavior, energy use reduction, overall impressions.

Energy savings vs. productivity: The range of climate and logistic situations in Alaska make comparisons between agencies impossible. Each agency is dealing with a set of unique circumstances. For example, the climate in Southeast is moderate marine with high outdoor humidity much of the year. The far north is extreme cold and hot (-60 degrees to plus 90 degrees) and extremely dry. Field inspectors do review to see the number and cost of measures with the inspector able to make some on site comparisons with other agencies under similar circumstances. AHFC is working also with ARIS database development to collect and compare pre and post projected savings on all homes as well as to sample with actual savings. Subgrantees may use T&TA funds to monitor energy savings, air quality, etc. on weatherization projects..

TTA activities: A majority of training that is provided by AHFC develops from identification of problems and issues in the field and in interviews with the crew and supervisors. Also, at an annual meeting for all the weatherization providers- training needs are discussed and a plan for the year produced from input of grantee and subgrantees.

Grantee Continuous Improvement: AHFC continues to be the major provider of all weatherization training in collaboration with other entities including: Alaska Works, Building Performance Center, Alaska Building Science Network, The Building Science Corporation, etc. AHFC is widely known for its successful implementation of energy efficiency programs that include the weatherization program serving very low income to 100% of area median to the Energy Rating Program for builders and homeowners. DOE funds constitutes a portion of the money expended over the past five years but provides a good foundation for all the programs. We are constantly exploring ways to make the program more accountable and to adopt systems that improve service delivery.

Grantee tracking of subgrantee: Subgrantees are subject to one Fiscal and one Program Monitoring where findings and concerns must be addressed in writing with plans of action back to AHFC. Site reviews are scheduled throughout the year so that we can monitor quality over the long term. Each agency is given a specific time period (usually 60 days) for responses to concerns found in the field and if the problem is more significant, a follow up site visit will be done. None of the current subgrantees have had any uncorrected concerns or findings over the years.

Costing measures accurately. The projected costs of fuel in the AKWarm program is updated contractually twice a year for all regions keeping it very current.

Further data evaluation: AHFC is continuing to add to data collection activities for evaluation purposes in an effort to continually provide relevant information back to the grantees and to others about the real benefit of the program.

COVID 19 UPDATES: Production was shut down by all agencies for a short period of time. All have now resumed but there have been delays that have slowed production significantly. There are delays in purchasing and shipping of materials. There are delays in ensuring Covid free households and worker health. The work goes on but if the cases continue rising, we will be working with these obstacles in the 2022 PY. I am concerned about the following on the AC/U and the SIR of measures: rising cost of materials and labor, added cost of Covid 19 PPE, delays in qualifying and setting up clients and then a need to defer if positive testing occurs, the time associated with testing of staff and crews when exposure is suspected, the delays in travel into more remote areas (some are in lockdown), and other things. So far we have been able to complete all units and work around supply problems but with increased funding we will have to find ways to procure supplies.

V.7 Health and Safety

The Health and Safety Plan is attached and is requesting 25% for H&S expenditures in the budget. That request was approved by DOE. Because of the condition of many of the homes that are lived in by DOE eligible clients, Health and Safety improvements crucial to the implementation of energy efficiency work often exceeds 20% of the average cost per unit. The Health and Safety Plan details the eligible costs for DOE H&S expenditures. Those costs that exceed the allowable H&S amount will be covered by other funds.

All subgrantees receiving DOE funds must adhere to all DOE requirements. See attached H&S Plan. If a job is shut down for health and safety reasons, it cannot be reported or receive DOE dollars until the deficiency is corrected. WOM Chapter 5 Standards also addresses some H&S issues. All measures completed with DOE funds will show an SIR of 1 or above and be considered eligible conservation (ECM) measures. Health and Safety items will be charged to the H&S category (see eligible H&S measures listed in the H&S plan). If an item qualifies as ECM and H&S, it must first be charged to the ECM category.

ASHRAE 62.2-2016 is required for determining ventilation. Continued training on ASHRAE 62.2 2016 are always considered an eligible expense. When innovative products or measures surface regarding ventilation or ventilation related client education or H&S, AHFC will often organize an instate training for subgrantees. All owner manuals will be provided and explained to the client for all H&S equipment installed.

TTA: Training in all aspects of Health and Safety from crews to clients is always an ongoing part of annual AHFC training. The H&S plan references specific H&S training. We allow agencies to conduct their own annual trainings in all things related to crew and client safety with local providers.

COVID RESPONSE: Alaska Housing Finance Corporation continues to work with subgrantee agencies and the weatherization national partnership through Energy Outwest and other organizations to develop protocols and educational materials to assist with a return to work in the homes while dealing with Covid 19. This type of activity will always be a part of the overall H & S strategies proposed to protect workers and clients to all potential threats. We are aggressively working through peer exchange to create and adopt the materials we will need to continue work with the highest safety standards possible.

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V.8 Program Management

V.8.1 Overview and Organization

INTRODUCTION

a) The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) has administered the Low-Income Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) since July, 1992. The State of Alaska administered the program from 1977 to 1992. Alaska Housing Finance Corporation is a quasi state entity that generates revenue for the State of Alaska and serves as the key entity in the state responsible for all housing issues that residents face including but not limited to: homelessness prevention programs, public housing, Section 8 Vouchers, teacher housing, Low income Housing Tax Credits, HOME rehab program, Supplemental to Native Housing Authorities, and the primary mission to underwrite mortgages. AHFC has many innovative loan programs to assist all elements of the general population, including low income assistance programs, education for first time home buyers, non conforming structure loans, etc. The agency is also in charge of the Low Income Weatherization and the Energy Rebate Programs.

b) This State Plan provides the information required by the federal regulation 10 CFR 440, Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons.

c) This Plan will continue to be administered with the use of the Weatherization Operations Manual for the WAP. This manual is updated on an as-needed basis and changes posted annually. The Alaska Field Guide has been created by AHFC and is the guide for DOE compliant implantation of measures under the weatherization program and is the implementation document for the SWS.

Find the WOM at <https://www.ahfc.us/efficiency/research-information-center/manuals-forms-and-workbooks/weatherization-operations-manual>

d) The Alaska Energy Authority administers the State Energy Program (SEP) and the Department of Health and Social Services administers the LIHEAP Program. Both agencies work in tandem with AHFC in the administration of these programs.

V.8.2 Administrative Expenditure Limits

Grants that exceed \$350,000.00 in DOE funds are restricted to a maximum of 7.5% admin in the DOE funding category. Grants that do not exceed \$350,000 in DOE funds may be allowed up to 12.5% admin on DOE funds as approved by AHFC.

V.8.3 Monitoring Activities

HISTORICAL APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY UNDER NORMAL TIMES:

MONITORING APPROACH: The most important function of the TTA funds is monitoring and direct training and technical assistance to the agencies regarding monitoring and compliance with DOE regulation. T&TA funds are used to provide travel money to monitor weatherization subgrantees. As the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation provides the majority of the total weatherization funding for Alaska, and the Enhanced Weatherization (Residential Rehabilitation) portion of the overall Weatherization Program provides weatherization coverage for the smallest communities scattered across the largest land mass and most sparsely populated areas of the state, T&TA funds may be used to cover monitoring expenses of these projects.

Out of our Grantee TTA budget approximately 20% is spent on direct travel costs associated with monitoring visits to the agencies. Some of our time is also allocated to this activity. State funds also pick up a portion of the monitoring travel because we are often monitoring not only DOE units but also state units. That said, many of our TA activities are devoted to Quality Control and Quality Assurance. When we have peer type training where we visit an agency and go test new diagnostic tests or a new measure in the field and we all meet on site. Some of our training in state is directly aimed at reducing callbacks on inspection. We also use some of our grantee contractual money to continue improvements on AkWarm and on Weatherization On-line where we are able to collect more and more data that allows us to look at results prior to going into the field. All of this adds to increasing the quality of our final product.

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There are four types of monitoring visits that will occur throughout the year:

1. Agency Program Monitoring, includes a thorough review of agency policies and practices by the Program Manager once towards the end of the program year. Areas examined include: adherence to WOM and grant attachments; personnel policies; outreach and intake; in house inspection process; rental policies and landlord contributions; walk away and deferral incidents; prioritization of clients; inventory and warehouse control; equipment and vehicles; training and technical assistance activities; certifications of people and the agency. The Program Monitoring will also verify that all requirements of the SWS and technical requirements are passed through to the subcontractors. This is scheduled between December and March to ensure that as many records as possible are available and that we have a number of completed files to review. Conducted by Mimi Burbage, Program Manager with 36 years of experience in the weatherization field. Trained in Uniform Administrative Codes and Requirements, Federal CFR, State Regulations, QCI certified, OSHA trained, RRP certified, and is a trainer as well as attends Programmatic and Management training sessions.

2. Client File Review. At the program monitoring a minimum of five to ten percent of client files will be reviewed to verify that all required documentation is present, including: income verification; assessment; AkWarm files (including the Improvement Options Report); diagnostic testing; client signatures; scope of work; materials and labor costs; final inspection report; notes of anomalies on the job; required Lead certifications; and, SHPO documents. As the review is conducted diagnostic numbers are evaluated and reviewed for compliance with technical standards.

3. Fiscal monitoring that is conducted by the grant's administrators scheduled once each program year. That includes a review of financial audits; procurement practices; cost allocation; billings; eligible costs; and risk evaluation. This is performed by the Audit Department and Grant Management staff from AHFC Research and Rural Development Division (R2D2). Because this monitoring covers all programs administered by the agencies, it is scheduled to coincide with completions for all programs not just weatherization. For the three DOE subgrantees it is usually between January and March. At this time the fiscal monitoring is being assumed by the Internal Audit Department for all grants and contracts. Kristian Beckner is an Audit Officer at AHFC (CIA, CRMA). He has been working closely with our department for many years to assist our subgrantees in compliance. We are working closely with Kristian to make sure that the different monitoring activities cover all the elements that we need to examine.

Corrective Action Plan: For the fiscal and procurement monitoring, the subgrantee should be notified in the Monitoring Review Report of Findings and Concerns within 30 days of the monitoring review. The subgrantee should be given a reasonable timeframe to respond in writing and to implement the corrective actions and recommendations. In the report AHFC recommends a Corrective Action Plan to the Finding or Concern, the subgrantee then responds with their CAP which includes the steps they perform and the timeline for completion. After the Grant Specialist receives the grantee's response letter, a determination should be made by either the Grant Specialist and/or Program Manager as to whether further action is needed. The Grant Specialist will notify the grantee in writing when all Findings and Concerns have been resolved.

4. Field Monitoring is scheduled one-to-multiple times throughout the year by the Program Manager to inspect a minimum number of homes completed. QCI inspections will be performed on at least five to ten percent of the homes completed. These inspections are often scheduled to coincide with completions. QCI interim inspections will also be performed on a minimum of one or two units per subgrantee agency per year. We work closely with the agencies to do our QCI and our general state field inspections throughout the year so we can catch any problems before a large number of completions. We also choose to conduct inspections in as many different communities that the agencies are working in as possible. The purpose is to observe and inspect the work of different crews and contractors. Mimi Burbage is QCI certified and continues to participate regularly in technical training through workshops in state and regional and national conferences. She has exceed the required BPI credits for maintaining certification and will continue to keep current with her certification.

The QCI inspection form will be used for the field inspections this year. QCI inspections will be conducted on single family, small multifamily units and mobile homes. At the end of each field monitoring visit with a subgrantee, AHFC will brief the subgrantee on the observations and findings from the visit. Within 30 days after each visit, AHFC will prepare a written report on its findings and send a copy to the subgrantee. Corrective action necessary must be taken by the subgrantee within a designated time frame and reported back to AHFC. Subgrantees with deficiencies will be more closely monitored. Subgrantees needing more time to respond must request a waiver with justification in writing.

Role: To ensure the continuance of quality work and adequate financial management, AHFC will monitor each subgrantee at least once during the program year for compliance with WAP requirements. Additional site visits will be made to monitor at least 5% of all homes weatherized, making two or more visits likely to each subgrantee. Additional monitoring will include energy savings evaluation on selected homes, and monitoring for durability and effectiveness of measures installed. By the close of each year, AHFC will have completed a comprehensive review of each subgrantee including its most current audit.

Visit: AHFC has standard forms that they will be using for each type of monitoring visit. In fact if an agency demonstrates problems in any area of the program (fiscal, management, and/or actual field work), AHFC will increase visits to the agency to provide TTA and appropriate oversight until problems are corrected. Much of the training that is orchestrated by AHFC is in response to observations made during monitoring visits.

Timelines for monitoring:

1. Program Monitoring—usually conducted between January and April so that the majority of invoices and PO's are processed and completed. Most of the field jobs are completed by Nov/Dec in rural Alaska and by Feb. in the road connected areas, the work is more year round but agencies try to complete by December. We want the maximum amount of invoicing in and projects closed so that we can track selected jobs from start to finish.

2. Fiscal Monitoring: usually the auditors try to conduct this monitoring visit between January and March for much the same reasons as stated above. They are looking at multiple programs so the time frames are adjusted to accommodate that as well.

3. Client File Review: conducted on site at the time of the Program Monitoring.

4. Field Monitoring: We work closely with the subgrantee agencies to schedule an area for inspection when a number of jobs have been completed. This is difficult to chart at the beginning of the year. All rural Alaska jobs are dependent on barge and airfreight schedules. Generally speaking we travel to these area in the late summer, fall and early winter to conduct field inspections. Urban area are more year round but often work does not start until mid summer depending on the client sign up, RRP SHPO, etc. processes. Scheduling QCI has become more challenging due to the intensity and duration of the inspection. We don't always get client cooperation in cold weather for conducting the final blower door tests, etc.

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The following is a very rough estimate. There are many factors that enter in to timeframes. We are in constant communication with the subgrantees on their completions:

Interior Weatherization: 5-6 inspection trips for field throughout the year starting in June or July.

RCAP-Anchorage-one day per month in Anchorage and 1-2 trips to Juneau (July, September, January).

ACDC-One trip to the Bristol Bay region, 5-6 trips in Southcentral (4 -MatSu Valley, 2 Kenai) and 2 trips to Southeast communities.

COVID 19 EFFECTS: As noted in previous sections, the long term impact of Covid 19 on QCI monitoring and job completion is not completely known at this time. I will continue to stay in touch with my project officer if significant delays continue in either production or in final inspection. Travel restrictions may also begin to impact final inspections in areas out side of Anchorage and the road connected South Central area. We have an approved virtual monitoring plan which we can use when we can't get all the jobs done on site.

V.8.4 Training and Technical Assistance Approach and Activities

The following is training intended for the BIL funding

1. JOHN TOOLEY: Management Systems And Performance Based Outcomes

2. HEALTHY HOMES EVALUATOR TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

All Weatherization personnel

Summer scheduling in Anchorage at the AHFC building (June/July)

BPC Bellingham and FSL Phoenix will provide trainers

3. GENERAL HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING

Usually provided in house at Subgrantee agencies

Utilizing local OSHA trainers or Alaska Works, Wisdom and Associates, or other

Training provided when re-certifications are needed or when available

4. BUILDING SCIENCE CORPORATION-

Advanced concepts in building science

Water management strategies in buildings

Moisture control and ventilation

5. QCI AND ENERGY AUDITOR TIER ONE TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

Every three years for all assessors and inspectors. JTA Aligned and Tier I.

Bellingham Building Performance Center

6. BADGES SYSTEM CREW TRAINING COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW

Have introduced concept to agencies and will provide training in 2022 to those that can utilize the system if they want to. Working with CHP-Virginia and BPC Bellingham to develop a Tier 1 on-line training for our experienced crews and leads every five years or to formalize the Badges certification in the field if we decide this will be beneficial.

7. New staff training for both AHFC and the agencies. We will fund administrative and technical training needed for any new staff and it will be tailored to the situation. We sometimes bring in outside trainers to meet with the network or we provide training with in state trainers when possible.

8. Are providing access to John Krigger's online training for Energy Auditor for all Weatherization personnel and recruits as well as AHFC staff. This is

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amazing training for new people who want to slowly gear up to be and Energy Auditor or QCI.

Possible uses of TTA funds to comply with new requirements and to sustain best practice:

Training will be provided in best practice associated with any of the following, especially when a deficiency is noted. Sometimes, this can be agency specific or could be statewide for all agencies:

1. Energy Efficiency (EE): Attic airsealing; attic insulation; wall insulation; floor/crawl airsealing and insulation; heating system clean and tune, repairs and replacement for efficiency only; blower door directed airsealing; and, window and door replacements for efficiency only. All DOE efficiency work must meet an SIR of one or above and is not restricted to those items listed above. Training to ensure the successful implementation of efficiency measures is an eligible TTA expense.
2. Health and Safety items include the following: ground vapor barrier, crawl space ventilation, whole house ventilation to ASHRAE requirement (including both bath and kitchen exhaust), heating system clean and tune, repair or replacement for health and safety reasons; stacks and vents for heating systems; hot water heater replacements when a health and safety condition exists; CO and smoke detectors; and lead safe work practice. Training as needed in the installation and product evaluation will be provided for H&S items and measures.
3. Alaska Field Guide. We will continue to work on adding to our Field Guide as needed. We will provide training to our crews and leads. Most of the activity on the Field Guide is done in house with one of our subgrantee agencies and AHFC staff. Appropriate time and other costs can be charged to TTA to continue that work.
4. QCI inspectors: Alaska will continue to work with the BPC in Bellingham on the training and certification of new QCI inspectors. BPC could provide this tier one training every three years. Recertification will most likely be done in partnership with the Building Performance Center in Bellingham. Most of our QCI inspectors recertified in 2020 but some will be going to Bellingham to complete the recertification process.
5. Continue technical standards development, memberships, dues fees and sponsorships for Energy OutWest (EOW), National Association of Community Service Providers (NASCSPP), North West Energy Coalition (NWEC), Northern Shelter, and other groups that work to sustain and perfect weatherization technology and trade. This would also include local supportive groups and collaborative efforts such as Renewable Energy Alaska Project (REAP) and the Rural Energy Conference.
6. Continued special training sessions for statewide participation (building science, quality control, ventilation, lead, etc.); training organized by Alaska Works Partnership, Wisdom and Associates, BPC and Opportunity Council and other training groups as approved by AHFC and for the purpose of compliance, certification and technical advancements; data collection system development; meeting coordination and logistics; and, continued WOM updated manual, pilot projects for tracking savings; and client education materials. This also includes an array of technical training for changing crews and staff, as well as costs for compliance with requirements of the grant including OSHA-HCP, etc. Costs could include salaries and stipends for participants if deemed necessary for participation in training or in state peer exchange. All subgrantee agencies will be submitting a TTA Plan for preapproved activities in the advancement of meeting the quality control goals required by DOE.
7. Continue training operations, manual and standards updates, SHPO, new DOE directions, etc. Other things that may arise during the year falling under general admin or TTA categories that may be beneficial to the overall strength and efficiency of the AK. Weatherization Program.
8. WOM updates and changes. Labor and other costs associates with the continued updates of the WOM to align with DOE and state regulation.
9. Continue support for Energy Efficiency meetings and conferences sponsored by AHFC when appropriate. These conferences and meetings can bring together energy efficiency folks from the commercial and residential arenas to plan strategy for Alaska's future in building efficiency. It includes weatherization providers, home builders, native housing authorities, architects, code inspectors, realtors in an intensive networking situation. It has been successful in communicating advances in each industry to a broad range of other experts. Also continue collaboration with other Northern states and circumpolar countries to exchange technical knowledge regarding cold climate building techniques and practices.
10. Client education materials, products and training costs for both classroom and individual consult. This could include newly introduced products that enhance the weatherization experience, including books, pamphlets, hygro-thermometers, led lights, refrigerator cleaning kits, timers for controlling electrical use on water heaters, block heaters, etc. and other products that will assist the client in long term energy savings. It could include the training provided at intake, or during the assessment or at the final inspection or for follow-up. It could also include the mandatory or informational pre-weatherization classes offered to individuals or to the community as a whole. Client education is a priority for DOE weatherization and all such activities are approved for use of TTA funds.
11. Sustain and assist the activities of Energy OutWest the regional organization or weatherization providers. Participate in the organizational planning, peer exchange, conference planning sessions, regional or local training and the biannual conference. Provide support and sponsorship for core and peer exchange activities. All costs associated are eligible under TTA. EOW on site conference is in Denver in 2022.
12. Training and exchange in Quality Management Plan, the Core Competencies, and job task analysis. AHFC could contract for a trainer such as NASCSPP, FSL in Phoenix, the Opportunity Council or BPC in Bellingham or other recognized agency to do the training associated with this.
13. AHFC annual training for administrators. All costs associated with this will be under TTA. This could include WOM updates, any OMB related training; other regulations as they apply to the weatherization program; implementation practices; intake; eligibility; client education; etc.
14. Personnel improvement classes for management and staff.
15. Annual technical training for all new updates and best practice policies and implementation.
16. Diagnostic supplies for compliance with QCI requirements.
17. All training for QCI inspectors and crew leads for Continuing Education Credits. Currently AHFC is submitting for credits with BPI for any training offered that covers the JTA

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for relevant weatherization positions and tasks. QCI inspectors and other trade certifications require approved and appropriate continuing education credits. AHFC is trying to help provide those in state as much as possible. All costs associated with this are eligible TTA expenses. Eligible conferences providing these credits could include but not limited to DOE, Building Performance Association (BPA), Energy OutWest (EOW), Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET), EEBA (Energy Efficient Building Association), the National Homebuilders Association, and other housing and technical conferences.

18. Healthy Homes Training and collaborative efforts. We will continue to work on the collaboration with other stakeholders and possibly sponsor more training in the future.

19. AkWarm and ARIS (data tracking system) will be continually updated to improve these systems for weatherization. Wx On line and the contractor RDI and/or CCHRC also will continue to be improved for use as a reporting and tracking tool. Training will be provided when needed.

20 AHFC could provide training with in-state providers for some subject matters or with BPC for the Quality Control Inspectors, QCI multifamily inspection and general technical training; NY State Weatherization Directors Association ((NYSWDA) or BPC for some multifamily specific training; Community Housing Partners for advanced building sciences; the house of pressure, or supervisor in-field training; or SWBSTC in quality management training, critical details, and or job task analysis training. AHFC will review the upcoming requirements to provide training to other job categories in the future and determine a course of action. AHFC will continue to work to determine the most cost effective approach to delivering Tier I Training and Continuing Education Credits in specific job categories.

21. Tier I/II training as required and available for weatherization technicians. Because we are a remote state from the continental US as well as have large remote and rural districts within the state itself, and because we have no IREC certified training center, AHFC will continue to work on a plan to extend Tier I training past the Energy Auditor/QCI trainign offered every three years and. At this point in time, it is not feasible to promise that Tier one training will be available to anyone in Alaska for the foreseeable future. Currently Alaska has provided top notch training using state as well as TTA funds to all weatherization providers in the technical sciences. We will continue to use utilize in-state trainers to keep technicians up to date on all technical and diagnostic procedures.

22. Training and meetings associated with DOE, NASCSP, NCAF HPC and NASEO.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

T&TA is split between Alaska Housing and the subgrantees. The T&TA total for AHFC is broken down in large categories as follows:

1. Personnel: Salaries of Program manager or Field inspector.
2. Travel (All Monitoring, Conferences, Training and Technical Assistance to agencies, etc)
3. Special Contracts (In state training, publications, sponsorships, peer exchange, compliance document development, etc.)
4. Supplies including office, resources, training, meeting, diagnostic tools, etc.

The monitoring process for AHFC is specifically designed to identify any problems in a subgrantee agency. By monitoring throughout the year with occasional on-site visits and overall looking at a minimum of 5% (10 or more percent when needed) of homes completed, actual implementation deficiencies will be observed early on. The client questionnaire, which goes to every house after the job is completed, are reviewed by AHFC and then forwarded to the subgrantee agencies for review. These are most helpful in pinpointing weaknesses in communication with the clients and in the quality of installation work. The annual agency monitoring is a time when subgrantee agency staff can discuss any of the bigger obstacles to successful delivery of the program to the client in the field with AHFC staff. The fact that the state has only three DOE subgrantees (when fully funded) makes problem identification much easier and helps us to target greatest need areas.

AHFC assesses each agency to determine their T&TA needs, which is reviewed and approved by the WAP Manager. This targets funding to what each agency needs for training purposes. Additionally, AHFC sponsors training sessions for individual agencies and for all weatherization providers each year. AHFC also contributes to the regional Energy Outwest Conference held every other year and a biannual building/weatherization conference held within the state. AHFC is a strong supporter of the Energy Outwest Peer Exchange group from which many trainers and training curriculum are developed and utilized within the region. AHFC provides training to keep agencies in compliance with mandatory requirements of DOE, EPA, OSHA etc. We check for RRP credentials.

One of the most effective training collaborations that we have had has been with the Bellingham Building Performance Center/Opportunity Council in particular with Chris Clay very hands on approach to assessor and installer training, Dave Finet on management, John Martin and others on LSWP certification, and John Davies on required ventilation (ASHRAE 62.2). We would continue this specific training when we see the need in specific areas of the state and utilizing Grantee or Subgrantee funding for this type of peer exchange training. BPC (or other certified training center) will provide all of the QCI associated training and certification that will take place in 2017 PY if needed.

All of our agencies are very current on advanced technical training and when new staff comes on, the first effort is to utilize peer mentoring to bring individuals through all of the basics. Once they are through the basics, they are enrolled in Building Science courses or some other specific technical training recognized by the State for weatherization technicians. Often they get additional advanced training at Energy Outwest. Alaska uses in state peer exchange as an effective training tool as well.

The individual agency budgets all include client education workshops, kits and individualized training. They also include training for crews and some administrative training on the grant tracking system for administrators. Each agency also requests travel dollars for peer exchange, participation in the regional Energy Outwest Conference, BPI certification and training, BPC hands-on training, QCI training and certification costs, in-state training, and national technical conferences (DOE, EOW, EEBA, and HPC, Thermal Envelope, etc.).

All training and implementation associated with QCI inspection and certification process and the application of the Alaska Field Guide are eligible expenses under TTA.

Other ongoing activities include regional and national peer to peer exchange, technical publications, memberships and sponsorships, etc. AHFC may approve training, special projects and/or sponsor technical conferences in conjunction with other financial supporters, such as Cold Climate Housing Research Center, Alaska Craftsman Home Program, Alaska Building Science Network, Wisdom and Associates, etc.

Travel costs for grantee and subgrantee agencies are eligible under this category, including travel to conferences, peer exchange, specific training opportunities and conferences.

Proposed training for 2022 (not limited to):

QCI recertification under Building Analyst/and the micro credential QCI

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Energy Auditor on line and in filed

Healthy Homes evaluator

Multi-family QCI training-BPC Bellingham or NYSWDA

Crew Lead Training-BPC Bellingham

Quality management plan-BPC or FSL or other

Technical compliance training for crews and supervisors on site

SHPO Training if needed for compliance

Asbestos basics and recognition-(including identification on site of asbestos containing products and appropriate work safe products.)

Radon informational training and client education approaches

Job task analysis-BPC or FSL or other

RRP lead based paint recertification-AK Works Partnership (AWP); Wisdom and Associates or other local provider

OSHA 10 and 30 plus OSHA specific training including hazardous materials/confined space- AWP or other

Certified training for shippers hazardous materials

Advanced diagnostics-continuing

AHFC target training and networking sessions:

Annual technical summit for subgrantees

Annual administrative summit for subgrantees

Annual directors planning meeting

Financial and CFR compliance training.

BPI 1200

ASHRAE 62.2 2016

Cold Climate Building

Northern Shelter

Participation in National Committees for BPI, NREL, SWS, Technical Applications, Field Guide and Variances.

QCI Training and Proctoring needed for a majority of QCI certified people

COVID 19-The pandemic has affected training and conferences more than anything. The narrative above references all that we do in normal operating times. With COVID 19 there have been delays, cancellations of meetings and conferences, a movement towards on line meetings and conferences and generally a lot of unexpended TTA funds. I am hoping we are headed back to normal operations but in the event that we do not, we will be continuing to provide training and assistance to agencies to deal with COVID 19 and to allow for any kind of needed on line training and in rare circumstances in person events. All must align with the narrative above or be associated with working under COVID19 successfully.

Percent of overall trainings

Comprehensive Trainings: 50.0

Specific Trainings: 50.0

Breakdown of T&TA training budget

Percent of budget allocated to Auditor/QCI trainings: 50.0

Percent of budget allocated to Crew/Installer trainings: 20.0

Percent of budget allocated to Management/Financial trainings: 30.0

V.9 Energy Crisis and Disaster Plan

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DOE funds will not be used as disaster assistance. If a disaster occurs in an area where we are working, and it is not possible to work in that area, funds may be moved short term to another area to continue work within the program year.

In the event that a major disaster occurs in Alaska we will collaborate with DOE to be able to continue our work in conjunction with emergency response or separately as we normally do, in accordance with WPN 12-7.

Weatherization Grantee Health and Safety Plan-Alaska 2022-BIL

☐ POLICY SUBMITTED WITH PLAN

1.0 – GENERAL INFORMATION

Grantees are encouraged to enter additional information here that does not fit neatly in one of the other sections of this document.

Because of the condition of many of the homes that are lived in by DOE eligible clients, Health and Safety improvements crucial to the implementation of energy efficiency work often exceeds even 20% of the average cost per unit. Traditionally AHFC has covered this with other funds but is choosing to utilize DOE funds as well this year. Those costs that exceed 25% will be paid from other funding sources. Requesting 25% H&S.

We have limited the H&S category for DOE to the following:

Ground Vapor Retarder to reduce pollutants, radon and moisture from the ground into the living area.

Sump pump and or coverings

Crawl space ventilation strategies

Ventilation-whole house and spot, range hood-ASHRAE compliant

Heating System clean and tune and repair or replacement

Fuel switch heating and hot water for H&S

Heating system stack and pipe repair and replacement, high temp caulk

Heating and/or Hot water heater replacement for H&S reasons, including stack and venting

LEAD RRP compliance costs/Asbestos/Mold/Pollutants

Carbon Monoxide and Smoke Alarms

Dryer Ducting to Outside

Client Education for Health and Safety

Worker Protection and OSHA Compliance

2.0 – BUDGETING

Grantees are encouraged to budget Health & Safety (H&S) costs as a separate category and, thereby, exclude such costs from the average cost per unit cost (ACPU) limitation. This separate category also allows these costs to be isolated from energy efficiency costs in program evaluations. Grantees are reminded that, if H&S costs are budgeted and reported under the program operations category rather than the H&S category, the related H&S costs must be included in the calculation of the ACPU and cost-justified through the approved energy audit.

Select which option is used below.

Separate Health and Safety Budget ☒

Contained in Program Operations ☐

3.0 – HEALTH AND SAFETY EXPENDITURE LIMITS

H&S Measure Matrix			
Double Click To Open For Editing			
Cells This Shade Auto-Calculate			
Measure	Average Cost	Frequency Installed/Completed	Auto-Calculated Average Cost
Ground Vapor Barrier	\$1,117.00	44.0%	\$491.48
Crawl Ventilation	\$817.00	6.0%	\$49.02
Heating System C&T	\$567.00	42.0%	\$238.14
Heating System Repair	\$1,533.00	14.0%	\$214.62
Heating System Replace-Average	\$7,208.00	8.0%	\$576.64
wood	\$6,167.00	3.0%	\$185.01
boiler	\$10,667.00	3.0%	\$320.01
MH	\$5,667.00	3.0%	\$170.01
Forced Air Furnace	\$6,667.00	3.0%	\$200.01
HS stack and Chimney	\$2,000.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Hot water system replacement	\$2,600.00	4.0%	\$104.00
Range hood replacement	\$633.00	19.0%	\$120.27
Range hood new install	\$833.00	6.0%	\$49.98
Ventilation fan/controls REPLACE	\$733.00	89.0%	\$652.37
Ventilation fan/controls NEW INSTALL	\$1,167.00	3.0%	\$35.01
HRV	\$3,167.00	0.0%	\$0.00
RRP compliance PPE	\$600.00	17.0%	\$102.00
CO/SMOKES	\$267.00	94.0%	\$250.98
Dryer Ducting	\$325.00	39.0%	\$126.75
Sump Pump	\$1,333.00	3.0%	\$39.99
COVID Costs	\$238.00	100.0%	\$238.00
Total Average H&S Cost Per Unit			\$4,164.29
Enter Estimated Production (Annual File: IV.2 WAP Production Schedule)			1237
Enter Estimated Program Operations Budget (Annual File - Budget)			9906586
H&S Budget (Total Average H&S Cost Per Units * Estimated Production)			2476646
Suggested H&S Budget Request			25%

I cannot change the alignment on this page. The total units is 1237. The H&S costs exceed 25% for justification.

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, framing or repairing windows and doors that could not otherwise be caulked or weather-stripped and providing protective materials, such as paint, used to seal materials installed under this program. (10 CFR 440 "Definitions")

Incidental repair measures will not be assigned as an H&S measure.

5.0 – DEFERRAL/REFERRAL POLICY

Grantee has developed a comprehensive written deferral/referral policy that covers both H&S, and other deferral reasons.
Yes ☒ No ☐
Where can this deferral/referral policy be accessed?
WOM 2021 Chapter 1 page 38.
6.0 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION FORM(S)
<i>Documentation forms must be developed that include at a minimum: the client's name and address, dates of the audit/assessment and when the client was informed of a potential H&S issue, a clear description of the problem, a statement indicating if, or when weatherization could continue, and the client(s) signature(s) indicating that they understand and have been informed of their rights and options.</i>
DOCUMENTATION FORMS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AND COMPLY WITH GUIDANCE?
Yes ☒ No ☐

7.0 – HEALTH AND SAFETY CATEGORIES
<i>For each of the following H&S categories identified by DOE:</i>
7.1 – Heating Systems
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral
Concurrence with Guidance ☐ Alternative Guidance ☒ Results in Deferral ☐
Air Conditioning Unallowable Measure ☒ Heating Unallowable Measure ☐
Funding
DOE ☒ LIHEAP ☒ State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐
How do you address unsafe or non-functioning primary heating systems?
When a space conditioning system does not qualify as an ECM, the following conditions must be met before the unit can be replaced or repaired with Health and Safety funds. "Red tagged," inoperable, or nonexistent primary heating system may be replaced, repaired, or installed consistent with this guidance. Use proper sizing protocols (Heat loss calculation in AkWarm Software that is used to determine HS sizing. Unsafe primary units must be repaired or replaced, or deferral is required. There must be an identified and documented imminent H&S hazard (e.g. cracked heat exchanger) that necessitates the system replacement.
Much of our heating system work and replacements are completed using LIHEAP funds, and some use state funds, before utilizing DOE H&S funds. In addition, even when replacing for H&S reasons, the majority of our heating systems carry an SIR of one or above so count as an ECM measure.
How do you address unsafe or non-functioning secondary heating systems, Including unvented secondary space heaters?
Replacement or installation of secondary units is not allowed with DOE funds. Unsafe secondary units, including space heaters, must be repaired, or deferral is required.
Both LIHEAP and State funds can be used to replace critical secondary units. Much of our state is subject to power outages so secondary units are critical for winter outages. In addition, we have many dual primary systems (used in tandem to provide distributed heat) and utilize these funds for those systems.
Indicate Documentation Required for At-Risk Occupants
N/A no cooling systems allowed in the AK Weatherization program.
Testing Protocols
Make sure primary systems are present, operable, and performing correctly. • Check DOE-approved audit to determine if the system can be installed as an energy conservation measure (ECM) prior to replacement as an H&S measure. • On combustion equipment, inspect chimney and flue and test for Combustion Appliance Zone (CAZ) depressurization. See the AK Combustion Safety Form. For solid fuel, appliances look for visual evidence of soot on the walls, mantel or ceiling or creosote staining near the flue pipe.

Client Education

Deferral: When deferral is necessary, provide information to the client, in writing, describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. Keep a copy of this notification in the client file. The client should be able to be served once the situation is corrected.

Referral: Although AHFC and the subgrantee agencies are very aware of all the other funding sources that might be used on a home and work to interface with RD-USDA funds, HUD funds, etc. we are often the program of last resort. Agencies should make referrals, when appropriate, to churches and other non-profits such as Access Alaska, Native Corporations, and Tribal Groups etc. to find funds to deal with situations that might cause a deferral. Efforts must be made, when possible, to find other resources to correct a situation that would result in a deferral.

Discuss appropriate use and maintenance of units, in addition to education about combustion safety and signs of depressurization. Provide all paperwork and manuals for any installed equipment. Discuss and provide information on proper disposal of bulk fuel tanks when not removed as part of the weatherization work.

Training

WAP H&S policy training is an allowable activity. CAZ depressurization test and inspection training. Heating system training for installers also allowed. Crews are trained in the installation and maintenance of systems where they do most of the work in rural Alaska.

7.2 - Asbestos - All**What is the blower door testing policy when suspected Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) is identified?**

Blower door testing is allowed where suspected friable ACM is present unless the suspected ACM is in such condition that it cannot be contained and may be introduced into the living space of the home. Vermiculite in attics is not a reason to not do blower door testing. Workers should use PPE and access should be from outside when working in attics with vermiculite. Air sealing should be completed before doing a blower door test. Seal the attic thoroughly and proceed with blower door testing. If the ACM is in such a condition that blower door testing cannot be done, the home may be deferred.

7.2a - Asbestos - in siding, walls, ceilings, etc.**Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral**Concurrence with Guidance ☐Alternative Guidance ☒Results in Deferral ☐**Funding**DOE ☒LIHEAP ☒State ☒Utility ☐Other ☐**How do you address suspected ACM's in siding, walls, or ceilings that will be disturbed through the course of weatherization work?**

The existence of asbestos siding that is in good condition does not prevent installing dense-pack insulation from the exterior. Siding may be removed and reinstalled in order to perform the ECM, and the associated costs may be charged as part of the ECM. General abatement of asbestos siding or replacement with new siding is not an allowable H&S cost.

Testing Protocols

Visually inspect exterior wall surface and subsurface, floors, walls, and ceilings for suspected ACM prior to drilling or cutting. Use applicable work safe practice. Asbestos testing is not allowed using DOE funds.

Client Education

Inform the client in writing that suspected ACMs are present and what precautions will be taken to ensure the occupants' and workers' safety during weatherization. Formally notify client in writing of results if testing was performed.

Training and Certification Requirements

Training focus needs to be on identification of possible vermiculite in all scenarios, the appropriate work safe practice for the situation, the AHJ in the area, and when deferral and possible abatement is needed. Abatement is not eligible under DOE funding. Also included in training is effective client education techniques addressing asbestos.				
7.2b – Asbestos - in vermiculite				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance ☐	Alternative Guidance ☒		Results in Deferral ☐	
Funding				
DOE ☒	LIHEAP ☐	State ☐	Utility ☐	Other ☐
How do you address suspected ACM's in vermiculite that will be disturbed through the course of weatherization work?				
When vermiculite is present, assume it contains asbestos unless testing determines otherwise. Use proper respiratory protection while in areas containing vermiculite. Removal is not allowed. If identified seal attic space from inside the house and do not disturb, blower door test (positive pressure testing preferred), proceed with other weatherization measures. When deferral is necessary due to asbestos, occupant must provide documentation that a certified professional performed the remediation before work continues.				
Testing Protocols				
AHERA sample collection and testing must be conducted by a certified tester. Baseline environmental asbestos sampling is an allowable cost.				
Client Education				
Instruct clients in writing not to disturb suspected ACM. Provide asbestos safety information to the client. Formally notify client in writing of results if testing was performed. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.				
Training and Certification Requirements				
Training focus needs to be on identification of possible vermiculite in all scenarios, the appropriate work safe practice for the situation, the AHJ in the area, and when deferral and possible abatement is needed. Abatement is not eligible under DOE funding. Also included in training is effective client education techniques addressing asbestos.				
7.2c – Asbestos - on pipes, furnaces, other small covered surfaces				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance ☒	Alternative Guidance ☐		Results in Deferral ☐	
Funding				
DOE ☒	LIHEAP ☒	State ☒	Utility ☐	Other ☐
How do you address suspected ACM's (e.g., pipes, furnaces, other small surfaces) that will be disturbed through the course of weatherization work?				
Assume asbestos is present in suspect covering materials. When suspected friable ACM is present, take precautionary measures as if it is asbestos unless testing determines otherwise. Grantee may allow removal or encapsulation by an appropriately trained professional on a case-by- case basis. Grantees will look at the savings that would be lost by deferring the home compared to the cost of the removal. Charge only those costs directly associated with the testing, encapsulation, or removal to the H&S budget category. When deferral is necessary due to asbestos, occupant must provide documentation that a certified professional performed the remediation before work continues.				
Testing Protocols				
Assess whether suspected ACMs are present. Proceed with work-safe practices. Testing is not an eligible expense.				
Client Education				
Instruct clients in writing not to disturb suspected ACM. Provide asbestos safety information to the client. Formally notify client in writing of results if testing was performed. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.				
Training and Certification Requirements				

Training focus needs to be on identification of possible asbestos in all scenarios, the appropriate work safe practice for the situation, the AHJ in the area, and when deferral and possible abatement is needed. Abatement is not eligible under DOE funding. Also included in training is effective client education techniques addressing asbestos.

7.5 – Biologicals and Unsanitary Conditions (odors, mustiness, bacteria, viruses, raw sewage, rotting wood, etc.)				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance ☒	Alternative Guidance ☐		Results in Deferral ☐	
Unallowable Measure ☐				
Funding				
DOE ☒	LIHEAP ☒	State ☒	Utility ☐	Other ☐
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with biological and/or unsanitary conditions in homes slated for weatherization?				
Remediation of conditions that may lead to or promote biological concerns and unsanitary conditions is allowed. Addressing bacteria and viruses is not an allowable cost. Deferral may be necessary in cases where conditions in the home pose a health risk to occupants and/or weatherization workers. See Mold and Moisture section for more information.				
Testing Protocols				
Visual inspection, sensory inspection.				
Client Education				
Inform client in writing of observed conditions. Provide information on how to maintain a sanitary home. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.				
Training				
Training focus needs to be on identification of biologicals and contaminants and solutions to remediation and prevention. Client education training in this area is also appropriate. All assessors and crew leads are trained to recognize contaminants that are threats to workers and occupants through OSHA training primarily.				

7.6 – Building Structure and Roofing				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance ☒	Alternative Guidance ☐		Results in Deferral ☐	
Funding				
DOE ☒	LIHEAP ☐	State ☐	Utility ☐	Other ☐
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with structural issues (e.g., roofing, wall, foundation) in homes slated for weatherization?				
Building rehabilitation is beyond the scope of the Weatherization Assistance Program. Homes that require major structural repairs must be deferred if other funds cannot be used to address them. See Mold and Moisture, Code Compliance, and Pests sections for more information.				
Testing Protocol				
Visual inspection. Ensure that access to the portions of the home where weatherization will occur are safe for entry and performance of assessments, work, and inspections.				
How do you define “minor” or allowable structure and roofing repairs, and at what point are repairs considered beyond the scope of weatherization?				
Minor or allowable structure and roofing repairs must be tied to a measure being done during weatherization work or to protect existing insulation and other energy related parts of the home. For minor repair, the cost must not go above \$1000 DOE funds per home. State and LIHEAP funds can be used to address more major repair. Subgrantees may also look at the savings that would be lost by deferring the home compared to the cost of the repair.				
If priority lists are used, and these repairs are designated as Incidental Repairs, at what point is a site-specific audit required?				
All homes have a site-specific audit.				
Client Education				

Notify client in writing of structurally compromised areas. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met for weatherization to commence.

Training

How to identify structural and roofing issues. AK assessors are well trained in identifying structural deficiencies. We encourage peer exchange between agencies to help expand the knowledge on the existing housing stock. General classes on building structure and integrity and well as building science are allowable and encouraged.

7.7 – Code Compliance

Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral

Concurrence with Guidance ☒ Alternative Guidance ☐ Results in Deferral ☐

Funding

DOE ☒ LIHEAP ☒ State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐

What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with code compliance issues in homes receiving weatherization measures?

Correction of preexisting code compliance issues is not an allowable cost unless triggered by weatherization measures being installed in a specific room or area of the home. When correction of preexisting code compliance issues is triggered and paid for with WAP funds, cite specific code requirements with reference to the weatherization measure(s) that triggered the code compliance issue in the client file. Follow State and local or AHJ codes while installing weatherization measures, including H&S measures. Condemned properties and properties where “red tagged” H&S conditions exist that cannot be corrected under this guidance must be deferred.

Testing Protocol

Visual Inspection.

What specific situations commonly trigger code compliance work requirements for your network? How are they addressed?

Mechanical work in HVAC systems. Egress is another but not allowed using DOE funds.

Client Education

Inform client in writing of observed code compliance issues when it results in a deferral. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.

Training

AHFC takes the lead within the state on codes. Adoption of the 2018 IRC is pending and over the next two years various training courses will be offered regarding that code. Subgrantee agencies as well as AHFC personnel will be taking classes. Some of our jurisdictions require permits and inspections for the work that we do also. Training in codes is an eligible TTA expense.

7.8 – Combustion Gases

Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral

Concurrence with Guidance ☒ Alternative Guidance ☐ Results in Deferral ☐

Funding

DOE ☒ LIHEAP ☒ State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐

CO alarm is required to be installed at the assessment in every home. Proper venting to the outside for combustion appliances, including gas dryers and refrigerators, furnaces, vented space heaters and water heaters is required. Correct venting when testing indicates a problem. If unsafe conditions whose remediation is necessary to perform weatherization cannot be remedied by repair or tuning, replacement is an allowable H&S measure unless prevented by other guidance herein. Follow Standards in the AK WOM regarding Heating system replacement. Use combustion safety and diagnostics form on every job regardless of funding. Use recommended test out procedures.

Testing Protocols

Combustion safety testing is required when combustion appliances are present. Test naturally drafting appliances for spillage and CO during CAZ depressurization testing pre- and post-weatherization and before leaving the home on any day when work has been done that could affect draft (e.g., tightening the home, adding exhaust). Utilize BPI 1200 Protocols. Inspect venting of combustion appliances and confirm adequate clearances. Check AkWarm to determine if the appliance can be justified as an ECM prior to replacement as an H&S measure.
How are crews instructed to handle problems discovered during testing, and what are the specific protocols for addressing hazards that require an immediate response?
Install CO alarm in the home at assessment. Utilize the CO specs in the Alaska standard that includes a display so that everyone can see current and peak levels. See WOM Chapter 5. Check for ambient CO continually when in the home and follow BPI 1200 protocols if CO exceeds actionable levels. If CO exceeds 70 ppm ambient advise the client and leave the house. Arrange to have the source of the CO disabled or repaired immediately. Do not re-enter until the situation has been corrected.
Client Education
Provide client with combustion safety and hazards information. Train the client to set, utilize and understand the operation of the CO alarm.
Training
How to perform appropriate testing, determine when a building is excessively depressurized, and the difference between air free and as-measured CO. CO action levels. BPI 1200. DOE Wx providers will receive BPI 1200 training in November 2018.

7.9 – Electrical				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance ☐	Alternative Guidance ☒		Results in Deferral ☐	
Funding				
DOE ☐	LIHEAP ☒	State ☒	Utility ☐	Other ☐
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with electrical hazards, including knob & tube wiring, in homes slated for weatherization?				
When the H&S of the occupant/worker(s) is at risk, minor repairs, as defined by the Grantee, are allowed when necessary for weatherization measures. Evaluate and if necessary provide sufficient over-current protection and damming (if required) prior to insulating building components containing knob and tube wiring, as required by the AHJ.				
Testing Protocol				
Visual inspection for presence and condition of damaged or dangerous wiring and knob-and-tube wiring. Check for alterations that may create an electrical hazard. Voltage drop and voltage detection testing are allowed.				
Very little knob and tube wiring in Alaska. We do have electrical repairs that come up. The use of state or LIHEAP funds is required.				
How do you define “minor” or allowable electrical repairs, and at what point are repairs considered beyond the scope of weatherization?				
Minor electrical repairs must be tied to a measure being done during the weatherization or to protect the health and safety of the occupants or crews. Minor repairs are defined as under \$1000. State and LIHEAP funds only. No DOE funds.				
If priority lists are used, and these repairs are designated as Incidental Repairs, at what point is a site-specific audit required?				
N/A				
Client Education				
When electrical issues are the cause of a deferral, provide information to client on over-current protection, overloading circuits, and basic electrical safety/risks. If there are other questionable areas of electrical safety issue and H&S notice to the client and keep a signed copy in the file.				
Training				

How to identify electrical hazards. Local (or AHJ) code compliance. This will be covered somewhat in the code compliance training. However, most agencies can access basic training in electrical safety on line. This is an eligible TTA expense.

7.10 – Formaldehyde, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Flammable Liquids, and other Air Pollutants

Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral

Concurrence with Guidance ☒ Alternative Guidance ☐ Results in Deferral ☐

Funding

DOE ☒ LIHEAP ☒ State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐

What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with formaldehyde, VOCs, flammable liquids, and other air pollutants identified in homes slated for weatherization?

Removal of pollutants is allowed and is required if they pose a risk to workers.
If pollutants pose a risk to workers and removal cannot be performed or is not allowed by the client, the unit must be deferred.

Testing Protocols

Sensory/visual inspection.

Client Education

Inform client in writing of observed hazardous condition and associated risks. Issue an H&S notice regarding pollutants. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met for weatherization to commence.

Training

Informational training and guidance as needed

7.11 – Fuel Leaks

(please indicate specific fuel type if policy differs by type)

Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral

Concurrence with Guidance ☐ Alternative Guidance ☒ Results in Deferral ☐

Funding

DOE ☐ LIHEAP ☒ State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐

Remediation Protocols

When a minor gas leak is found on the utility side of service, the utility service must be contacted before work may proceed. Fuel leaks that are the responsibility of the client (vs. the utility) must be repaired before weatherizing a unit. Use State or LIHEAP funds.

Testing Protocol

Test exposed gas lines for fuel leaks from utility coupling into, and throughout, the home. Conduct sensory inspection on bulk fuels to determine if leaks exist. Gas leaks must be tested with a leak detection fluid (soapy solution) for confirmation if a leak is suspected with initial testing.

How do you define allowable fuel leak repairs, and at what point are repairs considered beyond the scope of weatherization?

This is an allowable H&S measure using State and/or LIHEAP funds. Normally repairs should be under \$1000 but the Subgrantee can make a decision to spend more on repairing leaks if needed. Note to file the condition.

Client Education

Inform clients in writing if fuel leaks are detected. Issue H&S notice.

Training

Fuel leak testing is a part of QCI and EA protocol for certification. This is part of any general weatherization training and eligible for DOE TTA funds.

7.12 – Gas Ovens / Stovetops / Ranges

Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral

Concurrence with Guidance ☐	Alternative Guidance ☒	Results in Deferral ☐
Funding		
DOE ☒	LIHEAP ☒	State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for addressing unsafe gas ovens/stoves/ranges in homes slated for weatherization?		
Install CO alarm at assessment. Ensure operational range hood with gas ranges.		
When testing indicates a problem, entities may perform standard maintenance on or repair gas cooktops and ovens using State or LIHEAP funds. If repairs are not done, the client must be informed in writing about the problem. Follow BPI 1200 action levels.		
Testing Protocols		
Test gas ovens for CO. Inspect cooking burners and ovens for operability and flame quality.		
Client Education		
Inform clients of the importance of using exhaust ventilation when cooking and the importance of keeping burners clean to limit the production of CO. Clients must be trained on the operation of the CO alarm so they can diagnose ongoing CO problems. The cook stove is perhaps the most likely source of CO in a home where people are standing right over it. This should be a part of client ed.		
Training		
Testing techniques. CO action levels, Per BPI 1200. All agencies will receive this training.		

7.13 – Hazardous Materials Disposal [Lead, Refrigerant, Asbestos, Mercury (including CFLs/fluorescents), etc.] (please indicate material where policy differs by material)		
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral		
Concurrence with Guidance ☐	Alternative Guidance ☒	Results in Deferral ☐
What guidance do you provide		
See disposal procedures.		
Funding		
DOE ☒	LIHEAP ☒	State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐
Client Education		
Inform client in writing of hazards associated with hazardous waste materials being generated/handled in the home.		
Training		
Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for working with hazardous waste materials. Disposal requirements and locations. Health and environmental risks related to hazardous materials. OSHA training are eligible for TTA funds.		
Disposal Procedures and Documentation Requirements		
Hazardous Waste Materials generated during weatherization work shall be disposed of according to all local laws, regulations and/or Federal guidelines, as applicable. Document proper disposal requirements in contract language with responsible party. Refer to <i>Lead</i> and <i>Asbestos</i> sections for more information on those topics.		

7.14 – Injury Prevention of Occupants and Weatherization Workers (Measures such as repairing stairs and replacing handrails)		
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral		
Concurrence with Guidance ☐	Alternative Guidance ☒	Results in Deferral ☐
Funding		
DOE ☐	LIHEAP ☒	State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees regarding allowable injury-related repairs (e.g., stairs, handrails, porch deck board)?		

This is allowable under State/LIHEAP funds. If it is incidental to a measure, it is included in the ECM or H&S item.
How do you define “minor” or allowable injury prevention measures, and at what point are repairs considered beyond the scope of weatherization? Quantify “minor” or allowable injury prevention measures.
Defining minor as under \$1000 generally. This category or repair is only allowed under State and LIHEAP funds. Follow guidance in the WOM. If not repaired issue an H&S notice to the client. If the repair is beyond the scope of weatherization resources, defer the job until corrected by the client.
Training
Hazard identification. OSHA Training and other Injury Prevention Training is an allowable TTA expenditure. We also allow for training with Learn to Return and similar agencies for remote and rural workers in Wilderness Medicine, Survival Skills, and Delayed Care and other curriculum pertaining to keeping workers safe under all the travel and job site situations they encounter.

7.15 – Lead Based Paint				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance ☒	Alternative Guidance ☐		Results in Deferral ☐	
Funding				
DOE ☒	LIHEAP ☒	State ☒	Utility ☐	Other ☐
Safe Work Protocols				
Crews must follow EPA's Lead; Renovation, Repair and Painting Program (RRP) when working in pre-1978 housing unless testing confirms the work area to be lead free. Deferral is required when the extent and condition of lead-based paint in the house would potentially create further H&S hazards. Only those costs directly associated with the testing and lead safe practices for surfaces directly disturbed during weatherization activities are allowable.				
Testing Protocols				
Testing to determine the presence of lead in paint that will be disturbed by WAP measure installation is allowed with EPA-approved testing methods. Testing methods must be economically feasible and justified. Job site set up and cleaning verification by a Certified Renovator is required. Follow RRP.				
Client Education				
Follow pre-renovation education provisions for RRP. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.				
Training and Certification Requirements				
RRP training and certification is required. Subgrantee agencies must have certified personnel on site at each pre 1978 job site. RRP protocols must be followed. It is recommended that all assessors and inspectors be RRP certified. This is an eligible expense for TTA funds.				
Documentation Requirements				
RRP requirements for field file documentation must be followed. Documentation in the client file must include Certified Renovator certification; any training provided on-site; description of specific actions taken; lead testing and assessment documentation; and, photos of site and containment set up. Include the location of photos referenced if not in file.				

7.16 – Mold and Moisture				
(Including but not limited to: drainage, gutters, down spouts, extensions, flashing, sump pumps, dehumidifiers, landscape, vapor retarders, moisture barriers, etc.)				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance ☒	Alternative Guidance ☐		Results in Deferral ☐	
Funding				
DOE ☒	LIHEAP ☒	State ☒	Utility ☐	Other ☐
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with moisture related issues (e.g., drainage, gutters, down spouts, moisture barriers, dehumidifiers, vapor barrier on bare earth floors) in homes slated for weatherization?				

Limited water damage repairs that can be addressed by weatherization workers are allowed when necessary in order to weatherize the home and to ensure the long-term stability and durability of the measures. Source control (i.e. correction of moisture and mold creating conditions) is allowed when necessary in order to weatherize the home and to ensure the long-term stability and durability of the measures. Source control is independent of latent damage and related repairs. Where severe Mold and Moisture issues cannot be addressed, deferral is required. Mold testing or cleanup is not an allowable H&S cost. Surface preparation where weatherization measures are being installed (e.g., cleaning mold off window trim in order to apply caulk) must be charged as part of the ECM, not to the H&S budget category

How do you define “minor” or allowable moisture-related measures, and at what point is work considered beyond the scope of weatherization?

We are defining minor as under \$1000 generally. If the mold exceeds allowable amounts per DOE and EPA, the home must be deferred until corrected.

Client Education

Provide client written notification and disclaimer on mold and moisture awareness.
Provide information on importance of cleaning and maintaining drainage systems.
Provide information on proper landscape design and how this impacts site drainage and moisture control. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.

Training

National curriculum on mold and moisture or equivalent. How to recognize drainage issues.
All providers have been trained but the training is available on line for those that have not or for refresher.

7.17 – Pests

Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral

Concurrence with Guidance ☐ Alternative Guidance ☒ Results in Deferral ☐

Funding

DOE ☐ LIHEAP ☒ State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐

What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with pests and pest intrusion prevention in homes slated for weatherization?

Pest removal is allowed only where infestation would prevent weatherization.
Infestation of pests may be cause for deferral where it cannot be reasonably removed or poses H&S concern for workers. Incorporating pest exclusion into air sealing practices to prevent intrusion is allowed.

Define Pest Infestation Thresholds, Beyond Which Weatherization Is Deferred

State and LIHEAP funds can be used to eliminate pest infestations but anything over \$1000 must be approved prior to going forward.

Testing Protocols

Assessment of presence and degree of infestation and risk to worker.

Client Education

Inform client in writing of observed condition and associated risks. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.

Training

How to assess presence and degree of infestation and associated risks. All relevant training is an eligible TTA expense.
Most agencies received training in bed bug infestation within the past several years.

7.18 – Radon

Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral

Concurrence with Guidance ☒ Alternative Guidance ☐ Results in Deferral ☐

Funding

DOE ☒ LIHEAP ☒ State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐

What guidance do you provide Subgrantees around radon?
Radon mitigation is not an allowable H&S cost. Clients must sign an informed consent form prior to receiving weatherization services. This form must be kept in the client file. In homes where radon may be present, work scope should include precautionary measures based on EPA Healthy Indoor Environment Protocols for Home Energy Upgrades, to reduce the possibility of making radon issues worse. Whenever site conditions permit, cover exposed dirt floors within the pressure/thermal boundary with 6 mil (or greater) polyethylene sheeting as described in the Field Guide. Other precautions may include, but are not limited to, sealing any observed floor and/or foundation penetrations, including open sump pits, isolating the basement from the conditioned space, and compliance with ASHRAE 62.2 2016.
Testing Protocols
Limited testing is an allowable expense.
Client Education
Provide all clients EPA's <i>A Citizen's Guide to Radon</i> and inform them of radon related risks. Informed consent form must include: - Information from the results of the IAQ Study that there is a small risk of increasing radon levels when building tightness is improved - A list of precautionary measures WAP will install based on EPA Healthy Indoor Environment Protocols. - Some of the benefits of Weatherization including energy savings, energy cost savings, improved home comfort, and increased safety
Training and Certification Requirements
Auditors, assessors and inspectors must have knowledge of radon, what it is and how it occurs, including what factors may make radon worse and precautionary measures that may be helpful. This is an eligible TTA expense. Workers are trained in proper vapor retarder installation.
Documentation Requirements
Written confirmation that EPA's <i>A Citizen's Guide to Radon</i> was received and radon related risks discussed with the client.

7.19 – Safety Devices: Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms, Fire Extinguishers				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance ☐	Alternative Guidance ☒	Results in Deferral ☐		
Funding				
DOE ☒	LIHEAP ☒	State ☒	Utility ☐	Other ☐
What is your policy for installation or replacement of the following:				
Smoke Alarms: Smoke alarms must be installed where alarms are not present or are inoperable using DOE funds. If you are, replacing alarms not yet expired use State funds.				
CO Alarms: CO alarms must be installed where alarms are not present or are inoperable using DOE funds. If you are, replacing alarms not yet expired use State funds.				
Fire Extinguishers: Fire extinguishers may be provided utilizing state or LIHEAP funds.				
Testing Protocols				
Check existing alarms for operation. Verify operation of installed alarms. Follow WOM protocols.				
Client Education				
Provide client with verbal and written information on use of devices installed.				
Training				
Training is provided in house at the Subgrantee agencies and by AHFC at monitoring if anyone is out of compliance with the location and code requirements of alarm installs.				

7.20 – Occupant Health and Safety Concerns and Conditions		
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral		
Concurrence with Guidance ☒	Alternative Guidance ☐	Results in Deferral ☐

Funding				
DOE ☒	LIHEAP ☒	State ☒	Utility ☐	Other ☐
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for soliciting the occupants' health and safety concerns related to components of their homes?				
When a person's health may be at risk and/or WAP work activities could constitute an H&S hazard, the occupant will be required to take appropriate action based on severity of risk. Failure or the inability to take appropriate actions must result in deferral.				
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for determining whether occupants suffer from health conditions that may be negatively affected by the act of weatherizing their home?				
Screen occupants to reveal known or suspected health concerns either as part of initial application for weatherization, during the audit, or both.				
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with potential health concerns when they are identified?				
Follow required safety protocols when performing WAP work activities.				
Client Education				
Inform client in writing of any known risks. Provide client with Subgrantee point of contact information in writing so client can inform of any issues. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met for weatherization to commence.				
Documentation Form(s) have been developed and comply with guidance? Yes ☒ No ☐				

7.21 – Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality		
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral		
Concurrence with Guidance ☒	Alternative Guidance ☐	Results in Deferral ☐
Funding		
DOE ☒	LIHEAP ☒	State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐
Identify the Most Recent Version of ASHRAE 62.2 Implemented (optional: identify Addenda used)		
ASHRAE 62.2 2016. All ventilation items installed are to be categorized as H&S measures.		
Testing and Final Verification Protocols		
Install ventilation as required by ASHRAE 62.2 – 2016. Measure fan flow of existing fans and of installed equipment to verify performance. Use the blower door testing to use the Infiltration Credit.		
Client Education		
Educate the client in the use of the ventilation system, helping them understand that proper ventilation creates good indoor air quality and material longevity against household pollutants, moisture, and mold. All owner manuals and warranties will be provided to the client regarding ventilation systems installed through the program.		
Training		
ASHRAE 62.2 training, including proper sizing, evaluation of existing and new systems. Staff have had training at State Conferences, HPC, Energy OutWest, and webinars put on by the state. They will be trained on any addenda adopted. BPC Bellingham is providing a training specifically on ASHRAE 62.2 2016 in Nov. 2018.		

7.22 – Window and Door Replacement, Window Guards		
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral		
Concurrence with Guidance ☒	Alternative Guidance ☐	Results in Deferral ☐
Funding		
DOE ☐	LIHEAP ☒	State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐
What guidance do you provide to Subgrantees regarding window and door replacement and window guards?		

Utilize state and LIHEAP funds in the replacement of windows and doors. In addition, follow protocols in the WOM to replace as an H&S measure.
Testing Protocols
N/A except for general Blower Door testing to ensure a good seal.
Client Education
Provide written information on lead risks wherever issues are identified.
Training
Awareness of guidance. General ongoing best practice training on site and at EOW, etc.

7.23 – Worker Safety (OSHA, etc.)
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral
Concurrence with Guidance ☒ Alternative Guidance ☐ Results in Deferral ☐
Funding
DOE ☒ LIHEAP ☒ State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐
Workers must follow OSHA standards where required and take precautions to ensure the H&S of themselves and other workers. All Subgrantees and contractors must maintain compliance with the current OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, including on-site organized Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
How do you verify safe work practices? What is your policy for in-progress monitoring?
Safe work practices are verified during in-progress monitoring, using photo documentation in the file, and client interviews when monitoring. We ensure at least one in progress inspection per year.
Training and Certification Requirements
Use and importance of PPE. OSHA 10 hour training is recommended for all crewmembers, crew supervisor, auditors, and inspectors. OSHA 30 is recommended for Field Supervisors. Ongoing training as required in Hazard Communication Program. All OSHA training is eligible under DOE TTA.

7.24 – COVID 19>
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral
Concurrence with Guidance ☒ Alternative Guidance ☐ Results in Deferral ☐
Funding
DOE ☒ LIHEAP ☒ State ☒ Utility ☐ Other ☐
Remediation Protocols
The state of Alaska will follow the standards set out in guidance by the National Center for Disease Control, The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, EPA and any guidance issued within the state for ensuring worker and client safety from Covid 19. If a client requests a deferral due to possible Covid exposure, the deferral must be granted and the client returned to the wait list for future service. If the agency defers a client due to possible Covid exposure, all deferral protocols will be followed and the client can be served later.
Each agency must have a plan to address COVID in terms of protection of clients and workforce. Diagnostic testing will continue as required. All PPE needed to protect workers will be provided and charged to either the Program Operations or the H&S budgets.
Testing Protocols
Checklists and protocols will be developed and implemented in conjunction with the Subgrantee agencies.
Client Education
Client education materials will be developed as needed to assist in implementing Covid 19 protections.
Training
Needed training for staff and crews will be provided by staff and agencies regarding all Covid 19 protocols.

7.25- ALLOWABLE FUEL SWITCH				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance ☐	Alternative Guidance ☒		Results in Deferral ☐	
Funding				
DOE ☒	LIHEAP ☒	State ☒	Utility ☐	Other ☐
Remediation Protocols				
A subgrantee may change a dwelling's heating fuel type in certain, limited situations. The system must be first evaluated as an ECM and if it does not meet the SIR of one or above, then it can be replaced as a health and safety measure if it meets one of the following conditions: 1 Changing from wood or coal heat to other types of fuel-fired heating systems for medical reasons, such as when the client is elderly or disabled and wood or coal preparation is difficult or impossible. The new fuel type shall not require physical effort to use. If the client is not elderly or disabled, the Grantee may obtain a third-party verification of the need. 2 Heat pumps can be installed as a fuel switch option in Southeast and Kodiak, only when the client, due to age or disability, cannot operate a solid fuel system (wood or coal) or health concerns are caused by a fossil fuel system. Documentation must be in the file justifying the installation of a heat pump. 3 Replacing an electric water heater with a storage tank integrated with a fuel fired boiler (i.e., indirect sidearm systems). 4. Replacing a fuel-fired water heater with an electric water heater for health-and safety concerns when the unit fails maximum depressurization testing and cannot otherwise be corrected. (Example: The new system now passes the maximum depressurization test when the previous one failed.) 5. Heating system or hot water system must be replaced due to life threatening situations. Subgrantees must follow the protocols and submit the forms required by AHFC to be allowed to utilize DOE funds in a fuel switch situation. The approval must be signed by the AHFC Program Manager and retained in the client file with photos, the worksheet and the ECM calculator.				
Testing Protocols				
Utilize the Field Guide and Chapter 5 of the WOM for all documents and test protocols for the above.				
Client Education				
Utilize existing client education regarding heating systems.				
Training				
Parallel with Heating system install training.				

Mary Burbage

SAOE 1

From: Mimi Burbage <mburbage@ahfc.us>
Sent: Thursday, January 13, 2022 6:05 AM
To: mburbage@gci.net; Mimi Burbage
Subject: ALASKA REQUEST FOR 25% HEALTH AND SAFETY-DOE APPROVAL

From: Price, Brittany <brittany.price@ee.doe.gov>
Sent: Thursday, January 13, 2022 5:10 AM
To: Mimi Burbage <mburbage@ahfc.us>
Cc: dberube@gci.net; Stacy Flora (sflora@alaskacdc.org) <sflora@alaskacdc.org>; Caleb Simon (calebsimon@sms-results.com) <calebsimon@sms-results.com>; Schroeder, Derek <derek.schroeder@ee.doe.gov>; Muckey, Jon <jon.muckey@ee.doe.gov>
Subject: RE: ALASKA REQUEST FOR 25% HEALTH AND SAFETY

Hi Mimi,

We have reviewed your request and justification for 25% Health and Safety and concur. Please consider this email your approval for the increase. We look forward to receiving the documentation for the water heaters and fuel switching requests. When ready, please submit to me and include Jon and Caleb.

Thank you,

Brittany Price
Project Officer
Weatherization Assistance Program
US Department of Energy
brittany.price@ee.doe.gov
240-306-7252

From: Mimi Burbage <mburbage@ahfc.us>
Sent: Thursday, December 23, 2021 2:01 PM
To: Muckey, Jon <jon.muckey@ee.doe.gov>; Green, Shawn <shawn.green@ee.doe.gov>; Price, Brittany <brittany.price@ee.doe.gov>; Schroeder, Derek <derek.schroeder@ee.doe.gov>
Cc: dberube@gci.net; Stacy Flora (sflora@alaskacdc.org) <sflora@alaskacdc.org>; Caleb Simon (calebsimon@sms-results.com) <calebsimon@sms-results.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] ALASKA REQUEST FOR 25% HEALTH AND SAFETY
Importance: High

Hello everyone, I am sending in my request to allow for three things:

1. Move to 25% for Health and Safety
All documents attached
2. Include Water Heaters as allowable under DOE
 - a. Working on a letter of request and some sample audits
 - b. I wanted the language in the plan just so we can proceed when approved for 2022.
3. Allow for Fuel Switching as either an eligible H&S item or an eligible ECM

