

U.S. Department of Energy
Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)
STATE PLAN / MASTER FILE WORKSHEET
Grant Number: SE0001815, **State:** DC, **Program Year:** 2026
Recipient: DC Department of Energy and Environment DOEE

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

The Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) define low-income households as those whose occupants have a current gross income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level or 60% of the District of Columbia's (District's) median income, whichever is higher, as determined under the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) eligibility guidelines.

Describe what household eligibility basis will be used in the Program

DOEE will weatherize dwelling units whose occupants are income eligible as described above. Applicants who do not meet the income guidelines may receive weatherization assistance if an occupant(s) within the household receives Social Security Income and/or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. In addition, if the dwelling unit has been approved for the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Lead Hazard Reduction Program the dwelling unit is also eligible for the Weatherization Assistance Program in accordance with WPN 22-5.

Program applicants must provide proof of income for all household members, which may include: a recent payroll stub or other proof that shows current gross income for the last 30 days and is valid within the last 90 days (e.g., documentation showing income from the Social Security Administration, unemployment insurance, pension funds, disability) and most recent bank statements for all household members receiving any form of income; proof of current address (e.g., rent receipt, lease or deed, property tax bill); proof of total members living in the household (e.g., birth certificates, school records) and most recent mortgage statement or deed (when applicable); Social Security Card (or documents with Social Security Number, such as any government document that contains the complete Social Security Number; or for qualified aliens documents with an alien number such as a permanent resident card) for all persons living in the household; work only Social Security Cards cannot be used to count occupancy, but can be used for income qualifications; proof of U.S. Citizenship or permanent residence; proof of active homeowner's insurance policy; and valid photo identification. These requirements are utilized for single and multifamily dwellings. Application eligibility expires 12 months from the certification date if work on the dwelling unit (energy audit) has not been initiated.

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

The process of determining eligibility for weatherization services begins with clients submitting the necessary documentation to confirm household composition, household income, and sources of income received. DOEE follows Federal requirements and ensures that services are provided only to U.S. citizens or qualified aliens.

"Qualified aliens" are defined in Section 431 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), commonly known as the welfare reform law. The PRWORA covers the larger groups of legal immigrants (legal permanent residents, refugees, asylees, individuals paroled into the U.S. for at least one year, individuals whose deportation has been withheld, individuals granted conditional entry, and certain individuals who are victims of domestic abuse). Qualified aliens are eligible to receive assistance and services, so long as they can provide the following documents: photo identification, proof of Social Security number or alien number, proof of household income, and utility bills.

DOEE's services are in full compliance with Federal provisions related to verification of qualified alien status. DOEE's procedures for verifying applicants' U.S. citizenship or immigration status are in accordance with the United States Department of Justice's (US DOJ) Interim Guidance on Verification of Citizenship, Qualified Alien Status and Eligibility under Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, published November 17, 1997 (62 FR 61344).

V.1.2 Approach to Determining Building Eligibility

Procedures to determine that units weatherized have eligibility documentation

Upon the certification of the applicant's income and/or categorical eligibility, home ownership is then verified through the District of Columbia's Office of the Chief Financial Officer's (OCFO) Real Property Tax Database. The applicant's address has also been researched to determine if the property is classified as historic through the District's Office of Planning Property Quest Database. If the applicant resides in a rental property before DOEE conducts an energy audit, the property owner is contacted to execute a landlord agreement for multifamily dwellings and for single-family dwellings; they are contacted to verify their signature on the

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weatherization application.

Prior to the energy audit the weatherization staff verify if the household received weatherization services in the past 15 years. In those instances where the household has received services, DOEE counts those as part of our re-weatherization number. The DOEE BPI-certified Energy Auditor then documents the previous work performed and ensures that we only address missed opportunities or measures identified through the new energy audit.

Eligibility Guidelines:

- Household income verification and Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) eligibility must be documented in the client's file.
- Eligibility is valid for 12 months from the certification date.
- If no work (such as an energy audit) has started within that 12-month window, the eligibility expires and would need to be re-evaluated.

For multifamily dwellings, eligibility is determined as follows:

- 2-4 unit dwellings only require 50% of the tenants to meet income requirements
- 5+ unit dwellings require 66% of the tenants to meet income requirements

Only in instances where the installation of the energy efficiency retrofits will obtain significant energy savings which are defined as a reduction of their base, heating, and cooling loads by 60% thru 80% reduction, the program will deem the building income eligible as long as 50% of the residents meet the income requirements.

In addition, income-qualified public housing, assisted housing, LIHTC, and USDA subsidized properties may be eligible recipients of WAP funds. The rule does not, however, require Grantees or local WAP service providers to set aside WAP funds for these properties. The Grantee and/or the local service provider retain the authority to set priorities for the use of WAP funds in their service areas. Also, public housing, assisted housing, LIHTC, and USDA subsidized buildings that do not appear on the HUD lists or USDA records may still qualify for the WAP. The WAP Grantee that implements the Program can determine income eligibility based on information supplied by property owners and tenants. We will refer to WPN 22-5, Expansion of Client Eligibility in the Weatherization Assistance Program for requirements to document income eligibility for these other buildings.

DOEE strictly follows current U.S. DOE guidance in determining the eligibility of multifamily buildings for weatherization.

Describe Reweatherization compliance

Section 1011(h) of the Energy Act of 2020 amended 42 U.S. Code § 6865(c)(2) and removed the reweatherization date of September 30, 1994 to create a 'rolling' option. Dwelling units weatherized (including dwelling units partially weatherized) under this part, or under other Federal programs (in this paragraph referred to as 'previous weatherization'), may not receive further financial assistance for weatherization under this part until the date that is 15 years after the date such previous weatherization was completed. This paragraph does not preclude dwelling units that have received previous weatherization from receiving assistance and services (including the provision of information and education to assist with energy management and evaluation of the effectiveness of installed weatherization materials) other than weatherization under this part or under other Federal programs, or from receiving non-Federal assistance for weatherization.

Re-weatherization is also allowed under 10 CFR 440.18(f)(2)(ii) if a "dwelling unit has been damaged by fire, flood, or act of God and repair of the damage to weatherization materials is not paid for by insurance."

Applicants for the Weatherization Assistance Program are vetted by DOEE to ensure that inappropriate re-weatherization does not happen, to be expanded to other Federal programs that provide 'weatherization' activities. When the customer is contacted to schedule an energy audit: (a) they are asked if they have ever received services from DOEE or any other government entity; and (b) their address is matched in the DOEE weatherization database.

All units to be re-weatherized must have income and building eligibility prior to any work.

Describe what structures are eligible for weatherization

Only single and multifamily dwellings are eligible for weatherization assistance using U.S. DOE funding. DOEE exercises caution in dealing with nontraditional type dwelling units such as shelters, and apartments located over businesses to ensure that they meet program eligibility requirements. In a case in which DOEE determines that such a unit is eligible for weatherization, a request for approval will be sent to the U.S. DOE Project Officer before commencing weatherization activities.

In a case in which DOEE is aware of pending redevelopment, potential foreclosure, probate issues, or sale of property, the dwelling(s) will not be weatherized. To determine the timeframe, we will determine the payback for each measure. For example, if a measure has an SIR of 1 or more and the lifetime of the measure is eight years; we will not address the property if it is slated for redevelopment within that timeframe.

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DOEE will adhere to the restrictions of the Historic Preservation Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the DC State Historic Preservation and U.S. DOE executed on November 6, 2020. (See Attachments)

Describe how Rental Units/Multifamily Buildings will be addressed

DOEE follows 10 CFR 440.22 when addressing rental units and multifamily buildings. DOEE strictly follows U.S. DOE requirements of WPN 22-5 in determining the eligibility of multifamily buildings for weatherization.

Multifamily buildings must also have an agreement in place that prevents management from raising rents for at least two years based solely on the increased value of the dwelling unit(s) due to the WAP improvements. Owners of rental dwelling units are required to make a minimum contribution of 1% to 10% of the total expected costs for the installation of audit-recommended measures. If leveraged funding is not available, owners are required to buy down any recommended measures to be installed from the audit that do not have a Savings to Investment Ratio of at least 1. The required owner contribution can be funds allocated for additional weatherization services or proof of significant weatherization investment within the past year.

In cases where single-family dwelling units are occupied by renters, the renter must meet the eligibility requirements before weatherization work can commence. The owner of the dwelling unit must enter into an agreement that prevents raising rents based solely on WAP improvements.

If a client or applicant contacts DOEE directly to appeal their application denial the following procedures will take place. DOEE will:

1. Log the client complaint on a client complaint form; and
2. Schedule a site visit and/or obtain necessary documentation pertaining to the complaint from the client

If DOEE personnel cannot resolve the client complaint, the applicant is provided with the following information to start a secondary appeal process.

If a client disagrees with DOEE's decision on their WAP application, they may appeal the decision by requesting a fair hearing at "OAH", the District's Office of Administrative Hearings. The client requests a hearing within 90 calendar days of the date on the attached letter or lose their right to appeal. The client can ask for the hearing in any one of these ways:

1. Call 311 and ask for a fair hearing at the Office of Administrative Hearings, OAH.
2. Write the following address to ask for a fair hearing: OAH - LIHEAP Appeal, 441 4th Street, N.W., Suite 450 North, Washington, D.C. 20001.
3. Visit OAH's office at: 441 4th Street, N.W., Suite 450 North, Washington, D.C. 2000, in person and fill out a form requesting a fair hearing.

Hearings: The client has the right to be represented by legal counsel or by a lay person who is not an employee of the District at their hearing. They can ask for free legal services that might be available. They may bring witnesses. The District will pay reasonable expenses related to the hearing, such as transportation costs for the client and their witnesses.

Interpreter: If the client or a witness is deaf or have problems reading, writing, or understanding English, they can ask OAH to provide an interpreter.

Reasons to appeal your WAP decision: The client might appeal for one or more of these reasons: (1) DOEE denied their application without providing a reasonable explanation; or (2) their LIHEAP application was denied based on inaccurate information.

Describe the deferral Process

Per Weatherization Program Notice 22-7, units are deferred on a case-by-case basis. Reasons for deferral are identified at the time of the energy audit, or before weatherization work commences. If an item(s) listed on the DOEE Deferral Form (See Attachments) is noticed before work begins, the client is not allowed to receive any measures from WAP until they address the issue. In addition to DOEE will perform an extensive walk-through of each home to avoid work taking place in a dwelling with deferral concerns.

Deferred clients will receive the DOEE Deferral Form which includes: an explanation of the nature of the deferral including photographic documentation when possible; the client's name and address; contact information for an appeal of the deferral decision; date of the audit/assessment; the date when the client was informed of the potential health and safety issues; and the signature of the Energy Auditor who conducted the audit. The client's signature is also required to indicate that the client understands his or her rights and options.

A copy of the deferral decision is given to the client, and another copy is placed in DOEE's client file. Once the client has resolved the deferral issues, they are eligible to reapply for the Weatherization Assistance Program, and a second site visit is conducted to verify compliance.

In a case in which DOEE is aware of pending redevelopment, the dwelling will not be weatherized. To determine the timeframe, we will determine the payback for each measure. For example, if a measure has an SIR of 1 or more and the lifetime of the measure is eight years; we will not address the property if it is slated for redevelopment within that time frame.

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Due to Weatherization Readiness Funding (WRF) that addresses hazards in low-income dwellings, DOEE believes the number of clients deferred will be decreased.

DC's DOEE PY25 Weatherization Assistance Program allocates funds directly to contractors for both WAP and WRF, focusing on improving energy efficiency in low-income households. Key initiatives include the following: roof repair, wall repair (interior or exterior), ceiling repair, floor repair, foundation or subspace repair, exterior drainage repairs (e.g., landscaping or gutters), plumbing repairs, electrical repair, clean-up or remediation beyond typical scope of WAP, and we may add additional repairs as needed. We currently hold a HUD grant that covers the following: Lead paint, asbestos (confirmed or suspected, including vermiculite), mold and/or moisture, and if customers qualify (HUD has an additional qualification process) therefore, we allow our contractors to put customers in both programs not to exhaust all of the WRF and allow us to use our WRF to service more customers. **WAP infrastructure and local funding will be leveraged for PY25 projects until June 30, 2026. We will utilize WRF for FY26 jobs to prepare properties that may have needed deferrals, and this will coincide with the regular WAP funding and will be done within the same grant cycle.**

In our WRF plan our funds are distributed per our selection process for our customers who apply to general WAP and many of these clients may have to be deferred, but we used the WRF to keep them in the program and offering services that are listed in WPN 23-4. So, there is no prioritizing except that if they are deferred, we reevaluate the cost and add those additional services. There is no difference in the monitoring process **that we do as the Grantee for the WRF**, except there may be an additional permit process for some of the work from our District licensing department.

DOEE utilizes the readiness funds to offset some of the costs to make the homes Weatherization Ready, not to exceed an average cost of \$15,000 per unit is our limit for FY26.

V.1.3 Definition of Children

Definition of children (below age): **18**

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.

The District of Columbia has no recognized tribal organizations.

V.2 Selection of Areas to Be Served

The entire District of Columbia will be served. Eligible properties and residents will receive assistance regardless of location within the District of Columbia.

V.3 Priorities

At this time, DOEE operates using prioritization list with associated point system, DOEE gives preference to households with any one of the following:

- High residential energy usage, (5 points)
- High energy burden, (4 points)
- Member(s) over 60 years of age, (3 points)
- Member(s) with a disability, (2 points), and
- Child(ren) under age 18, (1 point)

Additional documentation may be requested prior to the energy assessment to confirm priority.

V.4 Climatic Conditions

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In the District, temperature extremes range from 24+ degrees Fahrenheit to 97 degrees Fahrenheit. There were 5,375 degree days in the District, made up of 3,546 heating degree days and 1,829 cooling degree days.

On average, **Washington D.C.** residents spend about **\$166 per month** on electricity before Weatherization. That adds up to **\$1,992 per year**. Source: [Electricity Cost in Washington D.C.: 2025 Electric Rates | EnergySage](#)

The energy savings on fuel in the Washington, DC area for customers in WAP for the summer months is significant because of the 97 degrees for over 24+ days and customers achieve higher energy reductions compared to other areas that have cooler outdoor temperatures. So, on average our customers save about 29.3 percentage of MBTU's per household with our overall total of savings about 2,256 MBTU overall for our 77 customers.

The source of this climate data is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (See Attachments)

V.5 Type of Weatherization Work to Be Done

V.5.1 Technical Guides and Materials

DOEE conducts energy audits using a U.S. DOE approved audit tool in eligible dwellings participating in WAP. After the audit is completed, DOEE prepares and assigns the work order to a contractor. The contractor begins the Quality Control Inspection Process by conducting a visual inspection to ensure conformity with the work order. The contractor reviews the work order, and in collaboration with DOEE Quality Control Inspector (QCI), they monitor work in progress ensuring OSHA, lead safe, and other requirements are being met. Once the work is completed; the contractor conducts an inspection and submits supporting documentation to DOEE stating the property is ready for QCI inspection. The DOEE QCI conducts the inspection and documents whether it is a PASS or FAIL based on the Standard Work Specifications (SWS) guidance. This information is submitted to the contractor for rework or approval to bill based on the outcome of the QCI. At the end of each quarter, an assessment will be made by the Program Manager and QCI to determine if additional training is needed based on the failure rate.

Some of the primary measures to be considered are:

- Air sealing infiltration reduction – infiltration reduction addresses air and heat movement between heated and unheated areas by applying such measures as caulking, foam sealant, insulation, weather-stripping to primary doors and windows, sealing of baseboards, correction of leaks in HVAC duct systems, and other materials as necessary to seal the envelope penetrations of the dwelling.
- Attic insulation and venting - attics will be insulated to R49 if the SIR is equal to or greater than 1. Attics that are insulated must have a dam installed and be vented according to the District's Weatherization Field Guide.
- Heating system efficiency improvements - HVAC systems are to be tuned up, as needed, to improve efficiency and indoor air quality. Should a dangerous health or safety condition exist as determined by a DOEE inspector with HVAC expertise, replacement rather than repair may be deemed necessary. In other cases, if age and condition of the system warrant, replacement rather than repair will be considered via a cost/benefit analysis. Whenever possible, 90+ heating units and a minimum of 16 SEER central air conditioners are installed.
- Insulation of domestic water heater - domestic hot water heaters will be insulated if required, and the hot water pipes extending from the water heater will be wrapped for a distance of at least six feet from the water heater, or, if exposed, the entire hot water line.
- Basement/floor/crawl space insulation - unheated basements will be insulated to R19. A vapor barrier will be installed where needed. Adequate ventilation will be provided for insulated basements and crawl spaces. For insulated basements within the building envelope, ventilation should be to the interior of the structure and not outside the envelope.
- Pipe and duct wrap - hot water pipes and hot air heating ducts located in unconditioned areas will be insulated.
- Storm windows – the installation of storm windows on primary windows between heated and unheated areas will be considered.
- Refrigerators - the National Energy Audit Tool (NEAT) includes a refrigerator replacement measure. NEAT can evaluate the potential savings obtained from replacing the existing refrigerator with a newer, more efficient unit. We will use the NEAT as our auditing tool and EPA guidelines for Energy Star Appliances to recommend refrigerator replacement. When refrigerators are replaced, grantee must provide a decommissioning certificate as evidence of proper disposal of the existing refrigerator. Replacement of through-the-door icemaker refrigerators or standalone freezers is considered. **This measure can only be paid for using Leverage Funding.**
- Central air conditioners – Air conditioners rated at 16 SEER or higher may be installed. New air conditioners use 30-50% less energy to produce the same amount of cooling as air conditioners made in the 1970s would. Even if the air conditioner is only ten years old, a customer could save 20-40% of cooling energy cost with a newer, more efficient model. This measure may also be considered under Health & Safety measures.
- Water heater replacement - the NEAT will evaluate the cost-effectiveness of replacing an existing water heater with a higher efficiency model. This measure may also be considered under Health & Safety measures.
- Lighting – new LED lighting systems will be considered. The use of new lighting technology can reduce the lighting energy use in homes by 50-75%.

The work covered by WAP will be performed as needed in homes that are otherwise in sound repair. In some cases, extreme conditions exist (such as roof deterioration or plumbing-related failures in heating distribution systems) which must be corrected before the U.S. DOE-funded measures can be justified.

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Per 10 CFR 440.18(d)(11) and 440.20, low-cost/no-cost weatherization materials may be distributed to eligible clients. These measures are intended to be installed by clients and serve them until such time that regular WAP weatherization measures can be installed by contractors.

All completed work will comply with: DOEE's U.S. DOE approved energy audit tool, Appendix A, DOEE's weatherization field guide, the Standard Work Specifications (SWS), and any/all other applicable federal or state requirements. All contractors will receive a copy of the DOEE Field Guide titled Standard Work Specifications Field Guide for Single-Family Homes (Guide) during the annual Energy Kickoff Meeting. Contractors must follow the Guide's weatherization standards when installing an energy efficiency measure which incorporates the SWS of U.S. DOE's Weatherization Program Notice (WPN) 22-4. Contractors will acknowledge receipt of the Guide and agree to provide a copy to their subcontractors and inhouse crews before they begin any weatherization work.

During the monitoring visit, contractors are required to submit to DOEE a copy of their subcontractors and vendor agreements to ensure contractors are aware and in compliance with U.S. DOE technical requirements and specifications of work. Work orders for the single and multifamily dwellings incorporate the SWS for each measure.

DOEE provides contractors with the technical requirements for fieldwork including audits and testing; installation of energy conservation; incidental repair, and health and safety measures; and final inspections. The contractor confirms receipt of those requirements and provides follow-up and clarification upon request. The contractor provides the same documentation to all contractors, subcontractors, and inhouse personnel performing tasks in the Weatherization Assistance Program.

DOEE verifies that the technical requirements are communicated, and the specifications for work to be inspected will be referenced in contractor contracts. Contractors hired will have agreements that include the same technical requirements referenced above. The work of the contractors and subcontractor are required to be consistent with the DOEE and U.S. DOE standards and field guides.

DOEE single family energy audit tools and field guides expire 01/12/2031.

Field guide types approval dates

Single-Family:
Manufactured Housing:
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:

Audit Procedure: Manufactured Housing
Audit Name:
Approval Date:

Audit Procedure: Multi-Family
Audit Name: TREAT
Approval Date:

Comments

A U.S. DOE-approved audit will be conducted on each eligible dwelling by a qualified DOEE energy auditor. National Energy Auditing Tool (NEAT) audits are completed for all single-family dwellings. The audit recommended measures are prioritized according to Savings to Investment Ratio (SIR) rankings. DOEE's QCI inspector also conducts in-progress inspections to ensure measures installed are done in sequential order; Health and Safety, Air Sealing and Insulation, General Heat Waste and Baseload, etc.

The audit process includes a pre- and post-blower door reading and ensures that every participating home is given the best possible recommendations for energy conservation. DOEE ensures that each energy audit meets U.S. DOE guidelines and is performed by a qualified energy auditor. The purpose of the audit is to determine the most cost-effective energy-saving measures for each dwelling unit. Targeted Retrofit Energy Analysis Tool (TREAT) audits are completed for all multifamily buildings with five or more units. Audit-recommended measures are prioritized according to SIR rankings.

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NEAT was approved and expires on 01/12/2031.

TREAT for multi-family must be approved by DOE on a case-by-case basis and will be used until 12/31/2026.

V.5.3 Final Inspection

U.S. DOE requires that every dwelling unit receives a final inspection before being reported as a completed unit. U.S. DOE also requested (per Weatherization Program Notice 22-4) that by the beginning of the U.S. DOE 2015 Program Year, all units reported to U.S. DOE as completed will have been inspected to ensure compliance with the specifications outlined in the Standard Work Specifications (SWS), and all quality control inspections, including final inspections and monitoring inspections, must be conducted and signed off on by a Building Performance Institute (BPI) certified Quality Control Inspector (QCI).

DOEE's program operates differently than other jurisdictions/states. A DOEE BPI-certified Energy Auditor conducts the initial audit while the contractor conducts a pre-inspection prior to commencing work to ensure all possible energy efficiency retrofits have been identified. Based on this pre-inspection if there are no additional retrofits the contractor completes the work or identifies and assigns subcontractors to complete the work. DOEE will notify the contractor that an in-progress inspection can be conducted. The purpose of the in-progress inspection is to confirm that the contractor is installing measures in sequential order and are complying with all Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Lead Safe Work Practices.

Contractors must provide DOEE with a work schedule to ensure that the following quality control objectives and job tasks are accomplished during DOEE's in-progress inspections:

- Domain I: Conducting Quality Checks in Process Visual/Sensory Inspections
 - Task 1: Verify worker compliance with safety rules
 - Task 2: Assure employee professionalism
 - Task 3: Address work problems
 - Task 4: Evaluate client satisfaction regarding the in-process work
- Domain II: Conducting Quality Checks Post Work Visual/Sensory Inspection
 - Task 1: Review client file and the work scope
 - Task 2: Perform an exterior and interior visual/sensory inspection
 - Task 3: Evaluate customer satisfaction
 - Task 4: Determine pass/fail of the work
- Domain III: Conducting Quality Checks Post Work Diagnostic Inspections
 - Task 1: Conduct health and safety tests
 - Task 2: Conduct diagnostic tests
 - Task 3: Identify work problems
- Domain IV: Ensuring Worker Professionalism
 - Task 1: Perform spot checks
 - Task 2: Provide feedback regarding professionalism
- Domain V: Ensuring Program or Project Compliance
 - Task 1: Maintain professional credentials
 - Task 2: Confirm the allocation of public/private funds
 - Task 3: Evaluate installed measures against the field guide, SWS, and state/local codes
 - Task 4: Close out the project
 - Task 5: Maintain files and records

Once the project is completed in its entirety, the contractor conducts a Final Inspection and uploads all necessary documentation in QuickBase for DOEE to review. DOEE is charged with client education and conducts an in-person Final Inspection once all documentation is received. If all work meets DOEE standards, a PASS Final QCI inspection report is generated, and the contractor receives an email approving payment to the contractor. The contractor then they will upload an invoice requesting payment for services rendered. This is reviewed by DOEE's Quality Assurance Person and if all documentation meets DOEE requirements, a QA form is completed, and the payment request is approved.

As part of DOEE's agreement with the contractor, they are required to ensure that they adhere to the guidance as outlined in the U.S. DOE approved Field Guide and SWS Alignment and attend required training as outlined on the training plan.

Quality Assurance Inspection Corrective Plan

When a QA inspection reveals failure in QCI standards, DOEE will follow a progressive correction process. While correction actions may vary, each will result in

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the following steps:

- **First Failure:** Any issue that is identified will trigger an email to the contractor that outlines the deficiency and references the specific guidelines in the DOEE Field Guide and SWS. T&TA is required to address the specific issue. The correction will be verified and documented in our QuickBase system.
- **Second Failure:** A warning letter which risks dismissal from the program will be sent to the contractor. T&TA is required to address the specific issue, and correction verification will be made onsite. The corrections will be documented in QuickBase.
- **Third Failure:** Results in dismissal as a contractor in our program and a final letter will be provided. An alert will occur in QuickBase when trying to select the Contractor for new or additional work.

Quality Control Inspection Corrective Plan

When a quality control inspector (QCI) reveals failure in QCI standards, for bad inspections, we first identify the problem through documented evidence, then take immediate action to address the immediate issues, such as having the inspector re-inspect or re-work the properties. For long-term solutions, implement a Corrective Action Report process, provide immediate and direct feedback, and focus on training and a quality management system to prevent future failures.

Immediate actions

- **Isolate failed materials:** Prevent the use of any failed materials in production.
- **Re-inspect or rework:** Have the QCI re-inspect or rework the goods depending on the issue. If the problem is minor and easily corrected, a re-inspection may be appropriate.

Long-term solutions

- **Request a Corrective Action Plan** that requires the inspector to identify the problem, its cause, and a clear solution with a schedule for implementation.
- **Provide immediate feedback:** Offer direct, immediate, and specific feedback on the inspection errors. Document the feedback and the QCI's response.
- **Invest in training:** Ensure inspectors have the necessary training and authority to make decisions. Invest in ongoing professional development for the QCI team.
- **Implement a Quality Control Plan:** Establish a comprehensive quality plan that includes standardized procedures, detailed inspection reports, and a process for continuous improvement.
- **Update performance records:** Adjust the QCI's performance record and reassess their suitability for future assignments based on the inspection results.
- **Conduct root cause analysis:** When a failure occurs, conduct a root cause analysis to understand the fundamental reasons behind the mistake and implement preventative measures.
- **Monitor and improve:** Continuously monitor the inspection process and make necessary updates to minimize the risk of future failures.

V.6 Weatherization Analysis of Effectiveness

Since the inception of the Weatherization Assistance Program, DOEE has utilized contractors to weatherize over 10,000 dwelling units in the District of Columbia. Contractors have played an integral part in the success of the weatherization program due to their many years of experience in residential energy efficiency improvement.

To keep an updated evaluation of each contractor, DOEE utilizes QuickBase to monitor:

1. Number of homes completed,
2. Number of applications pending,
3. Number of homes in progress,
4. Contract amount,
5. Total funds expended,
6. Balance of funds, and
7. Special comments.

DOEE currently maintains the monitoring files, which include all the subcontracts and related information from which staff can obtain a current and complete financial picture.

Contractor performance is reviewed both periodically and at the end of the program year. In addition, we conduct weekly conference calls beginning in the third quarter to ensure program timelines are met.

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DOEE, through the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Branch (EECB), places great emphasis on ensuring that the Weatherization Assistance Program is effective and efficient at all levels. DOEE conducts training and monitoring activities on an ongoing basis to evaluate contractors' procedures, quality of work, and overall program management. Through this process, DOEE can adequately assess the training needs of contractors' staff and subcontractors.

DOEE requires contractors and their contractors to attend U.S. DOE conferences and trainings, and WAP-run management and customer education training. The contractor must prove and maintain the supporting documentation that all field workers have successfully completed the required training as outlined in our Grant Award Documents.

In an effort to monitor the work being completed by the subcontractors, EECB staff conduct in-progress inspections for all program participants, ensuring work is completed by certified/qualified staff, work is completed in sequential order, and clients are aware of the weatherization measures received.

Through field monitoring, DOEE conducts an analysis of contractor/subcontractor's success in achieving or exceeding air infiltration target rates and addressing health and safety concerns. This is also an opportunity for DOEE to determine if Tier 2 training is needed.

DOEE will strengthen the monitoring process by requiring contractors to respond to monitoring reports with findings or numerous or repetitive observations with not only documentation of correction of work deficiencies but also the actions that were taken or planned to ensure that similar deficiencies are not repeated in future weatherization work.

DOEE continues to guide contractor weatherization programs in the implementation of the revised procurement policies to ensure contractor's procurement is open and competitive. DOEE obtains weatherization pricing for the contractors at a fair market rate based on the current year's market analysis.

DOEE is continuing a comprehensive program evaluation to determine average energy savings of weatherized homes and its program effectiveness. Contractors are monitored for their production status monthly utilizing an online application called QuickBase. In addition, at the end of each fiscal year DOEE does an analysis for each contractor to determine the energy savings for each project completed.

The following DOEE personnel conduct monitoring activities and are currently charged against the grant:

Dawit Affa - Quality Control (Contractor and subcontractor monitoring)

Ebony Gibson - Contractor Monitoring (Contractors and subcontractor/performance and compliance)

V.7 Health and Safety

U.S. DOE has mandated that states develop, publish, and implement procedures to allow for the usage of WAP funds for health and safety risk mitigation. Energy-related health and safety concerns are those hazards that are necessary to be removed before, or because of, the installation of weatherization measures. Therefore, health and safety hazards associated with weatherization activities can be removed or prevented with U.S. DOE funds. Measures and costs are defined in the grant award documents to avoid seriously impeding the realization of the primary energy conservation purpose of the program. DOEE will continue to be prudent in our oversight of the funds used by contractors for health and safety mitigation on homes weatherized.

Contractors' personnel and their subcontractors are required to complete the following trainings prior to commencing work 8 Hour OSHA Confined Space, EPA Lead Renovator, Ethics Training, and Fraud, Waste, and Abuse. During DOEEs monitoring visits personnel verify this training as taken place and if not, the Contractors are issued the necessary warnings based on the level of noncompliance. (see our training request form attached to the SF-424).

DOEE has currently budgeted \$67,500.00 for health and safety costs from U.S. DOE funding which is an average of \$833.33 per unit. DOEE will first utilize leveraged funding to cover Health and Safety costs, if we determine additional funding is needed to cover this work DOEE will then utilize U.S. DOE funds not to exceed an average cost of \$833.33 per unit.

Contractors and subcontractors working on homes built before 1978 must receive training to install measures in a lead-safe manner in accordance with the SWS and EPA protocols, and installation must be overseen by an EPA Certified Renovator. DOEE Monitors and Inspectors are Certified Renovators.

Contractors must comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) requirements in all weatherization activities under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), and take precautions to ensure the health and safety of themselves and others. Wherever workers or residents may be exposed to hazardous materials contractors, and subcontractors will develop and maintain a written hazard communication program conforming to 29 CFR 1910.1200. The contractor shall ensure that:

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- All hazardous chemicals in the workplace are listed,
- All containers of hazardous chemicals are labeled,
- Safety data sheets are maintained for all hazardous chemicals, and
- Workers are informed and trained in program elements, hazards, and protective measures.

Also, contractors and subcontractors must adhere to the standards in DOEE's Health and Safety Plan. This is an additional check to ensure that expenditures are allocated appropriately.

A. Grantee Health and Safety (DOEE Staff)

Funds provided under 10 CFR 440.18 of the WAP regulations are to eliminate health and safety hazards, elimination of which is necessary before, or because of, installation of weatherization material. These funds are to be expended by contractors for direct weatherization activities.

B. Contractor and Crew Health and Safety (Contractors and Subcontractors)

Contractors must comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements for all weatherization activities subcontractors, and in-house crews employed by contractors are expected to comply with OSHA and EPA. This requirement is a part of the contractor's bidding process. Related costs for contractors to comply with OSHA and EPA requirements are to be charged under a separate health and safety budget category.

C. Client Health and Safety

DOEE has considered the need to mitigate potential energy-related health and safety hazards occurring in the client's homes. A list of the more common hazards and the preferred approach is discussed below. Other energy-related hazards may be considered on a case-by-case basis. Asbestos remediation for example, when identified during the initial inspection, is crucial to ensure the safety of all parties involved in the weatherization process. If asbestos is detected by inspectors a licensed asbestos contractor would be brought in to do a full test and if positive, we would use additional funding sources, such as HUD Healthy Homes that would cover the costs of proper testing, removal, and disposal. Leveraging grants, state programs, or other local funding sources alongside the WAP funds can help cover these expenses, ensuring that necessary asbestos remediation is completed without depleting the budget allocated for energy efficiency improvements. This integrated funding approach allows the project to move forward safely and effectively. The single most threatening and potentially serious hazards are related to combustion appliances. To address these hazards, DOEE requires energy auditors to test the combustion appliances in a home pre- and post-air tightening. This procedure consists of testing carbon monoxide levels in the flue/vent and near the exhaust of unvented appliances, draft-ability of flues, startup spillage at flues, adequacy of combustion air, and testing for fuel leaks.

D. Remediation Materials

Remediation materials are defined as materials, measures, and equipment necessary to reduce or eliminate existing or potential health and safety hazards. These include:

- Replacement furnace.
- Combustion device vent connector when original is rusted out or unable to safely vent the products of combustion from a combustion device.
- Materials necessary to repair a downspout leaking into a basement and causing moisture, mold, and wood-rotting problems.
- Materials necessary to repair the section of a gutter causing moisture, mold, and wood-rotting problems; and
- Materials necessary to address electrical hazards when the problem prevents adequate weatherization.

Allowed Measures and Estimated Cost:

CO and Smoke Detector - Ten Year Battery Life	\$155.00
Install Bathroom Exhaust Fan	\$1,567.67
Install Bathroom Exhaust Fan/light	\$1,651.67
Replace Bathroom Exhaust Fan	\$920.00
Replace Bathroom Exhaust Fan/light	\$1,165.00
Install Kitchen Range Exhaust Fan	\$840.60
Replace Kitchen Range Exhaust Fan	\$738.90
Round Duct 6" Insulated Exhaust Fan/Dryer	\$228.31
Exhaust Termination Kit Roof or Eave	\$297.93
Dryer Vent to Outside	\$315.00
Pressure Relief Valve Discharge	\$113.62
Dryer vent kit 4" x 8 ft duct (with roof cap)	\$216.48
Dryer vent kit 4" x 8 ft duct (with wall damper)	\$207.66
Drill Hole to Masonry	\$215.58
Smart Switch	\$250.00
GFI Switch	\$125.00
Fire Extinguisher	\$100.00
Make up air (CAZ) outside	\$147.36
Make up air (CAZ) inside	\$231.00

- Remediation of conditions that may lead to or promote biological concerns and unsanitary conditions: \$100.00
- Minor correction of moisture and mold creating conditions when necessary to ensure the long-term stability and durability of the weatherization measures and

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the clients' long-term health and safety: \$100.00

- Minor electrical repairs/upgrades necessary for weatherization measures and where the health and safety of the occupant is at risk: \$900.00
- Gutter or downspout work when necessary to keep rainwater out of the dwelling to stop or prevent moisture/mold mildew conditions per DOE Standard Work Specifications: \$100.00

E. Remediation Costs

U.S. DOE funds are to be used for energy-related health and safety remediation only. DOEE will utilize other funding sources to remediate non-energy-related health and safety hazards.

F. Reporting Requirements

Related costs for contractors to comply with OSHA and EPA requirements are to be charged under a separate health and safety budget category. This policy is issued with the knowledge that as experience is gained in health and safety hazard identification, modifications and improvements to remediation methods will be made.

G. Incidental Repair

Those repairs necessary for the effective performance or preservation of weatherization materials will be addressed. Such repairs include framing or repairing windows and doors that could not otherwise be caulked or weather-stripped and providing protective materials, such as paint, to seal materials installed under this program. Program policies strictly prohibit roof replacements, structural repairs, or other nonenergy-related rehabilitation work. All incidental repairs will be justified in the client file along with an explanation for their need and relationship to a specific energy conservation measure (ECM).

H. Contractor Health & Safety Allocation

Historically, DOEE has not had to use the allotted 15% percent in health and safety funds due to the leveraging programs (LIHEAP and District general funds) for which health and safety measures can be covered under program operations. All homes are addressed in a holistic manner and cases of an SIR greater than 1, the heating or cooling appliances are covered under WAP Program Operations. When the SIR test is not met, DOEE has covered these measures through LIHEAP and non-federal funds.

I. ASHRAE 62.2

Implementation of ASHRAE 62.2 is required. Client refusal of mechanical ventilation when evaluated and called for according to the standard must be a deferral. DOEE will fully utilize the ASHRAE 62.2 2016 standard possible to meet the minimum requirements for mechanical and natural ventilation intended to provide acceptable indoor air quality in all homes weatherized. The ventilation system may consist of continuously operating bathroom and kitchen exhaust fans, a supply-only system or a balanced system. The required airflow is measured following the installation of the ventilation system to assure the desired airflow has been achieved.

DOEE used the 62.2-2016 Residential Energy Dynamics (RED) ASHRAE Ventilation calculation found here:

<http://www.residentialenergydynamics.com/REDCalcFree/Tools/ASHRAE6222016>

A copy of the ASHRAE calculation is included in each file and sent to the contractors.

Ventilation for Multifamily Buildings:

1. Whole building ventilation rates are applied on per unit basis.
2. No infiltration credit on multifamily buildings.
3. Corridor ventilation of 6 CFM per 100 sq. ft.
4. All envelope components must be sealed between units.
5. Bathroom or kitchen exhaust fans may also serve as the whole-building ventilation fan if the fan satisfies the minimum requirements for both the local and whole-building ventilation.
6. A single supply fan may serve multiple units if it is continuously operated or if a backdraft damper is included at each unit to prevent cross-contamination.
7. An exhaust rate of 4 CFM per 100 sq. ft. is required for attached common garages with an exemption if two or more walls are open to the outside; and
8. All units must have CO & smoke combination units in the following areas:

- a. In each bedroom and outside of each separated dwelling unit's sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedroom(s); and
- b. On every level of a dwelling unit, including the basement.

DOEE has implemented a comprehensive Health and Safety Plan to include allowed incidental repairs. Please refer to SF-424.

DOEE does not approve partial weatherization, nor do we reimburse contractors until all energy audit recommended measures are installed, pass, and accepted by DOEE's QCI inspection. Once the contractors submit the reimbursement documentation, it is cross-referenced with the Funding Source Allocation (FSA) to ensure funding is allocated correctly prior to payment.

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V.8 Program Management

V.8.1 Overview and Organization

In Program Year 1994, the District of Columbia's Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) for low-income households was transferred from the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) to the DC Energy Office. In 2006, under the authority of DC Law 16-51, the Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) was formed through a merger of the DC Government's Environmental Health Administration, the DC Energy Office, policy functions of the Tree Management Administration and policy functions of the Office of Recycling. The weatherization component operates under DOEE's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Branch (EECB) of DOEE. This agency has accumulated a wealth of experience in operating LIHEAP and WAP weatherization programs. DOEE has utilized proven and effective methods in performing energy audits and has enlisted several contractors to implement weatherization activities. Moving forward, DOEE intends to continue to utilize auditing tools (NEAT and TREAT) to enhance program capabilities.

V.8.2 Administrative Expenditure Limits

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (Pub.L. 116-260) amended 10 CFR 440.18(e) to require that "Not more than 15 percent of any grant made to a State may be used by the Grantee or their contractors for administrative purposes in carrying out duties under this part, except that not more than 7.5 percent may be used by the State for such purposes, and not less than 7.5 percent must be made available to Contractors by States. A State may provide in its annual plan for recipients of grants of less than \$350,000 to use up to an additional 5 percent of such grants for administration if the State has determined that such recipient requires such additional amount to implement effectively the administrative requirements established by DOE pursuant to this part."

DOEE has determined that the District's contractors are not eligible to receive the additional 5%. The Budget for Administrative funding will be equally divided between both Contractors. Administrative allowable expenditures are defined as expenditures incurred by the contractor that are necessary to fulfill the requirements of this grant, excluding the direct costs to weatherize dwelling units. Administrative costs must not exceed 10% of the total grant award and must be actual and allowable under applicable federal regulation(s). Administration costs include expenses incurred to provide the services required under the terms of the grant. These include telephone costs; salary and fringe benefits of professional, administrative, fiscal and inventory staff; copying; office space; equipment; and supplies.

V.8.3 Monitoring Activities

As stated in the U.S. DOE Weatherization Program Notice (WPN) 24-4: Weatherization Assistance Program Monitoring Procedures, the goal of the monitoring process is to: (1) ensure the proper and timely use of funds and the realization of expected benefits, (2) provide transparency and accountability, (3) provide quality control, and (4) provide technical assistance and training.

The goals for DOEE's monitoring activities include:

- Conducting monitoring with consistency, fairness, respect, and timeliness in a constructive and professional manner.
- Fostering positive, open, and constructive working relationships and providing educational experience that promotes interaction, feedback, and improvement for both DOEE and the contractors of the Weatherization Assistance Program;
- Maintain consistent communication with contractors to support information sharing and deliver timely feedback.
- Optimizing program funds and resources to best serve the District's low-income population, striving for program improvement, and providing the most cost-effective and best quality program services possible.
- Providing programmatic and technical assistance to contractors, reinforcing strengths, and sharing successes, innovations, best practices, and experiences encountered by other contractors; and
- Providing reporting that is consistent with, and based upon, adopted program policies, procedures, and standards from U.S. DOE.
- Hold weekly contractor meetings with assigned contractors, scheduling regular check-in and progress meetings to evaluate performance, address challenges, and implement necessary adjustments in real time.
- Ensure that all contractual terms and conditions are meticulously documented and clearly comprehended by both parties DOEE and assigned contractors.

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The salaries of personnel performing monitoring activities make up 35.5% of the total T & TA funding. Monitoring activities performed by the personnel are as follows:

Quality Control Inspector (funded by a portion of T & TA funds) - Conduct QCI inspections of all units that the contractor reports as "QCI ready"; does 100% in-progress inspection of all work to ensure compliance to OSHA, EPA, and local health & safety requirements; reviews contractor invoices and compares the information to the documentation submitted by Contractors; reviews audit report prepared by DOEE Energy Auditor to ensure all possible EEMs and Health and Safety measures are addressed; continually monitors equipment being used by DOEE personnel, contractors, and their subcontractors to ensure they are properly calibrated.

Compliance Specialist (funded by a portion of T & TA funds) - Conduct semiannual monitoring visits with Branch Chief to ensure Contractors adhered to the terms and conditions as outlined in their contracts with Office of Contracting and Procurement (OCP).

The target audience for WPN 24-4 encompasses both Grantees and Subgrantees. For FY26, the RSD operates on a self-administering basis, and to guarantee compliance, DOEE is dedicated to adhering to the guidelines provided by the U.S. DOE. Through our monitoring practices, the following specifics provided below will be tracked and monitored daily using our monitoring tool Quickbase:

- Reported expenditures are tracked and monitored effectively with our monitoring tool QuickBase, by way of inserting our allotted budget, and regularly comparison of actual spending to the budget using our monitoring software, such as:
- Reporting and documentation of program income and leveraged funds.
- Contractor financial invoices.
- Source documentation for the purchase of any items charged against DOEE-provided funds.
- Distribution of costs charged to more than one program.
- Payroll costs for consistency with the latest approved budgets.
- Records to trace material purchases from invoices to inventory, or to specified jobs and to programmatic reports.
- Contractor agreements, analyzing payment schedules to verify payments made to contractors, subcontractors, and vendors; and
- Contractor's compliance with insurance requirements, certificates, required trainings and permits contingent on the SOW assigned.

Periodic Monitoring

In addition to the Annual Monitoring, the contractors and subcontractors review production, identify obstacles and challenges then develop solutions, identify best practices to meet timelines, and make everyone aware of new mandates and program protocols.

DOEE performs monthly in-person or if necessary virtual monitoring reviews of the contractors' programmatic and field operations. Additionally, the Compliance Specialist will conduct comparison views using our monitoring tools and monthly progress reports submitted by each contractor to ensure accuracies surrounding all activities, outputs, and outlines performed in the previous month. All findings from periodic monitoring reviews will be reported to appropriate DOEE staff and the funding project officer monthly unless the findings need to be reported immediately to U.S. DOE due to their egregious nature.

The EECB Branch Chief will inform the contractors of program findings and will require corrective responses in writing. Depending on the severity of any problems reported, a contractor may receive a follow-up monitoring review that concentrates on prior deficiencies and required corrective actions. Severe problems will be reported to the appropriate DOEE staff and to the U.S. DOE funding project officer. Work may be terminated based on consultations with DOEE and U.S. DOE.

Field Monitoring

Field Monitoring is conducted by DOEE's Home Energy Professional (HEP) Certified Quality Control Inspector throughout the year for each contractor. Individual job inspections are performed and recorded using the Post Installation Inspection Form. Jobs will be inspected for overall effectiveness, workmanship, appearance,

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and compliance with DOEE's Field Guide. An overall assessment of the contractors' field practices is performed using the Standard Work Specification (SWS) Guidelines developed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and U.S. DOE.

Contractor Inspection Responsibilities

Contractors are required to inspect 100% of all completed dwelling units to determine compliance with the EECB Programs' quality standards and to ensure proper documentation of client information, job measures and costs, and other appropriate information as needed. The post-installation inspection must be performed by a person who did not perform the actual work on the job.

Although the contractor is required to inspect 100% of the completed projects, DOEE will be the one responsible for conducting 100% of the in progress and QCI inspections. The QCI inspections are conducted by a DOEE QCI who was not involved in the preparation or implementation of audit recommended measures.

DOEE QCIs always inspects the final work for each project and evaluates based on the original work of the energy auditor /assessor or as a member of the crew. All work orders are generated to include the specific corresponding SWS as an extra assurance that the contractor and in-house crews install measures and perform work according to the standard. To ensure compliance, once the QA Inspector passes the QC inspection, a random sample of 10% is picked from the total number of projects completed and a site inspection is completed per job task analysis. QAs are individuals who are not involved in prior work as an energy auditor, QCI inspector or serve as a member of the crew.

In addition, all contractor contracts must include the following language to ensure compliance with WPN 22-4: "All measures and incidental repairs performed on client homes must meet the specifications, objectives, and desired outcomes outlined in the Standard Work Specifications for Home Energy Upgrades (SWS)." These field standards must comply with or exceed the minimum standards described in the SWS including audits/testing; installation of energy conservation, incidental repair, and health and safety measures; and final inspections. The contractor must confirm receipt of those requirements and provide follow-up and clarification upon request. A signature on a contract/award can serve as proof of receipt.

Performance Standards

The levels of performance standards include:

1. High-Performance Standard: to meet the High-Performance Standard, contractors must demonstrate performance standards during the weekly progress meeting that meet or exceed those commonly observed in the following areas:
 - No more than one health and safety violation as identified in the previous monitoring report.
 - No more than one procedural finding related to program rules, policies, and procedures.
 - Contractor provides comprehensive service in a cost-effective manner in accordance with U.S. DOE guidelines.
2. Standard Performance: to meet the Standard Performance threshold, contractors must meet the following Standard Performance requirements:
 - Comply with major program requirements (i.e., lead-based paint procedures, cost allocation plan/indirect rate, and required contractor information).
 - Ensure that staff are well trained in performance standards and specific job duties.
 - Maintain complete and organized files.
 - Complete all required scopes of work.
 - Ensure that all contractors, subcontractors, and vendors have demonstrated proficiency in technical applications including diagnostics.
 - Comply with all applicable safety rules.
 - Maintain a professional working relationship with DOEE and customers.
 - Resolve all prior findings and report such corrections to DOEE in a timely manner; and
 - Verify that none of the elements identified in the At-Risk Performance category (below) are present.
3. At-Risk Performance: DOEE may categorize a contractor under At-Risk Performance for serious management and/or sub-standard field performance, including but not limited to the following findings:
 - Unmet program goals;
 - Misplaced or unaccounted-for program resources;
 - Serious indications of misuse of funds, fraud, or theft;
 - Non-compliance with program policies and procedures;

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- Severely incomplete or disorganized files or records;
- Repeated major field findings with little to no improvement over a previous monitoring visit; and
- Delayed or unresponsive behavior regarding DOEE requests and deadlines.

Once a contractor has been designated with an At-Risk Performance status, DOEE will provide specific improvements that must be made by the contractor. The contractor will be instructed to submit a plan to identify the steps and timelines to be taken to make the noted improvements. If appropriate, related training and technical assistance will be provided by DOEE.

If the specified improvements in management or field practices are not instituted by the contractor within a specified period, DOEE will consider suspension or termination of the contractor agreement. DOEE will report At-Risk contractors to U.S. DOE immediately.

Appeals of Monitoring Reports

A contractor may appeal to the findings of a DOEE Monitoring Visit to the EECB Branch Chief. This appeal should be sent in writing within thirty (30) days of receipt of the inspection report.

A contractor may submit a subsequent appeal to the Residential Services Division Associate Director.

V.8.4 Training and Technical Assistance Approach and Activities

Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) activities are intended to maintain and increase the efficiency, quality, and effectiveness of the Weatherization Program at all levels. DOEE developed an internal Contractor Training Plan based on U.S. DOE recommendations, monitoring visits, and field inspections. The Training Plan ensures that all Tier 1 training paid for with T&TA funds for the contractor meets the requirements of WPN 22-4.

DOEE links contractors to training resources throughout the year on a variety of energy-related topics. When topics involve a change in existing policies and procedures (e.g., new database, changes to audit protocols), or emphasize a major program area, contractors' attendance may be mandatory. When training is mandatory, all parties are expected to assign the most appropriate person to attend. If a contractor has any doubt regarding attendance, DOEE requires that we be notified immediately.

DOEE requires contractors' staff in key positions to have or obtain the proper training and certifications as outlined in their grant award notice(s). If a contractors' hires a new employee into one of these positions or a current employee transfer into one of these positions, it is mandatory that if they have not already received it, the employee receives this training within six months of their start date. These mandatory training sessions must be repeated every three years by contractors' personnel who occupy these positions. The Training Plan requires certification to be submitted 30 Days after the Grant Award Notice.

Based on performance, contractors' and DOEE personnel may be required to take additional training courses prior to continuing weatherization activities. An analysis will be conducted to determine if the work performed did not meet the standard based on a "one-time" error or if a pattern of poor performance exists. In instances where poor performance is identified as a pattern, contractors are required to complete Tier 1 and 2 training activities within the next 30 days after being informed of the findings.

The selected contractors' in-house personnel and/or subcontractors will receive the necessary training to follow DOEE training requirements once the funding becomes available. Community Housing Partners, an IREC accredited facility, will continue to provide contractors with the necessary training to stay abreast of any new program guidance and/or updates as needed. The current T&TA budget reflects the projected costs to train subcontractors and in-house contractors personnel, so they follow DOEE standards. DOEE's Request for Applications (RFA) outlines the training requirements, and each contractor is required to adhere to this by signing their grant award. During the DOEE monitoring visit, DOEE requests the listing of all training their subcontractors and/or in-house crews attended and obtained certification for if they differ from the personnel on board at the time of their proposal submission.

DOEE's program staff will maintain their BPI certifications to ensure compliance. DOEE required all applicants for the FY20 program to have the above training completed before applying for funding. DOEE requires this in its RFA and its Training Plan. DOEE's internal staff currently includes four (4) BPI-certified QCIs.

Leveraged funds have been allotted to provide staff with the necessary training courses, and U.S. DOE's T&TA funds will be utilized to attend U.S. DOE-recommended conferences. T&TA funds may be used to train DOEE staff, contractors' staff, and subcontractors except in cases where the employee has already failed the certification test. T&TA funds will not be used to retake the exam, and the employee is required to cover the cost and obtain required

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certification within the same fiscal year of failed exam/test.

DOEE offers some training courses. When a contractor's staff is unable to attend, they must still meet the requirement for certification within 30 days of the Grant Award Notice.

DOEE determines the contractors' effectiveness, skills, and abilities through monthly field and programmatic monitoring activities to compare contractors' production and determine if additional training is needed. The goal is to determine whether U.S. DOE funds are being used to the maximum extent possible on energy efficiency and conservation measures. The contractors are also required to show adequate proof of client education and utilization of leveraging opportunities to address applicants in a holistic approach.

DOEE outlines the training requirements for Contractors' and their subcontractors in the grant awards issued. We have also included the training request form which is attached in the SF-424 that provides this information as well.

DOEE conducted a survey to determine the training needs of agency personnel, contractors and any subcontractors. Based on the survey results the following trainings will take place.

DOEE will conduct intensive trainings with the following entities on the below subject matters:

Contractor Personnel

- Program Management
- Federal and Local rules and regulations
- Developing Training Plans
- Conducting Quality Pre-Inspection and Final Inspections

HVAC and Weatherization Contractors

- Hands on CAZ testing training
- Hands on Air Sealing and Blower Door Guided

Based on the training outcomes of the above coursework DOEE will recommend whether or not more intensive training is needed.

DOEE personnel working on the U.S. DOE grant are enrolled in the following coursework:

- Solar Photovoltaic Training
- Grants Management Training
- Home Inspection Training Course
- Community and Customer Engagement
- Advance HVAC

Percent of overall trainings

Comprehensive Trainings:	75.0
Specific Trainings:	25.0

Breakdown of T&TA training budget

Percent of budget allocated to Auditor/QCI trainings:	10.0
Percent of budget allocated to Crew/Installer trainings:	50.0
Percent of budget allocated to Management/Financial trainings:	40.0

V.9 Energy Crisis and Disaster Plan

The District's Energy Assurance Plan provides information on how the District and DOEE will respond in case of an energy emergency. The Energy Assurance Plan promotes the resilience of the District's energy systems to reduce the system's vulnerabilities. The plan also outlines DOEE's role in promoting policies and programs that enhance the District's energy systems.

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The Plan addresses:

1. The types of energy emergencies that can occur in the District;
2. Who responds to an energy emergency;
3. Plan of action when an energy emergency occurs; and
4. Development related to critical infrastructure and promoting policies and program that enhance the resiliency of District energy systems.

Here is the link to the plan:

https://doee.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddoe/publication/attachments/DC_DOEE_EAP.pdf