

FUNDING	UTILITIES	MAXIMUMS	ADDITIONAL RULES AND REGULATIONS	FUNDING CYCLE
BPA	Consumer Owned Electric Utilities Only	 Up to 10% of allocation for administration. Up to 30% per total <u>BPA</u> dwelling cost on average for H&S measures. Up to 30% per total <u>BPA</u> dwelling cost on average for energy related repairs. All cost-effective measures may be completed. No per unit expenditure average. Energy Star clothes washers & dryers are deemed cost effective up to \$800. Ductless Heat Pumps (HSPF2) are deemed cost effective up to \$6,000. Conventional Heat Pumps (HSPF2 and SEER2) are deemed cost effective up to \$9,000. Heat Pump Water Heaters are deemed cost effective. 40-gal up to \$2,800; Tier 3 & 4 up to \$3,000. 100% of refrigerator cost 100% of microwave cost 100% of LED cost (No CFL's). 200% of FPL income limit. 	 BPA funds can be used with, or in conjunction with LIHEAP and USDOE funding. Cannot be used with ECHO funds. BPA funds from OHCS may be combined on a project with local utility BPA funds; however, BPA funds from OHCS cannot be combined with direct utility BPA funds on individual measures. Re-weatherization is allowed. Major conservation measures may be completed on BPA homes that have electric heat as the primary heat source. Baseload measures may be completed on BPA homes that primarily heat with other fuel types. Existing non-energy star clothes washers may be replaced with Energy Star clothes washers. Microwave ovens may be installed if electric cooking exists and there is no working microwave. Deemed measures must not exceed the dollar limit and cannot be combined with any other BPA utility funding source. If the total cost exceeds the dollar limit, the entire amount may be included in the SIR, or the costs more than the dollar limit may be bought down using appropriate funds. LIHEAP funds and non-federal unrestricted funds may be used to "buy down" BPA measure costs. A cost-effective energy conservation measure must be completed before any H&S funds may be expended. The cost-effective measure does not have to utilize BPA funding. Fuel switching is allowed with OHCS approval. EIA averaged utility rates or actual rates may be used to determine cost effectiveness. The higher of the two rates must be utilized. Current EIA rates. ASHRAE compliance not required if baseload/energy ed only is completed and acceptable indoor air quality exists. 	October 1 -September 30 allocated annually. All funding must be expended within the program year. Final Inspection must be completed, and all measures passed by September 30. QCI required for all inspections. See the BPA memorandum for further detail
DOE	FUEL BLIND – Can be used on all fuel types/utilities	 Average per unit expenditure average of \$8,250. Up to 15% of program allocation for H&S measures. Up to 15% of allocation for administration. 200% of FPL income limit. T&TA funds may be utilized to purchase Energy Education materials. Electrical and plumbing repairs limited to \$1,250 each. 	 DOE funds may be used in conjunction with all other OHCS funding sources except BIL funding. Other OHCS funding sources used on individual measures may be bought down with appropriate funds. If DOE funds are used on any job in any amount, all USDOE guidelines must be followed. Re-weatherization is allowed 15 years after completion date. DOE funds may not be used for call backs. Other federal funds (LIHEAP) may not be used to "buy down" measure costs. LIHEAP may be used to pay for an entire measure that does not have an SIR of 1.0 on a DOE project. Non-federal unrestricted funds may be used "buy down" DOE measure costs. Fuel switching is allowed with the OHCS approval. EIA averaged utility rates must be used to determine cost effectiveness. Current EIA rates. 	July 1-June 30 allocated annually. All funding must be expended within the program year. Final Inspection must be completed, and all measures passed by June 30. QCI required for all inspections

		• Eligible for WRF.	 A cost-effective energy conservation measure must be completed before any H&S funds may be expended on a project. The cost-effective measure does <u>not</u> have to utilize DOE funding. ASHRAE compliance required if any DOE funds are expended on a project. 	See the USDOE State Plan for further detail
ЕСНО	Pacific Power and Portland General Electric only	 No per unit expenditure average. Up to 20% of ECHO program allocation for H&S measures. Electrical & plumbing H&S measure limits do not apply. Up to 15% of allocation for administration. Ductless Heat Pumps are deemed cost effective up to \$4,400. Conventional Heat Pumps are deemed cost effective up to \$6,200. Heat Pump Water Heaters are deemed cost effective. Tier 1 up to \$1,850; Tier 2 & 3 up to \$2,000. 200% of FPL income limit. 	 All available federal low-income weatherization grant funds <u>EXCEPT</u> Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) can be used with, or in conjunction with, ECHO Funds. ECHO funds from OHCS may be combined on a project with ETO funds; however, ECHO funds from OHCS cannot be combined with ETO funds on individual measures, <u>excluding</u> agencies that are participating in pilot programs with ETO. Re-weatherizing homes is allowed. A home may be weatherized two times with ECHO funds. A single measure can only be completed once. One grouped SIR will be utilized for the entire project. Refer to <u>WX Memo 2017-5</u> for details. Major conservation measures (wall, floor, ceiling insulation, etc.) may be completed on ECHO homes that have electric heat as a primary heat source. Baseload measures (CFL's, refrigerators, etc.) may be completed on ECHO homes that primarily heat with other fuel types. LIHEAP funds and non-federal unrestricted funds may be used to "buy down" ECHO measure costs. Fuel switching from bulk fuel sources is allowed <u>without</u> OHCS approval. Fuel switching from metered fuels require OHCS approval. Refer to <u>WX Memo 22-3</u> for details. EIA averaged utility rates must be used to determine cost effectiveness. <u>Current EIA rates</u>. ASHRAE compliance not required if only baseload/energy ed activities are completed and acceptable indoor air quality exists. 	July 1-June 30 allocated Annually Up to 10% of each category may be rolled annually. See the ECHO Guidelines for further detail

LIHEAP	FUEL BLIND - Can	 No per unit expenditure average. 	LIHEAP funds may be used in conjunction with all other OHCS funding sources.	October 1-September 30
	be used on all fuel	 No limit on total H&S. 	No SIR requirement.	allocated Annually.
	types/utilities	 Electrical & plumbing H&S measure limits do not apply. Up to 7.5% of allocation for 	 All conservation measures completed with LIHEAP must be included in the REM/Design improvement analysis. <u>Cannot</u> be used to "buy down" the cost of measures funded with DOE/BIL funds. 	Up to 10% of each
		administration. • 200% of FPL income limit.	 <u>Can</u> be used to pay the entire cost of individual energy conservation measures that do not meet an SIR of 1.0 on projects that include DOE funds. <u>Can</u> be used to "buy down" the cost of ECHO & BPA measures. <u>Can</u> be blended with all other grants on individual measures when the measure is cost effective. Fuel switching is allowed with LIHEAP funds with the OHCS approval. Can be used for energy related repairs outside of the SIR calculation. 	f category may be rolled annually.
			Re-weatherization is allowed.	
			Permanently installed Air Conditioning systems may be installed as a H&S measure.	
			ASHRAE not required if baseload/energy Ed only is completed, and acceptable indoor air quality exists.	

DOE BIL	be used on all fuel	 Average per unit expenditure average of \$8,009. 	 DOE BIL funds may be used in conjunction with all other OHCS funding sources except <u>DOE</u> annual funding. 	July 1, 2022 -June 30, 2027
	types/utilities	 Up to 15% of program allocation for H&S measures. 	Other OHCS funding sources used on individual measures may be bought down with appropriate funds.	Final Inspection must be completed, and all measures passed by June 30, 2027.
		Up to 15% of allocation for	If BIL funds are used on any job in any amount, all USDOE guidelines must be	Allocations
		administration.200% of FPL income limit.	followed. • Re-weatherization is allowed 15 years after completion date. BIL funds may not be	15% upon first approved application
		 Electrical and plumbing repairs limited to \$1,250 each. 	 used for call backs. Other federal funds (LIHEAP) may <u>not</u> be used to "buy down" measure costs. 	35% upon second approved application 50% allocated by USDOE upon
		Eligible for WRF.	 LIHEAP may be used to pay for an <u>entire</u> measure that does not have an SIR of 1.0 on a BIL project. 	completion of 30% of projected production as well as general
			Non-federal unrestricted funds may be used "buy down" BIL measure costs.	compliance with the grant requirements.
			 Fuel switching is allowed with the OHCS approval. EIA averaged utility rates must be used to determine cost effectiveness. <u>Current</u> 	
			EIA rates.	QCI required for all inspections
			 A cost-effective energy conservation measure must be completed before any H&S funds may be expended on a project. The cost-effective measure does <u>not</u> have to 	See the USDOE-BIL State Plan for further
			utilize BIL funding.	<u>detail</u>
			ASHRAE compliance required if any BIL funds are expended on a project.	

	 Davis-Bacon required on BIL projects containing 5 or more units. Until DOE provides additional guidance on Davis Bacon and guidelines are set in place, projects with 5 or more units must use other funds including DOE annual funds. Buy American: Buy American Act applies to BIL funds. Projects must either be publicly owned or serve a public function to fall under the Buy American Act. Privately owned structures that are not open to the public, such as a personal residence, do not fall under this requirement. The Buy America Preference only applies to articles, materials, and supplies that are consumed in, incorporated into, or affixed to a Project. As such, it does not apply to tools, equipment, and supplies. 	
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