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should review them to determine whether

present management systems incor-

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program and must be reflected in the 10-year

incorporated into each agency conservation

programs, certain key elements need to be

an. The plan will be supplemented by

procedures that will be followed. These pro-

and initiatives must be life cycle

ance-oriented conservation goals, including

the categorized reduction in rates of energy

consumption that the program is expected to

realize. The plan will be supplemented by

guidelines enumerating specific conservation

(36) Industrial Buildings Heating—Includes

measures to improve the energy conserva-

tion of industrial buildings such as: fixing

holes in roofs, walls and windows; fitting

flexible doors, fitting controls to heating

 systems; use of “economizer units” which

circulate hot air back down from roof level
to ground level; use of controlled ventila-

tion; insulation of walls and roof; use of

“optimizers” or optimum start controls in

heating systems; that the heating switch-

on is dictated by actual temperature condi-
tions rather than simply by time.

(37) Hull Cleaning and Antifouling Coat-

ing—Includes measures to reduce energy

consumption through periodic cleaning of

hulls and propellers or through the use of

antifouling coatings.

(38) [Reserved]

(39) Building Temperature Restrictions on

Thermostat Setting for Heating, Cooling and

Hot Water—Includes enforcement of sug-

gested restriction levels: 65 degrees for heat-

ing, 78 degrees for cooling, and 105 degrees
der for hot water.

(40) Such other measures as DOE may from

time-to-time add to this appendix, or as the

Federal agency concerned may find to be en-

ergy-saving or efficient.

APPENDIX D TO PART 436—ENERGY

PROGRAM CONSERVATION ELEMENTS

(a) In all successful energy conservation

programs, certain key elements need to be

present. The elements listed below must be

incorporated into each agency conservation

program and must be reflected in the 10-year

plan prescribed in §436.102. Those organi-

zations that have already developed programs

should review them to determine whether

the present management systems incor-

porate these elements.

(1) Top Management Control. Top man-

agement must have a personal and sustained

commitment to the program, provide active
direction and motivation, and require reg-

ular review of overall energy usage at senior

staff meetings.

(2) Line Management Accountability. Line

managers must be accountable for the en-

ergy conservation performance of their organ-

izations and should participate in estab-

lishing realistic goals and developing strate-

gies and budgets to meet these goals.

(3) Formal Planning. An overall 10-year plan

for the period 1980–1990 must be developed

and formalized which sets forth perform-

ance-oriented conservation goals, including

the categorized reduction in rates of energy

consumption that the program is expected to

realize. The plan will be supplemented by

guidelines enumerating specific conservation

procedures that will be followed. These pro-

cedures and initiatives must be life cycle
cost-effective as well as energy efficient.

(4) Goals. Goals must be established in a

measurable manner to answer questions of

“Where are we?” “Where do we want to go?”

“Are we getting there?” and “Are our initia-
tives for getting there life cycle cost-effec-
tive?”

(5) Monitoring. Progress must be reviewed

periodically both at the agency headquarters

and at local facility levels to identify pro-

gram weakness or additional areas for con-

servation actions. Progress toward achieve-

ment of goals should be assessed, and expla-
nations should be required for non-achieve-

ment or unusual variations in energy use.

Monitoring should include personal inspec-
tions and staff visits, management informa-
tion reporting and audits.

(6) Using Technical Expertise. Personnel

with adequate technical background and

knowledge of programmatic objectives

should be used to help management set tech-
nical goals and parameters for efficient plan-

ning and implementation of energy con-

servation programs. These technicians

should work in conjunction with the line

managers who are accountable for both mis-

tion accomplishment and energy conserva-

tion.

(7) Employee Awareness. Employees must

gain an awareness of energy conservation

through formal training and employee infor-

mation programs. They should be invited to

participate in the process of developing an

energy conservation program, and to submit

definitive suggestions for conservation of en-

ergy.

(8) Energy Emergency Planning. Every en-

ergy management plan must provide for pro-

grams to respond to contingencies that may

occur at the local, state or National level.

Programs must be developed for potential

energy emergency situations calling for re-

ductions of 10 percent, 15 percent and 20 per-

cent for up to 12 months. Emergency plans

must be tested to ascertain their effective-

ness.

(9) Budgetary and Fiscal Support. Resources

necessary for the energy conservation pro-

gram must be planned and provided for, and

the fiscal systems adjusted to support energy

management investments and information

reporting.

(10) Environmental Considerations. Each

agency shall fulfill its obligations under the

National Environmental Policy Act in devel-

oping its plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lamp type</th>
<th>Lumens/watt</th>
<th>Improvement over tungsten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tungsten lamp</td>
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<td>X1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moisture-resistant</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>X7</td>
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<td>Mercury halide lamp</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>X8</td>
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<td>High pressure sodium lamp</td>
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<td>Low pressure sodium lamp</td>
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PART 440—WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-INCOME PERSONS

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APPENDIX A TO PART 440—STANDARDS FOR WEATHERIZATION MATERIALS


SOURCE: 49 FR 3629, Jan. 27, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 440.1 Purpose and scope.

This part implements a weatherization assistance program to increase the energy efficiency of dwellings owned or occupied by low-income persons or to provide such persons renewable energy systems or technologies, reduce their total residential expenditures, and improve their health and safety, especially low-income persons who are particularly vulnerable such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, families with children, high residential energy users, and households with high energy burden.

§ 440.2 Administration of grants.

Grant awards under this part shall comply with applicable law including, without limitation, the requirements of:

(a) Executive Order 12372 entitled “Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs”, 48 FR 3130, and the DOE Regulation implementing this Executive Order entitled “Intergovernmental Review of Department of Energy Programs and Activities” (10 CFR part 1005);

(b) Office of Management and Budget Circular A-97, entitled “Rules and Regulations Permitting Federal Agencies to Provide Specialized or Technical Services to State and Local Units of Government under Title III of the Inter-Governmental Coordination Act of 1968.”

(c) Unless in conflict with provisions of this part, the DOE Financial Assistance Rule (10 CFR part 600); and

(d) Such other procedures applicable to this part as DOE may from time to time prescribe for the administration of financial assistance.


§ 440.3 Definitions.

As used in this part:


Assistant Secretary means the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Renewable Energy or official to whom the Assistant Secretary’s functions may be redelegated by the Secretary.

Base Allocation means the fixed amount of funds for each State as set forth in §440.10(b)(1).

Base temperature means the temperature used to compute heating and cooling degree days. The average daily outdoor temperature is subtracted from the base temperature to compute heating degree days, and the base temperature is subtracted from the average daily outdoor temperature to compute cooling degree days.

Biomass means any organic matter that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including agricultural crops and trees, wood and wood wastes and residues, plants (including aquatic plants), grasses, residues, fibers, and animal wastes, municipal wastes, and other waste materials.

CAA means a Community Action Agency.

Capital-Intensive furnace or cooling efficiency modifications means those