

BUDGET INFORMATION - Non-Construction Programs

1. Program/Project Identification No. EE0009987		2. Program/Project Title Weatherization Assistance Program: Bipartisan Infrastructure Law	
3. Name and Address State of Iowa Lucas State Office Building Des Moines, IA 503190000	4. Program/Project Start Date 07/01/2022		
	5. Completion Date 06/03/2027		

SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY

Grant Program Function or Activity (a)	Federal Catalog No. (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1. Federal	81.042	\$ 0.00		\$ 44,904,534.00		\$ 44,904,534.00
2.						
3.						
4.						
5. TOTAL		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 44,904,534.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 44,904,534.00

SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES

6. Object Class Categories	Grant Program, Function or Activity				Total (5)
	(1) GRANTEE ADMINISTRATI ON	(2) SUBGRANTEE ADMINISTRATI ON	(3) GRANTEE T&TA	(4) SUBGRANTEE T&TA	
a. Personnel	\$ 337,832.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,324,509.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,662,341.00
b. Fringe Benefits	\$ 136,218.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 379,842.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 516,060.00
c. Travel	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 147,732.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 297,732.00
d. Equipment	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,570,000.00
e. Supplies	\$ 80,004.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 80,004.00
f. Contract	\$ 0.00	\$ 5,699,785.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 5,690,898.00	\$ 40,122,801.00
g. Construction	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
h. Other Direct Costs	\$ 241,700.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 241,700.00
i. Total Direct Charges	\$ 945,754.00	\$ 5,699,785.00	\$ 1,852,083.00	\$ 5,690,898.00	\$ 44,490,638.00
j. Indirect Costs	\$ 90,069.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 323,827.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 413,896.00
k. Totals	\$ 1,035,823.00	\$ 5,699,785.00	\$ 2,175,910.00	\$ 5,690,898.00	\$ 44,904,534.00
7. Program Income	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

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SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY						
Grant Program Function or Activity (a)	Federal Catalog No. (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5. TOTAL		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 44,904,534.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 44,904,534.00

SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES					
6. Object Class Categories	Grant Program, Function or Activity				Total (5)
	(1) PROGRAM OPERATIONS	(2) HEALTH AND SAFETY	(3) VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	(4)	
a. Personnel	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 1,662,341.00
b. Fringe Benefits	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 516,060.00
c. Travel	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 297,732.00
d. Equipment	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,570,000.00		\$ 1,570,000.00
e. Supplies	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 80,004.00
f. Contract	\$ 21,281,744.00	\$ 7,450,374.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 40,122,801.00
g. Construction	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 0.00
h. Other Direct Costs	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 241,700.00
i. Total Direct Charges	\$ 21,281,744.00	\$ 7,450,374.00	\$ 1,570,000.00		\$ 44,490,638.00
j. Indirect Costs	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 413,896.00
k. Totals	\$ 21,281,744.00	\$ 7,450,374.00	\$ 1,570,000.00		\$ 44,904,534.00
7. Program Income	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00		\$ 0.00

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

(Grant Number: EE0009987, State: IA, Program Year: 2022)

IV.1 Subgrantees

Subgrantee (City)	Planned Funds/Units
01 Community Opportunities, Inc (Carroll)	\$2,053,174.00 131
02 Hawkeye Area Community Action Program (Hiawatha)	\$5,854,460.00 424
03 Community Action of Eastern Iowa (Davenport)	\$3,382,245.00 234
04 MATURA Action Corporation (Creston)	\$927,251.00 44
05 Mid-Iowa Community Action Agency (Marshalltown)	\$2,604,085.00 174
06 Mid-Sioux Opportunity, Inc. (Remsen)	\$1,226,809.00 67
09 Northeast Iowa Community Action Corporation (Decorah)	\$1,936,105.00 122
11 Operation Threshold (Waterloo)	\$2,745,255.00 184
12 IMPACT Community Action Partnership (Des Moines)	\$1,261,239.00 70
13 South Central Iowa Community Action Program (Chariton)	\$968,568.00 47
14 Community Action of Southeast Iowa (Burlington)	\$1,839,696.00 115
15 Southern Iowa Economic Development (Ottumwa)	\$2,156,470.00 139
16 Upper Des Moines Opportunity, Inc. (Graettinger)	\$3,502,756.00 243
17 West Central Community Action (Harlan)	\$2,569,652.00 171
18 Community Action of Siouxland (Sioux City)	\$1,884,457.00 118
20 Polk County Board of Supervisors (Des Moines)	\$5,210,579.00 375
Total:	\$40,122,801.00 2,658

IV.2 WAP Production Schedule

Weatherization Plans		Units
Total Units (excluding reweatherized)		2,591
Reweatherized Units		67
Average Unit Costs, Units subject to DOE Project Rules		
VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT AVERAGE COST PER DWELLING UNIT (DOE RULES)		
A	Total Vehicles & Equipment (\$5,000 or more) Budget	\$1,570,000.00
B	Total Units Weatherized	2,591
C	Total Units Reweatherized	67

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D	Total Dwelling Units to be Weatherized and Reweatherized (B + C)	2,658
E	Average Vehicles & Equipment Acquisition Cost per Unit (A divided by D)	\$590.67
AVERAGE COST PER DWELLING UNIT (DOE RULES)		
F	Total Funds for Program Operations	\$21,281,744.00
G	Total Dwelling Units to be Weatherized and Reweatherized (from line D)	2,658
H	Average Program Operations Costs per Unit (F divided by G)	\$8,006.68
I	Average Vehicles & Equipment Acquisition Cost per Unit (from line E)	\$590.67
J	Total Average Cost per Dwelling (H plus I)	\$8,597.35

IV.3 Energy Savings

Method used to calculate savings: WAP algorithm Other (describe below)

	Units	Savings Calculator (MBtus)	Energy Savings
This Year Estimate	2658	29.3	77879
Prior Year Estimate	474	29.3	13888
Prior Year Actual	597	29.3	17492

Method used to calculate savings description:

IV.4 DOE-Funded Leveraging Activities

DCAA does not use DOE funds for leveraging activities.

IV.5 Policy Advisory Council Members

Check if an existing state council or commission serves in this category and add name below

Baker-Maynes, Bobbi	Type of organization: Unit of Local Government Contact Name: Phone: 6413446208 Email: lbmaynes@netins.net
Brown, Anna	Type of organization: Other Contact Name: Phone: 8124849053 Email: abrown20914@yahoo.com
Brown, Kevin	Type of organization: Non-profit (not a financial institution) Contact Name: Phone: 7123321111 Email: kevinclaybrown@gmail.com
Iowa Commission for the Division of Community Action Agencies	Type of organization: Other Contact Name: Melanie Ruffalo Phone: 5152813861 Email: Melanie.Ruffalo@iowa.gov
Kumar, Ajit	Type of organization: For-profit or Corporate (not a financial institution or utility) Contact Name: Phone: 5159887908 Email: ajitk@a-t-g.com
Murphy, John	Type of organization: Unit of Local Government Contact Name: Phone: 5635139064 Email: john.murphy@dubuquecounty.us
Nicole Conrad	Type of organization: Unit of Local Government Contact Name: Phone: 5155703228

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WEATHERIZATION ANNUAL FILE WORKSHEET**

(Grant Number: EE0009987, State: IA, Program Year: 2022)

Whisenand, Mary E.	Email: Niki.Conrad@webstercountyia.org
	Type of organization: For-profit or Corporate (not a financial institution or utility)
	Contact Name:
	Phone: 5152058773
	Email: Whisenand.Mary@gmail.com

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

Date Held	Newspapers that publicized the hearings and the dates the notice ran
09/27/2022	Public hearing notice was posted on September 16, 2022 in the Iowa Weatherization website, the Iowa Department of Human Rights Facebook page and Twitter account. Notices were also sent to the Iowa Community Action Association and all subgrantees along with a copy of the the proposed plan. The notice is attached to the SF-424. The virtual public hearing was held on September 27, 2022. The public hearing recording, transcript of the public hearing and minutes of the PAC meeting related to approval of the BIL State Plan are forthcoming.

IV.7 Miscellaneous

Recipient Business Officer:
William Brand, Division Administrator
Bill.Brand@iowa.gov
515-281-3268

Recipient Principal Investigator:
Christine Taylor, Weatherization Bureau Chief
christine.taylor@iowa.gov
515-281-4565

The Commission for the Division of Community Action Agencies serves as the PAC for Iowa WAP. These commission members are appointed by the Governor of Iowa. There is currently one vacant seat on the commission.

- Three of the commissioners are elected officials. Those individuals have been identified as such in the PAC list.
- Three of the commissioners represent low-income. Type of Organization is listed as Other in the PAC list.
- Three of the commissioners represent private business and industry. Type of Organization is listed as For-Profit or Corporate in the PAC list.

The PAC met on September 27, 2022 to approve the 2022 Weatherization State Plan. A copy of the minutes from that meeting are attached to the SF-424.

The State of Iowa Weatherization Program is delivered by 16 sub-grantees. The numbers associated with each sub-grantee in Section IV.1 represents a unique identifier used at the grantee level for contracting purposes.

DCAA projects an average project cost of \$8,009 for program year 2022. The actual average cost (without Health and Safety) for completions in Iowa is \$14,620 with a portion of that paid by other non-DOE funds. Since those funds are subject to change, not guaranteed, DCAA budgets the maximum average allowed by DOE for each of the sub-grantees. If those other funds are available, then the DOE funded average will be lower and additional homes will be completed using DOE funds.

Davis Bacon Act Compliance

Bill-funded weatherization work on multi-family buildings with no fewer than 5 units will be required to pay wages to all laborers and mechanics (whether employed by a contractor or subcontractor) wages "at rates not less than those prevailing on similar projects in the locality, as determined by the Secretary of Labor". The method in which compliance will be monitored will be established once DOE has developed instructions and released guidance.

Buy American Provisions

Publicly-owned buildings that are weatherized must comply with the Buy American provision, ensuring that any supplies of iron, steel, manufactured goods, or construction materials can certify, in writing, that their products are manufactured domestically. The method in which compliance will be monitored will be established once DOE has developed instructions and released guidance.

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

V.1 Eligibility

V.1.1 Approach to Determining Client Eligibility

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

Households with documented income at or below 200% of poverty or who are eligible for assistance under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program are eligible for weatherization services. In addition, households receiving payments under Title IV and XVI of the Social Security Act in the past 12 months or HUD means-tested programs at or below 80% of area median income are also eligible for assistance.

The gross income of all household members residing in the household at the time of application shall be counted to determine eligibility. Household members may only be listed on one application per year. Verification of income is required of all participants before an application is complete with the exception that income of individuals age 18 and under employed part-time are exempt. The name on the application must match the name on the income documentation. This verification may take the form of pay receipts, payroll checks, or a statement signed by the employer if the salary is paid in cash. Other evidence, such as copies of unemployment checks may also be accepted. If an applicant refuses to produce proof of income and does not authorize the agency to verify earnings, the applicant shall not be eligible for program benefits. Verification of income will be provided before eligibility may be certified. An applicant may elect to use the most recent 30 days, the last 12 months, or the most recent calendar year as a qualification period. If an applicant is not eligible under the time period first selected, one of the alternative periods may be selected to qualify. The applicant must be informed of the right to select different qualification periods. In an effort to qualify clients for the LIHEAP program, this process was established by LIHEAP and followed by all subgrantees to determine eligibility for both LIHEAP and WAP.

Approximately 174,166 households in the state of Iowa are at or below 200% of poverty.

Additional priorities are given to households with elderly, disabled, young children and high energy costs. These are further described in Section V.3.

Describe what household eligibility basis will be used in the Program

The definition of 'low-income' that Iowa uses to determine eligibility for the Iowa Weatherization Program complies with 10 CFR 440.22. Program eligibility is based on total household income at, or below, 200 percent of the poverty level, as established by the Office of Management (OMB), households receiving assistance under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, households receiving payments under Title IV and XVI of the Social Security Act in the past 12 months and households receiving assistance from HUD means-tested program at or below 80% of area median income. Persons who are eligible for the LIHEAP program are automatically approved for the Weatherization Program. Persons may also apply for Weatherization Program assistance without applying for LIHEAP assistance, however, these persons will still be required to complete the eligibility process used for the LIHEAP program.

Application dates are checked before any weatherization work begins. If the application is more than 12 months old, the household is advised that a new application is needed before weatherization services can be provided. Copies of approved client applications are included in client weatherization files.

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

To ensure the applicant is a US citizen proof of Social Security Number (SSN) are required for all household members. Those members without proper documentation will not be included as a household member, but the income earned by that person will be included in the total household income.

If the applicant is a temporary foreign national not authorized for employment, verification of a Social Security number may be waived. However, they must present their I-94 card so the Iowa LIHEAP program can record the USCIS number in lieu of the SSN. The USCIS number is also known as the alien number (a 9-digit number). The USCIS number might have eight digits, in which case you put a 0 at the front. This applies to all household members in this category, regardless of age.

Copies of such verification must be included in every file. If the applicant household has provided acceptable documentation in the previous year, this requirement is waived. However, if the household has gained a member since their last application, documentation is required. In order to be fair to households with newborns, the requirement for a Social Security Number for that child is waived, as long as the child is 120 days old, or younger, at the time of application. A copy of the birth certificate should be included in the LIHEAP application file.

These are the requirements of the LIHEAP Program in Iowa. They comply with the HHS requirements found at this website:
<http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/immigration/restrictions-sum.shtm#sec1>

V.1.2 Approach to Determining Building Eligibility

Procedures to determine that units weatherized have eligibility documentation

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No dwelling unit will be weatherized without documentation that the dwelling unit is an eligible unit, as defined as 10 CFR 440.22. The local sub-grantees verify applicants' income during the application process. Subgrantees are required to maintain records that include documentation of client eligibility. The local subgrantees maintain records of previously weatherized dwelling units in a database. The database is checked prior to scheduling a household for service to ensure that the house has not been previously weatherized. If the house has been previously weatherized and is not eligible for re-weatherization, as defined in 10 CFR 440.18, the house will not be weatherized. If the house is eligible for re-weatherization, the subgrantee makes a determination whether or not to re-weatherize the house based on a number of factors including the energy usage of the house and the number of eligible households on the waiting list.

Dwellings are not eligible for reweatherization if completed within the past 15 years.

Property ownership is verified and documented by using the County Assessors websites. Printouts showing ownership of each house are maintained in household files.

All household files will contain the required documentation to show eligibility including: Approved client applications, Landlord agreements (if applicable), SHPO documentation indicating age of house, etc. Income documentation for renters meets the same requirement as owner-occupied units. That documentation is established through the LIHEAP intake process.

Describe Reweathering compliance

The local sub-grantees maintain records of dwelling units previously weatherized with any source of federal funds. This data contains homes weatherized between 1979 and current year. The data is checked prior to scheduling a household for service to ensure that the house has not been weatherized in the past 15 years. If the house has been previously weatherized and is not eligible for re-weatherization, the house will not be re-weatherized.

Dwellings are not eligible for reweatherization if completed within the past 15 years. If the house is eligible for re-weatherization, the sub-grantee makes a determination whether or not to re-weatherize the house based on a number of factors including the energy usage of the house and the number of eligible households on the waiting list.

If the President or the Governor of the State of Iowa declares a Federal or State Emergency for areas of the state due to a natural disaster, the DCAA will allow local agencies within those affected areas to use existing resources to address the needs of the people in the area. DOE funds will NOT be used to complete the re-weatherization of these homes unless they were originally completed before September 30, 2005. In declared disaster areas, homes weatherized since October 1, 2005 may be eligible for re-weatherization using other sources of funds.

Describe what structures are eligible for weatherization

All eligible households are considered for weatherization services regardless of type of building structure. Client selection for service is based on a point system calculated using an estimate of annual client bill savings for heating, water heating and air conditioning measures. This system is applied by the sub-grantees to all eligible applicants within a county to establish a prioritized waiting list.

Structures without a physical mailing address, such as non-stationary campers or trailers, are not considered as eligible for weatherization.

Shelters are eligible for weatherization with grantee approval. Before approving weatherization of a shelter, the grantee will discuss it with the DOE Project Officer.

Dwellings attached to a business (apartments above a business) will be eligible for weatherization if the dwelling can be isolated from the business and it has a separate heating system.

Eligible multi-unit dwellings (5 or more units per building structure) will only be weatherized with approval from the DOE Project Officer. All eligible clients living in multi-unit dwellings must be high on the local prioritized waiting list before the structure will be considered for weatherization.

The current SHPO agreement was reviewed for necessary changes in August 2020. No changes were necessary, therefore, it was continued through 2030.

Describe how Rental Units/Multifamily Buildings will be addressed

Rental dwelling units will not be weatherized without first obtaining the written permission of the owner of the dwelling unit, or the owner's agent. If the landlord or agent refuse to sign the written permission, the unit will be deferred.

Rental units will be served in order of priority as determined by the prioritized client waiting list.

The benefits of services provided to rental units will apply primarily to the tenants residing in the units. In most cases, the tenants will benefit by lowering the monthly heating costs they pay. In cases where the tenant is not directly responsible for heating costs, the tenant will benefit from warmer and safer dwelling after weatherization services have been provided.

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When a unit within a multi-unit building (5 or more units) is at the top of the prioritized client waiting list, the sub-grantee will first determine if the building has been determined income-eligible for weatherization by HUD. If it is, it may be completed following all other requirements for weatherization of multi-unit rental dwellings. Weatherization is designed to take place with a whole building as a system approach, so other multi-unit buildings (5 or more units) will be considered if 66% of the residents are income eligible. This allows the entire structure to be weatherized. If the entire multi-unit dwelling is weatherized (i.e. the 'completed home' criteria is met for all the units), all units may be counted as completions.

DCAA does not have an approved audit for multi-unit dwellings (5 or more units) so if this type dwelling comes to the top of the priority waiting list, an outside source will be utilized to provide a DOE-approved energy audit. Required information will be submitted to the DOE Project Officer for approval before weatherization work begins on structures containing 5 or more units.

Smaller multi-unit buildings (2-4 units) which are at the top of the prioritized waiting list will be completed if 66% of the units (50% for duplexes) are income eligible. These will be audited as individual units using the NEAT audit to determine the cost effective measures to be completed.

In the case of a vacant rental dwelling, weatherization assistance may be provided if there is assurance that a low-income household will reside in the dwelling within 180 days of the date the weatherization service was completed.

Sub-grantees will use an agreement, signed by the owner, which states the following:

- The benefits of weatherization assistance shall accrue primarily to low-income tenants
- For 12 months after weatherization work has been completed on a dwelling, the tenants in that dwelling will not be subjected to rent increases because of the increased value of dwelling units due solely to weatherization assistance provided under this part.
- No undue or excessive enhancement shall occur to the value of the dwelling units.

In the event of a dispute between the tenant and the landlord regarding the issues listed above, the sub-grantee will attempt to resolve the dispute; if that fails, the tenant will be referred to legal aid by the sub-grantee. The use of this agreement will help protect the rights of the tenant.

Sub-grantee contracts include the following provision:

No dwelling unit will be served without prior written approval from the owner or rental agent. The benefits of weatherization assistance shall accrue primarily to the low-income tenants. For a reasonable period of time after weatherization work has been completed on a dwelling, the tenants in that dwelling shall not be subjected to rent increases because of the increased value of the dwelling due solely to weatherization assistance provided under this part. No undue or excessive enhancement shall occur to the value of the dwelling. In the event of a dispute between the tenant and the landlord regarding these issues, the sub-grantee shall attempt to resolve the dispute. If the sub-grantee is not able to resolve the dispute, the tenant shall be referred to legal aid.

Describe the deferral Process

Although a client may be eligible for the Weatherization Program, there are situations or conditions where weatherization services should be deferred (i.e. delayed or postponed). Hopefully, the decision to defer weatherization can be made before work, or any significant work begins on a dwelling. However, there are times when work will have begun on a dwelling before one of the situations or conditions is identified. In those cases, the agency should defer doing any additional work.

Deferring work on a dwelling does not mean the dwelling will never be weatherized. If the situation or condition causing the deferral changes, it may be possible to begin or complete the work. For example, a dwelling shouldn't be weatherized if it has a roof that leaks or will likely leak. However, the dwelling can be weatherized later if the roof is replaced or repaired. Another example is a dwelling undergoing remodeling. The dwelling should not be weatherized while it is being remodeled. However, after the remodeling is completed, the dwelling may be weatherized.

Deferral Notification

When an agency defers work on a dwelling, it must notify the client, and the landlord when appropriate, in writing of the reason using the Deferral Documentation Form. A copy of the notification, with documentation justifying the decision to defer services, must be kept in the house file. Agencies should attempt to identify all reasons why work is being deferred on a home and notify the client and/or landlord of all the reasons and what must be done in order for weatherization work to begin.

Following are reasons weatherization services should be deferred. This list is not intended to be all inclusive:

When a client:

- Refuses to sign the "Release of Liability Form".
- Moves or dies while weatherization services are being provided. (Weatherization services may be completed with family/landlord approval if the majority of work is done prior to the client moving/dying.)
- Is uncooperative including, but not limited to:
 - Refusing to allow the installation of top energy efficiency measures or important health and safety measures.
 - Refusing access to parts of house that prevent the evaluation of the house from being performed or prevents important measures from being installed.
 - Refusing to change behavior that can cause health and safety problems (e.g. refusal to discontinue using excessive number of humidifiers).
- When a client, or other occupant in a dwelling:
 - Is threatening or physically or verbally abusive.

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- Has known health conditions which prohibit the installation of insulation or other materials.
- Is involved in illegal activities.

When a dwelling:

- Is posted as being "For Sale" or is known to be for sale (except homes currently in a housing rehabilitation program).
- Has an cumulative SIR of <1.0
- Is scheduled for demolition or in an area slated for development.
- Poses a health or safety hazard to crew workers or contractors, for example, rats, bats, roaches, reptiles, insects, animals or other vermin inappropriately or not properly contained on the premises.
- Is undergoing remodeling or has unfinished areas, which directly affect the weatherization process. Weatherization work may be done when the remodeling is completed.
- Is so full of clutter a weatherization audit or weatherization services cannot be done.
- Is beyond the scope of the program due to major structural deficiencies or is in such a state of disrepair that failure is imminent and the conditions cannot be resolved in a cost-effective manner. Examples would be dwellings requiring a new roof or foundation repair or where lead exposure cannot be mitigated with safe work practices.
- One or more health and safety hazards exist that must be corrected by the client (or landlord) before weatherization services may begin. Examples include, but are not limited to:
 - Severe mold or moisture problems (such as pooling in the crawlspace or standing water in the basement) so severe they cannot be resolved within program limits.
 - The presence of animal feces or raw sewage that prevents weatherization measures from being installed.
 - The presence of a primary heat source unvented space heater unless the unvented space heater is removed from the dwelling. If the unvented space heater is a secondary heat source it may be left in place if it meets ANSI Z21.11.2 requirements.
 - The presence of disconnected water waste pipes or hazardous electrical wiring.
 - The presence of asbestos, including vermiculite that contains asbestos, that prevents weatherization measures from being installed.
 - When health and safety hazards, including unsafe combustion appliances, could pose a health or safety threat to clients but the weatherization program cannot mitigate the hazards due to expenditure limits or program rule/policy limits.
- When a manufactured home:
 - Has been improperly set. Any installation deficiencies will be repaired by the client or landlord before starting work. Home must be stabilized in accordance with manufacturer specifications or local authority having jurisdiction.
 - Has a fireplace or heating stove drawing combustion air from inside the dwelling.
 - Has a heating system other than a heating system manufactured for mobile homes or a sealed combustion high efficiency furnace with modifications per manufacturer's instructions and installed properly to include outside air for combustion.

Number of and reasons for deferrals will be tracked in the state-wide database. If a subgrantee is notified that the reason for deferral has been remedied, the subgrantee will determine if the client needs to reapply and then schedule the house for re-evaluation.

V.1.3 Definition of Children

Definition of children (below age): **6**

V.1.4 Approach to Tribal Organizations

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

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

Low-income members of American Indians tribes will receive benefits equivalent to the assistance provided to other low-income persons in the state.

V.2 Selection of Areas to Be Served

The Division of Community Action Agencies (DCAA), within the Department of Human Rights, is designated by the Governor to administer the grant from the U.S. Department of Energy for the Weatherization Program. Local subgrantees are selected by the DCAA to administer the program in local area throughout the state.

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It is the intent of the DCAA, as the state grantee, to only consider and contract with subgrantees that have the capacity to meet the needs of the local areas they serve. The Code of Federal Regulations, 10 CFR, Part 440, requires states to give preference to Community Action Agencies and other non-profit entities when selecting subgrantees to administer local weatherization programs.

The basis for selecting the Iowa Weatherization Program's subgrantees includes consideration of the following:

- The subgrantee's experience and performance in administering a weatherization program
- The subgrantee's experience in assisting low-income persons in areas to be served
- The subgrantee's capacity to operate an effective weatherization program.

In selecting subgrantees each year, the state gives priority to the subgrantees that currently administer the program in the local areas because these subgrantees have the vehicles, equipment, and trained staff needed to deliver the services. They also have extensive experience in delivering weatherization services. However, prior to selecting current subgrantees to administer the program for the new year, the state reviews the results of subgrantee monitoring reviews and considers other performance factors in determining whether each current subgrantee is operating an effective program.

The Iowa Weatherization Program contracts with sixteen (16) subgrantees to provide weatherization service to clients in all counties of the state. Fifteen (15) subgrantees are Community Action Agencies. The other subgrantee is a unit of local government.

Service areas are based largely on the Community Action Agencies' (CAA's) historical geographical boundaries. This enables the CAA's to use their existing outreach structure to inform low-income persons about the program and to take applications. The State of Iowa reserves the right to re-designate weatherization service areas.

The State of Iowa also reserves the right to operate the weatherization program in the service area of a defunded subgrantee, if, in the opinion of the program administrator, the subgrantee is not meeting the needs of the clients in that area. In the event a subgrantee elects to discontinue participation or is subject to defunding of its weatherization program, the state will use an alternate subgrantee(s) to temporarily provide weatherization service in the service area of that subgrantee. The alternate subgrantee(s) would administer the program until a new subgrantee for that service area is selected by the state through a request for proposal process. If the alternate subgrantees wish to permanently serve the expanded area, they will be required to submit a simple plan of service to the new area. The purpose of the alternate subgrantee is to minimize disruption in the delivery of weatherization service in the service area of a current subgrantee that is defunded or discontinues administering the program. All 16 subgrantees have requested to be considered alternate subgrantees. If an alternate subgrantee were needed, the following considerations would be used in making the selection:

- Capacity of deliver the service
- Quality of work
- Geographical proximity to the service area

V.3 Priorities

Iowa uses the five DOE priority categories. The category High Energy Burden is defined as households eligible for LIHEAP. Therefore, the LIHEAP client list becomes WAP waiting list each year. Clients not eligible for LIHEAP, but who applied for the program are also included in the data received from LIHEAP. Other clients, who did not apply for LIHEAP may make application for weatherization at any time during the year and be placed on the waiting list. Priority for those on the list is given to households with the highest energy usage (greatest potential for savings). Client selection for service is based on a point system based on an estimate of annual client bill savings for heating, water heating, and air conditioning measures. Additional points are given if any household members are elderly, disabled, or young children.

A household's client point total will be increased by 5 percent for each of the following situations:

- The household is occupied by an elderly person
- The household is occupied by a person with disabilities
- The household is occupied by young children

(A household's priority point total could be increased by 15 percent if each of the situations listed above exists.)

Clients may, at any time, request a recalculation of their priority point total.

Client priority is implemented on a per county basis. Clients will be served in order beginning with those clients with the highest client points, including increases for elderly, disabled, and children. Any waiver from the point system may be made for the following reason only. Clients who are customers of utilities that are co-funding weatherization, or clients who are eligible for other funding sources which can be used in conjunction with regular weatherization program funds to pay for non-energy related health and safety and repair work (e.g. furnace repair/replacement, wiring or roof repair, asbestos abatement, etc.) may be served ahead of clients with higher points, if, by doing so, regular program funds (i.e. DOE or HEAP) can be spread further, thus allowing the subgrantee to serve more clients.

Shelters are eligible for weatherization with grantee approval. Before approving weatherization of a shelter, the grantee will discuss it with the DOE Project Officer. Shelters are excluded from the priority point system.

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V.4 Climatic Conditions

The climatic conditions in Iowa range from an average low of 5781 heating degree days in the southeast portion of the state to a high of 7155 heating degree days in the north portion of the state using a base of 65° F. The heating degree statewide average is 6,492. The average heating degree-days in each area served by a weatherization project is shown below.

Iowa uses the NEAT/MHEA Audit to determine cost-effective measures to install in eligible dwellings. The NEAT/MHEA Audit considers heating degree-days in its analysis of costs effectiveness. The higher the degree-days, the more costs effective a measure or group of measures may be, if other factors remain constant. Each subgrantee uses the heating degree-day data provided with the NEAT/MHEA Audit that is most appropriate to its geographical service area.

HDD/CDD data is from AccuWeather. The HDD/CDD 15-year (2006 - 2021) average for each subgrantee was calculated by summing the data for county weather site for each subgrantee area and then calculating the average of that number.

Agency	Heating and Cooling Degree	
	Days 15 year average	
	HDD Average	CDD Average
New Opportunities	6679	1248
HACAP	6351	899
Eastern Iowa	6402	1033
MATURA	6336	1019
MICA	6946	910
Mid Sioux	7071	962
Northeast Iowa	7142	770
Threshold	6552	928
IMPACT	6047	1298
SCICAP	6003	1144
Southeast Iowa	5781	1218
SIEDA	6212	1073
Upper Des Moines	7155	969
West Central	6388	1104
Siouxland	6772	1072
Polk County	6047	1298
State Averages	6492	1059

Iowa does not currently consider cooling measures for weatherization, but is exploring the need to include cooling measures in the the program.

V.5 Type of Weatherization Work to Be Done

V.5.1 Technical Guides and Materials

The State of Iowa Weatherization Program utilizes several different technical and procedural manuals. They include:

- The Iowa Weatherization Policy and Procedures Manual - last updated 2023 (Copy in the Document Library)
- The Iowa Weatherization Standards and Field Guide Manual - last updated 2021 (Copy in the Document Library)
- The Weatherization General Appendix - last updated 2014
- The NEAT Audit Manual - last updated 2018, currently in the process of updating library costs
- The MHEA Audit Manual - last updated 2018, currently in the process of updating library costs
- Various State Program Notices - issued as needed

The current Weatherization Standards and Field Guide Manual along with Variance Requests were approved by DOE in 2021. There have been no substantial changes since that time.

subgrantee contracts include the following language:

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By affixing a signature to this contract, the contractor acknowledges receipt of the items listed in this section. The contractor also acknowledges responsibility to perform in a satisfactory manner, as determined by the DCAA, the activities and services authorized by this agreement in accordance with the most current version of these documents:

- *Contract,*
- *Iowa Weatherization Program's Policies and Procedures Manual,*
- *Iowa Weatherization Work Standards and Field Guide Manual (which reflects SWS requirements),*
- *Iowa Weatherization General Appendix,*
- *Weatherization Program Notices,*
- *DCAA directives, and*
- *Federal, state, and local laws and regulations*

This language assures the grantee that subgrantees are in receipt of and responsible for all the required work.

subgrantee contracts with private contractors are required to contain the following language:

In addition, Contractors must be able to demonstrate, that they are qualified to perform the necessary work described in the Iowa Weatherization Bureau's Weatherization Work Standards (which reflects SWS requirements), and in this Contract and subsequent attachments.

By signing the end of this document, the Contractor agrees to comply with the following:

- *Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action requirements as described in Executive Order 11246*
- *Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act (Noncollusion Affidavit Statement) (40 USC 276c and 18 USC 874)*
- *Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (29 USC Chapter 8)*
- *Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-333)*
- *U.S. Department of Energy's material standards as described in 10 CFR 440, Appendix A*
- *Iowa Weatherization Program Work Standards and Field Guide (which reflects SWS requirements)*
- *OSHA Safe Work Practices*
- *All other related manuals*

The Contractor also agrees to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, codes, and ordinances; and all other conditions of provisions set within this agreement. The Contractor is responsible for following state/federal guidelines regarding lead paint notification and reporting.

All of the manuals and notices are distributed to subgrantees and made available to subgrantees and state staff on-line.

Other items made available on-line to subgrantees include:

- Annual subgrantee contracts
- SHPO requirements
- Lead safe renovation requirements
- Licensing requirements for professionals (HVAC, electricians, plumbers, etc.)
- All forms required for client files
- Templates for contracting labor and materials at the subgrantee level

Compliance with these assure work is being performed in accordance with the NEAT or MHEA energy audit and that materials meet all requirements set down in Appendix A.

The Iowa Weatherization Program also utilizes a software package for ASHRAE 62.2 2016 calculations, REDCalc, which is from Residential Energy Dynamics.

Other manuals available to grantee and subgrantee staff include instructions on use of the Weatherization Automated Management System (WAMS). This system is used at the subgrantee level to track and report clients, work in process and completed work. It is used at the grantee level to review client completions, demographics of clients and financial reports.

All weatherization measures completed comply with Section 2.6 of WPN 22-1. Any measures that fall outside that list will be submitted for NEPA review before completing.

Field guide types approval dates

Single-Family: 9/3/2021
Manufactured Housing: 9/3/2021

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Multi-Family:

V.5.2 Energy Audit Procedures

Audit Procedures and Dates Most Recently Approved by DOE

Audit Procedure: Single-Family
Audit Name: NEAT
Approval Date: 5/31/2018

Audit Procedure: Manufactured Housing
Audit Name: MHEA
Approval Date: 5/31/2018

Audit Procedure: Multi-Family
Audit Name: No Audit/Priority List for this building type
Approval Date:

Comments

The NEAT/MHEA Audit is used to determine the most cost-effective measures to install. An audit is performed on every single-family dwelling/unit that is weatherized. Energy costs used in the audit are updated annually. Six (6) weather-data locations are used in the audit. Each agency uses the weather data from the location nearest to its service area.

Iowa currently uses NEAT/MHEA version 8.9. All subgrantees will transition to NEAT/MHEA version 10 soon after it is available. WPN 19-4 requires that grantees submit energy audit approval requests at least 6 months in advance of the expiration date. The Iowa WAP intends to comply with this requirement.

Per the procedure allowed by 10 CFR 440.21b and set forth in WPN 19-4 the following materials/audit procedures have been approved for use in Iowa's program in addition to those allowed by 10 CFR 440 Appendix A:

Table 3 - Special Materials/Audit Procedures	Approvals
Item	Comments
Light Emitting Diode (LED) lighting	Approved 11/3/16
Refrigerators	Approved 5/31/18
Domestic Water Heater Replacements	Approved 5/31/18
Lifetime changes	Approved 9/5/19
Spray Polyurethane Foam (SPF) Insulation	Approved by Memo Dated 10/13/21

Multi-Unit Dwellings (dwellings containing 5 or more units):
Less than one percent (<1%) of the dwellings weatherized annually are multi-unit dwellings. In PY2021 there were no multi-unit dwellings weatherized. If a multi-unit dwelling is at the top of the prioritized waiting list, an outside contractor will be utilized to perform a DOE approved audit on the structure. Multi-unit projects will be submitted to the DOE Project Officer prior to weatherization as specified in WPN 19-4 Section 1.

V.5.3 Final Inspection

The subgrantee final inspection must be completed by a certified Quality Control Inspector (QCI). Subgrantees are required to maintain proof of staff QCI certification. This must be made available to grantee staff upon request and will be checked against the on-line list at the BPI website.

If the subgrantee does not have a QCI on staff, it will arrange to utilize certified staff from neighboring agencies or contract with a private QCI. Subgrantee staff will continue to work toward QCI certification as needed.

Before reporting a unit as complete, each subgrantee is required to conduct a final inspection using criteria that align with the quality specifications outlined in Section 1 of WPN 22-4 to ensure the following:

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- Ensure the initial energy audit was adequate in identifying measures to be completed on the home. This includes identifying opportunities for saving energy that were missed in the initial energy audit.
- Complete health and safety diagnostics.
- Ensure the work called for by the energy audit and the NEAT/MHEA Audit was done, including both health and safety and energy efficiency work.
- Ensure the work performed is in accordance with the Iowa Weatherization Program Policies and Procedures Manual and Work Standards, and the NEAT/MHEA Audit recommended measures.
- Ensure the materials used, other than for health and safety, repair, and/or utility funded measures, meet or exceed Federal specifications as described in the most current version of 10 CFR 440, Appendix A, "Standards for Weatherization Materials."
- Ensure all materials were installed according to the National Uniform Building Code, International Residential Code, local building codes, and the Iowa Weatherization Program Work Standards (reflecting SWS requirements).
- Ensure the work is complete and is of high quality.
- Ensure the materials charged to the home were applied to or installed in the home.

Subgrantees must sign each final inspection form certifying that the factors listed above were met. The final inspection forms must be filed in the client (house) file. Compliance with this requirement is checked during administrative monitoring visits. Subgrantees may not report dwellings as complete until a final inspection of the unit has been performed. Grantee technical monitoring reports must also be filed in the client (house) file.

If grantee monitoring of a subgrantee shows consistent poor quality work, the subgrantee will be required to complete additional training in weak areas and will be subject to additional grantee monitoring. Results of monitoring will be analyzed for individual QCI patterns. If patterns are found, additional units inspected by those QCI may be monitored by the Grantee. subgrantees may be required to submit a Corrective Work Plan with a timeline for meeting requirements. This will be monitored monthly for progress. Failure to make needed program improvements may result in the grantee inspecting up to 100% of a subgrantee's production until work quality improves. Funding may also be suspended until proper remedies have taken place.

Grantee QCI monitoring will include on-site house file review, review of measures installed, diagnostic testing, visual inspection of work completed, etc. Copies of grantee monitoring tools are included with the SF-424.

All manuals and notices are distributed to subgrantees via email, hard copy and made available to subgrantees and state staff online.

Subgrantee contracts include the following language:

By affixing a signature to this contract, the contractor acknowledges receipt of the items listed in this section. The contractor also acknowledges responsibility to perform in a satisfactory manner, as determined by the DCAA, the activities and services authorized by this agreement in accordance with the most current version of these documents:

- *Contract,*
- *Iowa Weatherization Program's Policies and Procedures Manual,*
- *Iowa Weatherization Work Standards Manual (which reflects SWS requirements),*
- *Iowa Weatherization General Appendix,*
- *Weatherization Program Notices,*
- *DCAA directives, and*
- *Federal, state, and local laws and regulations*

This language assures the grantee that subgrantees are in receipt of and responsible for all the required work.

Subgrantee contracts with private contractors are required to contain the following language:

In addition, Contractors must be able to demonstrate, that they are qualified to perform the necessary work described in the Iowa Weatherization Bureau's Weatherization Work Standards (which reflects SWS requirements), and in this Contract and subsequent attachments.

By signing the end of this document, the Contractor agrees to comply with the following:

- *Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action requirements as described in Executive Order 11246*
- *Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act (Noncollusion Affidavit Statement) (40 USC 276c and 18 USC 874)*
- *Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (29 USC Chapter 8)*
- *Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-333)*
- *U.S. Department of Energy's material standards as described in 10 CFR 440, Appendix A*
- *Iowa Weatherization Program Work Standards (which reflects SWS requirements)*
- *OSHA Safe Work Practices*
- *All other related manuals*

The Contractor also agrees to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, codes, and ordinances; and all other conditions of provisions set within this agreement. The Contractor is responsible for following state/federal guidelines regarding lead paint notification and reporting.

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DCAA Policy for Subgrantee QCI

DCAA will use the DOE-prescribed QCI Policy as described below.

Independent Auditor/QCI: For those subgrantees with only one staff person, they will be allowed to serve as both Energy Auditor and QCI. The Auditor/QCI is not involved in any of the actual work on the home. In those cases, the grantee will monitor a minimum of 10% of the reported completed homes in order to ensure quality work.

Independent QCI: For the subgrantee that has more than one staff person conducting audits and inspections, the duties must be separated between staff. The QCI must be totally independent of all other job functions. The grantee will monitor a minimum of 5% of reported completed homes at these subgrantees.

Grantee Policy for Grantee QCI

The grantee will use the DOE prescribed QCI policy as described below.

If the grantee QCI assisted the subgrantee with the energy audit of a home, a different grantee QCI must conduct the grantee QCI inspection.

QCI Mentorship Option

DCAA has established a QCI mentorship model. Individuals working toward QCI certification under the mentorship of a certified QCI may perform work aligned with the QCI Job Task Analysis, including Final Inspections, monitoring, and the collection of field site data and/or conducting reviews of energy models. All work will be reviewed and approved by a certified QCI.

The mentorship program will be allowed for subgrantees on a case-by-case basis. Subgrantees desiring to implement a mentorship program will be required to submit a plan including:

1. Identify the QCI candidate and the QCI mentor.
2. Experience of the QCI candidate toward meeting pre-requisites for certified Energy Auditor and QCI.

Based on the experience of the candidate, a timeline for completing QCI certification will be established.

The QCI candidate will shadow the mentor and then successfully complete at least three inspections with mentor on-site. The candidate will then be allowed to work independently with all work performed reviewed and attested by a certified QCI which includes the printed names, signatures, certification number (for the mentor) and dated by both the mentor and candidate.

V.6 Weatherization Analysis of Effectiveness

DCAA, in conjunction with investor owned utilities, conducts and publishes an annual evaluation of the Iowa Weatherization Program. This subgrantee specific evaluation includes: energy savings, costs per completion (by measure and overall), energy savings assigned to individual measures, rate of measure installation in completed homes, and other data used to evaluate subgrantees. Energy savings between subgrantees are not usually compared to each other to determine effectiveness because the wide range of housing types available in the state. Poorer housing stock in the southern part of the state has a greater potential for energy savings than that of northern Iowa where homes are better insulated.

Since weatherization priority list in Iowa is based on fuel usage (with additional points for elderly, disabled and young children), the requirement for serving underrepresented groups is met. DCAA will be reviewing completed projects to analyze diversity of the clients served.

DCAA also conducts a performance review of each subgrantee to assess each subgrantee's needs, strengths, and weaknesses. The performance assessment consists of the following:

- A review of each subgrantee's fiscal, administrative and program monitoring result
- A monthly review of each subgrantee's financial and data submissions
 - Measure costs are reviewed on all completions
 - Anomalies are reviewed and explained by the subgrantee
- A review of each subgrantee's annual production
- An analysis of each subgrantee's annual energy savings
- A review of each subgrantee's attendance at training sessions and state meetings

The performance assessment is used to determine technical assistance and training needs. If a weakness is evident at multiple subgrantees, DCAA will arrange for training for all subgrantees. If only one subgrantee demonstrates a specific weakness, DCAA will work one-on-one with that subgrantee to correct the issues. DCAA will continue to monitor progress of subgrantees to ensure improvement in all areas.

DCAA utilizes a "Risk Assessment" worksheet for each subgrantee to track performance goals and monitoring results. This assessment tracks subgrantee financial

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audits, monthly reports, key personnel, and monitoring results to assign a risk level. Higher risk subgrantees will be offered additional technical assistance in any areas of weakness. Additional monitoring will also be scheduled to track subgrantee improvements. DCAA will review all subgrantee risk assessments to determine if any patterns exist. If recognized, additional training or clarification of policies will be provided.

V.7 Health and Safety

The Health and Safety Plan is attached to the SF-424.

Iowa WAP's actual health and safety average expenditure for DOE completions is at 75.58%. The BIL health and safety budget for Iowa is based on 35% of the \$8,009 ACPU. Costs above the 35% of the ACPU are paid for by non-DOE funds. See the Health and Safety Plan for more information.

Heating units and water heaters are generally replaced for health and safety reasons because the NEAT/MHEA Audit doesn't call for them to be replaced as an energy conservation measure. Coupled with skyrocketing material and labor costs, Iowa's average health and safety costs are higher than normal.

DCAA developed the H&S Plan for 2022 utilizing WPN 22-7, WPN 22-7 Table of Issues.

The State of Iowa weatherization program does not allow partial weatherization to count as completed homes. All measures called for by the NEAT/MHEA audit must be completed or the unit cannot be counted as a completion.

Iowa currently uses ASHRAE-62.2-2016. Subgrantee contracts include the language *Iowa will use the version of ASHRAE-62.2 currently adopted by DCAA.* This language is in all our contracts and policies so we can change to a newer version of ASHRAE without changing all manuals.

Iowa does not consider air conditioning as a part of any of the weatherization programs.

V.8 Program Management

V.8.1 Overview and Organization

The Weatherization Program is administered by the Bureau of Weatherization, which is in the Division of Community Action Agencies (DCAA), a division in the Department of Human Rights (DHR). See attachment to the SF424 for the organizational structure of DCAA. The other bureaus in the DCAA are the Bureau of Energy Assistance, which administers the state's LIHEAP Program and the Bureau of Community Services, which administers the state's Community Services Block Grant. The local subgrantees that administer the LIHEAP Program and CSBG at the local level are, with one exception, the same subgrantees that administer the Weatherization Program at the local level. This allows the three bureaus to coordinate various activities and share information involving the subgrantees. For example, all three programs use one client application form.

The State of Iowa Weatherization Program utilizes several different technical and procedural manuals. They include:

- The Weatherization Policy and Procedures Manual
- The Weatherization Standards and Field Guide Manual
- The Weatherization General Appendix
- The NEAT Audit Manual
- The MHEA Audit Manual
- Various State Program Notices - issued as needed

The SEP and HUD programs are not administered by DCAA. SEP is administered by Economic Development. HUD is administered by the Iowa Finance Authority.

V.8.2 Administrative Expenditure Limits

In accordance with 10 CFR 440.18(d), not more than 15 percent of the DOE grant will be used by the state and the subgrantees for administration of the DOE funds. Also, not more than 7.5 percent of the grant will be used by the state for administration of DOE funds.

The State Energy Efficiency Programs Improvement Act of 1990 permits grantees the option of providing subgrantees who receive grants of less than \$350,000 up to an additional 5 percent administrative funds. Every subgrantee has the same core team of administrative personnel and expenses. In order for every sub-grantee to

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meet the cost of the core administrative functions, each of the eligible 12 subgrantees will receive up to 5% additional administrative funds in order to properly administer the program.

V.8.3 Monitoring Activities

Iowa Weatherization monitoring staff include:

- **Technical Monitors**
 - Two full-time QCI inspectors on staff
 - Two more full-time staff will be hired as soon as possible and will train to become QCI inspectors
 - Salaries are paid by DOE T&TA and BIL T&TA
 - If needed, non-DOE funds will be used to meet monitoring requirements
- **Administrative Monitors**
 - One full-time administrative monitor
 - Primary job is to monitor subgrantees both on-site and desk monitoring
 - Salary is paid by DOE T&TA and BIL T&TA
 - If needed, non-DOE funds will be used to meet monitoring requirements
- **Fiscal Monitors**
 - One full-time WAP budget analyst
 - Additional fiscal monitoring support is provided by Central Administration accounting staff who participate in the full on-site and desk monitoring reviews.
 - In addition to annual full monitoring reviews, the intent is to conduct periodic reviews of sub-grantee trial balance/ledgers against monthly expenditure reports throughout the year.
 - All subgrantee expenditure reports/requests are compared against the associated technical data (measures installed) on a monthly basis prior to approval/payment.
 - If needed, non-DOE funds will be used to meet monitoring requirements

Certificates or training for monitors:

- Technical monitors have the OSHA 30-hour training for Construction, Lead Renovator or Inspector certificate. Technical monitors are also certified Building Analyst (BA) Professionals, certified Energy Auditors (EA), QCI and Healthy Home Evaluator (HHE) Certified. They have attended various industry courses such as training on Manual J, building codes, and will receive continuing education as required to maintain certification. They attend at least one industry conference annually and are members of the WAP Trainers' Consortium.
- Administrative monitors have received training on Iowa Weatherization Policies and Procedures and technical requirements, purchasing guidelines, and OMB Circular and 2 CFR part 200 training. They attend at least one industry conference annually.
- Financial monitors have training in accounting and auditing, OMB Circulars requirements, 2 CFR part 200 requirements and *Iowa Weatherization Policies and Procedures*.

Monitoring is done to evaluate subgrantee programmatic and fiscal compliance and accountability of installation of weatherization with respect to program rules, regulations, policies and procedures and to ensure quality work with respect to the measures in dwellings. Technical assistance is provided to subgrantees as an integral part of monitoring. The technical monitoring process includes both in-house and on-site monitoring and inspections of houses that have been weatherized. Special emphasis is placed on problem areas noted in previous monitoring reviews or recently implemented program requirements. All agencies are, at a minimum, monitored annually. Additional visits are scheduled as necessary to track on-going issues.

When problems are noted, grantee staff attempt to make recommendations on how to correct the problem. Grantee staff discuss the problem areas directly with the weatherization staff or fiscal staff and/or the subgrantee director and give their recommendations for improvement. The monitors conduct an entrance interview, upon request, and an exit interview with agency staff and the agency director or designee.

If a subgrantee has continuing major issues identified by technical, administrative or fiscal monitoring, it may be determined to be "at-risk". In that case, the subgrantee would be notified in writing of that status and be required to submit, for grantee approval, a Corrective Action Plan outlining identified issues and steps to be taken to rectify the problems. A part of this plan would identify a time frame for all corrective actions to be completed. The subgrantee would also be required to submit, at a minimum, monthly updates on the progress of meeting the details of the Corrective Action Plan. Any at-risk subgrantee would be subject to additional monitoring until all identified issues are eliminated. Subgrantee staff may be required to take additional technical training or be provided one-on-one training by grantee technical staff.

Major findings are tracked to final resolution. The tracking record includes findings, recommended corrective actions, deliverables, due dates, action taken, and final resolution.

A tentative schedule for all monitoring visits is attached to the SF-424.

Technical Quality Assurance Monitoring

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Technical monitoring of completed houses is conducted for all subgrantees during the program year. Inspections will be completed on at least 5 percent (10% for subgrantees where the auditor and QCI are the same person) of the houses completed. Currently all 16 agencies have at least one QCI on staff. Technical monitors will also complete reviews on "in-process" units to ensure the accuracy and quality of the initial audit.

The technical monitors conduct a final inspection of each completed unit using criteria that align with the quality specifications outlined in Section 1 of this WPN 22-4 which includes a review of the quality of the subgrantees' evaluations and inspections as well as the quality of the work that was completed on the house. Each house inspected will be reviewed for compliance with the following:

- *Iowa Weatherization Program Work Standards* for completion - meet SWS requirements
- Quality of work
- Missed energy saving opportunities
- Quality of materials
- Appropriateness and allowability of measures installed
- Review of work to ensure no undue enhancements to rental properties
- Client health and safety
- Client satisfaction
- Quality of the final QCI inspection
- Documentation
- NEAT/MHEA Audit results will be monitored to ensure correct use of the audit

Monitoring reports are completed on each house and sent to the subgrantee within 30 work days of the date of the inspection. If the report requires corrective work by the subgrantee, the corrective work must be completed within 45 days of receiving the report. The subgrantee must send a written response to the The grantee documenting that all the corrective work was completed, or reasons why it could not be completed. If serious quality of work problems are found, the grantee may inspect up to 100% of a subgrantee's production until work quality improves. Funding to the subgrantee may also be suspended until proper remedies have taken place.

The technical monitors offer the subgrantees the opportunity to send their staff on some of the housing inspection trips.

Feedback from the monitors about general problem areas is used to develop additional training.

Monitoring of Administrative Operations

The monitoring of administrative operations is performed using both on-site and in-house reviews. Limited focused administrative monitoring may also be conducted. Comprehensive monitoring will be conducted at each subgrantee at least annually. Administrative monitoring tools are attached to the SF424.

Monitoring of administrative operations will include, at a minimum, the following:

- Review of client/house and contractor files to ensure compliance with documentation of eligibility and other requirements
- Review of client/house files to ensure units are inspected prior to reported as complete
- Review of client/house files to ensure a completed inspection report is present
- Review of NEAT Audit reports
- Review of required health and safety documentation
- Review of contracts to ensure compliance with requirements
- Review of contractor insurance coverage
- Review of subgrantee weatherization procurement procedures
- Determination of compliance with client priority and client service by county
- Review of timeliness and accuracy of monthly fiscal and data reports
- Review of equipment and inventory
- Review of the procedures for rental properties
- A minimum of 5% of files will be reviewed
- Review of general management and administrative practices
- Review of employee/contractor credentials, training certificates and licensing to assure compliance with requirements.

Grantee monitoring staff will conduct an exit interview with the subgrantee to discuss observations and findings from the on-site review. Written monitoring reports will be sent to the subgrantee within 30 work days of the review being completed. The report will include any findings, recommendations for improvements, and corrective action that needs to be taken. If the program monitoring report requires a response, the subgrantee must respond, in writing, to the grantee within 45 days of receiving the report. A subgrantee's failure to resolve noncompliance findings within 45 days from the date of the report may result in notice being sent to the DOE Project Officer describing the problems at the agency. If significant problems are discovered during the monitoring process, funding may be placed under probationary status until the problems are resolved. Major findings from subgrantee monitoring will be tracked by the grantee to final resolution.

Monitoring of Financial Operations

Each monitoring review will be performed using both in-house and on-site reviews. In-house fiscal monitoring consists of reviewing subgrantees' monthly fiscal reports and their most recent annual financial audits. On-site financial monitoring consists of reviewing fiscal operations for compliance with rules and procedures. Each agency is monitored annually. Fiscal monitoring will include, at a minimum, the following:

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- Review the financial procedures manual
- Review of procurement procedures
- Review cost allocation plans
- Review the checking account procedures
- Review the use of indirect cost pools
- Verify cash on hand with that reported on financial report
- Verify insurance coverage including liability
- Review and verify a sample of voucher payments
- Review bank statements and journal entries
- Review administrative charges
- Review internal control procedures
- Review of equipment and inventory
- A minimum of 5% of files will be reviewed
- All subgrantee Single Financial Audits are reviewed by fiscal staff

Grantee monitoring staff will conduct an exit interview with the subgrantee to discuss observations and findings from the on-site review. Written fiscal monitoring reports will be sent to the subgrantee within 30 work days of the review. The report will include any findings, recommendations for improvements, and corrective action that needs to be taken. If the fiscal monitoring report requires a response, the subgrantee must respond, in writing, to the grantee within 45 days of receiving the report.

In addition to annual full monitoring reviews conducted by the grantee fiscal monitors as well as one of the central administrative accounting staff, the intent is to do periodic reviews during the year, including ensuring trial balances and ledgers appear to be matching monthly reports. Thorough monthly expenditure reports and funding request reviews include ensuring the data matches what is reported to the grantee (the listing of measures installed on homes).

In-House Monitoring

The grantee reviews monthly financial and data reports from the subgrantees to review measures installed, check for unusual charges and other data. The grantee also checks that the subgrantees are on schedule to spend their funds.

Subgrantee Assessment

The grantee will review the results of each subgrantees' monitoring reports annually to assess each subgrantee's needs, strengths, and weaknesses. A part of the review process will include a method to track findings and issues from previous monitoring. The assessment will be used to determine future training and technical assistance needs for particular subgrantees or for all subgrantees.

A subgrantee's failure to resolve noncompliance findings within 45 days from the date of the report may result in notice being sent to the DOE Project Officer. If significant problems are discovered during the monitoring process, funding may be placed under probationary status until the problems are resolved. Major findings from subgrantee monitoring will be tracked by the grantee to final resolution.

V.8.4 Training and Technical Assistance Approach and Activities

The Grantee believes training and technical assistance (T&TA) play a major role in developing and maintaining a quality weatherization program. Due to the evolutionary and complex nature of residential energy efficiency and the turnover in Subgrantee staff and contractors, training and technical assistance must be provided on an ongoing basis. Training is provided throughout the year, as needed.

The Grantee uses a variety of approaches in providing training and technical assistance to the Subgrantees. Meetings are held to discuss administrative, fiscal, program, and technical issues. Technical training is provided at formal training sessions and onsite. Grantee staff attend the Subgrantee program manager and fiscal officer meetings to discuss program, technical, and fiscal issues. Grantee staff provide technical assistance during onsite monitoring and house inspections. All of these approaches have proven to be effective in providing training and technical assistance to the Subgrantees.

Individual Subgrantee training needs identified by performance monitoring will be met by either one-on-one training or small group sessions targeting those weak areas. These sessions will either be done by inhouse training staff or by bringing in outside trainers to meet the needs of the Subgrantees. The Grantee will also explore the possibility of establishing a training center at a local Subgrantee(s).

Training needs, including those necessary to comply with the health and safety plan, will be met with a combination of DOE and other non-DOE funds.

The Grantee remains proactive in industrywide initiatives, often moving to adopt new initiatives before required.

Training and Technical Assistance Needs Assessment

The following methods are used to assess Subgrantee technical assistance and training needs:

- Subgrantees are asked to identify statewide and individual Subgrantee technical and administrative training needs during the annual monitoring visits and group

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meetings.

- Inhouse and onsite program and fiscal monitoring of the Subgrantees is used to identify administrative, programmatic, and fiscal technical assistance and training needs.
- Onsite inspections of completed homes are used to identify technical training needs.
- Monitoring the productivity of Subgrantees is used to identify agency specific technical or programmatic technical assistance needs.
- Annual evaluations of the Iowa Weatherization Program are used to identify technical training needs.
- A technical needs assessment will be conducted each program year during the grant period to identify needed training. This assessment will be done by the Grantee and may be done in conjunction with the Iowa Community Action Association (ICAA) or another third party. The most recent training and technical needs assessment was done in January 2023 in conjunction with (ICAA).

Overall Training and Technical Assistance Plan

The training of Subgrantees is done through Subgranteespecific training and also through regional or statewide training sessions. The Grantee's policy, with respect to technical training, is to be responsible for all training for energy auditors by either providing the training directly or training is provided by an outside trainer(s). The Standard Work Specifications will be incorporated into the training provided to Subgrantee energy auditors and inspectors. The Grantee believes this practice best assures the standardization of weatherization procedures and practices throughout the state.

Subgrantees will be allocated DOE T&TA funds to attend various weatherization related conferences and meetings. The funds will be used for registration, travel, meals, staff salaries and fringe, and lodging to attend. The T&TA funds may also be used to pay for testing fees for those Subgrantee staff attempting to obtain Home Energy Professionals (HEP) certifications. The Grantee also provides Subgrantees with nonDOE funds that can be used for crew/contractor training and to obtain other weatherizationrelated training. These funds will also be used to provide additional training/testing for Energy Auditor (EA)/QCI certification as needed.

The Grantee meets with Subgrantee administrative staff on a regular basis to review programmatic changes and discuss program needs. The Grantee also works with Subgrantee administrative fiscal staff on the program requirements and expectations. Most Subgrantee weatherization programs do not have dedicated fiscal staff but rely on the administrative fiscal department for all financial support. The Grantee trains Subgrantee weatherization staff who work with the reporting system including customer file requirements, data entry, balancing each completion to invoices paid and completing monthly financial reports.

All Grantee and Subgrantee weatherization staff are allowed to and encouraged to take any weatherizationrelated training. Other than the periodic HEP required training, any other training participation is a Subgrantee decision.

The Grantee works closely with new Subgrantees who need to work toward certification. Grantee helps coordinate training with other Subgrantees and help to meet inspection requirements by a QCI. Grantee also works with the Iowa Community Action Association and Subgrantees to work toward establishing recruitment plans for staff and contractors.

Training – Grantee

- Administrator Training
 - The WAP program administrator is encouraged to attend trainings and conferences. Examples include:
 - WIPFLI conferences and webinars
 - CAPLAW webinars
 - Iowa Community Action Association (ICAA) Conference (annual)
 - Home Energy Performance (HEP) Regional and National Conferences
 - Energy Out West Conference
 - National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP) conferences and webinars
 - DOE-sponsored trainings and webinars
- Fiscal Training
 - Fiscal monitors receive on-going training as part of their day-to-day job on the following:

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- 2 CFR Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and 10 CFR Part 600, DOE Financial Assistance Rules
- *Iowa Weatherization Policies and Procedures Manual*
- *Iowa Weatherization General Appendix*
- State and local requirements and guidance
- Fiscal monitors have access to the:
 - *Iowa Weatherization Policies and Procedures Manual*
 - *Iowa Weatherization Work Standards Manual*
 - *Iowa Weatherization Retrofitting Guide*
 - *Iowa Weatherization General Appendix*
 - *Weatherization Automated Management System (WAMS) Instruction Manual*
 - Written correspondence from the Bureau of Weatherization
 - Written correspondence from the DOE and partners, as applicable
- Fiscal monitors are encouraged to attend trainings and conferences. Examples include:
 - WIPFLI conferences and webinars
 - CAPLAW webinars
 - Iowa Community Action Association (ICAA) Conference (annual)
 - NASCSP Conference and webinars
 - DOE-sponsored trainings and webinars
 - DOE issued Program Notices, Memorandums and other guidance
- Programmatic Monitor Training
 - Programmatic monitors assist in revising the following documents on an annual basis and therefore receive on-going training on:
 - *Iowa Weatherization Policies and Procedures Manual*
 - *Iowa Weatherization Work Standards Manual*
 - *Iowa Weatherization General Appendix*
 - *Weatherization Automated Management System (WAMS) Instruction Manual*
 - Written correspondence from the Bureau of Weatherization
 - DOE issued Program Notices, Memorandums and other guidance
 - 2 CFR Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and 10 CFR Part 600, DOE Financial Assistance Rules
 - Programmatic monitors have access to:

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- Grantee QCI field inspection reports and correspondence with Subgrantees
- Fiscal reports and spreadsheets
- Programmatic monitors are encouraged to attend trainings and conferences. Examples include:
 - ICAA Conference (annual)
 - HEP Regional and National Conferences
 - Energy Out West Conference
 - WIPFLI conferences and webinars
 - DOE-sponsored trainings and webinars
- Technical Monitor Training
 - Grantee technical monitors assist in revising the following documents on an annual basis and there received on-going training on the:
 - *Iowa Weatherization Policies and Procedures Manual*
 - *Iowa Weatherization Work Standards Manual*
 - *Iowa Weatherization General Appendix*
 - *Weatherization Automated Management System (WAMS) Instruction Manual*
 - Written correspondence from the Bureau of Weatherization
 - Written correspondence from the DOE and partners, as applicable
 - Grantee technical monitors have access to:
 - Administrative programmatic monitoring reports and correspondence with Subgrantees
 - Fiscal reports and spreadsheets
 - Grantee technical monitors are encouraged to attend trainings and conferences. Examples include:
 - ICAA Conference (annual)
 - HEP Regional and National Conferences
 - Energy Out West Conference
 - DOE-sponsored trainings and webinars
 - ASHRAE webinars
 - Grantee technical monitors have the required training below. If they do not adhere to this requirement, they will be prohibited from performing grantee QCI activities until such time as they meet the requirement.
 - Lead Renovator Certification
 - QCI Certification

Training – Subgrantee

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- Administration/Fiscal
 - Specific Training
 - Subgrantee administration and fiscal staff are not required to attend Specific training unless expressly stated. As identified through monitoring, monthly submission of expenditure reports, funding requests, and on-going communication, training will be provided to address weak areas at Subgrantees. These could include administrative training for Subgrantee weatherization office staff, training Subgrantees to use the database properly, etc.
 - Staff is encouraged to attend trainings and conferences. Examples include:
 - WIPFLI conferences and webinars
 - CAPLAW webinars
 - Iowa Community Action Association (ICAA) Conference (annual)
 - NASCSP Conference and webinars
- Energy Auditors/Inspectors
 - The Grantee does not require certification of Subgrantee energy auditors or inspectors prior to hire.
 - Required Certifications
 - Lead Safe Renovator Certification
 - Energy Auditor certification, as required to obtain QCI certification
 - QCI certification, as required to perform final inspections on homes
 - Specific Training
 - All energy auditors/inspectors are required to have the following Specific Grantee-provided trainings. Subgrantee staff who do not attend Grantee-mandated training when offered, must demonstrate to the Grantee their proficiency in the specific work detail. The classes are offered at least once each program year and are scheduled as needed. The required training is provided one-on-one if needed.
 - Basic Energy Auditor
 - NEAT and MHEA Audit
 - Mold/Moisture/Ventilation/ASHRAE 62.2
 - Advanced Blower Door/Zonal Pressure Diagnostics
 - Furnace/Combustion Health & Safety
 - Trainings may also include:
 - Topics identified during monitoring visits
 - Energy modeling clarifications or concerns
 - Training workers to conduct customer education on, among other things: energy saving strategies, what to expect during the weatherization process, providing the Asbestos in Homes handout anytime materials with presumed asbestos are present in the home along with explaining next steps, and providing and explaining health and safety related customer education
 - Protocol where asbestos may pose a health threat to weatherization workers and customers
 - ASHRAE requirements

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- Lead safe work practices
- Causes and remedies of mold and moisture issues
- Other health and safety topics described in the Health & Safety Plan
- Attending local and national conferences
- During monitoring and daily correspondence, weak areas may be identified at a Subgrantee. In these cases, one-on-one training will be provided to address the area of concern. The Grantee also provides one-on-one sessions for Subgrantee staff preparing to complete the field test for EA/QCI certification, which helps ensure field staff are maintaining required credentials.
- Comprehensive Training
 - Subgrantee staff performing EA and/or QCI activities are required to obtain Comprehensive training as outlined in WPN 22-4. The Grantee provides Subgrantees with T&TA funds for staff to obtain either EA and/or QCI, as well as refresher courses. Any remaining allocated T&TA funds may be used by Subgrantees to provide training for necessary CEU's, new employee training in energy auditor standards or weatherization related conferences.
- Staff is encouraged to attend trainings and conferences. Examples include:
 - ICAA Conference (annual)
 - HEP Regional and National Conferences
 - Energy Out West Conference
 - NASCSP Conference and webinars
- Crews/Contractors
 - The Grantee does not require certification of Subgrantee crews or contractors prior to hire.
 - Subgrantee crews and contractors are required to provide to the Subgrantee (as applicable for the type of work they perform), the documentation below, which is verified and recorded at least annually during administrative programmatic monitoring. Failure to present the required documentation results in a finding and possible discontinuation of work until said documentation is provided to the Subgrantee.
 - Lead Renovator Certification
 - Lead Firm Certification
 - Appropriate Plumbing & Mechanical Licensure
 - Appropriate Electrical Licensure
 - Specific Training
 - Subgrantees crews and contractors are not required to attend Grantee-provided Specific trainings.
 - Comprehensive Training
 - Subgrantee crews are not required to attend Comprehensive training; however, crew-based Subgrantees will be able to provide Crew Leader and Retrofit Installer training to those individuals. Any remaining allocated T&TA funds may be used by Subgrantees to provide training for necessary CEU's, new employee training in energy auditor standards or weatherization related conferences. Subgrantees determine the need for comprehensive training and are responsible for ensuring required training is obtained, which is monitored by the Grantee.
 - Although Subgrantee contractors are not required to attend Comprehensive training, the Grantee will work with Subgrantees to develop policies which meet all requirements outlined in the application instructions allowing contractors at the Subgrantee level to receive Comprehensive training. If a contractor is interested in the Comprehensive training (usually the Retrofit Installer training), a retention agreement will be required and a reimbursement rate will be negotiated. Once these policies are established, they will be submitted to the DOE Project Officer for approval.

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By definition, Comprehensive Training must be administered by, or in cooperation with, a training program that is accredited by a DOE approved accreditation organization for the Job Task Analysis (JTA) being taught. In order to meet this requirement, Subgrantees work with IREC-accredited WAP training centers to provide the training. A nearby IREC-accredited training center provides training in Iowa, which lessens the burden on the Subgrantees. The Grantee is exploring other IREC-accredited WAP training center partnerships as well. ICAA hosts an annual conference at which we anticipate bringing in an IREC-accredited trainer to provide training to Iowa Subgrantees each year throughout the life of the grant.

Annually, Grantee conducts an information training/meeting for all Subgrantee program directors, energy auditors and inspectors to go over program changes including health and safety, standards/field guide and policies.

BIL Grant Funds

All subgrantees completed two different needs assessments addressing their ramp-up in response to the BIL funding. Their plans included estimates of the following:

- The number of additional auditors, crew workers, contractors and office staff they would need to hire in order to expend BIL funds.
- The equipment and vehicles the subgrantees would need in order to expend the BIL funds, including the estimated costs of the equipment and vehicles. Note that non-DOE, non-BIL funds will be used to purchase some of the needed equipment and vehicles.

It is estimated that subgrantees will weatherize an additional 2,683 homes with BIL funds.

Subgrantees have hired 11 energy auditors and plan to hire 5 more, many of whom will work toward QCI certification. Six additional crew workers are needed as well as 31 more contractors.

Due to the influx of new subgrantee staff, required trainings are being held to ensure staff are able to perform their jobs when BIL funds are released. One-on-one training is also occurring to get new auditors up to speed.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance is provided to Subgrantees during onsite visits, at Grantee meetings, at Subgrantee program director and fiscal officers' meetings, and through the issuance of letters and technical bulletins.

Grantee staff meet with new Subgrantee program administrative staff to provide training and review all requirements of the program.

All Subgrantee program staff (including fiscal) are encouraged to take advantage of available conferences and online training opportunities.

Technical assistance, including support for health and safety activities, is provided throughout the year by all Grantee weatherization staff through phone calls and emails with Subgrantees. One-on-one training is provided in-person and remotely via Google Meet, Zoom, or other another platform as appropriate. Should the Grantee weatherization staff need additional input from a third party regarding an issue at-hand, they will connect with resources such as NASCSP, CAPLAW, WIPFLI, DOE, NREL, and Oakridge National Laboratory.

A technical needs assessment will be conducted each program year during the grant period to identify needed training which will be provided to the network. This assessment will be done by the Grantee and may be done in conjunction with the Iowa Community Action Association.

The grantee utilizes a weatherization website as a way of providing technical assistance to the Subgrantees. In addition to containing statewide program information and materials, the website also contains examples of Subgrantee internal management tools that other Subgrantees may want to use.

Feedback from DOE monitoring visits, internal state audits, Grantee monitoring of the Subgrantees (fiscal, administrative and field), Inspector General reports, American Consumer Satisfaction Index feedback, training feedback from the Subgrantees and partners such as ICAA, and risk assessment reviews from the previous program year will be used to determine if any Subgrantee-specific training is required. The annual evaluation that is conducted for the Iowa Weatherization Program each year which examines energy savings and other valuable data also informs the development of T&TA activities. See Section V.6 for the data evaluated in the annual evaluation.

Grantee staff will also be working with Subgrantees to transition the current energy audit (WA 8.9) to the newest release of WA 10 soon after it is available.

Customer Education

Subgrantees provide customer education when they go to customers' homes. Energy education is done by Subgrantees during home energy audits and inspections. Crews/contractors also provide customer education if the opportunity presents itself.

Subgrantee Productivity and Energy Savings

The Grantee collects and monitors Subgrantee productivity on a monthly basis. Concerns about productivity with specific Subgrantees are discussed with those Subgrantees. The Grantee conducts annual evaluations of the Weatherization Program that calculates energy savings achieved by each Subgrantee. Results of the productivity monitoring and the annual energy savings analysis (see Section V.6) are used to determine Subgrantee-specific training and technical assistance needs.

Effectiveness of Grantee T&TA Activities

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The effectiveness of T&TA activities is determined through feedback on technical training, discussions with program and fiscal monitoring staff, discussions with home inspectors, and feedback from Subgrantees during onsite visits and Grantee meetings.

QWP Implementation

Iowa Weatherization has incorporated the SWS requirements into the *Iowa Weatherization Work Standards* and Field Guide.

Subgrantees which do not have a certified inspector on staff, will be required to negotiate with other Subgrantees to use their certified QCI. For Subgrantees without sufficient staff to separate the duties of energy auditor and inspector, Grantee will inspect a minimum of 10% of DOE completions.

Percent of overall trainings

Comprehensive Trainings:	57.0
Specific Trainings:	43.0

Breakdown of T&TA training budget

Percent of budget allocated to Auditor/QCI trainings:	57.0
Percent of budget allocated to Crew/Installer trainings:	2.0
Percent of budget allocated to Management/Financial trainings:	41.0

V.9 Energy Crisis and Disaster Plan

When an area of the State of Iowa has been declared a disaster by either the Governor of the State or the President, only non-DOE funds may be used to provide disaster relief for weatherization clients. In those cases the following disaster relief plan will be implemented.

In order for a dwelling to be eligible for assistance under this disaster relief plan, it:

- Must be occupied by an eligible household.
- Must be located in a county that has been designated by the Governor or by the President as being a disaster area.
- Must be a habitable structure.
- Was an in-progress unit at the time of the disaster where already installed materials were damaged or destroyed by the disaster or was a unit that was previously weatherized by the program. For purposes of this plan, previously weatherized homes may be re-weatherized without regard to the date of the original weatherization. Disaster assistance is only available for a period of one year after the disaster declaration has been made.
- FEMA funds and/or insurance payments, if available, have been applied to the repair of the dwelling, including the repair or replacement of any materials or mechanical equipment that weatherization funds normally cover.

Walk Away

Some disaster-affected dwellings may be beyond the scope of the program due to structural integrity issues, extent of damage, health and safety risks or other reasons described in the Iowa weatherization program's Policy and Procedures Manual. Local agencies may have to walk away from such dwellings or defer assistance until the problems/issues have been addressed.

Priority Service

Disaster-damaged homes meeting the criteria listed above may be given priority over other eligible dwellings at the discretion of the local agency.

Eligible Activities

All dwellings must have an energy audit performed (NEAT Audit for single family dwellings) to determine which of the following activities are needed.

- Limited clean-up in those areas of the dwelling where weatherization and/or health and safety materials will be installed. Costs for this activity must be entered in the NEAT Audit and included in the NEAT Audit's savings to investment calculation. Clean-up activity will only be allowed if the audit's cumulative savings to investment ratio is 1.0 or greater. Allowable clean-up costs will be charged as Incidental Repairs.
- Removal of previously installed weatherization and/or health and safety materials that are damaged beyond repair, and will be replaced as part of the current activity.
- Installation of weatherization materials called for by the energy audit or allowed by the Iowa Weatherization Program.
- Repair or replacement of mechanical systems and appliances, including but not limited to, heating plants, water heaters, and refrigerators.

Work Quality

All work must be completed according to the Iowa Weatherization Program's Work Standards, as well as building, mechanical or other relevant codes. No unit will be counted as complete until all materials are installed in a quality manner and have passed a final inspection by local agency staff.

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Coordination with Other Funds

It is expected that weatherization activities will be coordinated with other funded activities to the maximum extent practicable. This will not only help make the most prudent and non-duplicative use of all funds, but will also help to ensure that service to eligible households will be maximized. However, weatherization funds will not be used to supplant other funds such as FEMA and insurance dollars, which must be applied first in renovating disaster-damaged dwellings.

Costs

Since the work completed in cases of disaster is funded with non-DOE dollars, the ACPU does not apply.

Tracking/Reporting

Flood-damaged dwellings that are re-weatherized will be reported as completions. Disaster-related completions and expenses will be tracked and reported as disaster-related completions in the Iowa Weatherization Program's reporting system.