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To the PUC-2181518

You have never answered my offer to give you my 2 appointment calendars with the names and dates of inspections and audits for PPL

You have allowed PPL to run the WRAP program for with little or no oversight.

I myself was only visited once by a PPL employee while working from Feb/06 to Oct/ 07.

I, along with the other contractors in Hazelton for the annual conference, was told to “Spend the money!” as the ‘budget was not used up yet, and “the PUC is watching”.

The WRAP program is process where slumlords get free insulation and other energy measures- paid for by the rate payers.

The PUC in the persons of 2 lawyers met with me at the HACC campus in Lancaster and saw documents they copied and later copied photos from disks.

The PUC has the power to look into the program, but has declined even with the Auditor General’s Report – which the PUC did not know of at the time of my contact with them.

I brought 3 large duffel bags of documents – no one was there to help.

The information PPL has, Tamasin Sterner has, Lancaster CAP has, and other agencies and contractors have is essential for eth PUC to learn how the money is spent.

If the PUC is not interested in obtaining the billing records and application files for the purposes of Discovery- then sweep this all under the rug-which is where I believe the PUC wants it.

Formally I now complain-and formally I respond to the lawyers of PPL.

If PPL took the \$8,000,000.00/yr. and put it towards solar or wind, there would be less waste.

But because there aren’t 2<sup>nd</sup> Inspections to see if the work noted as incomplete or not to “Specs” is finally done correctly and finished the billing is done on good faith.

Most rate payers do not know that they are funding deadbeat landlords and those who are not completely “factual” about their income. But the PUC would be hard pressed to wink and nod at PPL for the non-residential work done in a residential program. Day Care centers and B & B’s are not residential.

Lets’s go to the document filed by Post and Schell.

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PAPUC  
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Does PPPL assert and will PPL state under oath that *all* work noted to be done, *was* done, at *every* address to the requirements of their own “specs”?

Does PPL assert and are they willing to state under oath that *all* payments made were for work *finished* and was for work *done to “Specs”*?

Does PPL assert and are they willing to state under oath that for almost 2 years they *paid* me to use my “*opinion*” in my Inspections rather than counting, measuring, and using digital equipment. And are they unaware that *every* Inspection was reviewed line by line with Tamasin Sterner, the primary contractor *before* I was ever paid?

**Does PPL assert and are they willing to say under oath that they never used GE model number Refrigerator GTS18FBS as part of the program?**

Are they saying I have to prove where they are and that they do not know where the refrigerators are that they force rate payers to buy for those who can’t pay their bills?

Does PPL really want to have the PUC go the condemned house on St. Joseph’s Street in Lancaster and ask why it was part of the program?

Does PPL assert and are they willing to state under oath that all participants of this program were indeed factually qualified as to income, and that they produced written and verified proof of income and that all participants were residential and not businesses.?

Does PPL really not know where it has paid (or rather where the ratepayers have paid) for work, what work was done and whether an Inspection was paid for?

Does PPL intend to tell the PUC it has no records of this program’s billings?

Suppose the PUC really did want to see a list of applications and bills for work and appliances and any given address in this program-would PPL say there are no records?

I call upon the PUC to require that **all records of all my appointments** be made available to the PUC so that my appointments can be reviewed and I call upon the PUC to work with PPL to assess the WRAP program *with an Independent monitoring entity* because of the relationship that exists between PPL and the PUC.

My *total* invoices for my total time as a subcontractor for MET ED and PPL were for around 1,400 houses and would *not* require PPL to “**attempt to investigate all of the thousands of annual transactions that are done and services that are provided**” but someone should – maybe they could contract someone and bill the rate payers? But that wouldn’t be a very independent study would it?

And I call upon PPL to immediately stop the WRAP funding by rate payers and conduct their business like other corporations and open their records for the PUC because this would be the least offensive scenario for them which would not involve the Attorney General or the FBI or the IRS or other entities not mentioned here.

This is my Reply to their Preliminary Objections.

# WRAP V Summary

Use to Aug  
127<sup>00</sup>  
for 5 bulbs

Note: The Installer Travel Expense Total is divided among the measure codes listed below and added into the Installed Labor Cost

Code	# of Occurrences	Measures Goal	Materials Installed Cost	Installed Labor Cost	Total Cost
78	1	S	\$74	\$53	\$127
09	1	R	\$325	\$150	\$475
13	1	S	\$0	\$62	\$62
12	1	Sh	\$12	\$220	\$232
49	1	Sh	\$677	\$564	\$1,241
59	1	Sh	\$186	\$127	\$313
33	1	Sh	\$245	\$62	\$307
89	1	H	\$40	\$79	\$119
84	1	Sh	\$21	\$199	\$220
68	1	R	\$45	\$102	\$147
SV	1	S	\$0	\$473	\$473
<b>Totals:</b>			\$1,625	\$2,091	\$3,716

## Materials Installed Summary

Code	Description	Quantity	Unit Measure
78	Install Efficient Lighting/Fixtures (CFLs)	51	ea.
g	Water Heater Replacement	1	ea.
13	Blower Door Test	1	ea.
12	Air Sealing w/o Blower Door	12	ea.
49	Blown Insulation R-30	525	sq.ft.
59	Fiberglass Batts R-19	112	sq.ft.
33	Replace Windows	1	ea.
89	Heating Syst Maintenance	1	ea.
84	Duct Work Insulation	27	sq.ft.

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The PPL Refrigerators that are available at this time are:

Hotpoint HTH16BBS

~~GE GTS18FBS~~

Hotpoint HTS22GBP

Uses Least Energy

Based on standard U.S. Government tests

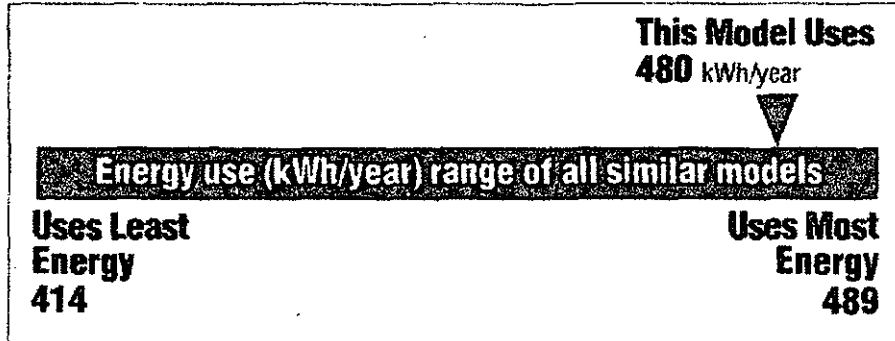
# ENERGYGUIDE

Refrigerator-Freezer  
With Automatic Defrost  
With Top-Mounted Freezer  
Without Through-the-Door Ice Service

Models GTR18BBS, GTS18CBS,  
GTS18CCS, GTS18EBS, GTS18FBS,  
GTS18GCS

Capacity: 18.2 Cubic Feet

**Compare the Energy Use of this Refrigerator  
with Others Before You Buy.**



kWh/year (kilowatt-hours per year) is a measure of energy (electricity) use. Your utility company uses it to compute your bill. Only models with 16.5 to 18.4 cubic feet and the above features are used in this scale.

**Refrigerators using more energy cost more to operate.  
This model's estimated yearly operating cost is:**

**\$40**

Based on a 2001 U.S. Government national average cost of 8.29¢ per kWh for electricity. Your actual operating cost will vary depending on your local utility rates and your use of the product.

Important: Removal of this label before consumer purchase violates the Federal Trade Commission's Appliance Labeling Rule (16 C.F.R. Part 305).

197D6384P001

Please refer to Docket Number M-2008-2069887 PUC of PA

I was in over 1,400 houses from Jan 2006 to Oct 2007—I made \$63,000.00 in 2007 in 9 months and walked---someone should ask why.

Utilities, partnering with agencies and contractors are wasting customer/federal/state money in low income and private weatherization programs through a lack of monitoring, training, accountability, and the PUC and DCED are helping this waste and fraud by the lack of oversight. The Federal Departments of Energy and Housing and Human Services should be made aware of these 'shortcomings' and the noted waste, fraud and lack of monitoring.

Work is not being done to specs, not being inspected, not being accounted for, false PR is generated such as "Energy Efficient" versus "More Efficient than what the customer has" with regard to Refrigerator Replacement.

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Work is paid for jobs that failed inspection but were never fixed.

AUG 4 2010

INCLUDED - pages from PA Aud Gen Report August 2007 on Weatherization.  
-Pics from local agency work, and pages on Refrigerators

PA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION  
SECRETARY'S BUREAU

Customers who are not low income routinely are admitted to the program. Non residential customers are also admitted, as are 'customers' not residing at the site, such as a family member not living in an apt. but whose name is on the bill.

Agencies that have contracts for work in these programs have managers who abuse employees, threatening them on a daily basis with dismissal for poor work, when they were never trained, committing the same mistakes over and over again, month after month, year after year. This is documented by the thousands of pictures taken by Inspectors over the years.

These same agencies allowed the use and sale of drugs on their property, as evidenced by the many pipes, razor blades, drying rack and scales found in Lancaster. The office there had a person holding PPL contracts for Audits, but that person also had a full time salaried position with CAP.

He is still doing the Energy Audits but no one is allowed to talk to him! So the workers have no avenue to communicate with the person drawing up the work orders.

ECA in Philadelphia was written up in the August 2007 Auditor General's Report on Weatherization, but this document has never made it into any official record at PUC even though it was given to PUC staff.

PUC has not acted on any of this and it has been over a year now since it has had the information to do so.

PUC did not allow me to file a complaint because of an "Investigation" supposedly being conducted by Kriss Brown during 2008.

I would like to submit all the photos given to Mr. Farley, and all the documents given to Mr. Brown along with the Auditor General's Report of August 2007 on Weatherization, since you already have them.

Small businesses of one person who have been subcontractors in the Residential Energy field are being left behind. A handful of contractors get free training and free equipment from public utilities. They then use this equipment in competition against private sector contractors. Agencies get free training and free equipment also. PA Home Energy, PSD Consulting, West Penn Power, PPL and BPI and Penn State, and the State of PA are forcing small companies on the edge of survival to go bankrupt by requiring new

"certifications" and expensive training to get these certificates. So if you have been doing Energy Audits, teaching it, training people in it at a state funded college for over 20 years, you can't get a customer a better interest rate on an Energy improvement loan, but someone who sat in a room for 4 days and passed a test can. They get reduced pricing on equipment if they pay.

PICS of BPI headquarters...they "certify" you... WE were told to hurry and register for testing, training, hurry up and pay--when we got to this run down cabin in the woods we were the only two taking the test--so what was the pressure about? MONEY.

The contractors who get free equipment from the utilities for low-income programs use that equipment in competition against other contractors in the private sector market. WHY is this allowed and supported by taxpayer funded programs? And now even more money is going into that pipeline...Where is the program to help those already experienced, or is the State saying, "go get in the unemployment line-oops you never paid UC because you were a subcontractor...guess you'll starve then, sorry!"

The DOE can not monitor dollars under the protocols presently in place.

Who are RESNET and BPI (connected to PPL)

What is PA Home Energy? (connected to West Penn Power) Who is PSD Consulting? And what role does Penn State play?

Pa Home Energy/West Penn Power/PSD Consulting/Penn State  
Are creating a locked down monopoly for contractors in PA

PPL and BPI are doing the same.

If you don't pay them, you can't play. If you are on their list you can offer lower interest rates on Energy measures installed, and offer rebates. So a person with 20 years in and no certification can't do this and someone with 2 weeks and certification can.

They have set up a process whereby THEY decide who is fit to work. And who are THEY, what are their credentials? Only that they have set themselves up as THE gate keepers of training and testing and certification for Home Performance. AND you must buy their software and no one else's?

But if a person has taught this as a subject, at a state university, they aren't good enough to work in PA. That person would have to pay these people who are good MARKETERS.

Please reconsider forcing this on the people of PA. These folks mentioned above have worked very hard to corner every aspect of Energy Audits. There were no rules or monitoring in place before. Now there will be rules, and no monitoring.

Now that the Federal Green Jobs initiative is coming, the potential for waste beyond the normal hundreds of thousand of dollars going into the millions is a frightening reality.

This is written from a PA perspective, with noted implications nationally and hopefully the Federal Government will act since the State of PA has chosen not to do so. So far.

The Federal point man in Pittsburgh in the DOE's IG office does NOT know what a Blower Door is.

That is a huge handicap in any understanding of weatherization fraud.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
JULY 1, 2001, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2006**

**FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

***Finding No. 4 - Weaknesses in Contracting for Services Exist at Local Agencies***

***Condition:*** Local agencies are not awarding contracts through proper bidding procedures. In addition, the local agencies were unable to provide documentation to substantiate their review and approval process in selecting subcontractors. Our review noted the following weaknesses:

- For the Lancaster agency, its employees do not work on furnaces but instead contract such work out to subcontractors. The agency considers furnace work a specialty beyond its normal weatherization work and uses seven or eight furnace contractors throughout the three counties (Lancaster, Lebanon, and Chester) it services. Total furnace work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, amounted to more than \$150,000. Local agency management stated that, because no furnace work on a single project exceeds \$10,000, the agency is not required to contract this work under proper bidding procedures.
- For the Dauphin agency, its employees also do not perform furnace work but instead contract it out to subcontractors. Local agency management requested bids for contracting furnace services but only received one or two bids, which did not include the cost to service gas furnaces. The last time the Dauphin County agency solicited bids was approximately six years ago. Instead, the local agency uses the recommendations of its clients. However, if the local agency contacts the client's preferred subcontractor and the furnace repair cost differs significantly from past experience, the local agency will contact a second furnace repair shop, then select the lowest price estimate. When asked if it documents this process to include substantiating the lowest price, the local agency stated that the process is not documented.
- One Philadelphia agency followed written bidding procedures when it contracted with 15 companies for standard weatherization and furnace work for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. However, upon review of selected contracts, we noted that, although material costs are specifically defined, labor costs are not defined anywhere in the contracts. When we asked the local agency how it determines labor costs, management stated that it applies approximately 200 percent markup to the materials' cost and was unaware of receiving any official written authorization from DCED or the federal government to use this percentage/methodology.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
JULY 1, 2001, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2006**

**FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

***Finding No. 8 - DCED and Local Agencies Do Not Measure the Effectiveness Resulting From Weatherization Efforts***

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***Condition:*** Local agencies do not measure the success or failure of the weatherization program by determining energy savings through the reduction of home heating costs. We found during on-site visits at four local agencies located in York, Dauphin, Lancaster, and Philadelphia counties that they receive approval from the weatherization program clients to have utilities release energy usage information to the local agencies, but the local agencies do not use this information to calculate actual savings. In addition, DCED fails to provide proper oversight in requiring this information to be reported.

***Criteria:*** Performance procedures to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the weatherization program are necessary to evaluate weatherization methods and their effectiveness. One measure would be to analyze energy usage billings before and after weatherization improvements to determine the savings created. Energy usage information could be compared to services performed and costs incurred to determine cost-benefit savings. Performance procedures also allow an analysis of the program's effectiveness based on the savings achieved from expending weatherization funds. Additionally, DCED could compare the effectiveness of different local agencies to improve services state-wide.

***Cause:*** According to DCED management, clients are required to sign a fuel release waiver, giving permission for DCED to obtain fuel usage information for their residence from utility providers. However, DCED management stated that currently the U.S. Department of Energy does not require any analysis of actual savings, so none is performed. Local agency management stated that no analysis is done because DCED does not require it. DCED management further explained that before weatherization program services are to be performed at a residence, a blower door test is performed by trained personnel. The same test is performed after weatherization improvements are completed. This measurement is used to determine the effectiveness of the weatherization improvements made to the residence through the reduction in air flow. Some weatherization program personnel believe that, because the reduction in air flow is measured before and after the weatherization services are performed, this reduction must lead to a corresponding reduction in the amount of energy needed to heat the residence, and that, therefore, other performance measures are not needed. However, this measurement of air flow reduction does not provide information to analyze the state's return on investment of weatherization funds.

***Effect:*** The effectiveness of the weatherization program cannot be adequately evaluated without an analysis of actual energy costs from clients' billing information. Once determined, this measurement of savings can be applied to specific weatherization improvements to determine a cost-benefit savings.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
JULY 1, 2001, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2006

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Finding No. 3

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When we questioned DCED about how its internal monitors compare weatherization project costs to grant payment requests, management stated that the monitors' reviews were limited to a reasonableness test of materials costs which we determined were properly supported in each client file. Operating costs, including wages, and health and safety costs were not adequately reviewed during DCED's monitors' visits and not adequately supported in the clients' file. In addition, the internal monitors do not review grant payment requests.

**Criteria:** DCED is required to ensure that adequate financial management controls at the local agency exist. Procedures to monitor local agency activity must be effective to ensure weatherization program expenditures are valid and to reduce the risk of fraud, waste and abuse. According to Management Directive 305.12 Amended, dated January 25, 1999, Commonwealth agencies are required to monitor subrecipients'/grantees' incurrence of costs related to federal grants, contracts, and agreements. Also, prudent business practice dictates that a reconciliation of local agency grant payments to actual weatherization program expenditures be performed to prevent and/or detect any overbilling.

**Cause:** DCED is relying too heavily on 1) each local agency to ensure weatherization program expenditures are valid, accurate, and appropriate, 2) its three internal monitors who conduct on-site visits, and 3) independent financial audits that are required to be conducted on each local agency. DCED management stated that it lacks the resources to provide better financial guidance to the local agencies. In addition, DCED provides inadequate policy and procedures to local agencies addressing how operations should be functioning.

**Effect:** Without adequate DCED oversight of weatherization program expenditures and activities, local agencies may be overbilling DCED for invalid costs and receiving funds they are not entitled to receive. As a result, these funds are not available to eligible residents. During our audit, we found that the Energy Coordinating Agency of Philadelphia billed DCED twice for the same project. ECA management admitted that it owed the state \$3,092 for this overbilling which was attributed to inadequate controls at the local agency. Additionally, the lack of adequate controls of local agency expenditures and activities increases the risk of fraud, waste, and abuse of weatherization program funds.

**Recommendations:** We recommend that DCED develop policies and procedures to ensure expenditures reported by the local agencies are valid and properly supported. We also recommend that DCED develop procedures that adequately instruct monitors on how to document and support the results of their reviews. Also, DCED should periodically reconcile local agency grant payments with reported expenditures to reduce the risk of local agencies overcharging DCED and reduce the risk of fraud, waste, and abuse of weatherization program funds.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
JULY 1, 2001, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2006**

**FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

*Finding No. 1*

- **Lack of Support for Project Costs.**

Out of 100 client files reviewed to verify the propriety of reported project costs, 51 lacked detailed documentation to support \$129,183 of subcontractor cost and employee labor charges.

We noted that the local agencies were accepting and approving for payment summary invoices from subcontractors. Local agencies do not require detailed supporting documentation for the subcontractors' charges on summary invoices. Management at the Lancaster agency stated that there is no way to be sure that subcontractors are not overcharging the weatherization program for hours worked. Management also stated that it is not necessary to review supporting documentation due to familiarity with the subcontractors because they have provided services for the weatherization program for years. When asked if the local agencies perform any on-site audits of subcontractors' invoices, management stated that none are performed. We find that making payments based on summary invoices is not appropriate and presents an opportunity for abuse and overbillings by subcontractors.

In regard to employee labor charges incurred by the Dauphin and Lancaster local agencies, we found unsupported labor and other operating costs. When asked to support some of these costs, the agencies were unable to provide adequate documentation.

- **Services Provided More Than a Year After Approval Without Re-verifying Eligibility.**

As required in the grant agreements, an applicant's income eligibility must be re-verified if services are not provided within 12 months of approval. We found three instances in Philadelphia where services were provided more than 12 months after the client was approved, including one client who received services nearly 14 months later, without having his/her income eligibility re-verified. Therefore, we could not determine if these three clients were still eligible to receive services. In addition, services for eight other clients were completed more than 12 months after their income eligibility was determined; however, we were unable to identify when services began.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
JULY 1, 2001, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2006**

**FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Finding No. 6 - Local Weatherization Assistance Program Agencies Do Not Always Verify and Inspect the Work of Their Subcontractors and Employees**

**Condition:** After weatherization and heating system improvements are completed at a client's dwelling, a final inspection is required to determine whether all the improvements were adequately performed. This is documented on a Quality Inspection Sheet. Through discussions with four local agencies, we found that local agencies do not always perform final inspections.

At York County, management estimated that it does not inspect 20 percent of completed projects each year, which equated to 23 projects during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. In Lancaster, local agency management told us that it inspects all heating system replacements but did not inspect approximately 60 percent of projects that had other weatherization improvements, or 231 projects. The Philadelphia agency stated that it inspected all weatherization and heating system improvements. However, our review of 15 client files at that local agency found that one did not contain sufficient evidence that a final inspection was performed. Dauphin County informed us that the foreman of each work crew has the duty to conduct the final inspection of the weatherization improvements installed by his own work crew for the 144 projects completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. For projects that included heating system improvements, only 50 percent were inspected/tested due to a shortage of equipment.

**Criteria:** According to U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, no dwelling may be reported to DOE as completed until all weatherization materials have been installed and the local agency has performed a final inspection. All weatherization projects should be inspected by a local agency energy auditor to verify that the work was performed and completed to acceptable standards. Final inspections should not be performed by personnel who performed the work. According to DCED's grant contracts with the local agencies, a signed and dated Quality Inspection Sheet is required to be maintained in each client file.

**Cause:** Local agency personnel informed us that some clients will not respond to a request to re-enter their home to inspect the weatherization improvements. Also, a lack of sufficient staff and large geographic area to cover was given as a reason for not performing final inspections. In addition, the Dauphin County agency feels that an inspection performed by a work crew foreman is sufficient.

**Effect:** Local agencies are not ensuring that the weatherization and heating system improvements were adequately performed and that weatherization funds expended were justified.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
JULY 1, 2001, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2006**

**FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

***Finding No. 2***

As shown in the above table, PHDC and ECA weatherized the same 30 dwellings for a total cost of \$171,751, spending an average of \$5,725 per dwelling. Management at PHDC stated that it was possible for the same dwelling to be serviced by both local agencies and admitted it was a weakness. PHDC explained that, if its energy auditors suspect that a home was previously weatherized, PHDC would contact ECA to determine whether it provided services at that dwelling. However, we noted that 14 of the 30 dwellings were initially weatherized by ECA for \$42,431, then subsequently reweatherized by PHDC for \$50,525. It appears that PHDC failed to recognize the initial weatherization and did not contact ECA prior to reweatherizing these dwellings. Of the 16 dwellings that received reweatherization service from ECA for \$43,556, PHDC provided initial weatherization for \$35,239. We also found that four clients indicated on their applications that their homes were previously weatherized, but ECA provided reweatherization services anyway totaling \$13,110.

**Criteria:** According to U.S. Department of Energy regulations, no grant funds may be used to weatherize a dwelling that was previously weatherized after September 30, 1993, unless the dwelling unit was damaged by fire, flood, or act of God and repair of the damage to weatherization materials is not paid for by insurance. This language is included in the local agency grant agreements with DCED. None of the 30 client files contained documentation authorizing reweatherization services.

**Cause:** DCED has no system in place to ensure the two local agencies in Philadelphia are not providing services to the same dwellings. DCED management stated that Philadelphia is the only geographic area in the state where local agencies service areas overlap. Additionally, PHDC and ECA do not compare client data to identify dwellings previously serviced by the other local agency.

**Effect:** Both Philadelphia agencies wasted weatherization program funding resources on certain dwellings that were ineligible because they were previously serviced by the other local agency. As a result, both local agencies have limited the number of eligible clients served and potentially jeopardized the health and safety of eligible at-risk clients by lengthening the period they are waiting for services. Using the state's maximum average cost per dwelling of \$2,744, the \$94,081 wasted on reweatherizing ineligible dwellings could have been used to weatherize 34 additional dwellings in Philadelphia. In addition, due to the lack of monitoring, the opportunity exists for fraud and abuse to occur.

**Recommendations:** DCED, with cooperation from the two Philadelphia agencies, should immediately create a system to ensure reweatherization services are not provided to ineligible dwellings as required by U.S. Department of Energy regulations so 1) more eligible clients will be served and the period they are waiting for services will be shortened and 2) the potential for fraud and abuse will be minimized.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
**Department of the Auditor General**

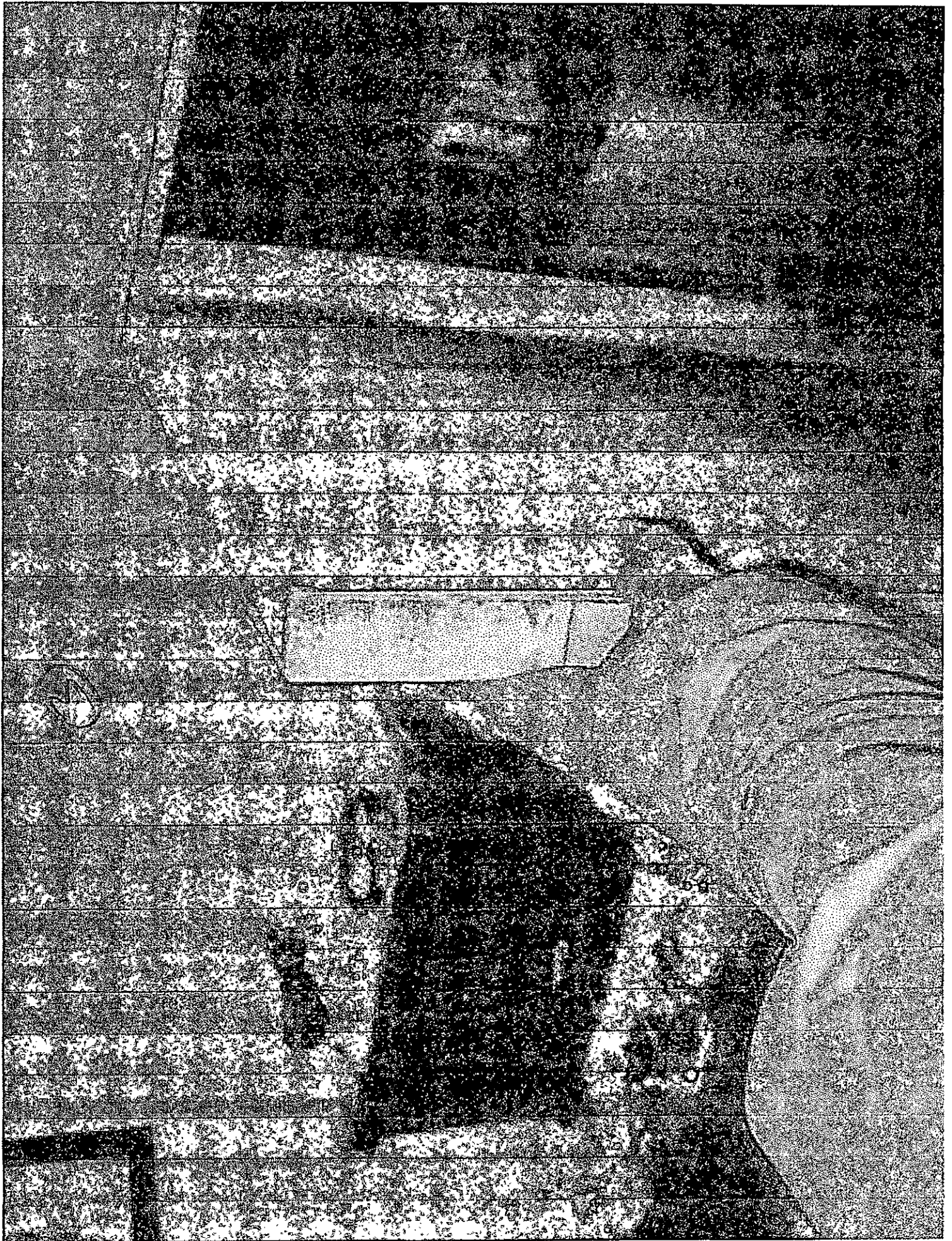
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WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

AUGUST 2007

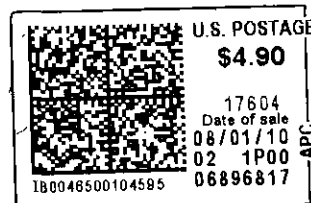
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