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Action #	Title	Spring 2022 Update	2022 Progress	Time Frame
<b>EQUITY</b>				
EQ.1	Build capacity to plan for equity in all energy actions and programs	Equity is a driving factor in the implementation of the plan and its action items. To ensure CEDC programs are meeting this goal, equity components are listed throughout this document. DOEE recently published an equity framework that will help guide the city's energy and environmental programs moving forward ( <a href="https://doee.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddoe/service_content/attachments/DOEE%20Equity%20Framework_Oct%202021.pdf">https://doee.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddoe/service_content/attachments/DOEE%20Equity%20Framework_Oct%202021.pdf</a> ). Additionally, DOEE introduced two required equity trainings for staff and is pilot testing the first agency-wide racial equity impact assessment (REIA) in spring 2022.	2	Long term
<b>NEW CONSTRUCTION</b>				
NC.1	Establish a path to the phased adoption of net-zero codes between 2021 and 2026	The District government began the process of developing the next round of construction codes for adoption in 2023. This will provide an interim step on the pathway to net-zero energy codes by 2026 in the subsequent update. The Council introduced a bill, the Clean Energy DC Building Code Amendment Act of 2021 (B24-420), that would amend the Green Building Act to require city to adopt NZE regulations/codes for new buildings and substantial improvements by December 31, 2026.	3	Medium term

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NC.2	Provide a net-zero energy incentive package	DOEE's Net-Zero Energy Project Design Assistance grant provided four awards in 2021 to support net-zero design as well as life-cycle assessments to address embodied carbon. An RFA for the FY22 Green Building Innovation Assistance grant was released January 21, 2022 and expands the potential funding to \$175,000 for the 4th year of this assistance program. Additionally, in September, the District released a Consolidated Request for Proposals (RFP) for Affordable Housing Projects, making available \$400 million from the Housing Production Trust Fund (HPTF). The RFP added as part of the Compliance Criteria that projects target net-zero ready or near net-zero ready design.	2	Short term
NC.3	Issue a net-zero energy innovation request to the Federal Government and regional governments	On December 8, 2021 the Federal Government announced its plan to modernize the federal buildings portfolio to reach net-zero emissions by 2045, including a 50% reduction in building emissions by 2032.	3	Medium term
<b>EXISTING BUILDINGS</b>				
<i>Energy Efficiency Incentives and Management</i>				

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<b>Action #</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Spring 2022 Update</b>	<b>2022 Progress</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
EB.1	Increase access to building energy performance data for energy efficiency programs	<p>The District is the first city in the world to create and publish Unique Building Identifiers (UBIDs) on OCTO's Open Data platform. DOEE is in the process of linking UBIDs to existing datasets and sharing across agencies for use in efficiency program development. Additionally, DOEE, DCSEU, and DC PACE continue to have a fruitful relationship sharing energy benchmarking data. DOEE recently updated this data to include annual monthly energy consumption figures for all buildings and now discloses that on OCTO's Open Data platform. Finally, DOEE continues to work with the PSC, OPC, DCSEU, and Pepco through the current FC 1160 EEDR Working Group discussions to investigate the best path to granting access to real-time, granular interval energy consumption information of utility customers to the DCSEU. For more information on the UBID project, view this case study: <a href="https://betterbuildingsolutioncenter.energy.gov/sites/default/files/attachments/UBID%20D.C.%20Case%20Study%20BEDA.pdf">https://betterbuildingsolutioncenter.energy.gov/sites/default/files/attachments/UBID%20D.C.%20Case%20Study%20BEDA.pdf</a></p>	3	Short term

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Action #	Title	Spring 2022 Update	2022 Progress	Time Frame
EB.2	Increase DCSEU flexibility	<p>The District is working on new contract amendments to modernize the DCSEU base contract and exercise the option period which stated in FY21. Potential updates include a GHG performance metric, a fuel neutral savings target, and limited investment in new natural gas mechanical systems. The DCSEU is also working with the FC 1160 EEDR Working Group to improve savings, and track and incentivize energy efficiency. In FY20, DOEE provided advice, strategic guidance and technical assistance to help the DCSEU achieve its statutory goals and contract deliverables. DOEE provided \$550,000 for the DCSEU to implement a Low-Income Decarbonization Pilot Program (“LIDP”) that provided deep energy retrofits and installed solar photovoltaic (PV) systems on single-family homes owned or rented by low-income District residents that utilized natural gas or fuel oil as the primary source of heating and cooling. In FY22, DCSEU plans to fully implement the Low-Income Decarbonization Program. DOEE also coordinated with the DCSEU to launch the Sustainable Energy Infrastructure Capacity Building and Pipeline Program (SEICBP) to provide workforce development initiatives for District residents in energy-related fields, and implement a training and certification program to increase the participation and capacity of Certified Business Enterprises (CBEs) and CBE-eligible firms to engage in contracts and procurements related to professional services, energy efficiency and renewable energy design, construction, inspection, and maintenance. In FY22, SEICBP will be fully implemented in the next 5 years. In 2021, DCSEU provided 20 training courses for CBEs and CBE-eligible firms, 9 training providers, 217 individuals registered for at least one session, and 99 students were offered credentials and certification opportunities. To view current offerings, visit: <a href="https://www.dcseu.com/contractors/cbe-capacity-trainings-certifications">https://www.dcseu.com/contractors/cbe-capacity-trainings-certifications</a></p>	3	Short term

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Action #	Title	Spring 2022 Update	2022 Progress	Time Frame
EB.3	Provide the incentives necessary to operate a District-wide deep energy retrofit program	The District provides a number of financial mechanisms to catalyze building retrofits. DC PACE, now operating under the DC Green Bank, hit the milestone of \$60 million in investments. Since DC PACE was established in Energy Efficiency Financing Act of 2011, the program has reduced CO2 emissions by 31,644 metric tons. Separately, with the help of ARPA funding, DOEE launched the Building Energy Performance Standards (BEPS) Accelerator Program in December 2021, which will provide over \$20 million in funding to affordable housing building retrofits. Another source of funding is through Formal Case 1148, wherein Pepco, the Public Service Commission, and other partners selected a vendor and are working to implement an \$11 million Whole-Building, Deep Energy Retrofit Program targeting low-income multi family buildings. Finally, between FY22-FY26 DCSEU performance benchmark 30% site energy reduction with a goal of completing a minimum of 70 buildings by 2026.	2	Long term
EB.4	Coordinate and centrally track District efficiency and finance programs	The Building Innovation Hub created a database of financing and incentives available to commercial buildings: <a href="https://buildinginnovationhub.org/resources/funding-financing/">https://buildinginnovationhub.org/resources/funding-financing/</a> . The District government launched the #Here2Help campaign, which helps residents and businesses find and access energy-related financial resources, particularly to help them cope with the economic impacts stemming from the pandemic. The website can be viewed at: <a href="https://here2helpdc.dc.gov/">https://here2helpdc.dc.gov/</a> . Finally, the District launched an online platform, Front Door, ( <a href="https://www.frontdoor.dc.gov/">https://www.frontdoor.dc.gov/</a> ) to help residents navigate all resources available to residents in the District (in addition to energy and utility assistance programs).	4	Short term
<b><i>Policy and Program Recommendations</i></b>				

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Action #	Title	Spring 2022 Update	2022 Progress	Time Frame
EB.5	Implement a Building Energy Performance Standard	After an extensive outreach and engagement process, DOEE established the first set of Building Energy Performance Standards (BEPS) on January 1, 2021. The standards will be re-established every 6 years, creating BEPS Periods (BEPS Period 1, BEPS Period 2, etc.). Extensive information about BEPS can be found on the DOEE website: <a href="https://doee.dc.gov/service/building-energy-performance-standards-beps">https://doee.dc.gov/service/building-energy-performance-standards-beps</a>	3	Long term
EB.6	Drive energy efficiency at tenant build-out	BEPS compliance is expected to help advance this item as building owners seek to improve building performance. As tenant build-outs also need to follow the more stringent building codes, this will also advance the efficiency. The current 2017 DC Energy Conservation Code requires fit-out to use the same energy code pathway as the base building, avoiding potential confusion or loopholes previous codes may have allowed. The DCSEU offers technical support (typically at the design and development phase) and financial incentives for new commercial building developments that are based on savings achieved above existing energy codes.	3	Medium term
EB.7	Encourage the adoption of green leases through education and training	The Building Innovation Hub provides resources on green leasing: <a href="https://buildinginnovationhub.org/resource/improve-building-operations/green-leasing-in-dc/">https://buildinginnovationhub.org/resource/improve-building-operations/green-leasing-in-dc/</a> . Other local organizations, such as Institute for Market Transformation (IMT) and the Urban Land Institute, continue to be leaders in green leasing and are a great source for technical information and assistance.	3	Short term
EB.8	Develop a virtual energy audit program	There is currently not a program designed to specifically develop virtual energy audits. However, ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager currently provides some information that can inform investment decisions and energy conservation measures.	1	Medium term

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<b><i>Action on District Government Buildings</i></b>				
EB.9	Lead by example in District Government operations	DGS has delivered two Net Zero Energy (NZE) schools (Banneker Academic High School and West/John Lewis Elementary School) and is targeting the design and delivery of additional NZE schools. DGS is in the process of retro commissioning 10 buildings to bring the facilities' mechanical systems back to their original design intent and reduce building energy use. Pending budget availability, DGS will be performing additional retro commissioning in the coming years.	2	Long term
EB.10	Generate, evaluate, and prioritize a list of actions that the can be taken immediately	DGS has developed a draft Energy Management Plan (Plan) and is continuing to refine it. The Plan provides a roadmap for implementing building energy efficiency measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the DGS portfolio by 45,000 metric tons of CO2 equivalent by 2033.	2	Short term
<b>CROSS-CUTTING BUILDING ACTIONS</b>				
<b><i>Increasing and Improving Access to Funding and Financing</i></b>				
CCB.1	Establish a Green Bank and increase other funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in new and existing buildings	After receiving an initial capitalization of \$12 million in FY20 to support clean energy and energy efficiency projects, the DC Green Bank provided \$2,600,000 in finance to local projects in FY21, leveraging significantly additional private sector funding.	3	Short term

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CCB.2	Enhance the District's Property Assessed Clean Energy financing program	In September 2021, DOEE concluded its formal tenure overseeing the DC PACE financing program for commercial building retrofits and transitioned the program to operate within the DC Green Bank, under the continued administrative support of Urban Ingenuity. In FY21, DC PACE closed 4 projects for a total of \$1.78M in new investment and hit the milestone of completing over \$56M of new project financing, funding 35 separate projects since passage of the Energy Efficiency Financing Act of 2011.	2	Medium term
<b><i>Policy and Program Recommendations</i></b>				
CCB.3	Ensure code compliance in all buildings through increased investment in robust code enforcement	In FY21, DCRA conducted over 5,000 energy and green reviews. Additionally, DCRA conducted online training for the private sector on the Residential and Commercial provisions of the 2017 DC Energy Conservation Code in 2021. DCRA has developed a new set of Energy and Green Worksheets to assist projects in identifying compliance requirements for both the 2013 and 2017 DC Green and Energy Codes. Along with this new streamlined resource, there are a series of short tutorial videos available on their site at <a href="https://dcra.dc.gov/service/energy-and-green-building">https://dcra.dc.gov/service/energy-and-green-building</a> . Aside from DCRA's educational programming, the Building Innovation Hub has developed several resources highlighting the key updates in the 2017 DC Construction Codes, breaking them down by professional focus areas.	2	Short term
CCB.4	Incentivize and require submetering	This action is not currently being advanced.	1	Medium term



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CCB.5	Develop a centralized online platform for residential energy efficiency programs	The Lab @ DC established a platform, Front Door, where District residents can locate all programs (housing, employment, utility services, etc.) available to them. DOEE provides links to many renewable energy and energy efficiency programs from its website including a page dedicated to utility assistance. Additionally, the #Here2HelpDC web page links and provides information on DOEE's low-income energy and water assistance programs, DCSEU, RiverSmart, and other resources.	3	Medium term
<b><i>Education and Training</i></b>				
CCB.6	Maintain an ongoing outreach program to foster and expand awareness, education, and opportunities for collaborating around high-performance buildings	DOEE has taken a number of steps to increase awareness and education around Clean Energy DC and High Performance Buildings, including the launching of 2020-2021 Green Building Professional Seminar Series, hosting monthly Building Energy Performance (BEPS) update webinars, and publishing a monthly newsletter. DOEE collaborates with other organizations, such as IMT, the Building Innovation Hub and USGBC-NCR, to regularly host or participate in green building events.	2	Short term

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CCB.7	Partner to support training and certification of building contractors and managers	With support from DOEE, DCSEU launched the Sustainable Energy Infrastructure Capacity Building and Pipeline Program (SEICBP Program) to provide workforce development initiatives for District residents in energy-related fields, and implement a training and certification program to increase the participation and capacity of Certified Business Enterprises (CBEs) and CBE-eligible firms to engage in contracts and procurements related to professional services, energy efficiency and renewable energy design, construction, inspection, and maintenance. To view current offerings, visit: <a href="https://www.dcseu.com/contractors/cbe-capacity-trainings-certifications">https://www.dcseu.com/contractors/cbe-capacity-trainings-certifications</a> . In FY 21, DCSEU's workforce development program also graduated 34 externs, and 28 received full time employment after graduating the program. In FY 21 DOEE also started to build partnerships with the building trades unions and other training providers. In FY22, DOEE submitted a \$13 million application for EDA's Good Jobs Challenge.	2	Medium term
CCB.8	Integrate energy performance information into residential transactions	While energy performance has not been integrated into residential transactions, the Carbon Free DC strategy will establish benchmarks for the level of energy performance needed in residential single family homes and timelines for moving away from the use of fossil fuels for heating and hot water. This can inform program and policy development going forward.	1	Long term
<b><i>Leadership and Catalyzing Change</i></b>				

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CCB.9	Create or Leverage Existing Mid-Atlantic government leadership groups to accelerate market transition	This District engages with other regional jurisdictions and advocates for regional policies that advance our energy and climate goals. Most of this engagement is done through existing networks, such as MWCOG.	3	Short term
CCB.10	Build examples of breakthrough design in government and/or publicly-financed buildings	DHCD updated their Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP), which is required by IRS for issuance of Federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits and the Request for Proposals (RFP), which is a companion piece that governs all other funds, both federal and local. The changes make DC's green building threshold requirements the most stringent in the nation and include six times more funding than before. For District owned projects, DGS and other agencies continue to build award winning green buildings, such as two new net-zero schools (Banneker and John Lewis), Southwest and MLK Libraries and others. These projects and more are regularly highlighted in the CEDC newsletter. DOEE is currently compiling a catalog of green building case studies which will be hosted on its website. The first wave of case studies will include a feature on John Lewis Elementary and Southwest Library among other private-sector projects.	2	Short term

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CCB.11	Recognize leadership with a catalog of best performing buildings and a cohort of local building energy leaders	DOEE provides an award to an outstanding project each year for Clean Energy DC. The 2021 award recognized Children’s National Hospital and New Columbia Solar for the installation of a 1.5MW rooftop solar PV canopy. The District also highlighted successful projects and local leaders during the 6-event Green Building Professional Seminar Series, in its newsletter and through other means of communications.	3	Short term
CCB.12	Implement a high-performance energy media, outreach, and communications strategy	The CEDC newsletters, DOEE virtual presentations, Green Building Professional Building Series, and SDC newsletters highlighted and continues to highlight building innovation and progress being made in the District.	3	Medium term
CCB.13	Create a coordinated green jobs and workforce development platform	Resources on green jobs can be found on various DC government and private websites. DOEE/DC government lead the Green Zone Energy Program for youth in the District, Green Fellows for graduate students, Solar Works DC, and the DC Infrastructure Academy. The DCSEU offers workforce training for residents ( <a href="https://www.dcseu.com/about/workforce-development">https://www.dcseu.com/about/workforce-development</a> ) and businesses/CBEs ( <a href="https://www.dcseu.com/contractors/cbe-capacity-trainings-certifications">https://www.dcseu.com/contractors/cbe-capacity-trainings-certifications</a> ).	2	Short term
<b>CLEAN AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SUPPLY</b>				
<i>Renewable Electricity Supply from outside the District</i>				

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CRE.1	Design and manage the RPS to drive renewable energy generation and GHG reductions	The CEDC Act established one of the most aggressive RPS mandates in the country, requiring 100 % renewable electricity by 2032, with 10% local solar generation by 2041. The Public Service Commission manages the RPS implementation and more information can be found on their website: <a href="https://dcpsc.org/Utility-Information/Electric/RPS.aspx">https://dcpsc.org/Utility-Information/Electric/RPS.aspx</a> .	3	Long term
CRE.2	Provide the Standard Offer Service through aggregated power purchase agreements	In 2019, Order No. 19897 (of Formal Case 1017) directed the development of a 15 to 20 year wind or solar Power Purchasing Agreement (PPA) to procure 5% of Standard Offer Service (SOS) load beginning in 2024. This process is ongoing and is being managed by the PSC.	1	Long term
CRE.3	Enact legislation that sets a maximum GHG intensity for electricity supplied to the District	While the city is not currently considering legislation that would set a GHG intensity for suppliers it is working with PJM states on approaches to reducing the GHG intensity of the grid.	0	Medium term
<i>Renewable Electricity Supply within the District</i>				

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CRE.4	Develop a centralized solar information and commerce platform	DOEE partnered with EnergySage to launch a centralized platform for residents and businesses to learn more about solar, SRECS, and get free quotes for solar installations. Visit: <a href="https://www.energysage.com/p/dc_doe/">https://www.energysage.com/p/dc_doe/</a> . DOEE continues to update the solar initiatives webpage for residents interested in solar energy ( <a href="https://doee.dc.gov/service/solar-initiatives">https://doee.dc.gov/service/solar-initiatives</a> ). The website includes an interactive map that displays ideal locations in the city for new solar installations, provides information on local solar companies, and lists the incentives offered by the District and its partners. In FY22, DOEE will be launching a solar seminar series to help demystify the 'going solar' process.	3	Short term
CRE.5	Continue to refine and implement the targeted solar proliferation strategy	DC PSC reported 150.8 MW of RPS-eligible solar at the end of calendar year 2020. This represents 102% of the effective RPS goal for solar installed capacity and 79% of CEDC Act goal for solar. The detailed PSC report can be found here: <a href="https://dcpsc.org/PSCDC/media/Images/2021-RPS-report-FINAL-(1).pdf">https://dcpsc.org/PSCDC/media/Images/2021-RPS-report-FINAL-(1).pdf</a> . At the end of FY21 Q4, the Solar for All program had built 24.5 MW of solar capacity with a total of 6,759 beneficiaries. Additionally, new this year is the District's online solar market place where residents can compare quotes and learn about solar technology, the SREC market, and local incentives. Note: The effective RPS goal is lower due to grandfathered supply contracts subject to a lower RPS solar carve-out.	3	Short term

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CRE.6	Adopt solar-ready and renewable energy generation building code requirements	The 2017 DC Energy Conservation Code requires solar ready buildings in several scenarios. The residential provisions include adoption of IECC Appendix RB. This details the solar ready requirements for residential projects. The commercial provisions include a requirement for all projects to be solar ready in Section 5.4.4. The 2017 DC Energy Conservation Code's commercial provisions also require the installation of solar photovoltaics in certain circumstances. Chapter 13 requires commercial projects pursuing the prescriptive pathway to install a minimum threshold of renewable energy onsite. The amount required can be reduced if projects opt to install higher efficiency equipment. This does not apply to projects pursuing the performance pathway however. Visit: <a href="https://dcra.dc.gov/page/dc-construction-codes">https://dcra.dc.gov/page/dc-construction-codes</a>	1	Medium term
<b><i>Thermal Energy Supply and Distributed Energy Resource Integration within the District</i></b>				
CRE.7	Undertake a built environment thermal decarbonization study	DOEE continues to develop the DOE-funded study examining the strategy and additional electric loads from the electrification of buildings and transportation. The study focuses on the following 5 areas: buildings, transportation, grid emissions rate modeling, grid assessment, and demand management strategies. The project is on track to be completed in summer of 2022.	3	Short term
CRE.8	Develop a neighborhood-scale energy strategy	DOEE is working to spatially map distributed energy resources and electrification potential for buildings in the District -- through actual or simulated data -- as well as estimated hourly load of District buildings. DOEE has completed an initial net-zero energy analysis of the city for internal use, which will be updated to include the outputs from DOEE's methane leak detection study to identify neighborhoods for non-pipes alternatives.	3	Short term
<b>ENERGY SYSTEM MODERNIZATION</b>				
<b><i>Planning and Coordination</i></b>				

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ESM.1	Define a vision of the future grid and characterize the stages of grid modernization	DOEE and District government agencies continue to participate in the Public Service Commission's (PSC's) grid modernization process as part of Formal Case 1130 (FC1130), and other offshoot cases. DOEE continues to advocate for the proposed pathway that was outlined in FC1130 to achieve the aims and vision of the CEDC Plan. DOEE's proposed roadmap can be found online ( <a href="https://edocket.dcpsec.org/apis/api/filing/download?attachId=87463&amp;guidFileName=70c5e550-78d2-4d3f-a3cd-3ef5332bfc21.pdf">https://edocket.dcpsec.org/apis/api/filing/download?attachId=87463&amp;guidFileName=70c5e550-78d2-4d3f-a3cd-3ef5332bfc21.pdf</a> ). The PSC has asked Pepco to adopt a grid planning process that, going forward, explicitly requires non-wires alternatives (NWA) and demand-side resources (such as storage, solar, and demand response) as solutions to capacity and reliability problems. Pepco's initial year of the NWA implementation did not yield any non-wires projects, and Pepco opted to continue with the traditional upgrade.	4	Short term
ESM.2	Adopt a framework for valuing distributed energy resource costs and benefits	The Public Service Commission (PSC) has procured a consultant to undertake a value of DER study. The study is underway as part of the PowerPath DC Pilot Project Governance Board's work ( <a href="https://dcpsec.org/PowerPath-DC-Pilot-Projects-Governance-Board.aspx">https://dcpsec.org/PowerPath-DC-Pilot-Projects-Governance-Board.aspx</a> ). Additionally, DOEE participated in a working group at the PSC that proposed a Benefit-Cost Analysis framework to the Commission to evaluate utility proposals, programs, and pricing, that would account for GHG emissions and other social and environmental benefits, with input from the authors of the National Standard Practice Manual for Benefit-Cost Analysis of Distributed Energy Resources.	2	Short term



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ESM.3	Support the collaborative development of an integrated distribution plan	Pepco is in the process of developing a non-wire alternative pilot (NWA), which is a step towards developing an integrated distribution plan. The first year of the NWA pilot was completed without the selection of a non-wires solution. Instead, Pepco opted to go with the traditional solution to the identified grid constraint. DOEE continues to collaborate with Pepco in advance of the next year's selection process to advocate for a NWA outcome. Additionally, DOEE participated in a working group at the Public Service Commission that proposed a Benefit-Cost Analysis framework to the Commission to evaluate utility proposals, programs, and pricing, that would account for GHG emissions and other social and environmental benefits, with input from the authors of the National Standard Practice Manual for Benefit-Cost Analysis of Distributed Energy Resources.	2	Medium term
ESM.4	Intervene in Public Service Commission proceedings related to grid modernization	The District government, led by DOEE and the Attorney General's Office, actively participates in all relevant PSC proceedings including, but not limited to: FC1130 (Power Path DC) including access to customer data, time-varying rates, and the use of merger funds for grid modernization pilots; FC 1050 (interconnection regulations); FC 1160 (utility efficiency and demand response programs); FC 1155 (transportation electrification); FC 1154 (natural gas pipelines, advocating for non-pipe alternatives); FC 1155 (Pepco's bus electrification offerings); FC 1148 (merger funds for deep energy retrofits); FC1163 (microgrid regulation); FC1166 (energy storage regulations); FC1167 (utility climate business plans); and GD-2019-M-4 (Clean Energy Act Implementation - Benefit Cost Analysis framework). DC agencies have submitted written comments that are posted on the PSC webpage for each formal case.	2	Long term
<i>Analysis of the Electricity System Needs and Capabilities</i>				

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ESM.5	Outline a path to overcome legislative and regulatory barriers to grid modernization	DOEE has been an active participant in PSC working groups and discussions while also conducting its own studies on grid-related topics (such as building and transportation electrification). DOEE has identified certain barriers, such as topics related to interconnection, microgrids, and data access, and is working to address these items. DOEE supported the completion of two reports to the Commission on data access in the Customer Impact Working Group and is waiting for the Commission's decision on data access, namely Green Button Connect My Data and enabling the Home Area Network functionality of Pepco's advanced metering equipment.	2	Short term
ESM.6	Conduct a hosting capacity study of the District's distribution grid	DOEE is currently revising its neighborhood energy model to examine clean energy resource potential and developing a strategic electrification roadmap. The Value of DER study, led by the PSC, considers hosting capacity of solar and other DER.	1	Short term
ESM.7	Develop a location-based profile of energy use and GHG emissions	DOEE is developing a location based energy use profile (estimated) and time based on GHG emissions. DOEE is also working to develop a heat map to display this location-based information. PJM has begun publishing locational, marginal GHG content of electricity sold to the District of Columbia.	2	Short term
<b><i>Immediate "No-Regrets" Actions and Proof of Concept Projects</i></b>				

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Action #	Title	Spring 2022 Update	2022 Progress	Time Frame
ESM.8	Generate, evaluate, and prioritize a list of actions that the can be taken immediately	As part of the comments it submitted for Power Path DC, DOEE laid out a set of options that can be taken immediately to support the aims of the CEDC Plan. The comments are available via: ( <a href="https://edocket.dcpsec.org/apis/api/filing/download?attachId=87463&amp;guidFileName=70c5e550-78d2-4d3f-a3cd-3ef5332bfc21.pdf">https://edocket.dcpsec.org/apis/api/filing/download?attachId=87463&amp;guidFileName=70c5e550-78d2-4d3f-a3cd-3ef5332bfc21.pdf</a> ). DOEE continues to advocate for their adoption and is working with the relevant stakeholders to advance the priorities. Progress, however, has been slow. One request from DOEE was to develop a public interconnection queue, which is now available online on Pepco's website.	2	Short term
ESM.9	Leverage existing advanced metering infrastructure data	Per FC1130, the PSC Customer Impact Working Group has provided two reports of recommendations for rules on how Green Button connect data and the Home Area Network functionality of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) will be provided and benefit customers.	1	Short term
ESM.10	Identify near-term projects that should be coordinated with grid modernization activities	The District government is working with our partners to coordinate grid modernization activities. For example, the District coordinating with the Circulator and HSEMA on developing micro-grids, and has worked with WMATA and DC Water on other energy related projects and policies.	2	Short term

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Action #	Title	Spring 2022 Update	2022 Progress	Time Frame
ESM.11	Pursue pilot projects related to key modernization capabilities and technologies	As part of the electric utility merger, a \$21.55 million MEDSIS Pilot Project Fund Subaccount was created and the funds therein were directed to be used to support pilot projects related to energy delivery system modernization under consideration in Formal Case No. 1130. To distribute these funds, Order 19984 called for the formation of a Governance Board responsible for reviewing, selecting and overseeing innovative pilot projects in accordance with the principles of the Power Path DC Vision. In October 2020 the PowerPath DC Pilot Projects Governance Board sponsored a call for concept papers proposing energy system modernization pilot projects. The Governance Board will announced selected projects once it has completed the review process. For more information, visit: <a href="https://dcpdc.org/PowerPath-DC-Pilot-Projects-Governance-Board.aspx">https://dcpdc.org/PowerPath-DC-Pilot-Projects-Governance-Board.aspx</a>	2	Short term
<b>ELECTRIC VEHICLES</b>				
<b><i>Electric Vehicle Readiness</i></b>				
EV.1	Adopt an EV-ready building code	The Electric Vehicle Readiness Act, signed by the Mayor in 2021, requires 20% of parking spaces constructed in newly constructed or substantially renovated commercial or multi-unit buildings include electrical vehicle (EV) infrastructure. The requirement went into effect on January 1, 2022. The law applies to buildings issued building permits after January 1, 2022, for both new construction and substantial renovations or improvements.	2	Short term
EV.2	Adopt an EV-ready parking lot requirement	While there is no requirement at this time, the Green Construction Code adopted in 2020 provides electives incentivizing the provision of electrical vehicle (EV) -ready infrastructure and actual EV charging infrastructure.	2	Short term
<b><i>Electric Vehicle Adoption</i></b>				

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Action #	Title	Spring 2022 Update	2022 Progress	Time Frame
EV.3	Implement an EV bulk buy program	DOEE is leading the development of a Transportation Electrification Roadmap (TER) and an EV bulk buy program is being considered in the planning process. Currently, the District does not have an EV bulk buy program for residents and businesses, although government agencies have access to reduce priced purchasing through the Climate Mayors Electric Vehicle Purchasing Collaborative. The District is also monitoring a pilot bulk-buy program in Montgomery County to learn lessons and look for partnership opportunities.	1	Short term
EV.4	Establish an EV Showcase and Purchase Center	DOEE has developed a "mobile showcase" and those materials are available on the DOEE website: <a href="https://doee.dc.gov/service/electric-vehicles-resources">https://doee.dc.gov/service/electric-vehicles-resources</a> . This initiative is also being considered in the planning process for the Transportation Electrification Roadmap (TER).	2	Short term
EV.5	Provide an EV purchase incentive	There is a federal tax incentive for EV purchases. The CEDC Act calls for the vehicle excise tax to be revised to incentivize electric vehicles and disincentivize low-mpg vehicles. The new vehicle excise tax incentivizing fuel-efficient and electric vehicles became effective February 1, 2021. The legislation can be viewed at: <a href="https://www.dcregs.dc.gov/Common/NoticeDetail.aspx?NoticeId=N102985">https://www.dcregs.dc.gov/Common/NoticeDetail.aspx?NoticeId=N102985</a> More information on incentives can be found at Pepco's EV Smart website or DOEE's electric vehicle webpage: <a href="https://doee.dc.gov/service/electric-vehicles-resources">https://doee.dc.gov/service/electric-vehicles-resources</a> . Incentives and financing are also being considered in the planning process for the Transportation Electrification Roadmap (TER).	2	Short term
EV.6	Pursue an EV-only car sharing fleet	The District does not currently have a EV-only car sharing fleet. However, this item is considered in the planning process for the Transportation Electrification Roadmap (TER).	1	Medium term
<b><i>Shifting to Zero Emission Transit Vehicles</i></b>				

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Action #	Title	Spring 2022 Update	2022 Progress	Time Frame
EV.7	Set target for reducing transit bus emissions 65% per vehicle mile by 2032	The CEDC Act set targets for reducing bus emissions and calls to transition public buses to zero-emissions by 2045. DDOT has committed to exceeding this goal and electrifying its fleet in 2030. WMATA has committed to electrify its fleet by 2045. Additionally, OSSE will begin to electrify their school bus fleet in FY22 as stated in the Clean Energy DC Act.	3	Short term
EV.8	Pursue funding options to subsidize electric transit buses, and electric charging infrastructure	WMATA and the Circulator are implementing electric bus programs or pilots with funding awarded through the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). It is also anticipated that federal funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will be deployed to expand the EV public transit fleets.	2	Short term
<b><i>Anticipating electric autonomous ride-hailing vehicles</i></b>				
EV.9	Prepare for reduced parking demand near activity centers	The moveDC Plan (DDOT) and Comprehensive Plan (Office of Planning) examine and make recommendations regarding parking policy.	1	Medium term
EV.10	Provide financial incentives encouraging shared autonomous vehicle travel	The District government has been actively working to develop a robust autonomous vehicle strategy. As per Mayor's Order 2018-018, in November 2021 the Autonomous Vehicles Working Group provided recommendations to the Mayor on ways to address the challenges and opportunities presented by autonomous vehicle technologies in the areas of transportation, safety, environment, land use, education, equity, and inclusivity. More information on the working group can be found online: <a href="https://dmoi.dc.gov/node/1496881">https://dmoi.dc.gov/node/1496881</a> . Previously, DDOT published a study on autonomous vehicles in the District, which is available online here: <a href="https://lms.dccouncil.us/downloads/LIMS/44545/Introduction/RC23-0172-Introduction.pdf">https://lms.dccouncil.us/downloads/LIMS/44545/Introduction/RC23-0172-Introduction.pdf</a> . DDOT is also currently conducting a study that examines congestion pricing.	2	Long term

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<b>Action #</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Spring 2022 Update</b>	<b>2022 Progress</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
EV.11	Adjust approaches to managing curb space	DDOT maintained its pick-up/drop-off (PUDO) zone program to help facilitate passenger and goods loading at local businesses in response to the pandemic. The following website provides an overview of the city's efforts: <a href="https://www.parkdc.com/pages/programs">https://www.parkdc.com/pages/programs</a> . This issue has also been considered in the AV working group report (EV.10) which are available here: <a href="https://dmoi.dc.gov/node/1568286">https://dmoi.dc.gov/node/1568286</a> .	2	Medium term