

New York State Weatherization Assistance Program

Program Year 2019 State Plan

New York State Homes and Community Renewal
Ruthanne Visnauskas, Commissioner
Andrew Cuomo, Governor

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	
Section I- Introduction	1
Section II – Funding	1
II.1 Funding Sources	1
II.2 Funding for the 2018-19 Program Year	2
II.3 Funding for the 2019-20 Program Year	2
Section III – Budget	2
III.1 Program Budget	2
III.2 Funding Allocation Formula	2
III.3 Subgrantee Selection	4
III.4 Subgrantee Labor	5
Section IV – Program Implementation	5
IV.1 Subgrantee Contracts	5
IV.2 Dwelling Unit Production	6
IV.3 Energy Savings	7
IV.4 Leveraging and Coordination with Other Programs	8
IV.5 Public Hearings	10
IV.6 Miscellaneous	11
Section V – Program Management	11
V.1 Eligibility	11
V.2 Areas to be Served	15
V.3 Priorities for Assistance	16
V.4 Climactic Conditions	16
V.5 Type of Weatherization Work to be Done	17
V.6 Analysis of Effectiveness	21
V.7 Health and Safety	22
V.8 Program Management	32
V.9 Energy Crisis and Disaster Plan	37
Appendix A - Policy Advisory Council Members	
Appendix B - Allocation Formula	
Appendix C - Subgrantee Allocation Chart	
Appendix D - Health and Safety Plan	

Executive Summary

The New York State Weatherization Assistance Program Plan for Program Year 2019-20 serves as New York's application to the US Department of Energy for Weatherization funds, and as the guide for the allocation of \$64.4 million in Federal residential energy conservation funding. These funds will assist to more than 7,400 households across the State in 2019-20. The program is administered by New York State Homes and Community Renewal (HCR), which has primary responsibility for the State's housing and community renewal programs. HCR is uniquely positioned to deliver Weatherization services, in coordination with other State agencies and our local partners.

The purpose of the Program is to reduce energy and utility costs by installing energy efficiency measures in the homes of income-eligible persons, especially homes occupied by the elderly, persons with disabilities, and families with children. Program funds are targeted to the most efficient and cost-effective efficiency measures, determined from a comprehensive on-site energy audit of the building. The Weatherization program reduces the State's overall energy consumption, as well as carbon emissions that contribute to climate change. It also lessens the impact of higher energy costs on low-income families and improves the health and safety of assisted households.

New York implements the program through a network of local providers with expertise in energy efficiency. These program **subgrantees** provide energy efficiency services using their own trained staff and by subcontracting work to qualified weatherization contractors. Energy efficiency measures funded by the program range from air sealing and insulating single-family homes to replacement of building-wide mechanical systems in large apartment buildings. The program assists all types of housing, including detached single-family homes, multifamily apartment buildings, manufactured housing and group homes. Program services are provided in each of the State's 62 counties.

Weatherization assistance can be invaluable for low-income households in New York. The State's climate, with cold, snowy winters and hot, humid summers, generates a high demand for heating fuels and electricity. Many eligible households live in inefficient, often unsafe housing that was built when energy was cheap and plentiful and cannot afford the cost of weatherization work that will lower their utility bills. In its May 2016 Order Adopting Low Income Program Modifications and Directing Utility Filings, the New York State Public Service Commission adopted a policy that low income households in the State should not have an energy burden greater than 6% of household income and called for State agencies to provide energy efficiency and bill-payer assistance programs. HCR and the Weatherization Assistance Program are key resources to implement that policy.

HCR will distribute Program funding in 2019 in accordance with this Plan. The Plan follows DOE's recommended format: Section One provides an overview of the Program; Section Two discusses the source of funds for Program Year 2019-20; Section Three provides details on the funding allocation formula, the program budget and subgrantee information.

Section Four describes program implementation, including expected production levels, estimated energy savings, other funds and public participation in the development of the plan. Section Five includes Program eligibility requirements, priorities for assistance, the types of work that will be done and details on training, technical assistance and monitoring.

The Weatherization Assistance Program provides significant contributions to the State's economy and to the well-being of low-income residents. Each dollar invested in program activities will result in a savings of about three dollars in energy costs over the life of the installed measures – money that is returned to local economies across the State. The health and safety work the Program funds prevents illness and injury and helps keep housing affordable.

Section I - Introduction

The Weatherization Assistance Program (the “Program”) is administered in New York State by the Division of Housing and Community Renewal (HCR), through the Office of Housing Preservation. The Program provides energy services to income-eligible individuals and families to improve the energy efficiency of their homes and to reduce their household expenditures for fuel. Since the inception of the Program in 1977, more than 712,000 housing units in New York State have been made more energy efficient due to investment of Weatherization Program funds.

Priority for weatherization activities is given to households with children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Priority is also given to dwelling units occupied by households that receive Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (HEAP), those with high fuel costs in relation to their household income, and to properties where other state and Federal housing resources will be leveraged.

Program services are delivered through a statewide network of local service providers, referred to as “subgrantees.” Subgrantees include community action agencies, other community-based not-for-profit organizations, and local governmental agencies. Under contract with HCR, subgrantees conduct outreach and intake, evaluate buildings to be weatherized, install energy-saving measures, identify and mitigate related health and safety concerns, supervise weatherization work performed by staff and subcontractors, maintain client and program files and report on production and expenditures. HCR has the responsibility for overall monitoring and oversight and provides an ongoing training program to maintain a high level of quality. HCR requires that subgrantees follow sound internal management policies and provide skilled workmanship, high quality materials, and timely production of units.

Federal rules require states to submit an annual plan for administration of the program. This plan was prepared in accordance with the Final Rule for the Program (10 CFR Part 440), and with available grant guidance issued by the US Department of Energy (DOE). It includes information required by DOE to access funding for the program.

Section II - Funding

II.1 Funding Sources

HCR expects to receive funds for the program from the US Departments of Energy (DOE) and Health and Human Services, which provides HEAP funds to the State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA). A portion of the State’s allocation of HEAP funds is passed through to HCR for the Program. HCR allocates Program funding to each county based on a formula which includes factors related to income-eligible population and climate and sets aside funds to provide a minimum level of funding for each county where the allocation formula did not generate significant program funding.

II.2 Funding for the 2018-19 Program Year

For the 2018-19 program year, HCR had \$64.5 million available to administer the Weatherization Program. This included \$22.1 million in DOE funds, \$40.3 million in HEAP funds and \$2.1 million in funds from the prior year.

II.3 Funding for the 2019-20 Program Year

HCR anticipates availability of \$64.5 million in WAP funds for Program Year 2019. This amount includes \$22.1 million in DOE funds, \$40.3 million of new HEAP funds and \$2.1 million in prior year funds.

This Plan is based on draft DOE guidance for the Weatherization Program that was released in September 2018. Federal appropriations for the Weatherization and HEAP funding have been enacted and it is expected that DOE will issue final Federal Fiscal Year 2019 allocations to States in late 2018. At that time HCR will adjust subgrantee allocations based on the final WAP and HEAP funding levels using the method described below.

HCR will provide funds to eligible subgrantees based on a formula that measures relative geographic needs, provided the subgrantee is in compliance with applicable State and Federal program requirements and has successfully completed work associated with their Program Year 2018 allocation. The Program Year will begin April 1, 2019 and end March 31, 2020. See Section IV.1 for information on contract and budget periods and a detailed explanation of allocation formulas.

Section III – Budget

III.1 Program Budget

HCR expects \$64.5 million in Federal funds to be available to support Program activities in Program Year 2019. The DOE Program allocation for Federal Fiscal Year 2019-20 is anticipated to be \$22.1 million. HCR also expects to receive \$40.15 million in HEAP funds, or 10% of the allocation received by New York State. In addition, \$2.25 million in prior year HEAP funds will be available in Program Year 2019.

The funding sources are summarized below:

DOE Funds	\$ 22,250,000
HEAP Funds	40,150,000
<u>Prior Year HEAP Funds</u>	<u>2,100,000</u>
Total Available	\$ 64,500,000

Up to \$5.2 million in DOE and HEAP funding will be retained for administrative, leveraging and training and technical assistance costs.

The balance of approximately \$59.3 million will be allocated to subgrantees for program operations, as described below. Subgrantee allocations are listed in Appendix C.

III.2 Funding Allocation Formula

Program funding is allocated by a formula which factors in climate (heating and cooling degree days) and the share of low-income households in each county (see Appendix

B). This allocation methodology is based on the method used by DOE to allocate Program funding to the states.

The first factor in the allocation formula (degree days) is determined by calculating the relative heating degree days and cooling degree days for each county, compared to the State average, with cooling degree days given 1/10th the weight of heating degree days. An average degree day total has been established for each county using 30-year averages (1971-2000) for weather reporting stations in those counties. In counties where there were two or more reporting stations, degree days were averaged. In counties where reporting stations did not have 30-year averages, the next closest stations were used. The average of the degree days for each county was then divided by the average of the degree days for the State as a whole to yield a percentage. This ratio of each county's degree days to the State average (7020) is the first factor in the allocation formula.

The second factor in the allocation formula is determined by calculating each service area's number of low-income households as a percentage of all such households in the State. This number of income-eligible households was determined by using 2010 American Community Survey data from the US Census Bureau for households with estimated incomes below \$35,000. This figure was then divided by the total number of such households in the State to yield a percentage of the total low-income households for each county.

These two factors (the percentage of low-income households in each county and the ratio of the county's degree days to the New York average) were multiplied to determine the final percentage for each county. Since the degree day factor represents the relative extent to which each county is above or below the State average, the total of formula factors does not total one hundred. As a result, the final percentages were adjusted to total 100 percent overall using an adjustment factor applied uniformly to all counties.

This resulting percentage represents the portion of the total State allocation each county is to receive. This percentage is then multiplied by the amount available for allocation by formula after setting aside funds for technical support subgrantees and minimum funding allocations to determine each county's allocation. HCR has identified distinct service areas that have boundaries consistent with census tracts. Each subgrantee within these counties has signed an agreement to provide services to their designated service area. Where a subgrantee service area includes less than one county, proportionate allocations to subgrantees are further determined using census tract data calculating the number of low-income households in each subgrantee's service area.

In some counties, application of this allocation formula does not result in enough funding to operate the program effectively. Most of these counties are in the colder regions of the State and have fewer income-eligible households than other counties. Thirty-three counties receive a formula allocation of less than \$400,000. For Program Year 2019, subgrantees serving a single county with a formula allocation of less than \$400,000 will receive an allocation of \$400,000.

HCR finds that it is generally more efficient for a single subgrantee to administer the program in multiple counties when one of the counties has a small population. Subgrantees serving all of two or more counties, where one of the counties is below the minimum funding level, will receive an allocation equal to the greater of \$775,000, **or**, the sum of the largest county allocation in the multiple-county area and \$400,000 for each additional county.

Accordingly, 12 subgrantees that serve a single county will be funded at the minimum allocation level, and 17 subgrantees that serve multiple counties will receive adjusted allocations.

The formula factors that are used to determine allocations have been calculated using 2010 US Census Bureau data from the American Communities Survey. HCR received assistance in updating this data from the Cornell University Institute for Social and Economic Research.

Allocations to individual subgrantees will be subject to a review of each subgrantee's production and expenditures during the Program Year and adjusted downward or incrementally funded where HCR determines that the initial allocation may exceed subgrantee capacity. Subgrantees that do not show adequate monthly progress in expenditures and unit production will not be eligible to access any additional funds that become available during the program year and may be subject to reduced allocations in future years.

III.3 Subgrantee Selection

HCR does not anticipate adding or removing any subgrantees in Program Year 2019. Existing subgrantees generally receive funding each year during a grant period unless the subgrantee withdraws, or HCR monitoring of the subgrantee indicates serious, irresolvable problems. HCR program and fiscal monitoring examines the overall compliance of subgrantees with rules on expenditure of grant funds, production, work quality, and compliance with Federal and State laws, regulations, policies, and procedures. When serious concerns arise, a determination is made regarding the subgrantee's ability to continue providing weatherization services.

When HCR determines that additional subgrantees are needed, selection of a new subgrantee is based on a proposal submitted to HCR, which is evaluated by program and fiscal staffs, as well as testimony offered at a public hearing in accordance with 10 CFR Part 440.15(d). In accordance with these minimum guidelines, a potential new subgrantee must:

- be a not-for-profit, legally incorporated organization, or a unit of local government, or the designated representative of an Indian tribal organization;
- if a not-for-profit organization, meet the charities registration requirements of the State of New York;
- be in legal and financial compliance with requirements and regulations established under State and Federal law;
- provide a list of the current board of directors or governing body, bylaws and other documents concerning the structure and operation of the organization;
- provide proof that the organization has been responsive to the needs of the community by citing the programs and services in the energy or human services area that it has implemented; or, be able to demonstrate that the organization has the potential to provide such services in an efficient and responsible manner;
- demonstrate special expertise for providing energy conservation programs including management capability, technical skills, outreach capabilities, etc.;
- show experience in housing and construction management-oriented programs;
- submit a detailed budget and narrative work plan showing how the project will be carried out. The budget should list all personnel, including volunteer and paid staff, who will be associated with the program. The work plan will detail how the project will be implemented. Potential weatherization subgrantees must also show a production and

expenditure plan, specifying whether subgrantee crews, subcontractors or a combination of the two will be used. New subgrantees will be expected to meet or exceed the work plan goals they propose.

In accordance with 10 CFR Part 440.15, when selecting new subgrantees the State is required to give preference to existing subgrantees that are currently administering an effective program. Additional consideration is given to subgrantees located in an adjacent service area. This helps maintain existing experienced subgrantees and provides for economies of scale in allocating administrative costs.

III.4 Subgrantee Labor

New York contracts with subgrantees to deliver program services at the local level. These subgrantees have various systems in place to provide weatherization in their service areas. All subgrantees use in-house staff for some components of the program, such as outreach, energy auditing, air sealing, or inspections. Many subgrantees use subcontractors to perform some of the basic weatherization work, such as attic and sidewall insulation and window installation. Most subgrantees use subcontractors for heating system work, however, several use in-house staff for heating system work. HCR has encouraged subgrantees to develop the capacity to perform heating system repairs with subgrantee staff, to assure quality heating system work and to reduce costs. HCR provides training on heating system work as part of the Program’s technical assistance program. HCR also encourages subgrantees that assist substantial numbers of multi-family buildings to develop in-house capacity to perform multi-family audits.

Subgrantees may use volunteers to supplement weatherization activities. However, due to the technical nature of the program, the use of volunteers is generally restricted to non-technical areas.

Article 15-A of New York State Executive Law was enacted to promote equal opportunity in contracting for all persons, without discrimination for minority group members, service-disabled veterans and women and business enterprises owned by them, and to eradicate the barriers that have impaired access by minority and women-owned business enterprises to State contracting opportunities. State agencies must take affirmative actions to provide opportunities for minority- and woman-owned business enterprises and firms owned by service-disabled veterans. Participation goals have been adopted to ensure the opportunity for meaningful participation of such business enterprises in the work to be undertaken by each subgrantee. These goals are expressed as a percentage of the total value of all work under each contract. HCR staff continues to monitor the progress of each subgrantee in meeting these goals, and provides technical assistance, as necessary, to maximize compliance with the law.

Section IV - Program Implementation

IV.1 Subgrantee Contracts

HCR entered into three-year contracts with each subgrantee in 2017 to provide weatherization services. These contracts are divided into defined budget periods, referred to in the contract as “program years,” and will include all current requirements for annual production, expenditure, closeout, and reporting. These contracts include both DOE and HEAP funds; payments made during the year are based on funds encumbered at the start of the budget year. HCR maintains copies of executed contracts and amendments to confirm

subgrantee acknowledgement of current-year terms and conditions. Program Year 2019 will be the third and final budget period of the three-year contract, and each subgrantee will be required to complete all work and expend all funds by the end of the Program Year.

The minimum number of units to be weatherized will be specified in the contract with each subgrantee. The individual cost per unit for each subgrantee will be determined prior to the start of the program year, and is based on local conditions, such as labor costs, travel requirements and the predominate building type in the subgrantee’s service area (single family, multifamily or mobile home). Statewide, HCR expects the average cost per unit to be approximately \$7,000, with average costs for single-family buildings somewhat higher, and average costs for multifamily and mobile home units lower. The minimum number of units to be completed by each subgrantee will be determined using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{total allocation} \times .87}{\text{average cost per unit}} = \text{contract production requirement}$$

An average of 13 percent of each subgrantee's allocation is reserved for administrative and capital expenses, health and safety work, financial audits, liability insurance, and technical assistance, leaving 87 percent available for energy efficiency measures. For example, if a subgrantee is allocated \$500,000 and the subgrantee’s average cost per unit is \$6,900, the minimum number of units the subgrantee is required to complete in the program year is 63:

$$\frac{\$500,000 \times .87}{\$6,900 \text{ per unit}} = 63 \text{ units}$$

Each subgrantee will be allowed to use six percent of the first \$1,500,000 of their allocation, and five percent of the balance of the allocation for administrative costs. For example, a subgrantee with an allocation of \$1,000,000 would be allowed to use up to \$60,000 of the allocation for administrative costs, and a subgrantee with an allocation of \$2,000,000 would be allowed to use up to \$115,000 for administrative costs (((\$1,500,000 X .06) + (\$500,000 X .05)).

HCR will provide training and technical assistance funds directly to subgrantees and, through separate agreements, to providers that meet the DOE and National Renewable Energy Lab’s (NREL) accreditation requirements for the WAP. Appendix C shows each subgrantee’s estimated allocation.

IV.2 Dwelling Unit Production

During Program Year 2019, HCR expects to weatherize 7,420 dwelling units with HEAP, DOE and leveraged funds. This production level is based on the estimate of units to be completed by each subgrantee. The average cost per unit (CPU) for each individual subgrantee will be determined based on a review of prior year costs. The statewide average CPU will be approximately \$7,000, but individual subgrantee average CPU may be higher or lower than this figure. On average, units assisted by the Program will receive \$2,397 in DOE funds and \$4,603 in HEAP funds. This approach will ensure that New York complies with 10 CFR Part 440.18 for the expenditure of DOE funds, and that average investment of DOE funds in assisted units will not exceed the 2019 expenditure limit of \$7,261. Subgrantees will generally be allowed to use up to 10% of contract funds to address health and safety deficiencies in assisted units, but in higher-cost areas a higher percentage may be allowed on a case-by-case basis.

The following table summarizes the expected unit production by tenure:

Projected Unit Distribution, Program Year 2019		
Unit Tenure	Units	Percent of all units to be assisted
Owner-occupied	2,968	40%
Renter-occupied	4,452	60%
Single-family (1-4 unit) rental	668	
Multi-family rental	3,784	

IV.3 Energy Savings

With its cold winters and high energy costs, New York State exceeds the national average in both energy consumption per household and energy expenditures per household. In 2015, State residents expended, on average, \$2,143 per household on energy costs, compared to a national average of \$1,836¹. Low-income households spend more than 10 percent of household income, on average, for heating and other energy expenditures, compared with just 3.3 percent for all households². These data mean both that needs within the State are greater than in other states, and that there are more opportunities for low-income households to benefit from installation of weatherization measures. In an order issued in June 2016, the NYS Public Service Commission described the energy burden that low-income households in the State currently face and established a policy that no household should have to pay more than 6% of their income for energy costs.

DOE requires states to provide an estimate of the energy savings that can be expected from the program, based on an algorithm that DOE provides; this is summarized in the following chart³.

1. New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, “Patterns and Trends. New York State Energy Profiles: 2001-2015”

2. US Energy Information Administration, “Weatherization Assistance Program Technical Memorandum Background Data and Statistics,” March 2010

3. “All funds” includes estimated owner investment and leveraged funds. “Savings after 15 years” is in 2017 dollars, and assumes 3% drop-off in savings per year.

Estimated Energy Savings		
Source of Funds	DOE Funds	All Funds⁴
Amount available	\$22,099,866	\$80,248,215
Average savings per unit	29.3 mmBtu	29.3 mmBtu
Value of savings per unit	\$657	\$657
Units to be weatherized	7,420	7,420
First-year savings, mmBtu	217,410	217,410
First-year savings, 2019 dollars	\$4,874,940	\$4,874,940
Savings after 15 years, mmBtu	2,657,780	2,657,780
Savings after 15 years, 2019 dollars	\$59,595,948	\$59,595,948
Average cost per unit	\$2,397	\$7,000
Benefit/cost ratio	2.70	2.70

The Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) sponsored an evaluation of the Weatherization program to determine energy savings and other impacts in assisted units. Data collection for that study was completed in 2011, and the results were released in 2015. The evaluation showed that the program is most effective in cold climates like New York's, and that providing weatherization assistance to large multifamily buildings in New York City also provides substantial savings. The study found that "whole-house" weatherization of gas-heated buildings in cold climate states reduced gas usage by 24% when heating system work is not included and 38% when heating systems are replaced. The multifamily study found savings of more than \$263 per unit annually in gas-heated buildings, and more than twice that amount in oil-heated buildings.

Other studies, including a 2010 study of assisted multifamily buildings in New York City sponsored by Deutsche Bank⁵ (which was primarily comprised of buildings assisted by the Program), have found savings in excess of 20%, compared to pre-weatherization energy use. Since multifamily buildings account for more than half of the units our program assists each year, these data are encouraging. Together, these findings suggest that in New York State, the DOE algorithm (and so, the data included in the above table) significantly underestimate the actual savings that accrue from New York's program.

IV.4 Leveraging and Coordination with Other Programs

Subgrantees provide a variety of services for low-income clients as a part of their overall mission, and they are adept at leveraging other resources to coordinate with weatherization services. Most put together a package of services to assist low-income clients with other housing and social service needs as part of providing Program services. HCR actively supports leveraging and coordination with other programs to supplement funding for the Program.

4. Includes all Federal funds plus an estimated \$15,700,000 in owner contributions and other leveraged funds.

5. "The Benefits of Energy Efficiency in Multifamily Affordable Housing," Deutsche Bank Americas Foundation web site, January 10, 2011 http://www.db.com/usa/content/en/ee_in_multifamily_underwriting.html

DOE guidance permits grantees to use a portion of the grant to undertake leveraging activities, to generate additional non-Federal resources for Weatherization. HCR intends to use Program funds for this purpose in 2019. HCR estimates that subgrantees will leverage approximately \$10.1 million in other funds in 2019, including \$5.7 million in owner contributions, which DOE excludes from its definition of leveraged funds.

The New York State Public Service Commission recently commenced a proceeding, called Reforming the Energy Vision, or REV, to address challenges to the energy industry brought about by aging infrastructure, increasing use of distributed energy resources, climate change and other factors. REV is intended to reform the regulatory environment and transform markets for efficiency and renewables. The Commission recognizes that low-income residents are particularly vulnerable to these challenges and has ordered that REV and related proceedings address low-income needs. In response, New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) has instituted a Clean Energy Fund that will address these issues, including initiatives that target low-income residents.

- HCR is working with the Commission, NYSERDA and other agencies to help ensure that needs of low-income clients are addressed through coordination of the Program with other funds and programs where possible, and to streamline delivery of all low-income programs available in the State. The following are examples of leveraging efforts HCR currently supports:
- New York supplements weatherization with a transfer of a portion of its allocation of HEAP funding. In program year 2019, HEAP funds are expected to provide more than 60 percent of the funding for the Weatherization Assistance Program in New York.
- NYSERDA administers several efficiency programs that assist low-income households and provides additional opportunities for subgrantees to leverage Program funding. The additional services provided through these programs include electric reduction measures such as energy-efficient appliance replacement, lighting replacement and retrofits, electric domestic water heater measures, cooling usage reduction, energy-efficient motor replacement and retrofit, and energy education activities. New York is committed to providing additional support to mitigate the impact of changing energy markets on low-income households.
- Although mandatory owner contributions are not considered leveraged funds by DOE, New York's owner investment policy is expected to generate more than \$10 million in owner investments during Program Year 2019.
- An interagency referral program has been established in conjunction with the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA), the State Office for the Aging, and local departments of social services and area aging agencies. These agencies will be encouraged to continue to refer clients to subgrantees for priority service. This program reduces subgrantee overhead since some of the referred clients are considered categorically income eligible, since they have already been determined eligible for other programs such as HEAP, and provides access to other programs administered by the two agencies.
- OTDA operates an emergency heating repair/replacement program for HEAP clients, and HCR encourages subgrantees to coordinate with that program, when possible. This work can expand the scope of services to low-income households, to provide additional

opportunities to reduce heating expenditures and address health and safety concerns for this population.

- HCR has initiated an enhanced health and safety effort to promote coordination between Program subgrantees, state and local health departments and administrators of housing rehabilitation and lead hazard control programs. This initiative, aligned with the national Healthy Homes initiative, is expected to provide additional benefits to assisted households and may provide additional funding opportunities for subgrantees.
- HCR has implemented a pilot program that targets smaller buildings owned by New York City Housing Authority in Brooklyn and Queens. This initiative will continue in PY 2019. The work is being done in conjunction with a demand-management program offered by Consolidated Edison, intended to reduce peak load in vulnerable parts of those boroughs.
- HCR's Office of Housing Preservation is also increasing coordination of Program resources with the HCR Office of Community Renewal to provide comprehensive weatherization services and additional repair and rehabilitation work through the HOME Program. Local HOME Program Administrators are now required to coordinate with subgrantees when funding rehabilitation of income-eligible buildings. In turn, those subgrantees will be asked to work with local HOME administrators to target properties where an expanded work scope is necessary to avoid deferral of a unit due to health and safety conditions that cannot be addressed with Weatherization funds.
- The State has convened an Interagency Task Force on energy needs composed of HCR, the Department of Public Service, OTDA, NYSERDA and the Governor's Office for Energy Finance. The Task Force is developing strategies to address energy affordability within the State and to utilize disparate funding streams in a coordinated, targeted fashion to more holistically address the energy needs of low-income communities and improve outcomes for low-income households.

IV.5 Public Hearings on the State Plan

Pursuant to 10 CFR Part 440.14 (1), HCR is following a public process to receive input on the proposed State Plan. A public hearing on the 2019 State Plan was held on December 20, 2018, with public notice provided 10 days prior to the hearing date. The hearing will be conducted by video conference to enable speakers to present testimony from HCR's Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse and New York City offices. Copies of the hearing notice will be widely distributed and made available on the HCR web site at <http://www.nyshcr.org>.

Copies of the proposed State Plan will be emailed to all current subgrantees and to other interested parties and made available for inspection at the hearing locations and directly from Homes and Community Renewal, Weatherization Assistance Program, 38-40 State Street, Albany, New York 12207. The Plan will be available on the HCR web site at <http://www.nyshcr.org>. Comments on the plan will be accepted through the date of the public hearing.

IV.6 Miscellaneous

Policy Advisory Council

Pursuant to 10 CFR Part 440.17, HCR has established a Policy Advisory Council (PAC) to assist in the development and operation of the Program and provide advice in the development of the State Plan. The PAC is broadly representative of subgrantees, energy advocates, State agencies, and other organizations that represent low-income persons in New York. PAC members are well-versed in energy and housing issues. A list of current PAC members and their affiliation is included in the Annual File.

During the program year, the PAC will meet quarterly, with agendas covering a range of issues of concern to subgrantees, low-income clients, and program partners. HCR typically provides updates on funding, program rules, coordination with other programs, and related issues at PAC meetings. When needed, additional meetings will be scheduled.

Subgrantee Task Force

A Subgrantee Task Force, comprised of subgrantee weatherization directors and staff, has been established to provide opportunities for subgrantees to meet with their peers and HCR staff to discuss program implementation and identify and resolve any program concerns. Typically, three Subgrantee Task Force meetings are held in each region each year. In 2019 HCR will continue to provide subgrantees opportunities for input on program operations, including review of any proposed changes to the State Plan and the Policy and Procedures Manual, and to propose actions in response to the results American Communities Survey of subgrantees that was conducted on DOE's behalf.

Section V - Program Management

V.1.1 Client Eligibility

Income definition

HCR has developed a rigorous process to ensure that assisted units meet the eligibility requirements of 10 CFR 440.22(a), with respect to income eligibility. These procedures are described in detail in Sections 3.05.01-06 of the NYS Weatherization Assistance Program Policy and Procedures Manual (PPM). Briefly, subgrantees are required to collect third-party documentation from each assisted household to confirm income and must keep documentation on file to support eligibility determinations. Some households are deemed categorically eligible based on documentation that they receive TANF, HEAP, SNAP or certain other forms of government assistance.

Income eligibility is verified using one of three methods, depending upon the type of building or whether the household is claiming categorical eligibility: 1) households that reside in buildings that have received assistance from certain HUD programs are considered eligible for Program assistance without additional documentation (pursuant to DOE Notice WPN 17-4); 2) households residing in any other building that claim categorical eligibility by participation in another assistance program that has eligibility requirements that are as restrictive as those of the Program must provide documentation from the administrator of the other program establishing participation; or, 3) all other households must provide third-party documentation of income (i.e., pay stubs, statements from income providers) to support income claimed.

Eligibility basis

HCR has adopted the income eligibility guidelines used in the State's HEAP Program as the standard for the Program for households with six or fewer persons. This limit – 60% of

State median income – is higher in New York than the 200% of poverty option for households with fewer than seven persons, provides opportunity for participation by more households in the State and facilitates coordination with HEAP. For families of 7 or more persons, the 200% of poverty level is higher than 60% of State median income, and HCR sets the eligibility threshold for those households at the higher (200% of poverty) level. This threshold has been selected in accordance with Federal HEAP rules (Public Law 9735, Sec. 2605(b)(2)(B) and with 10 CFR 440.22(3)). Under these criteria, more than 3.5 million persons in New York State who reside in 2.1 million households are eligible for program services.

Qualified aliens

HCR's weatherization application form requires applicants to affirm that all members of the household are citizens or legal aliens entitled to receive federal government assistance.

V.1.2 Building Eligibility

Eligibility documentation

HCR requires that both household income eligibility and building eligibility are established before any work is done on a building. Building eligibility is confirmed prior to the start of an energy audit. Building owners must provide documentation to confirm ownership of the building to be assisted (such as tax payment receipts, copies of deed, or certain other forms). Procedures for confirming eligibility in buildings with rental units and in certain other types of buildings are described below. More detail on building eligibility can be found in Section 3 of the PPM.

Historic Preservation

HCR has entered into a programmatic agreement with NYSERDA and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to facilitate historic reviews of projects assisted with Program funds. The agreement covers the 2019 Program Year.

Re-weatherization

Units assisted with Program funds after September 30, 1994 are not eligible for additional program assistance. In cases where a previously assisted unit has been damaged by fire, flood or other natural disaster, assistance can be provided with prior approval from HCR. Generally, assistance will only be provided to pay for damage not covered by insurance. HCR rules for re-weatherization can be found in Section 6.05 of the PPM.

Eligible structures

Program assistance is provided to all types of residential structures, including eligible single- and multi-family buildings, manufactured housing (mobile homes), group homes, homeless shelters, temporary housing facilities designed to transition persons with special needs into permanent housing, and mixed-use buildings that contain eligible residential units. Building eligibility requirements are detailed in sections three and four of the PPM. Only those structures that can be legally occupied as housing under New York State law, meet all other eligibility requirements and are in such condition that weatherization measures can be installed in a safe and effective manner are eligible for assistance.

HCR permits subgrantees to assist shelters and group homes; in those buildings, the cost per unit is calculated on a square-footage or per-story basis. In the case of eligible dwelling units which meet the definition of "shelter," dwelling units will be calculated based

upon either (a) each 800 square feet of floor space; or, (b) each story of the building which is used as a living area.

Rental units and multifamily buildings

Most low-income people in New York State live in rental housing. While much of the rental housing stock is sound, and HCR has made considerable investment in decent, affordable housing, a large percentage of the units occupied by eligible households have significant need for energy efficiency investment. Rental housing provides significant opportunity to save energy, but assisting rental housing presents unique challenges.

HCR has extensive experience in providing weatherization assistance to rental buildings, including older masonry-construction centrally-heated multifamily buildings of the type common in much of New York City. Procedures that New York State developed for the Weatherization Program have helped form current DOE policy on assisting multifamily and other rental properties.

HCR requires subgrantees to obtain applications from each tenant in a rental project that has applied for Program assistance before investing any funds in the project (except for certain federally-assisted projects that are determined eligible following the procedures outlined in DOE Notice WPN 17-4). Subgrantees may only invest Program funds in rental buildings containing five or more units after they have established that 66% or more of the dwelling units in the building are occupied by eligible households. In rental projects where the energy audit indicates that significant energy savings can be expected to result from Program assistance, and in buildings containing two, three or four units, at least 50% of the dwelling units must be occupied by eligible households.

For buildings that are determined eligible pursuant to WPN 17-4, subgrantees are required to retain the Property Occupancy Report for each building and confirming emails from HUD to demonstrate eligibility. For any multifamily building, the subgrantee may only count vacant units towards the 50% or 66% threshold when the building has been assisted by a Federal, State or local government program for rehabilitating the building or making similar improvements to the building and the units will become eligible dwelling units within 180 days following completion of the project.

HCR procedures also require that:

- Written permission of the building owner is received before any work commences;
- Benefits of Program assistance primarily accrue to the low-income tenants residing in the rental units;
- Qualified households in assisted buildings are not subjected to rent increases (unless those increases are demonstrable related to matters other than the weatherization work that was installed);
- Tenants and owners are notified in writing of their rights and the procedures tenants may follow to complain or owners to appeal should improper rent increases occur;
- No undue or excessive enhancement of the value of the assisted building results from installation of weatherization materials with Program funds;
- Owners of assisted rental buildings agree in writing to restrictions on their use of the building after Program funds are invested; and,
- Owners of assisted rental buildings participate in the financing of weatherization activities, with certain exceptions, as described below.

In accordance with Federal rules and guidance intended to limit undue or excessive enhancement of the value of multifamily rental units resulting from investment of Program funds, HCR requires most owners of multifamily rental property to contribute to the cost the weatherization work scope as a condition of receiving assistance. Generally, multifamily building owners must provide 25% of the total cost of the work to be done, including the cost of health and safety measures and energy-related repairs required to meet Program standards, as follows:

- For multifamily buildings that do **not** meet the requirements for reductions in assessed valuation pursuant to Section 581-a of the New York State Real Property Law (typically, projects that are regulated as affordable housing) and which have fewer than five units, the owner must make an investment of no less than 25% of the estimated cost of completing the work scope, unless the building is occupied by the owner as his or her primary residence and the owner qualifies for WAP assistance as a low-income household.
- For multifamily buildings that do **not** meet the requirements for reductions in assessed valuation pursuant to Section 581-a of the New York State Real Property Law and which have five or more units, the owner must make an investment of no less than 25% of the estimated cost of completing the work scope. In cases where providing this level of investment will provide a hardship, or where a rental property is known to be in financial distress, HCR may permit the subgrantee to reduce or waive the owner investment requirement, with prior approval by the HCR regional supervisor.
- For multifamily buildings that **meet** the requirements for reductions in assessed valuation pursuant to Section 581-a of the New York State Real Property Law, a reduced owner investment of 15% of the estimated cost of completing the work scope will be allowed to help maintain the supply of affordable housing in the State. HCR provides training, technical assistance and other support to maximize inclusion of assisted rental housing in the Program.

Owners of rental property who are eligible for the Program and occupy one of the units in the building to be assisted are not required to provide a financial or in-kind contribution towards the work scope.

HCR requires that subgrantees enter into a written agreement with owners of rental buildings that will receive Program assistance, using a form provided by HCR, before any funds are invested in a project. The agreement names tenants as third-party beneficiaries of the agreement, to establish certain rights. Tenants are provided with a synopsis (Form HCR-9) that explains these rights and the enforcement procedures. Naming the tenant as a third-party beneficiary provides the tenant with recourse in the legal system if a building owner violates the terms of the agreement. In practice, a letter reminding the owner of the terms of the agreement with the subgrantee is generally sufficient to resolve an adverse situation in favor of the tenant. This process reduces the need for monitoring by the State without placing undue burden on subgrantees or owners.

Subgrantees are monitored to ensure that low-income renters – particularly those living in smaller, privately-owned buildings – are provided with the same opportunity to access Program services as all other households. Additional information on subgrantee monitoring is provided

in Section 5.8.3, below. More detail on rental housing procedures is included in Sections 3 and 4 of the PPM.

Deferral process

HCR prohibits subgrantees from investing funds in any building where legal, financial, structural or safety impediments exist that would compromise eligibility or place occupants or workers in an unsafe or unhealthful situation. Section 6.01 of the PPM (“When Not to Weatherize”) lists 16 common situations that may warrant deferral and provides subgrantees with guidance on how to handle those situations. When a subgrantee determines that assistance must be deferred for health or safety reasons, they must issue the HCR Health and Safety Notice (Form HCR-15) and obtain signatures of the owner and occupant on the form, if possible. The subgrantee is also expected to inform occupants and owners of any resources that may be available to resolve the problem.

In cases where assistance to a unit is deferred for other reasons (such as a pending sale) subgrantees are required to notify the owner and any affected tenants in writing and inform them that the application will be kept active for a specified period or until the issue is resolved, whichever comes first.

V.1.3 Children, Definition of

The Federal Weatherization Program rule provides flexibility in the definition of “children” for purposes of determining household eligibility and requires states to specify the age at which dependents are considered “children” for this purpose. Consistent with this guidance and past practice, New York will define children as dependents not exceeding 17 years of age. This definition will help more households in need of assistance to qualify.

V.1.4 Tribal Organizations

Assistance is made available to all low-income residents of the State without regard to tribal organization status, to the extent that funding is available. Additional funds are allocated to counties with large Native American reservations.

V.2 Areas to be Served

All areas of the State will be served. HCR allocates funding for each county in the State using a formula that considers climate and share of low-income households. Funding is also reserved to provide a minimum allocation to ensure service to each county where the formula does not otherwise generate sufficient funding to feasibly operate a program.

HCR designates a subgrantee to provide weatherization services in each county in the State. In urban areas, subgrantee service areas are typically a portion of a county, while in rural areas subgrantee service areas often cover one or more entire counties. Each community in the State is served by one, and only one subgrantee.

Housing in New York is generally older than elsewhere in the nation. According to the US Census, more than 5.6 million housing units in New York were built before 1970. That’s nearly 70% of the State’s total housing stock. Nationally, just 41% of the housing stock was built before 1970. This means that most housing in the state was built at a time when energy costs were low and modern energy-efficiency construction methods were not used.

New York’s households are also more likely to live in rental housing than in any other state. Census data shows that 45.5% of the occupied housing units in the State are rental. Most households in New York that are eligible for weatherization assistance live in rental

housing. While 20% of the State's owner households have annual incomes less than \$35,000, more than 50% of the State's renter households have annual incomes less than \$35,000.

Households with incomes below the poverty level are especially likely to live in rental housing and to live in older units. While just five percent of owner households have incomes below the federally-established poverty level, fully 24% of renter households have incomes at this level, and 77% of those households live in housing built before 1970.

Census data also show that utility-supplied gas is the most commonly used fuel. About 57% of owner households and 54% of renter households heat with utility gas. About 28% of households in the state heat their homes with oil, but households in rental units are far more likely to heat with expensive electricity than owner households. More than 70% of all units that heat with electric are rental units; these units are home to more than 510,000 households. Our experience suggests that electrically-heated rental units are often located in multifamily housing built in the 1960s and 1970s. Given the high costs of electricity in New York, and the likelihood that many of those units were built using inferior energy conservation techniques, this is a significant concern.

There are regional differences in utility usage. Generally, Western and Central New York are more reliant on utility gas, and the Eastern parts of the State are more likely to use oil. For example, in the Buffalo Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), 89% of all housing units heat with utility-supplied gas, but in the Albany MSA just 60% heat with gas. In New York City, which has a predominance of large multi-family buildings, about 39% of all units are heated with oil.

These regional differences are not consistent by tenure. While owners in Albany and Buffalo are about as likely to heat with gas as renters, in New York and Syracuse renters are much less likely to use gas, which means higher heating costs. In New York, more heat with oil, but in Syracuse more than 29% of all rental units are heated with electricity. In non-metropolitan areas, where more than 70% of all housing units are owner-occupied, oil and gas both account for about one-third of the fuel used in all units, and electrically-heated units are more common, especially among renter households.

These data, when considered together with New York State's harsh climate and high energy costs, show that the needs for energy efficiency are different for rental and owner housing, and vary according to location. Because of this diversity, New York has developed procedures to target assistance to those most in need, using methodologies that are best suited to conditions within the State.

V.3 Priorities for Assistance

Priority for weatherization assistance is given to households with children, elderly persons and persons with disabilities. Priority is also given to applicants for assistance that pay more than 6% of their income for utilities and to households that receive assistance through the State's Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP). For the purposes of the Program, these applicants are considered High Energy Burden households.

HCR has established a referral process to facilitate assistance to households that are clients of local offices for the aging and county HEAP providers (typically departments of social services). HCR will continue to encourage subgrantees to prioritize assistance to properties where other State or Federal housing resources can be leveraged, where occupants of those properties also meet one or more of the other priorities listed above.

V.4 Climactic Conditions

The climate of New York varies from temperate coastal to cold mountainous conditions. Climate is a key element in the formula used for allocation of program funds. Climate severity is measured in degree days, which are an indicator of how much fuel will be necessary on any given day to maintain comfortable conditions in a home. Data on degree days is compiled on an annual basis by the National Climate Data Center. The allocation formula (see Section 2.1) uses 30-year averages for annual degree days to indicate the relative severity of climate in New York locations and its impact on low-income housing affordability.

Average Heating and Cooling Degree Days 1971-2000		
Location	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days
Albany	6860	206
Buffalo	6692	202
New York City	4754	604
Plattsburg	7817	132
Syracuse	6803	195
Long Island	5357	371

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Each DOE-approved energy audit that HCR uses considers climactic variances within the State to determine cost-effectiveness of measures proposed for individual buildings. Subgrantees analyze buildings using approved energy auditing software that includes region-specific data on climate. These data files are then considered in calculation of the savings-to-investment ratio for each measure.

V.5 Type of Weatherization Work to be Done

HCR permits subgrantees to conduct activities that are authorized by Program rules and guidance. Any material listed in Appendix A of 10 CFR Part 440 may be installed, provided the measure has been determined to be cost-effective pursuant to the protocols set forth by DOE, is based on an analysis of the building (see Section V.5.2, below) and can be installed in a safe manner without compromising the health or well-being of occupants of the dwelling unit. Generally, work conducted in assisted buildings includes air sealing, insulation, heating system repairs, window or furnace replacement, electric base load reduction measures, and work items that mitigate energy-related health and safety hazards. Other than health and safety work, only those measures with a savings-to-investment ratio of 1.0 or greater can be installed by subgrantees. In other words, the cost of installing an energy conservation measure in a building must not exceed the savings that can be expected during the expected life of the installed work.

HCR permits replacement of incandescent lighting with LED bulbs or fixtures as electric base load reduction measures, pursuant to approval received from DOE in 2015. Their use and implementation will follow established program protocols for lighting, including the requirement of meeting a savings-to-investment ratio (SIR) of 1.0 based upon an established minimum run time.

HCR encourages use of renewable energy systems, alternative energy sources, and other “green” practices in its housing and energy programs. HCR will consider installation of renewable energy systems and green building materials on a case-by-case basis, or as part of a pilot program when proposed by subgrantees. Installation of renewables will only be permitted when consistent with DOE guidance and justified by an SIR of 1.0 or greater, or by other allowable considerations. Any materials used must meet the specifications listed in 10 CFR 440, Appendix A, or otherwise be approved by DOE for use in the program. Subgrantees proposing installation of renewable energy systems will be required to obtain prior approval from the appropriate HCR regional supervisor. HCR will then obtain prior approval from DOE before authorizing any sub-grantee to use WAP funds for such measures.

Where feasible, HCR will encourage subgrantees to coordinate installation of weatherization materials with replacement of heating systems in buildings that can be converted from oil or other delivered fuels to natural gas. HCR is participating in an initiative sponsored by the NYS Public Service Commission to explore cost-saving opportunities associated with expansion of natural gas service to residences in the State that are not currently served by gas.

All weatherization activities not included in the list of Categorical Exclusion activities in Section 2.6 of WPN 17-1 will require an Environmental Questionnaire (EQ-1) submission for review.

V.5.1 Technical Guides and Materials

Policy and Procedures Manual

The PPM sets forth specific guidelines that subgrantees must follow in administering the program. The PPM is an attachment to the written agreement between HCR and the subgrantee and subgrantees are bound by signing the agreement to comply with the PPM. Subgrantees that don't comply can be found to be in default of the agreement, and risk losing funding. The PPM covers administrative procedures; building and household eligibility; building analysis (energy audit) procedures, including health and safety protocols; deferral guidelines; reporting and payment procedures; and, procurement and fiscal requirements. Section 5 of the PPM also provides specific technical guidance to subgrantees on work standards and related protocols, including guidance on multifamily work scope development, building assessment and health and safety issues. The PPM is available on the HCR web site at the following link: http://www.nyshcr.org/Publications/WeatherizationManual/WAP_Manual.pdf. The PPM is being revised for the 2019 Program Year.

Weatherization Field Guide

HCR has also issued the New York State Weatherization Field Guide for use by subgrantee crews and auditors. This field guide, which incorporates information from several different standards, including the Standard Work Specifications for Home Energy Upgrades (SWS), provides on-site guidance to subgrantees in the installation of measures and other technical aspects of the program.

HCR updated the New York State Weatherization Field Guide in 2018 to meet requirements included in DOE guidance on maintaining work quality (WPN 15-4). The Field Guide is published through an agreement with Saturn Resource Management. A copyright protected version of the New York State Weatherization Field Guide is available to all NYS WAP subgrantees through the HCR Weatherization website: <http://www.nyshcr.org/Programs/WeatherizationAssistance/>.

All subgrantees have been provided access to the Field Guide and are familiar with the specifications, objectives and desired outcomes outlined in the SWS for single family, multifamily and manufactured housing.

HCR will continue to provide subgrantees comprehensive field standards and training (see Section V.8.4, below) outlining requirements for work scope development and work quality that will meet or exceed the minimum standards found in the SWS. Subgrantees will also be provided with any revised technical requirements for building assessment (energy audits), installation of energy efficiency and health and safety measures and procedures for conducting final inspections in support of the quality work plan. These requirements will be referenced as a part of the agreement with each subgrantee to provide a mechanism for compliance.

Subcontractor Agreements

Subgrantee agreements and vendor contracts contain language which requires them to comply with the SWS specifications for work quality outlined in WPN 15-4, Section 2. Section 4 of the PPM requires Subgrantees that use subcontractors to complete work on assisted buildings to follow the procurement procedures contained in Section 8 of this manual and to execute an agreement with each subcontractor for the specific work to be completed. Subgrantees that subcontract for work performed with WAP funds must use the Subcontractor Agreement (Form #33). This form binds the parties to follow HCR rules in completing WAP-funded work and provides for certain rights and remedies in the event of default or non-performance by a subcontractor. Subgrantees are responsible for ensuring that the provisions of the Subcontractor Agreement are enforced. Subgrantees may not enter into side agreements with subcontractors for work on a project where WAP funds are invested. Contractors acknowledge the expectations for work quality by signing Form #33.

V.5.2 Energy Audit Procedures

Weatherization subgrantees in New York use the **Targeted Investment Protocol System** (TIPS) energy audit to analyze building energy usage and set priorities for weatherization work in all one- to four-unit buildings, including manufactured or mobile homes, as well as for auditing multi-family buildings containing up to 25 individually heated units and the **Energy Audit Using the Queens Information Package** (EA-QUIP) for analysis of multi-family buildings. Both audit platforms were reauthorized by DOE in 2017 for continued use in the NYS WAP.

New York also has DOE approval for use of the **Targeted Residential Energy Analysis Tools** (TREAT) Energy Audit for multi-family buildings. The TREAT software can be used in coordination with NYSERDA energy efficiency projects. Subgrantees doing weatherization work in multi-family buildings participating in NYSERDA programs, or that have had TREAT audits conducted for other programs, can also use TREAT for Weatherization to avoid the need for duplicate audits. TREAT was also reauthorized by DOE in 2017 for continued use in the NYS WAP.

HCR subgrantees are expected to maintain in-house capacity to conduct building analysis for one- to four-unit buildings and are encouraged to develop capacity to conduct multifamily audits on certain types of buildings with fewer than 75 units. HCR has implemented a quality control and review process for subgrantees that are designated to conduct their own multifamily audits.

HCR encourages the use of renewable energy systems in weatherization projects where permitted by DOE rules. Particularly in multifamily projects, there are significant opportunities for energy savings and cost reduction that result from installation of systems such as solar thermal technology. The TREAT and EA-QUIP energy audit platforms provide the ability to determine cost-effectiveness of renewable energy systems that may be considered in a weatherization project. HCR will comply with the provisions of DOE notices WPN 19-1 and WPN 16-8 and with sections 10 CFR 440.18 and 440.21c concerning use of renewables in weatherization projects.

V.5.3 Final Inspections

All weatherization projects completed by subgrantees in New York must pass a quality control (QC) inspection performed by the subgrantee's designated QC inspector before being reported to HCR as completed. Payment for a completed unit will only be made for units that meet all program requirements (see sections 2.17, 7.02 and 7.06 of the PPM). HCR field staff periodically visit subgrantees and inspect a sample of dwelling units to ensure that the units reported have been completed in accordance with all State and federal program requirements. More detail on the monitoring process can be found in Section V8.3. Each completed unit is inspected per DOE Quality Work Plan requirements by the subgrantee before HCR reports the unit as complete to DOE. The following procedures will support HCR compliance with DOE Quality Work Plan requirements.

During Program Year 2019 every DOE WAP unit reported as a completed unit will receive and pass a QC inspection, performed by a certified QC inspector, ensuring that all work meets the minimum specifications outlined in the SWS in accordance with 10 CFR 440 and NYS WAP requirements. Each client file will have a form(s), signed by the QC inspector, certifying that the unit passed a QC inspection, meeting the required standards for NYS WAP. HCR will confirm subgrantee compliance with the QC requirement during routine monitoring visits and final quality assurance inspections of a sample of completed projects.

The final quality assurance project inspection includes the following:

- verification of program eligibility and required project file documentation
- review of the audit and work scope to determine that the work specified was eligible, effective, installed per SIR priority and that any changes to work orders were approved in advance and properly documented;
- photographs of initial conditions and completed work;
- verification of the quantity of materials installed;
- verification that installation standards and work quality is acceptable and meets the QC inspection standard;
- a blower door test to verify final air flow, in units where the test can be conducted;
- verification that required health and safety tests were conducted accurately and that appropriate mitigation measures were performed as necessary;
- review for client signatures accepting completion of work;
- review for program documentation notifying owners and occupants of any unsafe or potentially unsafe conditions; and,
- review of any additional documentation necessary to support the outcome of the weatherization project.

Each subgrantee has certified quality control inspectors on staff, but turnover has been high, with several instances of staff leaving a subgrantee after obtaining QC certification. In cases where a subgrantee temporarily does not have a certified QC inspector in place, the subgrantee must demonstrate to HCR that it has arranged to obtain the services of a certified inspector on a temporary basis, typically by contracting with a nearby subgrantee, and must provide HCR with a plan to fill the vacancy. In any case, HCR does not allow a subgrantee to report a unit as complete without a QC inspection and will ultimately disallow costs for any expenditures on units that do not meet the QC requirement.

HCR permits smaller subgrantees that do not have the resources to hire a separate QC inspector to assign this function to an auditor or other staff person that obtains the required certifications. HCR increases monitoring frequency where needed, but for all subgrantees HCR inspects a minimum of 5% of completed units. See section V.8.3 for more detail on monitoring policies, including actions taken when a QC fails to adequately inspect completed work.

V.6 Analysis of Effectiveness

HCR conducts an analysis of the effectiveness of each subgrantee's program each year, per 10 CFR 440.14(c)(6)(1) and maintains documentation on this analysis on file for review. This analysis is based on frequent on-site monitoring, regular desk audits and management reviews as well as other available information. Subgrantee productivity is measured by reviewing subgrantee production (as reported in the Weatherization Payment and Reporting Database) against contract production schedules each month when subgrantees request payment. HCR's Field Operations unit also conducts comparative analyses to ensure that all subgrantees are administering the Program in an optimal manner and to set priorities for training and technical assistance. Subgrantees with deficiencies are required to submit corrective action plans to resolve impediments to effectiveness.

Subgrantees are also monitored several times during the program year, and their progress in resolving deficiencies and in implementing new procedures and recent training is assessed as part of the monitoring process. The field monitoring instruments themselves allow the reviewer to identify reoccurring problems and problem areas measured in the aggregate. Progress in resolving management findings and unresolved issues from prior annual evaluations is also assessed.

In addition to regular monitoring, HCR conducts a comprehensive annual evaluation of each subgrantee. The evaluation covers both the Program and Fiscal components of the agencies' programs and includes the following:

- Program Administration
- Outreach and Intake
- Energy Auditing and Work Scope Development
- Crew Operations/Subcontractor Management
- Post Inspection
- Database and Reporting
- Leveraging and Coordination
- Production and Quality
- Fiscal Record Keeping
- Financial Stability

Program compliance
Procurement

The evaluation analyzes the program and fiscal monitoring reports documented during the year and various production metrics. The completed evaluation is shared with each subgrantee, and each area rated as "needs improvement" or "issues identified but unresolved" requires the subgrantee to submit a written corrective action plan, the implementation and progress of which is reviewed and monitored during the following year for effectiveness. Each evaluation area is also reviewed by the regional supervisors, program monitors and fiscal monitors for the identification of problem areas and potential solutions. The scores and subgrantee rankings are compiled for the program management staff to determine the strength of subgrantee performance and any service territories whose needs are not being adequately met.

V.7 Health and Safety

The primary goal of the Weatherization Assistance Program is energy conservation. However, installing energy conservation measures sometimes requires subgrantees to address health and safety problems that may exist in client's homes. If not done correctly, installing certain measures can also create or worsen other health and safety conditions.

Many of the buildings that are weatherized in New York have serious deficiencies that can affect the health and safety of both occupants of assisted units and staff performing weatherization work. Health and safety work is only done in units where energy efficiency measures are also being installed. Section 5 of the PPM includes guidance on health and safety protocols. Additional information on HCR health and safety protocols is included in the HCR Weatherization Health and Safety Plan, which is attached as Appendix D.

HCR weatherization health and safety protocols require subgrantees to review building health and safety conditions and take appropriate action to mitigate any health or safety concerns when installing weatherization materials, where it is allowable and practical to do so. In some cases, subgrantees will defer work on a unit until existing conditions are corrected. In either scenario, the subgrantee will provide a Health and Safety Notification (Form HCR #15), describing the issue and the appropriate protocol to be followed, to the client for signature and inclusion in the project file. Whenever the appropriate action is to mitigate the health or safety concern, DOE funds will be used to cover a portion of any eligible costs.

Mandatory training sessions, which include Basic Health & Safety, LSW practices, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Lead Renovator Certification and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 10-hour job site safety training, and the personnel required to take them, are listed in the PPM, SS 2.14, pg 32. If a subgrantee hires a new employee into any of these positions or a current employee transfers into any of these positions, it is required that they receive the mandatory training within 12 months of their start date.

Mandatory training must be repeated every 3 years by subgrantee personnel in these positions. Compliance with this program requirement will be monitored by field staff in their field visit reports. Any agencies that are not in compliance will be referred to the WAP T&TA unit (Form #47) to arrange for mandatory training for appropriate staff members.

V.7.1 Health and Safety Budgeting

Subgrantees are required to budget health and safety costs in a separate category that is not included in the cost per unit calculation. Subgrantees will be allowed to budget up to 10% of their total allocation for health and safety, but in higher-cost areas a higher percentage may be allowed on a case-by-case basis.

V.7.2 Health and Safety Measures and Incidental Repairs

Allowable health and safety measures are listed below, by category. Incidental repairs that are not health or safety measures are only allowed when the repair is necessary to install an energy efficiency measure and the total cost of installation, including the repair, has a savings-to-investment ratio of 1.0 or higher. Work will be deferred on buildings that need more extensive repairs until funding is identified to complete the needed repairs.

V.7.3 Health and Safety Expenditure Limits

Subgrantees may expend an average of 10% of their weatherization contract on energy-related health and safety measures in assisted units. A higher percentage may be allowed for subgrantees in areas where health and safety work costs more. Actual program health and safety costs have equaled about 6% of total allocations, statewide.

V.7.4 Deferral Policy

In some cases, structural or health and safety deficiencies exist in buildings that are beyond the scope of what the Program can correct. In such cases, assistance will be deferred until the condition has been corrected using other resources. Owners and occupants of buildings where work must be deferred are provided with written notice, and subgrantees are encouraged to identify any resources available to correct the situation. Due to the age and condition of New York's housing stock, deferrals are sometimes necessary, and funding to address repairs that are beyond the scope of the Program is very limited.

The deferral process is detailed in Section 6.01 of the PPM. Also see Section V.1.2, above.

V.7.5 Occupant Health and Safety

Subgrantees must take all reasonable precautions when performing work that will subject workers or clients to health and safety risks. Subgrantees are required to consider the health concerns of each occupant prior to initiating work on a residence. Form HCR #11 (Client Questionnaire) or Form HCR #11A (Multifamily Building Health and Safety Questionnaire) must be completed before any work is begun, to identify existing household occupant health and safety problems. See PPM SS 5.01 and 5.07.01 for procedures for using these forms.

When performing an energy audit, the energy auditor is required to meet with a member of the household (or, for multifamily buildings, the building supervisor or management representative) to complete the questionnaire. This questionnaire provides the auditor with information about the dwelling unit and the lifestyle of its occupants to help the auditor identify health and safety concerns. Once identified, these areas can be dealt with through client education or adjustments to the work scope.

The auditor is also required to complete a visual health and safety inspection and provide documentation of any concerns discovered. Where serious concerns are found that cannot be addressed through weatherization, occupants are advised of these possible hazards in

writing (Health and Safety Notification Form; HCR #15) in order that they may make informed decisions regarding their safety. When necessary, occupants will be advised to relocate from the unit during installation of energy conservation materials to ensure the household's safety.

HCR has also developed procedures to protect occupants while work is being installed. A daily safety check is required at the end of each work day to ensure that no conditions exist that would compromise building occupants' health and safety resulting from the weatherization work that was performed. All work and testing must be clearly documented in the client file on the appropriate forms. The following steps are taken at the end of each work day:

- Crews ensure that carbon monoxide (CO) alarms are installed in any dwelling unit where a functioning CO alarm does not presently exist.
- Crews ensure that smoke detectors are present, correctly installed and operational.
- Crews ensure that all combustion appliances are properly vented to the outdoors.
- Crews ensure that combustion water heaters are properly vented to outdoors per National Fire Protection Association standards (NFPA 211).
- A comprehensive health and safety evaluation and CAZ tests are conducted, and results documented in the project file, for each day following air sealing work.
- All vented combustion appliances are checked for spillage and proper draft.
- Ambient air testing is conducted to determine the presence of CO when combustion appliances are present.

V.7.6 Documentation of Health and Safety Issues

During the energy audit process subgrantees are required to take pictures of any existing conditions that could represent a health or safety issue or could lead to a dangerous situation if work proceeds. The auditor is also required to maintain written notes documenting the issues or concerns discovered during the audit along with an explanation that weatherization would be inappropriate, or that the weatherization work scope must be modified or changed. Any adverse conditions discovered during installation of energy efficiency measures will also be documented in writing, along with pictures and other relevant information and maintained in the applicant file.

HCR requires subgrantees to notify owners and occupants of any adverse health or safety conditions discovered in a building where weatherization work will be conducted, or where a decision to defer work has been made. Subgrantees are required to complete the HCR Health and Safety Notification form with occupant and owner sign off, to inform and educate occupants and owners of potential health or safety hazards present in the building.

V.7.7 Health and Safety Hazards Addressed by HCR Subgrantees

Air Conditioning and Heating Systems

The New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) may administer an emergency heating equipment repair and replacement program (HERR) if sufficient funding is available. HCR coordinates closely with OTDA to ensure that low-income households that do not have safe, operable heating systems are not placed at risk during the heating season.

When an unsafe heating system is encountered in a single-family owner-occupied unit during the heating season, the subgrantee will notify the household of the hazardous condition,

following the procedures described in the preceding section, and will prepare a written referral to the local agency that administers the HERR so that the household can access benefits, if available. In such cases the subgrantee will defer work until the unsafe condition is corrected.

In some cases, such as when HERR is not available or for conditions encountered outside of the heating season, the subgrantee may attempt to determine whether repair or replacement is feasible as an energy efficiency measure (i.e., cost-effective as determined by a building analysis) and of sufficient priority to be included in the weatherization work scope.

State law requires owners of rental buildings to provide adequate heat in rental units during the heating season. When an unsafe heating system is encountered in a rental unit, the subgrantee will notify the owner and the tenant of the condition and defer work until the condition is corrected. In cases where a significant hazard exists, the subgrantee will also advise the tenant to vacate the premises and provide appropriate referrals to human services or emergency services providers. See PPM SS 5.01 (pg. 111): Building Analysis and SS 5.07.01 (pg. 134): Health and Safety Considerations, for additional details on these procedures.

Generally, work on air conditioning systems is beyond the scope of the weatherization program. During prolonged heat waves where the State determines that an emergency exists and provides funding for an emergency cooling program, subgrantees may be asked to participate, but DOE Weatherization Program funds will not be used for this purpose.

Appliances and Water Heaters

Replacement of water heaters is allowed when combustion safety testing indicates that the water heater is not performing safely. Subgrantees will ensure that other combustion appliances, such as dryers, are properly vented and will perform minor repairs such as replacing vent pipes when indicated. See section on combustion gases, below, for protocols on testing; also, see PPM SS 5.04.03: Multi-family Construction Management Responsibilities (pp. 119 and 124) and SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations (pp. 136, and 140-143).

Asbestos

All subgrantees are required to use certified contractors or crew members in compliance with NYS Department of Labor rules when cleaning up, removing or mitigating asbestos.

When working around any asbestos-containing material (ACM), the following will not be done:

- Dust, sweep, or vacuum debris;
- Saw, sand, scrape, or drill holes in the material; or,
- Use abrasive pads or brushes to strip materials.

Siding and other permanently affixed locations – Visual inspection of exterior will be conducted to identify the presence of asbestos siding. Removal of siding where asbestos is suspected is allowed to perform energy conservation measures where removal can be done in compliance with State Department of Labor regulations. However, where necessary, insulation will be installed through interior walls in buildings where asbestos siding is present or suspected. Occupant and owner notification will be provided following procedures described in Section V.7.6, above.

Vermiculite – Visual inspections will be conducted to identify presence of vermiculite (typically found in attics). Insulation that looks like vermiculite (as opposed to fiberglass, cellulose, or urethane foams) will not be removed or disturbed. When vermiculite is present subgrantees will assume that it contains asbestos, will notify owners and occupants according

to procedures described in Section V.7.6 and will take all proper, precautionary measures, such as avoiding use of the blower door.

Heating distribution systems – Pipe insulation will be inspected for the following:

- Integrity—complete coverage, no holes or tears;
- Damage—holes or tears; and,
- Complete coverage—insulation missing.

In some cases, the presence of asbestos may result in deferral of work on the building or unit if other, more cost-effective measures are not available or a complete work scope cannot be achieved. If asbestos is suspected, occupants will be notified and, if suspected asbestos is in good condition, will not be disturbed.

For suspected ACM that is damaged (e.g., unraveling, frayed, breaking apart) or that must be disturbed as part of the retrofit activity, contracting with an asbestos professional for abatement or repair, in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements, may be permitted in very limited circumstances but only when shown to be cost effective and only with the prior approval of HCR. Only a licensed or trained professional may abate, repair, or remove ACM.

Testing is allowed in cases where it is suspected that covering materials do not contain asbestos, where deemed cost effective and requires the approval of HCR. Occupant and owner notification will be provided following procedures described in Section V.7.6, above. See PPM SS 5.01: Building Analysis (pg. 109); SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations (pp. 135-137); and SS 5.07.02: Health and Safety Equipment (pp. 138, 142).

Biological Hazards and Unsanitary Conditions

Information on biological hazards is obtained through the client questionnaire and by visual or sensory inspection of the unit. If hazards are present that cannot be mitigated in the course of routine weatherization work, the subgrantee must defer work until funding from other sources is available to address the hazard. Occupant and owner notification will be provided following procedures described in Section V.7.6, above. See PPM SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations (pg. 133).

Building Structure and Roofing

Incidental repairs are not performed as health and safety measures. Incidental repairs that are done to enable installation of energy efficiency work will not be billed as health and safety work. More extensive conditions, such as structural problems or roof replacement, are beyond the scope of the Program. Subgrantees are expected to be familiar with housing rehabilitation programs available in their service area to refer owners to programs that can provide assistance that is beyond the scope of weatherization. In cases where extensive repairs are needed before weatherization assistance can be provided, work will be deferred until repairs are made. Occupant and owner notification will be provided following procedures described in Section V.7.6, above; also, see PPM SS 5.01: Building Analysis (pg. 111) and SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations (pg 134).

Code Compliance

HCR requires subgrantees to ensure that work is performed in accordance with state and local codes, and monitors compliance with this requirement during on-site inspections by verifying that appropriate permits and other documentation from local code offices is on file. However, the role of State staff and of subgrantees is oversight; code compliance is the

responsibility of local officials. The visual inspection of the unit includes an analysis of potential code violations in areas where work is being done and, when required by state or local codes, subgrantees must obtain building permits for work to be performed prior to commencement of work. In cases where code violations are serious or apparent, or pose an imminent threat to health or safety, subgrantees will notify owners and occupants pursuant to the procedures described in Section V.7.6, above; also, see PPM SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations (pg. 134).

Combustion Gases and Fuel Leaks

HCR requires subgrantees to conduct combustion appliance zone (CAZ) testing, chimney draft testing, heating system steady-state efficiency testing and carbon monoxide testing on all buildings where any combustion appliance is present. Testing must be conducted before work begins, after work is completed and, for some tests, at the end of each work day. In general, HCR testing protocols are identical with Building Performance Institute protocols. Subgrantees will provide proper venting and minor heating system repairs when necessary to ensure indoor air quality and mitigate combustion gas hazards. In cases where serious hazards exist that cannot be resolved with weatherization program funding, work on the unit will be deferred. When any combustion gas hazard is detected, subgrantees will notify owners and occupants pursuant to the procedures described in Section V.7.6, above.

Oil tank, piping and equipment will be visually inspected for leaks. Minor fuel leaks that can be rectified by tightening of fitting are allowed as eligible health and safety work. If a fuel leak is detected in large, multi-family fuel piping, or is in an oil tank, the spill will be reported in accordance with local codes. The jurisdiction having authority and the owner will be notified pursuant to the procedures described in Section V.7.6, above, and the project will be deferred. See PPM, SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations (pp. 136); SS 5.07.03: Health and Safety Testing (pp. 140-143) for details on HCR testing protocols and PPM 5.01: Building Analysis (pp. 109-110) for protocols on fuel leaks.

Drainage

HCR requires subgrantees to inspect each building for mold and moisture conditions. Subgrantees must locate and, where feasible, eliminate sources of moisture, or reduce infiltration of moisture into the structure. Building owners will be required to correct moisture problems that are beyond the scope of WAP before energy conservation work can proceed. This may include repair or replacement of drainage systems (gutters and downspouts). Typically, such repairs are the responsibility of the building owner. In some cases, minor work to address moisture issues will be performed as a health and safety measure. Occupant and owner notification of serious drainage conditions will be provided following procedures described in Section V.7.6, above, and more fully described in PPM SS 6.03: Mold and Moisture Problems (pg. 165).

Electrical Issues

Subgrantees ensure that work is performed in accordance with state and local codes, and monitor compliance with this requirement during on-site inspections. The visual inspection of the unit includes an analysis of electrical hazards. Voltage drop and voltage detection testing will be conducted where needed. Subgrantees will ensure that all electrical hazards that exist in areas where weatherization work is to be done are corrected prior to commencement of work. Subgrantees avoid insulating any areas of a building where live knob-and-tube wiring is known to exist. Knob and tube wiring can be replaced if the cost of the

rewiring and the cost of the insulation added together results in a SIR of greater than one. In buildings with serious electrical hazards or where hazards cannot be addressed in a cost-effective manner, work will be deferred and subgrantees will notify owners and occupants pursuant to the procedures described in Section V.7.6, above. See PPM SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations (pg. 134) for guidance on this issue.

Fire Hazards

Potential fire hazards are identified during the visual inspection. The presence of smoke detectors is noted. Obvious hazards must be corrected before work can proceed. As a direct result of work that is performed in the course of weatherization such as the reduction of air flow, sealing of thermal bypasses, and installation of insulation, weatherization services reduce the probability of fire spread in a building. In cases where hazards exist that are beyond the scope of the program, work will be deferred and subgrantees will notify owners and occupants pursuant to the procedures described in Section V.7.6, above. PPM SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations (pg. 133).

Formaldehyde, Volatile Organic Compounds and other Indoor Air Pollutants

When these substances are suspected in a unit, subgrantees are to issue a Health and Safety Notification (Form #15) to the homeowner. EPA recommendations on air quality levels are to be referenced. In cases where hazards exist that are beyond the scope of the program, work will be deferred and subgrantees will notify owners and occupants pursuant to the procedures described in Section V.7.6, above and in PPM SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations (pg. 133).

Gas Ovens/Stovetops/Ranges

Gas ovens can release CO, natural gas, or propane into a kitchen. Oven burners are more likely to release CO compared to range-top burners, so the oven burner is the most important burner to evaluate. Subgrantees will test the oven for combustion safety following the steps listed below and take recommended actions. They are to measure CO in the ambient air in the kitchen during these tests. The EPA recommends that the ambient air should never be more than 35 parts per million (ppm) during the test.

Protocols for testing gas cooking appliances are described in Appendix D. Also, see PPM SS 5.07.03: Health and Safety Testing (pg. 140).

Injury Prevention and Worker Safety

See “Occupational Health and Safety Administration Compliance,” below. Mandatory training is provided to weatherization crews to avoid falls and other on-the-job injuries. Subgrantees will take all reasonable precautions to reduce the risk of injury to workers or occupants of assisted buildings. In limited cases, minor repairs may be conducted to avoid injury risk. In cases where serious safety conditions exist, work will be deferred and subgrantees will notify owners and occupants pursuant to the procedures described in Section V.7.6, above. See PPM SS 5.01: Building Analysis (pp.109-11), SS 5.07.02: Health and Safety Equipment (pg. 138) and SS 6.01: When Not to Weatherize (pp. 158-160).

Lead-Based Paint

Lead paint hazards are endemic in parts of New York State. All subgrantees are required to follow lead-safe work protocols and to employ staff trained in following such practices. Subgrantees must comply with current EPA and DOE requirements for lead hazard

control, including worker protection and occupant notification. Each subgrantee must hold current EPA Certified Renovator firm status. Testing for presence of lead hazards is allowed, and clearance testing by a Certified Renovator upon conclusion of work in an area where lead hazards are present is required.

HCR requires weatherization directors and all staff who may come in contact with lead-based paint while performing their duties to attend a one-day EPA approved lead renovator certification course. HCR has arranged for this training and encourages subgrantees to have all WAP staff become certified lead renovators. HCR also requires that all weatherization directors and subgrantee/subcontractor personnel who will come in contact with lead paint attend a one-day Lead-Safe Work Practices training session. Assisted households are provided with the required EPA brochure on lead hazards associated with renovation and required to sign the acknowledgement included in that brochure, and subgrantees are required to maintain the signed forms on file. In cases where lead hazards exist that preclude safe and cost-effective installation of energy efficiency measures, work will be deferred and subgrantees will notify owners and occupants pursuant to the procedures described in Section V.7.6, above.

Compliance with lead hazard control requirements is verified through routine monitoring, and subgrantees that fail to comply may be required to submit corrective action plans or be subject to sanctions, as in other non-compliance events. See the Monitoring section of this plan for more information on compliance monitoring. Information on lead-safe weatherization is included in Section 6.02 of the PPM.

Mold and Moisture

Subgrantees are required to inspect each unit to locate any mold and the sources of excessive moisture. If mold or moisture issues are found the subgrantee must notify occupants and either defer work or develop an acceptable corrective action plan. Correction of moisture and mold-creating conditions is allowed only when necessary to safely install and ensure the durability of energy conservation measures. Subgrantees are required to install ventilation when feasible and necessary to address moisture conditions. For more information see PPM SS 5.07.03: Health and Safety Testing (pg. 141), SS 6.03: Mold and Moisture Problems (pg. 165).

Training is provided to all subgrantee staff and grantee field staff on mold and moisture issues. More detail on subgrantee training is provided below. Also see the section on Drainage, above.

Occupant Health Conditions

Information on existing occupant health problems is collected on the client questionnaire. In some cases, where work activities could present a health or safety hazard, occupants will be advised to temporarily relocate while work is being conducted, or work will be deferred until suitable arrangements are made. See PPM SS 5.07.0: Health and Safety Considerations (pg. 133).

Occupational Safety and Health Administration Compliance

Subgrantees are required to comply with and monitor their crews and subcontractors for compliance with OSHA requirements. Crew and contractor safety is integrated into HCR training and technical assistance curricula (including confined spaces protocols and the use of material safety data sheets) and is mandatory training for all WAP workers. HCR staff will monitor to ensure that subgrantee crews and subcontractors are utilizing safe work practices. For more information see PPM SS 2.14 - Training and Technical Assistance (pg. 32), SS

5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations (pg. 133), SS 5.07.02: Health and Safety Equipment (pg. 138) and SS 6.02: Lead-safe Weatherization (pg. 161).

Pest Infestation

Air sealing and installation of screens or barriers to prevent pest infestation is permitted when feasible and cost-effective. Pest removal is generally the responsibility of the owner. In cases where infestation hazards exist that cannot be addressed through routine, low-cost measures, work will be deferred and subgrantees will notify owners and occupants pursuant to the procedures described in Section V.7.6, above. See PPM SS 6.01: When Not to Weatherize (pg. 158).

Radon

Buildings in areas with high radon levels may be tested, and mitigation measures followed, to ensure that radon hazards are not made worse. However, subgrantees are made aware that mitigation is limited to ensuring that units are properly vented and installing a vapor barrier over exposed dirt (such as may be found in basements or crawl spaces). In cases where hazards exist that are beyond the scope of the program, work will be deferred and subgrantees will notify owners and occupants pursuant to the procedures described in Section V.7.6, above.

Assisted households will be provided with the required EPA information on radon hazards in their area, and required to sign an acknowledgement that they have been provided the information and have been informed that while there is a small risk of increased radon levels in homes when the building air tightness levels are improved, these increases are smaller in manufactured housing everywhere, and that there is some evidence that the installation of continuous mechanical ventilation reduces radon levels in homes, and counteracts any radon increases that might be due to improved building air tightness levels. Subgrantees will be required to maintain the signed forms on file.

The EPA has designated parts of New York State as having higher risk for radon (radon zones 1 and 2). In these areas, buildings identified as having potential radon infiltration issues will receive additional precautionary measures. See Appendix D for more information. Also see PPM SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations (pg. 134); SS 5.07.02: Health and Safety Equipment (pg. 138); and, SS 5.07.03: Health and Safety Testing (pg 143.).

Refrigerants and Other Hazardous Materials

All refrigerators or other appliances containing hazardous material that are replaced will be de-manufactured or disposed of in accordance with program protocols and applicable EPA requirements. See PPM SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations (pg. 134) and SS 5.13: Refrigerator Replacement Criteria (pg. 153).

Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors and Fire Extinguishers

HCR requires subgrantees to correctly install smoke detectors and carbon monoxide detectors where detectors are inoperable or not present. Fire extinguishers are not provided, but owners and occupants are made aware of attendant hazards. For details, see PPM SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations (pg. 136) and SS 5.07.03: Health and Safety Testing (pg. 142).

Solid Fuel Heating

About one percent of New York's households heat with wood, coal or coke. Maintenance, repair or replacement of these types of heating systems is allowed, as with other heating system types. A comprehensive health and safety evaluation of all combustible appliance zones must be completed each day following air sealing work to ensure safe operation of solid fuel-burning appliances. Procedures are detailed in PPM SS 5.07.03: Health and Safety Testing (pg. 141).

Space Heaters

Standalone electric – Repair, replacement or installation of standalone electric heaters is not allowed. Subgrantees advise removal and inspect electric circuitry in cases where clients do not permit removal. In buildings with significant hazards that cannot be mitigated (e.g., unsafe circuits where occupant will not remove space heater, or use of multiple space heaters) work will be deferred until the hazard is removed or corrected, and owners and occupants notified.

Unvented combustion – Subgrantees must educate owners and tenants about the dangers of CO and fire hazards associated with using unvented space heaters when encountered. Unvented space heaters must be removed before weatherization measures can be installed, except those used as secondary heat sources that conform to ANSI Z21.11.2., or Subgrantees will defer work on the building until the heater is removed and will notify owners and occupants pursuant to the procedures described in Section V.7.6, above.

Vented combustion – Vented combustion space heaters will be treated as furnaces. See section on combustion gases, above, and PPM SS 5.07.03: Health and Safety Testing (pp. 140-143) and SS 5.12: Steady-state Efficiency Testing and Clean & Tune Requirements (pg. 151).

Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality

A variance from the ASHRAE 2016 ventilation standard was approved by DOE in May 2018 to permit HCR and its technical partners to conduct a pilot study and determine cost-effective methods to comply with the ASHRAE 62.2 ventilation standard in 4-story and higher multi-family buildings typically found in New York.

HCR will require subgrantees to comply with ASHRAE 62.2-2016 indoor air quality requirements and will provide continuing training to staff and subgrantees as needed. HCR will attempt to balance these requirements with the need to maximize energy savings in assisted units and provide recipients with sustainable installations that they will be able to maintain in future years.

HCR has developed a method to safely and responsibly implement the ASHRAE standard and allow air-sealing of buildings to levels tighter than previous standards, when physically possible and cost effective (i.e., SIR greater than 1.0). After all air-sealing, buildings will be evaluated and receive mechanical ventilation in accordance with ASHRAE 62.2-2016.

Because of this standard, some weatherized buildings will be much tighter, requiring client education and additional training. Tighter buildings will also require attention to additional health & safety concerns to ensure the safety of the occupants and integrity of the structure.

Tools have been developed to assist subgrantees with this new process. These include a calculator utilizing building characteristics and blower door test results after all air sealing techniques have been completed, and deemed no longer cost effective to continue, as well as other materials. Subgrantees will be trained in the proper implementation of ASHRAE 62.2-2016 by HCR and its training and technical assistance providers.

Energy auditors and crew chiefs will be trained to understand and test exhaust airflow to meet the ASHRAE 62.2-2016 requirements. Airflow tests will be performed and documented at the time of the audit, during air sealing work, again after all air sealing work has been completed, and at final inspection. See PPM SS 5.01: Building Analysis, pp. 109, SS 5.07.03: Health and Safety Testing, pp142 - 143, SS 5.11: Air Flow Standards for Small & Low-rise Buildings, pg. 148; Field Guide, pp. 81, 348 +.

For more detailed information please see Appendix D, Section 7.19 Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality

Window and Door Replacement and Window Guards

Windows and doors will not be replaced as a health and safety measure. Installation of window guards (which is often required on buildings in New York City) will be provided by rental property owners, when required.

V.8 Program Management

V.8.1 Overview and Organization

The Program is managed in New York by the Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR), a component of NYS Homes and Community Renewal (HCR). The Commissioner of Housing and Community Renewal also serves as Chief Operating Officer of HCR and is appointed by the Governor. Within DHCR, the Program is in the Office of Housing Preservation (OHP). OHP is headed by a deputy commissioner/president that reports to an executive deputy commissioner. In addition to the Weatherization program, OHP administers the Federal Housing Choice Voucher program and provides supervision of the State's portfolios of public housing and privately-owned assisted housing. Other offices within HCR include Finance and Development, which primarily administers multifamily housing finance programs such as the Housing Trust Fund, Low-income Housing (tax) Credit and Mortgage Revenue Bond programs, and the Office of Community Renewal, which administers the Community Development Block Grant Program, NYS HOME Program, NY Main Street program and other locally-administered housing and community development programs.

The Director of Energy and Rehabilitation Programs, who reports to the Deputy Commissioner for OHP, has day-to-day responsibility for the Weatherization Assistance Program. Three component units within the Energy and Rehabilitation Services Bureau provide Program staffing: Program Management, which includes central office operations such as contract and payment processing, reporting, budgeting and coordination with other State offices and other units within HCR; Fiscal Compliance, which includes staff that monitors the fiscal operations of subgrantees; Field Operations, which includes both the field (program) monitoring staff; and the Training and Technical Assistance unit.

HCR coordinates closely with other State agencies that administer energy assistance programs. These include the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, which administers the State Energy Program and several energy efficiency programs, the Office for Temporary and Disability Assistance, which administers the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, the Department of State, which administers the Community Services Block Grant program, the Public Service Commission, the Department of Labor, the State Office for the Aging and others.

A full description of roles and responsibilities of HCR staff involved in administration of the Program, including information on coordination with other State agencies, can be found in the Weatherization Assistance Program Policy and Procedures Manual.

V.8.2 Administrative Expenditure Limits

HCR will retain a portion of available funds to cover staff and non-personal service costs, not to exceed five percent of the allocation. Each subgrantee will be allowed to use six percent of the first \$1,500,000 of their allocation, and five percent of the balance of the allocation for administrative costs. For example, a subgrantee with an allocation of \$1,000,000 would be allowed to use up to \$60,000 of the allocation for administrative costs, and a subgrantee with an allocation of \$2,000,000 would be allowed to use up to \$115,000 for administrative costs ($(\$1,500,000 \times .06) + (\$500,000 \times .05)$).

V.8.3 Monitoring Activities

HCR combines rigorous field monitoring with an extensive training and technical assistance program to identify areas to improve work quality and the delivery of program services as well as to correct subgrantee administrative and management problems. Field monitoring also provides an opportunity for on-site training and technical assistance and the identification of areas where more extensive training is needed.

A minimum of 5% of units completed by each subgrantee are inspected by HCR QA monitors. For subgrantees that use energy auditors to perform QCI inspections on buildings they have audited, HCR will comply with DOE minimum monitoring requirements and inspect at least 10% of completed units. When deficiencies are found at a subgrantee, a higher percentage of units may be inspected.

Staff closely monitors compliance with Program policies and procedures and in accordance with WPN 16-4. Fiscal Compliance unit staff (senior accountants) performs periodic on-site monitoring and desk audits, including reviews of financial statements, to assure compliance with all financial rules. Field Operations unit staff reviews subgrantee production status throughout the year, conducts visits to subgrantee offices to review files and visits assisted units to inspect in-progress and completed work. This information aids in early identification of subgrantee problems and ensures quality work and compliance with Program standards.

The field monitoring process consists of monthly reporting by subgrantees, on-site visits by program and fiscal staff to subgrantee offices and to assisted units, and desk audits, where subgrantee performance reports and other information is reviewed. At the end of the program year an annual evaluation of each subgrantee is conducted that reviews compliance with all program rules, energy audit procedures, crew operations, client interaction, data collection and reporting and fiscal compliance.

Subgrantees found to have deficiencies in program operations are required to prepare a corrective action plan for areas needing improvement. HCR has developed an automated monitoring process to more carefully track monitoring results. This process has improved HCR's annual monitoring function, and will provide data on subgrantee performance, work quality and compliance that HCR can use in future funding decisions, and to improve program effectiveness in general. For more information on HCR subgrantee monitoring processes, see Sections 2.17 – 2.20 of the PPM.

When HCR monitoring finds that a unit reported as complete was not properly inspected,

current standards were not followed, or the unit otherwise contains deficiencies, the unit is not certified, which means that the subgrantee will not receive payment for the unit until the deficiency has been addressed. When a unit is not certified the HCR field representative notifies the subgrantee in a field visit report, documents the conditions that caused the unit to fail, and typically supports that finding with photographs that are included in the field visit report.

Since individual inspectors are employees or sub-contractors of the subgrantee, and HCR contracts with the subgrantee, not the individual, our written correspondence on these matters is directed to the responsible party at the subgrantee. It is the subgrantee's organizational responsibility to ensure that individuals perform in a manner that will result in compliance with HCR rules by the subgrantee. This is addressed in sections 2.17, 7.02 and 7.06 of the Policy and Procedures Manual; payment is only made for units that comply with all requirements.

Fiscal Field Monitoring

Fiscal monitors (HCR staff accountants) review subgrantee A-133 audits submitted on an annual basis. A management review letter is issued to the subgrantee following review of the audit.

Fiscal monitors complete their monitoring summaries based in part on the summary of their last visit/report. If there were findings on that last report, the follow-up will be part of their monitoring for the current report. If the prior findings remain uncorrected, that will be reported again on the current report. If the condition is sufficient to warrant further action, the agency may be placed on Fiscal Special Conditions, whereby monitoring becomes more frequent and where special Fiscal signoff may be needed for payments.

For deficiencies reported on an agency's annual evaluation, monitors review the corrective action plan and follow-up during the year as to how successfully it has been implemented. Failure to correct deficiencies may warrant increased training and technical assistance, increased levels of monitoring, or in the most severe cases a formal warning notice which may lead to termination.

Program Field Monitoring

HCR Program Field Monitors typically perform on-site field visits to each subgrantee to assess subgrantee performance and inspect completed units between four and six times each year. A written report is generally issued to the subgrantee at the end of each visit, but in any case, no later than 30 days following the end of the visit. Where serious or repeated deficiencies are found, the frequency of monitoring may be increased. Each monitor possesses current EPA Renovate, Repair and Paint (RRP) lead paint certifications and NREL Quality Control Inspector certifications.

Grantee staff assigned to monitoring are paid with LIHEAP and DOE administrative funding. Four staff persons assigned to the Training and Technical Assistance unit are paid with DOE T&TA funds.

V.8.4 Training and Technical Assistance

HCR provides a rigorous training and technical assistance program to maintain and improve subgrantee performance and the quality of work installed with program funds. Tier 1 training will be provided by IREC-accredited organizations that have extensive state-of-the-art

training facilities that feature pressure diagnostic houses, heating labs, classroom space, and other resources.

Individual grantee staff independently track their continuing education units required for recertification via the BPI portal. HCR program field representatives review the status of subgrantee staff certification compliance during monitoring visits and will issue written findings to subgrantees that are not in compliance with certification requirements. See Sub Section 2.17 of the PPM for more information on HCR monitoring and field visits.

Required certifications and mandatory training are listed in Sub Section 2.14 of the PPM and communicated via program memo when necessary. Ongoing training has always been available through NYS WAP's two contracted technical service providers, who provide a posted training calendar on their websites and send out email notices to the WAP network regarding upcoming training.

When topics involve a change to existing WAP policy and procedures (e.g., air sealing standards, changes to audit protocols, etc.) or emphasize an important program area, (ASHRAE 62.2) subgrantee attendance may be mandatory. In this case, the subgrantee is required to assign the most appropriate person to attend.

If a sponsored training is regional in nature or is otherwise limited to a certain group of subgrantees, HCR will inform subgrantees if their attendance is required. If a subgrantee has any doubt regarding attendance, their HCR program field representative should be consulted.

The mandatory training sessions and the personnel required to take them are listed in the PPM, SS2.14, pg 32. If a subgrantee hires a new employee into any of these positions or a current employee transfers into any of these positions, it is required that they receive the mandatory training within 12 months of their start date.

Training must be repeated every 3 years by subgrantee personnel who occupy these positions. Compliance with this program requirement will be monitored by field staff in their field visit reports. Any agencies that are not in compliance will be referred to the WAP T&TA unit (Form #47) to arrange for mandatory training for appropriate staff members.

Ramifications for non-compliance include: (a) critical program field visit report that would result in an agency having to provide a written action plan for compliance; (b) negative end of year agency evaluation; or (c) disallowing payment for units that were not inspected by a certified QCI. Any subgrantee or sub-contracted staff paid with weatherization funds must be supervised for any work activities until all training and certification requirements are met.

HCR also requires that subgrantee personnel in certain professional positions be certified by the Building Performance Institute (BPI). Subgrantees must ensure that any individual holding a staff position that requires certification must meet certification requirements no later than 18 months from the time they are assigned to the position. HCR does not require Subgrantees to make their hiring decisions based on program training or certification requirements.

HCR provides on-going training programs to keep subgrantees current in program requirements, including any that subgrantees need to comply with HCR's Health and Safety Plan. HCR requires subgrantees to comply with ASHRAE 62.2 2016 indoor air quality requirements and will ensure that staff and subgrantees receive continuing training and other support throughout 2019, including training on any changes to the ASHRAE 62.2 standard that may impact the program. HCR will continue to attempt to balance these requirements with the

need to maximize energy savings in assisted units and provide recipients with sustainable installations that they will be able to maintain in future years.

HCR distributes a portion of its T&TA funds directly to the subgrantees for their use in the following activities: conference attendance, staff training, memberships and subscriptions, computer/electronic media training resources, data gathering and client education materials. Also, since 2014 HCR has provided customer education and training documents for subgrantees to utilize for the purposes of customer education. These are available on the HCR web site.

Training consists of the following activities:

Activity 1: All subgrantee crews, supervisors, energy auditors and other key staff are provided with classroom, web-based and individual training covering all aspects of the program. Areas such as rules, regulations, policies, procedures, reports, data entry, and forms will be covered. This activity will be aimed at meeting and maintaining State and Federal program, fiscal, and technical standards. HCR will provide this training and technical assistance through assigned staff.

Activity 2: This activity corresponds to DOE Tier 1 training. Training of a distinct nature that includes comprehensive, job-specific training which follows a curriculum aligned with the NREL Job Task Analyses (JTAs) for the major energy upgrade job classifications, including the required Quality Control Inspector title. This training will be provided by IREC-accredited training providers under a technical services contract, in accordance with all program requirements for Tier 1 training. HCR will provide Tier 1 training opportunities on an ongoing basis, becoming more varied as needs are assessed, curriculums are approved and accreditations acquired. Training providers will be required to hold IREC accreditations in the following NREL worker certification tracks:

Crew Leader

Quality Control Inspector,

Retrofit Installer

Energy Auditor

Activity 3: HCR will also fund other training and technical support services, including peer-to-peer training activities, air monitoring of lead safe practices, energy savings analysis, and specialized training activities to address deficiencies found in field monitoring. This activity corresponds to DOE Tier 2 training.

Other required or approved training will cover topics such as Health & Safety, using the TIPS, TREAT, or EA-QUIP software, creating-cost effective job work scopes, infrared thermography, heating system diagnostics, performing post inspections, managing crews and subcontractors, materials installation, air sealing, and pressure diagnostics. The goal of this training is also to introduce or significantly improve the knowledge and expertise needed to successfully operate local programs and provide quality weatherization services. These training sessions will be provided throughout the year.

Activity 4: HCR will distribute a portion of its T&TA funds directly to the subgrantees for their use in the following activities: conference attendance, staff training, memberships and subscriptions, computer/electronic media training resources, data gathering and client education materials.

Coordination of Monitoring and Technical Assistance

HCR utilizes field staff and technical service subgrantees as a quality assurance strategy. Field staff conducts an annual evaluation of each subgrantee's training needs that is used to develop the training curricula for the following year. HCR also has staff specifically assigned to provide specialized training in various administrative and support functions to both staff and subgrantees.

HCR has added the capability to capture per building type proposed energy savings data from each subgrantee in its database. This can now be utilized as an additional factor when developing a subgrantee training curricula.

Field staff visit subgrantees on a regular basis to monitor the progress of subgrantees on work required as part of their Program contract. During these monitoring visits, when staff observes areas where subgrantees need assistance, the individual staff member will provide the assistance needed or will arrange for other training as described in Activity 1 and Activity 3, above.

HCR has developed comprehensive written training curricula in several areas that have been used for the training of subgrantee staff on a regular basis. As the need arises for training in additional areas, curricula will be developed to insure a comprehensive and uniform approach to the subject matter. This includes required Lead Safe Worker Training, which is conducted by EPA-certified training contractors. HCR has also funded a Clean Boilers Program which qualifies heating system contractors as eligible bidders and establishes a Master Bidders List for multi-family heating systems installed within the weatherization program.

The annual evaluation process described in Section V.6, above, is used to evaluate subgrantee effectiveness in several technical areas, and then HCR technical assistance and program operations staff reviews the results of the evaluations to identify underperforming subgrantees and recommend them for specific training or technical assistance to address the deficiencies.

Client education is primarily the responsibility of the subgrantee. HCR has developed an extensive set of client educational materials to aid subgrantees in this effort. Those materials are on the HCR web site.

V.9 Energy Crisis and Disaster Relief

In the event of a natural disaster during the program year, subgrantees that serve areas that have been designated as federal disaster areas will be required to prioritize service to buildings occupied by disaster victims. In some cases, subgrantees covering adjacent areas will be allowed to perform work in disaster areas, with the consent of the subgrantee that primarily serves that area. Work will be limited to allowable Program measures.

APPENDIX A - Policy Advisory Council

Barden, Joseph
Margert Community Corp.

Brennan, Charles
Attorney at Law

Bryk, Andrew
NYS Office of Temporary and Disability
Assistance

Coll, Christopher
NYS Energy Research & Development
Authority

Ferreri, Monica
NYS Department of Public Service

Hepinstall, David (Vice Chairperson)
Association for Energy Affordability, Inc.

Kamman, Avi
Crown Heights Jewish Community Council

Maggiore, Joseph
Delaware Opportunities, Inc.

Orr, Jacqueline
NYS Community Action Association

Padian, Andrew
Energy Efficiency Consultant

Petrosino, Linda
NYS Office for the Aging

Quinn, Charles
RECAP, Inc.

Rieber, Dan (Secretary)
Northern Manhattan Improvement Corp.

Rice, Wendell
Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corp.

Spira, Elizabeth
Community Action Partnership for
Dutchess County

Stone, Andrew
NYS Weatherization Directors'
Association

Ward, Sally
PEACE, Inc.

Zales, JoAnn
National Grid

Zerbian, Tina
Cattaraugus Community Action

Appendix B

Weatherization Assistance Program Allocation Formula

County	Income-Eligible Households		Degree Days *		Allocation Percentage
	County Total	Share of State Total	County Total	Index	
Albany	38,906	1.6467	7,148	1.0182	1.9979
Allegany	8,009	0.3390	7,871	1.1212	0.4529
Bronx	239,738	10.1471	4,901	0.6981	8.4412
Broome	32,509	1.3760	7,134	1.0162	1.6662
Cattaraugus	13,524	0.5724	7,419	1.0568	0.7208
Cayuga	11,669	0.4939	7,041	1.0030	0.5903
Chautauqua	24,126	1.0212	6,539	0.9315	1.1334
Chemung	14,512	0.6142	7,134	1.0162	0.7438
Chenango	7,633	0.3231	7,326	1.0436	0.4017
Clinton	11,725	0.4963	7,831	1.1155	0.6596
Columbia	7,847	0.3321	6,748	0.9613	0.3804
Cortland	6,720	0.2844	7,637	1.0879	0.3687
Delaware	8,115	0.3435	7,327	1.0437	0.4272
Dutchess	25,413	1.0756	6,647	0.9469	1.2136
Erie	143,512	6.0743	7,137	1.0167	7.3584
Essex	5,910	0.2501	8,426	1.2003	0.3578
Franklin	7,972	0.3374	8,818	1.2561	0.5050
Fulton	9,519	0.4029	7,831	1.1155	0.5355
Genesee	8,202	0.3472	6,648	0.9470	0.3917
Greene	6,857	0.2902	7,646	1.0892	0.3767
Hamilton	788	0.0334	9,206	1.3114	0.0521
Herkimer	11,071	0.4686	7,926	1.1291	0.6304
Jefferson	17,335	0.7337	7,635	1.0876	0.9509
Kings	377,874	15.9938	4,902	0.6983	13.3077
Lewis	4,253	0.1800	8,522	1.2140	0.2604
Livingston	7,763	0.3286	6,939	0.9885	0.3870
Madison	8,670	0.3670	8,121	1.1568	0.5058
Monroe	101,710	4.3050	6,743	0.9605	4.9272
Montgomery	8,311	0.3518	7,527	1.0722	0.4494
Nassau	74,151	3.1385	5,488	0.7818	2.9236
New York	232,665	9.8477	4,900	0.6980	8.1905
Niagara	34,135	1.4448	6,748	0.9613	1.6548
Oneida	35,359	1.4966	7,634	1.0875	1.9393
Onondaga	64,924	2.7480	7,544	1.0746	3.5188
Ontario	13,088	0.5540	6,945	0.9893	0.6530

Orange	30,347	1.2845	6,079	0.8660	1.3253
Orleans	5,779	0.2446	6,546	0.9325	0.2718
Oswego	17,635	0.7464	6,745	0.9608	0.8546
Otsego	9,839	0.4164	7,723	1.1001	0.5459
Putnam	5,659	0.2395	6,081	0.8662	0.2472
Queens	244,408	10.3448	4,902	0.6983	8.6074
Rensselaer	20,253	0.8572	7,045	1.0036	1.0251
Richmond	41,756	1.7674	4,908	0.6991	1.4723
Rockland	20,567	0.8705	5,579	0.7947	0.8243
St. Lawrence	17,399	0.7364	8,429	1.2007	1.0536
Saratoga	21,274	0.9004	7,336	1.0450	1.1212
Schenectady	18,837	0.7973	7,151	1.0187	0.9677
Schoharie	4,294	0.1817	7,428	1.0581	0.2291
Schuyler	2,769	0.1172	7,226	1.0293	0.1437
Seneca	4,906	0.2077	7,038	1.0026	0.2481
Steuben	16,175	0.6846	7,426	1.0578	0.8629
Suffolk	86,799	3.6738	5,265	0.7500	3.2832
Sullivan	11,024	0.4666	7,522	1.0715	0.5957
Tioga	6,605	0.2796	7,236	1.0308	0.3434
Tompkins	13,960	0.5909	7,136	1.0165	0.7157
Ulster	20,800	0.8804	6,447	0.9184	0.9634
Warren	9,823	0.4158	8,034	1.1444	0.5670
Washington	8,614	0.3646	7,138	1.0168	0.4417
Wayne	12,047	0.5099	6,647	0.9469	0.5753
Westchester	77,598	3.2844	5,690	0.8105	3.1721
Wyoming	5,359	0.2268	7,528	1.0724	0.2898
Yates	3,582	0.1516	6,942	0.9889	0.1786
Entire State	2,362,623	100.0000	7,020	61.9966	100.0000

Income Eligible Population based on 2010 American Community Survey data on distribution of low-income households

* Degree days = 100% of heating degree days and 10% of cooling degree days.

APPENDIX C

Weatherization Assistance Program Subgrantee Allocations

County (1)	Subgrantee	2019 Allocation
Albany	Albany Community Action Partnership	\$ 1,071,104
Allegany (Cattaraugus County)		
Bronx		
	Association for Energy Affordability, Inc.	\$ 2,224,848
	Northwest Bronx Community and Clergy Coalition	\$ 2,300,503
Broome (Tioga County)		
Cattaraugus (Allegheny, Livingston, Wyoming)		
	Cattaraugus Community Action Inc. (2) (3)	\$ 1,611,439
Cayuga	Cayuga-Seneca Community Action Inc.	\$ 400,000
Chautauqua	Chautauqua Opportunities Inc.	\$ 607,613
Chemung (Schuyler)	Economic Opportunity Program of Chemung and Schuyler (2)	\$ 798,741
Chenango	Opportunities for Chenango, Inc.	\$ 400,000
Clinton (Franklin)	JCEO of Clinton and Franklin Counties (2)	\$ 775,000
Columbia	Columbia Opportunities Inc.	\$ 400,000
Cortland	Cortland County Community Action Program Inc.	\$ 400,000
Delaware (Sullivan)	Delaware Opportunities Inc. (2)	\$ 775,000
Dutchess	Community Action Partnership for Dutchess County	\$ 650,597
Erie		
	Lt. Col. Matt Urban Human Services Center/PCCB	\$ 505,340
	Neighborhood Housing Services of South Buffalo, Inc.	\$ 1,295,896
	Supportive Services Corporation	\$ 2,143,652
Essex	Adirondack Community Action Programs, Inc.	\$ 400,000
Franklin (Clinton County)		
Fulton (Montgomery)	Fulton/Montgomery Community Action (2)	\$ 775,000
Genesee (Orleans County)		
Greene	Community Action of Greene County Inc.	\$ 400,000
Hamilton (Warren County)		
Herkimer (Oneida County)		
Jefferson	Community Action Planning Council of Jefferson County	\$ 509,757
Kings		
	Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation, Inc.	\$ 1,530,306
	Crown Heights Jewish Community Council	\$ 1,080,132
	Opportunity Development Association	\$ 2,250,870
	Sunset Park Redevelopment Committee	\$ 2,272,986
Lewis	Lewis County Opportunities Inc.	\$ 400,000
Livingston (Cattaraugus County)		
Madison	Stoneleigh Housing Inc.	\$ 400,000

Monroe			
	Action for a Better Community, Inc.	\$	1,247,043
	Pathstone Corporation	\$	1,394,438
Montgomery (Fulton County)			
Nassau (Suffolk County)			
New York			
	Housing Conservation Coordinators	\$	783,783
	Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation	\$	2,471,662
	Harlem Community Development Corporation	\$	1,135,498
Niagara	Niagara Community Action Program, Inc.	\$	887,168
Oneida			
Oneida (Herkimer)	Mohawk Valley Community Action Agency (2)	\$	1,439,640
Onondaga (Oswego)	People's Equal Action and Community Effort, Inc. (2)	\$	2,344,546
Ontario (Wayne County)			
Orange (Rockland)	Regional Economic Community Action Program, Inc. (2)	\$	1,152,458
Orleans (Genesee)	Orleans Community Action Committee, Inc. (2)	\$	775,000
Oswego (Onondaga County)			
Otsego	Opportunities for Otsego Inc.	\$	400,000
Putnam (Westchester County)			
Queens			
	Hellenic American Neighborhood Action Council, Inc.	\$	2,071,770
	Margert Community Corporation	\$	1,291,832
	Association for Energy Affordability, Inc.	\$	1,250,976
Rensselaer (Washington)	CEO for the Greater Capital Region, Inc. (2)	\$	949,542
Richmond	Northfield Community LDC of Staten Island	\$	789,322
Rockland (Orange County)			
St. Lawrence	St. Lawrence County CDP, Inc. (3)	\$	589,847
Saratoga (Schenectady)	Saratoga County Economic Opportunity Council, Inc. (2)	\$	1,119,901
Schenectady (Saratoga County)			
Schoharie	Schoharie County Community Action Program	\$	400,000
Schuyler (Chemung County)			
Seneca	Seneca County Office for the Aging	\$	400,000
Steuben (Yates)	Pro Action of Steuben and Yates Inc. (2)	\$	862,626
Suffolk (Nassau)	Community Development Corp of Long Island Inc. (2)	\$	3,327,461
Sullivan (Delaware County)			
Tioga (Broome)	Tioga Opportunities Program Inc. (2)	\$	1,293,238
Tompkins	Tompkins County Economic Opportunity Corporation	\$	400,000
Ulster	Ulster Community Action Committee Inc.	\$	516,478
Warren (Hamilton)	Warren/Hamilton Counties ACEO Inc. (2)	\$	775,000
Washington (Rensselaer)			
Wayne (Ontario)	Wayne County Action Program Inc. (2)	\$	775,000
Westchester (Putnam)	Westchester Community Opportunity Program Inc. (2)	\$	2,100,566
Wyoming (Cattaraugus County)			

Yates (Steuben County)

- (1) For counties that do not have an allocation listed, service is provided by the subgrantee assigned to the county in parentheses, and the allocation for both counties is included in that subgrantee's allocation.
- (2) Service area includes more than one county
- (3) Adjusted allocation includes additional funds for service to Native American Reservations.

It is also recommend reviewing recent budget requests, versus expenditures to see if previous budget estimates have been accurate. The resulting “Total Average H&S Cost per Unit” multiplied by the Grantee’s production estimate in the Annual File should correlate to the H&S budget amount listed in the Grantee’s state plan.

Should a Grantee request to have more than 15 percent of Program Operations used for health and safety purposes, DOE will conduct a secondary level of review. DOE strongly encourages use of this H&S template and matrix to help expedite this process

Subgrantees are required to budget health and safety costs in a separate budget category that is not included in the cost per unit calculation. Subgrantees will be allowed to budget up to 10% of their total allocation for health and safety, but in higher-cost areas a higher percentage may be allowed to be budgeted on a case-by-case basis, not to exceed 15% of their total allocation. In practice, about 7% of program funding is used for health and safety costs.

In accordance with Federal rules and guidance intended to limit undue or excessive enhancement of the value of multifamily rental units resulting from investment of Program funds, HCR requires most owners of multifamily rental property to contribute to the cost the weatherization work scope as a condition of receiving assistance. Generally, multifamily building owners must provide a minimum of 25% of the total cost of the work to be done, including the cost of health and safety measures and energy-related repairs required to meet Program standards.

HCR has initiated an enhanced health and safety effort to promote coordination between Program subgrantees, state and local health departments, and administrators of housing rehabilitation and lead hazard control programs. This initiative, aligned with the national Healthy Homes initiative, is expected to provide additional benefits to assisted households and may provide additional funding opportunities for subgrantees.

HCR’s Office of Housing Preservation is also increasing coordination of Program resources with the HCR Office of Community Renewal to provide comprehensive weatherization services and additional repair and rehabilitation work through the HOME Program, in areas where HCR administers the HOME Program. Local HOME Program Administrators are now required to coordinate with subgrantees when funding rehabilitation of income-eligible buildings. In turn, those subgrantees will be asked to work with local HOME administrators to target properties where an expanded work scope is necessary to avoid deferral of a unit due to health and safety conditions that cannot be addressed with Weatherization funds.

4.0 – Incidental Repair Measures

If Grantees choose to identify any H&S measures as incidental repair measures (IRMs), they must be implemented as such under the Grantee’s weatherization program in all cases – meaning, they can never be applied to the H&S budget category. In order to be considered IRMs, the measure must fit the following definition and be cost justified along with the associated efficiency measure;

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 which 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 repairs that are done to enable installation of energy efficiency work will not be billed as health and safety work. Incidental repairs that are not health or safety measures are only allowed when the repair is necessary to install an energy efficiency measure and the total cost of installation, including the repair, has a savings-to-investment ratio of 1.0 or higher.

More extensive conditions, such as structural problems or roof replacement, are beyond the scope of the Program and are not considered incidental repair work. WAP work will be deferred on buildings that need more extensive repairs until funding is identified to complete the needed repairs.

Subgrantees are expected to be familiar with housing rehabilitation programs available in their service area to refer owners to programs that can provide assistance that is beyond the scope of weatherization.

5.0 – Deferral/Referral Policy

Deferral of services may be necessary if H&S issues cannot be adequately addressed according to WPN 17-07 guidance. The decision to defer work in a dwelling is difficult but necessary in some cases. This does not mean that assistance will never be available, but that work must be postponed until the problems can be resolved and/or alternative sources of help are found. If, in the judgment of the auditor, any conditions exist which may endanger the health and/or safety of the workers or occupants, the unit should be deferred until the conditions are corrected. Deferral may also be necessary where occupants are uncooperative, abusive, or threatening. Grantees must be specific in their approach and provide the process for clients to be notified in writing of the deferral and what conditions must be met for weatherization to continue. Grantees must also provide a process for the client to appeal the deferral decision to a higher level in the organization.

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?

New York State Weatherization Assistance Program Policy and Procedures Manual, Section 6.01

6.0 – Hazard Identification and Notification Form(s)

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.

Documentation Form(s) have been developed and comply with guidance?

Yes No

7.0 – Health and Safety Categories

For each of the following H&S categories identified by DOE:

- Explain whether you concur with existing guidance from WPN 17-07 and how that guidance will be implemented in your Program, if you are proposing an alternative action/allowability, or if the identified category will not be addressed and will always result in deferral. Alternatives must be comprehensively explained and meet the intent of DOE guidance.

- Where an Action/Allowability or Testing is “required” or “not allowed” through WPN 17-07, Grantees must concur, or choose to defer all units where the specific category is encountered.
- “Allowable” items under WPN 17-07 leave room for Grantees to determine if the category, or testing, will be addressed and in what circumstances.
- Declare whether DOE funds or alternate funding source(s) will be used to address the particular category.
- Describe the explicit methods to remedy the specific category.
- Describe what testing protocols (if any) will be used.
- Define minimum thresholds that determine minor and major repairs.
- Identify minimum documentation requirements for at-risk occupants.
- Discuss what explicit steps will be taken to educate the client, if any, on the specific category if this is not explained elsewhere in the Plan. Some categories, like mold and moisture, require client education.
- Discuss how training and certification requirements will be provided for the specific category. Some categories, like Lead Based Paint, require training.
- Describe how occupant health and safety concerns and conditions will be solicited and documented.

Grantees may include additional H&S categories for their particular Programs. Additional categories must include, at a minimum, all of the same data fields as the DOE-provided categories. Two additional tables have been created to utilize.

7.1 – Air Conditioning and 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/cooling systems?

In cases where an unsafe heating appliance in a single-family, owner-occupied dwelling is encountered during the heating season, the following steps are followed:

- Complete a Health and Safety Notification (Form #15) describing the situation.
- Obtain the owner's signature on the completed Health and Safety Notification.
- Advise the owner to contact the local LIHEAP administrator (HEAP) for emergency furnace funding.
- Advise the county HEAP liaison of the situation.
- Transmit a copy of the completed and signed Health and Safety Notification to HEAP and, if the household includes a person over 60, the local office for the aging agency.
- Stop all weatherization work until notification is received that the heating appliance hazard has been corrected.

Applicants in a rental building who request services due to a no-heat or unsafe heating situation are referred to the LDSS or local buildings department for assistance.

When the heating problem has been corrected, the applicant may then be considered eligible for services under WAP.

In all rental buildings, provision of a heating system in good working order **is the responsibility of the building owner**. Income-eligible landlords with an unsafe heating system may be assisted by WAP.

Subgrantees may use weatherization funds to replace unsafe heating systems and domestic hot water tanks that are encountered while providing weatherization services; however, these funds may not be used to provide emergency services except for emergency heating appliance replacement in areas declared federal or state disaster areas, and replacement must always be conducted in compliance with the requirements of the NYS WAP.

Chimneys may be re-lined or repaired when the existing chimney condition creates an unsafe or inefficient condition during the operation of combustion appliances. In situations where an existing chimney is inadequate for the proper venting of combustion appliances, alternative cost-effective methods of venting those appliances are explored and the most cost-effective measure utilized.

How do you address unsafe or non-functioning secondary heating systems, including unvented secondary space heaters?

Unvented space heaters are removed as a H&S measure before weatherization measures can be installed, except those used as secondary heat sources that conform to ANSI Z21.11.2.

Subgrantees must explain to owners and tenants, and record on Form #15, that significant amounts of combustion by-products, including water vapor, CO, NO₂, and particulates are produced by these systems.

Subgrantees must complete Form #15 and require the applicant to sign the form before proceeding with work. WAP funds cannot be used to purchase or install any type of unvented or vent-less combustion appliance.

Indicate Documentation Required for At-Risk Occupants
Form #15 Health and Safety Notification
Testing Protocols
<p>All vented combustion appliances are tested for CO in undiluted flue gas and the results documented. Exceptions to this may include wood or coal stoves and any gas-fired appliances that are designed to operate with a positive pressure in the vent pipe (AGA category III or IV gas appliances).</p> <p>Gas leak detection tests are conducted along accessible gas lines throughout the interior and exterior of the building, and the findings recorded on Indoor Air Quality Test forms (currently Form #12 or Form #14 depending on building type). All accessible gas lines and piping are tested for gas leaks. For significant leaks, combustion appliances are disabled, the area evacuated and ventilated, and the fuel supplier notified for shut-off until repairs are completed. Minor leaks may be addressed at the time of inspection or specified for repair. Testing is performed at audit, after any work on the gas piping is complete, and at post inspection.</p> <p>An SSE test is required on every heating system, where appropriate, except for wood or coal stoves and those positive pressure systems that are rated as Category III or IV appliances that are not outfitted with SSE testing ports. Pre- and post-weatherization SSE test results are recorded and affixed to the heating appliance on a Heating Appliance Tag (Form #39).</p> <p>The worst-case CAZ configuration for each appliance zone is established and recorded in the client project file. The worst-case negative pressure is measured in all vented CAZs. Any zone or area of the building that contains a vented combustion appliance, including space heaters and water heaters, is considered a CAZ.</p> <p>BPI combustion safety test procedures are followed, and action levels and appropriate actions taken based on the test results.</p> <p>Combustion safety testing is done at audit, after any work is done to the building envelope or appliance(s), and at post inspection.</p>
Client Education
<p>Subgrantees educate owners and tenants, using H&S form #15, about the importance of smoke and CO detectors that working properly, the importance of heating system monitoring and maintenance for efficiency benefits, the dangers of poorly maintained heating systems, such as high CO levels, and fire hazards associated with using unvented space heaters. New York's <u>How to Live in Your Weatherized Home</u> handout is provided to each assisted household.</p>
Training
<p>Regular mandatory training is required and currently provided for auditors, crew chiefs, crews, and heating technicians; it is renewed every 3 years and includes Health & Safety and OSHA 10-hour worksite safety. SF auditors are required to hold BPI certifications in both Heating Professional and Building Analyst titles, training for which is also provided.</p>

7.2 - Asbestos – All

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

Blower-door tests are not be performed in homes where there is a risk of compromised or friable (so soft and weak in structure that it can be broken with simple finger-crushing pressure) asbestos becoming airborne and being drawn into the dwelling. Subgrantees cannot do a blower-door test in a building where compromised or friable asbestos or vermiculite are present. They can utilize the NYS WAP Estimated Blower Door workbook to obtain a blower door number if a complete weatherization work scope can still be done without disturbing the intact asbestos and/or vermiculite. In all cases, compromised or friable asbestos or vermiculite is mitigated or removed by a certified abatement specialist before a blower door test can be performed.

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?

Intact asbestos is not a hazard. It becomes a hazard when damaged or deteriorated and friable asbestos particles are being released into the air. First, subgrantees are to determine and document if asbestos is present, friable, and if it presents a potential problem. The subgrantee is advised to proceed cautiously when preparing to weatherize a dwelling unit where the presence of lead, mold, asbestos, vermiculite, or any other potentially toxic substances may be suspected. Subgrantees are required to inform building owners and occupants on the Health and Safety Notification form of the presence of any toxic or potentially toxic materials and/or conditions and to consider the impact on weatherization work scopes to ensure that weatherization will not exacerbate existing conditions resulting in harm to building occupants or to weatherization staff performing the work.

Asbestos removal or abatement is only permitted in very limited circumstances. All subgrantees are required to use certified contractors or crew members in compliance with NYS Department of Labor rules when cleaning up, removing, or mitigating asbestos. Generally, suspected asbestos-containing material (ACM) should never be disturbed. Subgrantees are advised to not cut, drill, scrape, sand or brush ACM. In limited cases, asbestos encapsulation or removal may be allowed with prior approval by HCR. Subgrantees are to refer to DOE WPN 17-07, the NYS WAP Field Guide and the SWS for additional guidance on how to handle the presence of ACM. Where work cannot be performed safely, the subgrantee is required to defer work until hazardous conditions are resolved and to issue Form #15 to owners and occupants.

Testing Protocols				
Asbestos testing may be conducted with prior HCR approval when the subgrantee suspects that ACM may be disturbed by installation of weatherization materials. Asbestos testing may only be conducted by a certified abatement specialist. If the presence of asbestos is confirmed, care is taken to not disturb the asbestos (for example, by drilling through asbestos siding). Removal or encapsulation, when approved by HCR, is conducted prior to blower-door testing and can only be conducted by a certified abatement specialist, per the SWS.				
Client Education				
See H&S Form #15.				
Training and Certification Requirements				
Component of Auditor and H&S training – “How to identify asbestos and vermiculite”				
7.2b – Asbestos - in vermiculite				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How do you address suspected ACM's in vermiculite that will be disturbed through the course of weatherization work?				
Program policy prohibits removing or disturbing vermiculite. Encapsulated vermiculite (for example, vermiculite installed in stud cavities) is not particularly dangerous, if no one opens the wall or engages in demolition. Disturbing vermiculite insulation on an attic floor is always dangerous. Subgrantees are not permitted to blow insulation over the top of vermiculite in open floored attics, or to perform a blower-door test in a building where friable asbestos or vermiculite is present. They utilize the NYS WAP Estimated Blower Door workbook to obtain a blower door number if a complete weatherization work scope can still be done without disturbing the vermiculite. In limited cases, encapsulation or removal may be allowed with prior approval by HCR. Removal or abatement however, is only permitted in very limited circumstances.				
Testing Protocols				
There is no testing protocol employed by NYS WAP for vermiculite. Per the EPA, “Since the Libby mine was estimated to be the source of over 70 percent of all vermiculite sold in the United States from 1919 to 1990 and vermiculite from Libby was contaminated with asbestos, further testing is not necessary to take the appropriate precautions. While you can hire a trained professional to test your attic for asbestos, this may be expensive and, depending on the methods used, might give you erroneous results.” A sample taken in one part of an attic may not be representative of vermiculite installed elsewhere in that attic. Even if the sample taken in one part of the attic was determined to be asbestos-free, other bags of Zonolite used to insulate the rest of the attic might have contained extremely dangerous levels of asbestos. NYS WAP does not test vermiculite for asbestos.				

Client Education
See H&S Form #15. Subgrantees provide clients with the following guidance when vermiculite is present: (List created by http://www.greenbuildingadvisor.com)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't touch or disturb the insulation in your attic. • Don't use your attic for storage. • If possible, don't enter your attic. • Don't allow children to play in the attic. • Don't open your walls to see if there is vermiculite inside. • Don't attempt to remove the vermiculite yourself. If you want to have the vermiculite removed, hire a certified asbestos abatement contractor for the job. • Don't let untrained contractors — for example, electricians or cable installers — into your attic, since contractors may cause a new hazard where none existed. • Install a warning sign near your attic access hatch reading, "Cancer Hazard: Insulation contains asbestos. Do not disturb or create dust." • Remember, common dust masks are not effective against asbestos fibers. • It's probably a good idea to seal any cracks in walls and/or the ceiling that may appear later (for example, cracks around ceiling-mounted electrical boxes) to reduce the chance that vermiculite dust will enter your home. This work should only be performed from below — never from the attic.
Training and Certification Requirements
Component of Auditor and H&S training
7.2c – Asbestos - on pipes, furnaces, other small covered surfaces
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/> Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How do you address suspected ACM's (e.g., pipes, furnaces, other small surfaces) that will be disturbed through the course of weatherization work?
See section 7.2a
Testing Protocols
See section 7.2a
Client Education
Form #15; See section 7.2a
Training and Certification Requirements
See section 7.2a

7.3 – Biologicals and Unsanitary Conditions (odors, mustiness, bacteria, viruses, raw sewage, rotting wood, etc.)				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>	
Unallowable Measure <input type="checkbox"/>				
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with biological and/or unsanitary conditions in homes slated for weatherization?				
When biologicals and unsanitary hazards are identified, applicants are notified on the Health and Safety Notification form. When hazards are present and cannot be mitigated in the course of routine weatherization, the subgrantee must defer work until funding from other sources is available to address the hazard.				
Testing Protocols				
Information on biological and unsanitary conditions is obtained through the client questionnaire and by means of the visual inspection.				
Client Education				
Applicants are advised of these possible hazards on the Health and Safety Notification form, so they can make informed decisions regarding their well-being. Where necessary, applicants are advised to relocate from the unit during installation of energy conservation materials, to ensure the household's safety.				
Training				
Component of auditor training – "How to identify biologicals and unsanitary conditions"				
7.4 – Building Structure and Roofing				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>	
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with structural issues (e.g., roofing, wall, foundation) in homes slated for weatherization?				
Certain repairs may be completed in the course of providing WAP assistance. All repairs provided as part of WAP are incidental and designed to protect or supplement WAP measures. If a building or dwelling unit is found to have serious structural problems which make weatherization impractical or impossible, the energy auditor reports these findings to his/her supervisor. If corrective action cannot be arranged, the subgrantee consults with the HCR program field representative before either proceeding with or denying weatherization due to structural problems.				
How do you define “minor” or allowable structure and roofing repairs, and at what point are repairs considered beyond the scope of weatherization?				
WAP funds can only be used to make incidental energy related repairs. These incidental repair costs are to be less than or equal to 15% of the total energy conservation measure (ECM) cost for the project.				
If priority lists are used, and these repairs are designated as Incidental Repairs, at what point is a site-specific audit required?				
Priority lists are not used for any 1-4 unit buildings or Manufactured homes in NYS. New York State generally utilizes site-specific audits for multifamily buildings, except under the limited conditions approved in our 2016 energy audit renewal submission. As stated and consistent with existing NYS WAP policy, incidental repairs do not exceed 15% of the total cost of the ECMs for the project.				
Client Education				
Applicants are advised of any building or structural issues on the Health and Safety Notification form				
Training				
Component of Auditor training – “How to identify structural issues”				
7.5 – Code Compliance				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance	Results in Deferral	<input type="checkbox"/>
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with code compliance issues in homes receiving weatherization measures?				
HCR requires subgrantees to ensure that work is performed in accordance with all state and local codes, and monitors compliance with this requirement during on-site inspections; however, the role of State staff and of subgrantees is oversight. Code compliance is the responsibility of local officials. The visual inspection of the includes an analysis of potential code violations in areas where work is being done, and subgrantees must obtain building permits for work performed when required by state or local codes prior to commencement of WAP work.				

What specific situations commonly trigger code compliance work requirements for your network? How are they addressed?
HCR requires subgrantees to ensure that work is performed in accordance with state and local codes. When, in the judgment of the energy auditor, any condition exists, including a code compliance condition, which may endanger the health or safety of the client, work crew or subcontractor, the work should not proceed until the condition is corrected. If conditions cannot be corrected weatherization may be deferred or denied.
Client Education
Applicants are advised of the possible code issues on the Health and Safety Notification form
Training
Component of Auditor training – “How to identify code compliance issues;” HCR allows local & state code training as eligible T&TA cost.
7.6 – Combustion Gases
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/> Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Testing Protocols
Gas leak detection tests are conducted along accessible gas lines throughout the interior and exterior of the building, and the findings recorded on the Indoor Air Quality Tests document (Form #12 or Form #14). Minor leaks may be addressed at the time of inspection or specified for repair. Testing is conducted at audit, after any work on the gas piping is complete, and at post inspection.
How are crews instructed to handle problems discovered during testing, and what are the specific protocols for addressing hazards that require an immediate response?
For significant leaks, combustion appliances are disabled, the area is evacuated and ventilated, and the fuel supplier is notified for shut-off until repairs are completed. The subgrantees are advised to contact the local gas company to establish criteria for notifying the company regarding gas leaks.
Client Education
Applicants are advised of these possible hazards on the Health and Safety Notification form
Training
Component of Auditor H&S training

7.7 – Electrical		
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral		
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding		
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with electrical hazards, including knob & tube wiring, in homes slated for weatherization?		
<p>The visual inspection of the unit includes an analysis of electrical hazards. Subgrantees ensure that all electrical hazards that exist in areas where weatherization work is to be done are corrected prior to commencement of work. Subgrantees should avoid insulating any areas of a building where live knob-and-tube wiring is known to exist. Reference T&TA Unit memo dated 5/14/2015 and HCR website for approved variance from SWS. Knob-and-tube wiring can be replaced if the cost of the rewiring and the cost of the insulation added together results in an SIR that is greater than or equal to one.</p>		
How do you define “minor” or allowable electrical repairs, and at what point are repairs considered beyond the scope of weatherization?		
<p>When the cost of an ECM and the cost of the electrical repair together results in an SIR equal to or greater than one, the electrical repair is eligible. If the electrical repair is not necessary to complete an ECM or the ECM including the electrical repair does not result in an SIR equal to or greater than one the repair is not eligible.</p>		
If priority lists are used, and these repairs are designated as Incidental Repairs, at what point is a site-specific audit required?		
<p>Priority lists are not used for any 1-4 unit buildings or Manufactured homes in NYS. New York State generally utilizes site-specific audits for multifamily buildings, except under the limited conditions approved in our 2016 energy audit renewal submission for one type of MF building. Consistent with existing NYS WAP policy, energy related incidental repairs in a priority list building should not exceed 15% of the total costs for the ECMs in the project. If the project does not meet the criteria for a priority list building, then it cannot be done as a priority list project.</p>		
Client Education		
<p>Applicants are advised of these possible hazards on the Health and Safety Notification form, so they can make informed decisions regarding their safety.</p>		
Training		
<p>Component of Auditor training – “How to identify electrical hazards”</p>		
7.8 – Formaldehyde, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Flammable Liquids, and other Air Pollutants		
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral		
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with formaldehyde, VOCs, flammable liquids, and other air pollutants identified in homes slated for weatherization?
When these substances are suspected in a unit, subgrantees issue a Health and Safety Notification to the homeowner. EPA recommendations on air quality levels are referenced. In cases where hazards exist that are beyond the scope of the program, work will be deferred and subgrantees will notify owners and occupants pursuant to the procedures described in PPM SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations.
Testing Protocols
Information on hazards are obtained through the client questionnaire and by means of the visual inspection.
Client Education
Applicants are advised of these possible hazards on the Health and Safety Notification (Form #15) in order to make informed decisions regarding their safety.
Training
Component of Auditor training – visual / sensory inspections
7.9 – Fuel Leaks <i>(please indicate specific fuel type if policy differs by type)</i>
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/> Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remediation Protocols
If fuel leak in line is minor and can be rectified by tightening of fitting, then it is an eligible H&S repair. Otherwise, H&S notification and BPI safety protocols are followed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform homeowner/occupants of unsafe conditions • Advise evacuation • Auditor and all workers must leave building • Emergency service provider notified

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

Oil tank, piping and equipment are visually inspected for leaks (see above). If fuel leak in line is minor and can be rectified by tightening of fitting, then it is an eligible H&S repair. If the fuel leak is in large multi-family fuel piping, or is in an oil tank, the leak will be reported in accordance with local codes and jurisdictions, the owner will be notified, and the project will be deferred. BPI protocols will be followed. For gas leaks see section 7.8 Combustion Gases

Client Education

Applicants and/or owners are advised of leak/spill on the Health and Safety Notification form

Training

Component of Auditor training – visual inspections

7.10 – 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?

Topic is covered in Field Guide and PPM with additional specifics provided. Subgrantees are to test the oven for combustion safety following these steps and recommended actions. They are to measure CO in the ambient air in the kitchen during these tests. The EPA recommends that the ambient air should never be more than 35 parts per million (ppm) during the test. The procedure is:

1. Test for gas leaks in the gas piping in and around the range and oven.
2. Turn the oven on and set it to bake on high temperature. Sample the CO level in exhaust gases at the oven vent and in the ambient air nearby after 10 minutes.
3. If the vent CO reading is over 225 ppm as measured, or if the ambient-air reading exceeds 35 ppm as measured during the test, discontinue testing. In the case where both spillage and excessive CO are present, ventilate the area and recommend that the appliance be shut down immediately until it can be serviced.
4. Clean and tune the oven by removing aluminum foil, dirt, and corrosion around the burner. Many range and oven burners are equipped with adjustable needle-and seat valves. Adjust the burner's gas control to reduce CO.
5. If the CO reading remains over 225 ppm as measured, consider replacing the oven and range if **non-DOE funds are available**; if not, advise the homeowner/occupant that the appliance should be shut down and serviced immediately by a qualified professional.

Testing Protocols		
BPI Combustion Safety Test Procedures and Action Levels can be found on BPI's Web site: http://www.bpi.org/Web%20Download/BPI%20Standards/Building%20Analyst%20Professional_2-28-05nNC-newCO.pdf .		
Client Education		
How to Live in Your Weatherized Home handout; it is recommended the following topics are discussed:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never use a range burner or gas oven as a space heater. • Open a window, and/or turn on the kitchen exhaust fan when using the range or oven. • Never install aluminum foil around a gas range burner or gas oven burner because the foil could interfere with the flame. • Keep range burners and ovens clean to prevent dirt from interfering with combustion. • Gas burners should display hard blue flames. Call a service company if you notice yellow flames, white flames, wavering flames, or noisy flames. 		
Training		
Component of Auditor training – IAQ testing		
7.11 – Hazardous Materials Disposal [Lead, Refrigerant, Asbestos, Mercury (including CFLs/fluorescents), etc.] <i>(please indicate material where policy differs by material)</i>		
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral		
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding		
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>
	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Client Education		
Clients are advised of any possible hazards on the Health and Safety Notification (Form #15) in order to make informed decisions regarding their safety.		

Training				
<p>OSHA 10-hour worksite training is a mandatory training per program policy. All technicians performing diagnostic tests or inspections, must have access to all necessary personal protective equipment required by OSHA. (Personal safety standards are from BPI’s technical standards. See www.bpi.org.) Required protective equipment includes, but is not limited to, fitted respirators with canister filters, dust masks, gloves, protective clothing, safety glasses, and hard hats.</p> <p>Technicians are trained in proper use and applications for these devices and must adhere to OSHA regulations when on the job site.</p> <p>A copy of the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS or SDS) for all materials used on the job and installed in the unit is kept on each crew vehicle and made available to all workers and assisted households upon request.</p>				
Disposal Procedures and Documentation Requirements				
<p>All refrigerators containing hazardous material, or any other possibly hazardous materials encountered (CFLs/Fluorescents, etc.) that are removed or replaced are de-manufactured or disposed of in accordance with local laws, regulations and/or NYS DOL and EPA requirements, as applicable. See PPM SS 5.07.01: Health and Safety Considerations; SS 5.13: Refrigerator Replacement Criteria. Proper disposal requirements are documented in contract language with responsible parties (subcontractors).</p>				
7.12 – Injury Prevention of Occupants and Weatherization Workers				
(Measures such as repairing stairs and replacing handrails)				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>		Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees regarding allowable injury-related repairs (e.g., stairs, handrails, porch deck board)?				
<p>Mandatory training is provided to weatherization crews to avoid falls and other on-the-job injuries. Subgrantees take all reasonable precautions to reduce the risk of injury to workers or occupants of assisted buildings. In limited cases, minor repairs may be conducted to avoid injury risk. In cases where serious safety conditions exist, work will be deferred and subgrantees will notify owners and occupants pursuant to the procedures described in Section V.7.6, of the State Plan. See PPM SS 5.01: Building Analysis, SS 5.07.02 and SS 6.01.</p>				
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.				

Minor repairs are defined as reasonable, low-cost <i>precautions</i> to reduce the risk of injury to workers or occupants of assisted buildings that do not do not fall into the category of <i>repairs</i> of serious structural problems, which would otherwise make weatherization impractical or impossible and would lead to deferral.
Training
Component of Auditor training – Injury Prevention / Minor repairs
7.13 – Lead Based Paint
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/> Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Safe Work Protocols
All work performed on homes built before 1978 is completed using LSW practices, pursuant to the EPA RRP and DOE's WPN 17-7 and SWS. The subgrantees are required to document lead-safe work in the job file. Field representatives verify LSW practices are being followed via in progress site visits and QA procedures.
Testing Protocols
Lead clearance tests, where required by HCR policy, are performed and the results of the tests maintained by the subgrantee for inspection by HCR.
Client Education
Owners and occupants of any dwelling built before 1978 that is to receive weatherization assistance will receive and sign for the pamphlet, "Renovate Right: Important Lead Hazard Information for Families, Child Care Providers, and Schools."
Training and Certification Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCR requires that subgrantees and their subcontractors have at least one staff person attend a one-day EPA-approved lead renovators' certification course. HCR typically provides for this training and encourages subgrantees to have all WAP staff become certified lead renovators. • HCR requires that all subgrantee and subcontractor personnel who will come in contact with lead paint attend a one-day LSW Practices training session.
Documentation Requirements
Lead Clearance Testing, Signature page of the "Renovate Right: Important Lead Hazard Information for Families, Child Care Providers, and Schools," documentation of LSW practices in project file.

7.14 – 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance		Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?				
Subgrantees inspect the building for signs of mold and moisture damage, locate and eliminate or reduce sources of excessive moisture if possible. Limited (incidental) water damage can be addressed. Correction of moisture and mold-creating conditions is allowed only when necessary to weatherize the home and ensure the long-term stability and durability of measures. Ventilation is installed if necessary and feasible. Where severe mold and moisture issues cannot be addressed, deferral of WAP is recommended. Reference NYS WAP PPM, variances posted to NYS WAP web page and the NYS WAP Field Guide w/ links to SWS.				
How do you define “minor” or allowable moisture-related measures, and at what point is work considered beyond the scope of weatherization?				
Allowable moisture related measures are listed in the Field Guide under ‘Inexpensive Moisture Solutions’; ‘More Costly Solutions’ are listed as well but it is made clear these potential solutions are to be considered only on a case-by-case basis and require approval by an HCR program representative prior to proceeding. Such solutions would be evaluated in the same manner as incidental repairs – not exceeding 15% of estimated ECM project costs.				
Client Education				
If mold or moisture conditions exist within the building, Form #15 is completed by the subgrantee and signed by the applicant.				
Training				
Component of Auditor training – Mold / Moisture				
7.15 – Pests				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance		Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with pests and pest intrusion prevention in homes slated for weatherization?		
If a building is infested with rats, roaches, or other vermin, the subgrantee should refuse to weatherize until the condition is corrected. If conditions cannot be corrected weatherization may be denied. Guidance provided in the NYS WAP Field Guide includes, but is not limited to, termination fittings for intake and exhaust ducts must exclude pests and water.		
Define Pest Infestation Thresholds, Beyond Which Weatherization Is Deferred		
Infestation is the threshold; if infestation condition cannot be remediated, deferral is recommended.		
Testing Protocols		
No testing protocol for infestation; visual / sensory inspection at time of audit.		
Client Education		
If an infestation condition exists within the building, Form #15 is completed by the subgrantee and signed by the client.		
Training		
Component of Auditor training – Pests / Infestation		
7.16 – Radon		
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral		
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding		
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>
		Utility <input type="checkbox"/>
		Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees around radon?		
Buildings in areas where high radon levels are believed to exist may be tested, with HCR pre-approval, and mitigation measures followed to ensure that radon hazards are not made worse. However, subgrantees are made aware that mitigation is limited to ensuring that units are properly vented; to the proper installation of a vapor barrier over exposed dirt as site conditions warrant, such as may be found in basements or crawl spaces, air sealing the basement and any observed floor or foundation penetrations and separating it from the living space when practicable. For buildings in radon zones 1 & 2 subgrantees may consider precautionary measures like capping an open sump pit but in cases where hazards exist that are beyond the scope of the program, work will be deferred and subgrantees will notify owners and occupants pursuant to the procedures described in Section V.7.6, of the NYS Plan.		
Testing Protocols		
Buildings in areas where high radon levels are believed to exist (or in Zones 1 or 2) may be tested, but only with HCR pre-approval.		

Client Education
Assisted households will be provided with EPA information on radon hazards.
Training and Certification Requirements
The topic of Radon is to be included in program's mandatory Health & Safety training.
Documentation Requirements
Assisted households will be asked to sign an acknowledgement that EPA information on radon hazards has been provided to them. Owners will be required to sign an acknowledgement that they have been supplied EPA radon information and are providing their consent to proceed with weatherization. Subgrantees will be required to maintain the signed forms.
7.17 – Safety Devices: Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms, Fire Extinguishers
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/> Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What is your policy for installation or replacement of the following:
Smoke Alarms: Smoke detectors are present and operational in all weatherized units. Subgrantees may not replace operable smoke detectors with WAP funds.
Carbon Monoxide Alarms: CO detectors are installed in any dwelling unit that does not have a working CO detector. Refer to manufacturer for proper installation and educate the household about CO. Subgrantees may not replace operable CO detectors with WAP funds.
Fire Extinguishers: Fire extinguishers are not provided, but owners and occupants are made aware of attendant hazards and that one is advisable in units with solid fuel burning appliances.
Testing Protocols
All alarms will be tested during the audit
Client Education
Subgrantees will refer to manufacturer specifications for proper installation and educate the household about CO and smoke alarms.
Training
Component of Auditor training; mandatory H&S training

7.18 – 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?

Subgrantees are required to take all reasonable precautions against performing work on buildings that will subject workers or clients to health and safety risks. Subgrantees are required to consider the health concerns of each occupant prior to initiating work on a residence. Form #11 or #11a - Client Questionnaire - is completed before any work is begun, to help assist in identifying existing building or household occupant health and safety problems / concerns. The energy auditor is required to meet with a building owner, representative or member of the household to discuss and complete the Client Questionnaire.

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?

When performing an energy audit, the energy auditor is required to meet with a building owner, representative or member of the household to discuss and complete the Client Questionnaire. This questionnaire provides the auditor with information about the building and the lifestyle of its occupants to help the auditor identify any potential health and safety concerns. Once identified, these areas can be dealt with through client education or adjustments to the work scope.

What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with potential health concerns when they are identified?

HCR requires subgrantees to notify owners and occupants of any adverse health or safety conditions discovered in a building where weatherization work will be conducted, or where a decision to defer work has been made. Subgrantees are required to complete the HCR Health and Safety Notification (Form #15) with client sign off to inform and educate occupants and owners of potential health or safety hazards present in the building.

Subgrantees are required to take all reasonable precautions against performing work on buildings that will subject workers or clients to health and safety risks. HCR has also developed procedures to protect occupants while work is being installed. A daily safety check is required at the end of each work day, and any safety issues addressed, to ensure that no conditions exist that would compromise worker’s or building occupants’ health and safety as a result of the weatherization work that was performed that day. All work and testing is clearly documented in the client file on the appropriate forms.

Client Education				
The auditor is also required to complete a visual health and safety inspection and provide documentation of any concerns discovered. Where serious concerns are found, that can or cannot be addressed through weatherization, occupants are advised of these possible hazards in writing (Health and Safety Notification; Form #15) in order that they may make informed decisions regarding their safety. Where necessary, occupants will be advised to relocate from the building or unit during installation of energy conservation materials to ensure the household's safety.				
Documentation Form(s) have been developed and comply with guidance? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
7.19 – Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Identify the Most Recent Version of ASHRAE 62.2 Implemented (optional: identify Addenda used)				
NYS WAP currently is following the ASHRAE 62.2-2016 standard.				
Testing and Final Verification Protocols				
See DOE approved variance and pilot program 2018 – 2019 for Multifamily buildings.				
Client Education				
Subgrantee is to provide the client information on purpose, use and function of any installed ventilation component, along with any manuals and warranty information. Form #15 is issued to any building owner when roof exhaust fans are not operational or are in need of maintenance.				
Training				
Component of ongoing Auditor training & standalone ASHRAE 62.2 presentations				
7.20 – Window and Door Replacement, Window Guards				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide to Subgrantees regarding window and door replacement and window guards?				

Windows and doors will not be replaced as a health and safety measure. Installation of window guards (which is often required on buildings in New York City) will be provided by rental property owners, when required.
Testing Protocols
N/A
Client Education
When applicable, owners and applicants are advised of possible hazards on the Health and Safety Notification (Form #15)
Training
Component of Auditor training
7.21 – Worker Safety (OSHA, etc.)
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/> Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How do you verify safe work practices? What is your policy for in-progress monitoring?
Specific training related to worker safety is repeated every 3 years by subgrantee personnel. Compliance with this program requirement will be monitored by field staff in their field visit reports. Any agencies that are not in compliance will be referred to the WAP T&TA unit for mandatory or additional training. HCR utilizes field staff as part of a quality assurance strategy. Field staff visit subgrantee worksites on a regular basis to monitor the progress of subgrantees on work required as part of their program contract. During these monitoring visits, when staff observes areas where subgrantees are lacking or need assistance, including worker safety, the individual staff member will provide the assistance needed or will arrange for additional training.
Training and Certification Requirements
1-day Basic Health & Safety 1-day Lead-safe Weatherization Practices 1-day EPA Lead Renovator Certification OSHA 10-hour Training / Confined Spaces Other targeted training as needed